

➔ Candidate Chemicals List



Candidate Chemical Database

SEARCH FOR CHEMICALS

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DTSC developed an informational list of Candidate Chemicals based on established [authoritative lists](#). Priority Products must include a chemical from the Candidate Chemicals List.



What is the Candidate Chemicals List?

DTSC developed an informational list of Candidate Chemicals based on established authoritative lists. Priority Products must include a chemical from the Candidate Chemicals List...



How Will the Candidate Chemicals List Change Over Time?

The Candidate Chemicals List is updated when there are changes to the authoritative lists. DTSC reviews and updates the informational list quarterly to reflect these changes...



Contents of the Informational List

The Informational Candidate Chemicals List is a compilation of all chemicals identified on the authoritative lists. Since the authoritative lists are dynamic, DTSC updates the informational...



Authoritative Lists

The Candidate Chemicals List identified in the Safer Consumer Products Regulations (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22, § 69502.2, subd. (a)) were developed using 23 authoritative lists...



Candidate Chemical Terms

View a list of frequently used Candidate Chemical terms and their definitions...



Candidate Chemicals List FAQs

View frequently asked questions (FAQs) about DTSC's Candidate Chemicals List...



What does this list mean to me?



Program
Overview



SCP News



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What is the Candidate Chemicals List?

DTSC developed an informational list of Candidate Chemicals based on established [authoritative lists](#). Priority Products must include a chemical from the Candidate Chemicals List.

If a Candidate Chemical in a product raises concerns, DTSC must evaluate a variety of criteria, including adverse impacts and exposures, before proposing it as a Priority Product.

A Candidate Chemical must exhibit a hazard trait and/or an environmental or toxicological endpoint and is either 1) found on one or more of the authoritative lists specified in section 69502.2(a), or 2) it is listed by DTSC using the criteria specified in section 69502.2(b). [Click here to view section 69502.2](#).

DTSC posts the Informational list of Candidate Chemicals on its website and updates the list quarterly to reflect changes in the authoritative lists, which are updated by their authoritative organizations ([section 69502.3\(a\)](#)). In the event there is a discrepancy between the criteria in section 69502.2 and the Informational Candidate Chemicals List, the regulation takes priority. To date, DTSC has not added a chemical to the Candidate Chemicals List using the criteria specified in section 69502.2(b).

How will the Candidate Chemicals List Change over Time?

The Candidate Chemicals List is updated when there are changes to the [authoritative lists](#). DTSC reviews and updates the Informational List quarterly to reflect these changes.

Two of the authoritative lists (the 13th Report on Carcinogens, and the Centers for Disease Control 4th National Report) refer to specific versions of published reports. Chemicals added to subsequent reports do not become Candidate Chemicals. DTSC may follow the activities of these authoritative organizations and may add subsequent reports by revising the SCP regulations.

DTSC may add individual chemicals or chemical source lists to the Candidate Chemicals list, or remove them by adopting new regulations using the criteria in [section 69502.2\(b\)](#). These revisions may be a result of DTSC research or a [petition](#) submitted by an external stakeholder. Anyone wishing DTSC to revise the Candidate Chemicals list may submit a petition. DTSC will add to or remove Candidate Chemicals from the Informational List after regulations have been adopted and they take effect.

Contents of the Informational List

The Informational Candidate Chemicals List is a compilation of all chemicals identified on the [authoritative lists](#). Since the authoritative lists are dynamic, DTSC updates the informational list quarterly. In the event there is a discrepancy between the criteria in [section 69502.2](#) and the Informational Candidate Chemicals List, the regulation takes priority.

The Informational list includes the chemical name, the Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number (CAS RN), and the [chemical's group name](#), if applicable. It also includes the authoritative list name and [hazard traits](#) which demonstrate why the chemical is listed.

Authoritative lists include entries that are not chemicals, which are not included in the Informational Candidate Chemicals list. Examples of non-chemical entries include turbidity and other physical attributes that impair water bodies, and food, such as Chinese salted fish.

Authoritative Lists

The Candidate Chemicals identified in the Safer Consumer Products Regulations (Cal. Code Regs., title 22, § 69502.2, subd. (a)) were developed using 23 authoritative lists. [Click here to view § 69502.2.](#)

The authoritative lists fall into two categories: lists based on hazard traits (15 lists identified in section 69502.2(a)(1)), and those based on potential exposure concerns (8 lists identified in section 69502.2(a)(2)).

A Candidate Chemical must appear on one or more of these lists and must exhibit a hazard trait and/or environmental or toxicological endpoint (as specified in Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22, ch. 54).

[Download a printable list of the Authoritative Lists.](#)

DATE OF CURRENT INFORMATIONAL LIST: September 19, 2016

DYNAMIC HAZARD TRAIT-BASED LISTS

New chemicals added to these source lists automatically become Candidate Chemicals.

Prop 65

§69502.2(a)(1)(A). Chemicals known to cause cancer and/or reproductive toxicity that are listed under Health and Safety Code section 25249.8 of the California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986

California's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) publishes and updates the Proposition 65 list of chemicals known to the state to cause cancer, or developmental or reproductive toxicity. It adopts safe harbor levels for the listed chemicals and provides guidance for calculating a safe harbor level when one has not been promulgated in regulations. Businesses that cause exposures greater than the safe harbor level must notify persons prior to exposure by providing a warning that complies with Proposition 65.

Date of list used for the current informational Candidate Chemicals list: August 5, 2016 (refer to [OEHHA's Prop 65 web page](#))

EC Annex VI CMR

§69502.2(a)(1)(B). Chemicals classified by the European Union as carcinogens, mutagens, and/or reproductive toxicants Category 1A and 1B in Annex VI to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008

Annex VI is maintained by the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), an international authoritative organization working with the European Commission and the European Union (EU) Member States for the safety of human health and the environment by identifying the needs for regulatory risk management at the EU-wide level. Annex VI includes lists of harmonized classification and labeling (C&L) for certain substances or groups of substances that are legally binding in the EU. The listed categories are identified as meeting the following criteria:

- *Carcinogens- Substances that may cause cancer*
 - 1A: *Substances known to have carcinogenic potential for humans*
 - 1B: *Substances presumed to have carcinogenic potential for humans*
- *Mutagens- May cause genetic defects*
 - 1A: *Substances known to induce heritable mutations in the germ cells of humans*
 - 1B: *Substances to be regarded as if they induce heritable mutations in the germ cells of humans*
- *Reproductive toxicants- May damage fertility or the unborn child*
 - 1A: *Known human reproductive toxicant*
 - 1B: *Presumed human reproductive toxicant*

Date of list used for the current informational Candidate Chemicals list: July 19, 2016 (to view the list used by DTSC, search [ECHA's C&L Inventory Database](#) for harmonized substances, and select the "health hazards" identified above. DTSC also monitors revisions to the list as published in [Adaptations to Technical Progress \(ATP\) to the CLP regulation](#)).

EC ED

§69502.2(a)(1)(C). Chemicals included in the European Union candidate list of Substances of Very High Concern in accordance with Article 59 of Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 on the basis of Article 57(f) for endocrine disrupting properties;

As part of implementing its Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) regulations, the European Commission initiated a strategy to identify and address Substances of Very High Concern, which include chemicals with the following hazard traits:

- *Substances meeting the criteria for classification as carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction category 1A or 1B in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CMR substances)*
- *Substances which are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) according to REACH (Annex XIII)*
- *Substances identified on a case-by-case basis, for which there is scientific evidence of probable serious effects that cause an equivalent level of concern as with CMR or PBT/vPvB substances*

Designating a chemical as a "Substance of Very High Concern" is the first step of the REACH authorisation procedure. After the second step, these chemicals may be included in the Authorisation List (Annex XIV of the REACH Regulation).

For the purposes of the Safer Consumer Product regulation, a chemical appearing on the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern that are endocrine disruptors are Candidate Chemicals.

Date of list used for the current informational Candidate Chemicals list: June 20, 2016 (refer to the European Chemical Agency's [Candidate List Table](#) of Substances of Very High Concern)

IRIS Neurotoxicants

§69502.2(a)(1)(D). Chemicals for which a reference dose or reference concentration has been developed based on neurotoxicity in the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Integrated Risk Information System

Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) is a human health assessment program that evaluates quantitative and qualitative information about effects from exposure to environmental contaminants. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (US EPA) IRIS database is a compilation of electronic reports on specific substances found in the environment and their potential to cause human health effects. To identify the list of chemicals, DTSC staff used the Advanced Search function of the IRIS database and refined the search by "Organ/System Affected: Nervous." DTSC staff reviewed the resulting "critical effects" to identify chemicals that had neurotoxic endpoints.

Date of list used for the current informational Candidate Chemicals list: September 9, 2016 (refer to EPA's [IRIS Web page](#))

IRIS Carcinogens

§69502.2(a)(1)(E). Chemicals that are identified as "carcinogenic to humans," "likely to be carcinogenic to humans," or Group A, B1, or B2 carcinogens in the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Integrated Risk Information System

IRIS is a human health assessment program that evaluates quantitative and qualitative information about effects from exposure to environmental contaminants. US EPA's IRIS database is a compilation of electronic reports on specific substances found in the environment and their potential to cause human health effects.

To identify the list of chemicals, select the 1986 Guidelines (Group A, B1, and B2), 1999 Guidelines ("carcinogenic to humans" or "likely to be carcinogenic"), and the 2005 Guidelines ("carcinogenic to humans" or "likely to be carcinogenic").

Date of list used for the current informational Candidate Chemicals list: September 9, 2016 (refer to EPA's [IRIS Web page](#))

EC PBT

§69502.2(a)(1)(G). Chemicals included in the European Union candidate list of Substances of Very High Concern in accordance with Article 59 of Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 on the basis of Article 57(d), Article 57(e), or Article 57(f) for persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic, or very persistent and very bioaccumulative properties;

As part of implementing its Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) regulations, the European Commission initiated a strategy to identify and address Substances of Very High Concern, which include chemicals with the following hazard traits:

- *Substances meeting the criteria for classification as carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction category 1A or 1B in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CMR substances)*
- *Substances which are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) according to REACH (Annex XIII)*
- *Substances identified on a case-by-case basis, for which there is scientific evidence of probable serious effects that cause an equivalent level of concern as with CMR or PBT/vPvB substances*

Designating a chemical as a "Substance of Very High Concern" is the first step of the REACH authorisation procedure. After the second step, these chemicals may be included in the Authorisation List (Annex XIV of the REACH Regulation).

For the purposes of the Safer Consumer Product regulation, the chemicals in the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern that are persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic, or are very persistent and very bioaccumulative are Candidate Chemicals.

Date of list used for the current informational Candidate Chemicals list: June 20, 2016 (refer to the European Chemical Agency's [Candidate List Table](#) of Substances of Very High Concern)

Canada PBiT

§69502.2(a)(1)(H). Chemicals that are identified as Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Inherently Toxic to the environment by the Canadian Environmental Protection Act Environmental Registry Domestic Substances List

Using information from Canadian industry, academic research and other countries, Government of Canada scientists from the Existing Substances Program at Health Canada and Environment Canada worked with partners in applying a set of rigorous tools to each of the approximately 23,000 chemicals on the Domestic Substances List. These chemicals are persistent, bioaccumulative, and inherently toxic to non-human organisms.

Date of list used for the current informational Candidate Chemicals list: June 26, 2014 (refer to [Environment Canada's Web page](#))

EC Annex VI Resp. Sens.

§69502.2(a)(1)(I). Chemicals classified by the European Union as respiratory sensitizers Category 1 in Annex VI to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008

Annex VI is maintained by the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), an international authoritative organization working with the European Commission and the European Union (EU) Member States for the safety of human health and the environment by identifying the needs for regulatory risk management at the EU-wide level. Annex VI includes lists of harmonized classification and labeling for certain substances or groups of substances that are legally binding in the EU.

Date of list used for the current informational Candidate Chemicals list: July 19, 2016 (search [ECHA's C&L Inventory Database](#) for harmonized substances, and select the "health hazards" identified above. DTSC also monitors revisions to the list as published in [Adaptations to Technical Progress \(ATP\) to the CLP regulation](#).)

IARC Carcinogens

§69502.2(a)(1)(J). Groups 1, 2A, and 2B carcinogens identified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) promotes international collaboration in cancer research and developed criteria to evaluate carcinogenic risks to humans and publishes monographs describing these evaluations. It also maintains a summary list of agents classified by IARC monographs, but recommends consulting the monograph itself for full interpretation of the classification. The listed categories are identified as meeting the following criteria:

- Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans
- Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans
- Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Date of list used for the current informational Candidate Chemicals list: September 16, 2016 (refer to [IARC's webpage](#))

ATSDR Neurotoxicants

§69502.2(a)(1)(K). Neurotoxicants that are identified in the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry's Toxic Substances Portal, Health Effects of Toxic Substances and Carcinogens, Nervous System

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) is a federal public health agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services that provides health information to prevent harmful exposures and diseases related to toxic substances. ATSDR produces "toxicological profiles" for hazardous substances found at National Priority sites, and for the Department of Defense and Department of Energy on substances related to federal sites.

Date of list used for the current informational Candidate Chemicals list: March 3, 2011 (refer to [ATSDR webpage](#))

US EPA NWMP PBTs

§69502.2(a)(1)(L). Persistent Bioaccumulative and Toxic Priority Chemicals that are identified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency's National Waste Minimization Program

U.S. EPA established the National Waste Minimization Program, which supports efforts to promote a more sustainable society, reduce the amounts of waste generated, and lower the toxicity and persistence of wastes that are generated. The National Waste Minimization Program established a list of Priority Chemicals that were determined to be persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic. U.S. EPA is receptive to any waste minimization efforts for these chemicals.

Date of list used for the current informational Candidate Chemicals list: November 15, 2012 (refer to U.S. EPA's [Waste Minimization Program's Web page](#))

NTP OHAT - Repr. Or Dev. Toxicants

[§69502.2\(a\)\(1\)\(M\)](#). Reproductive or developmental toxicants identified in Monographs on the Potential Human Reproductive and Developmental Effects, National Toxicology Program, Office of Health Assessment and Translation

The National Toxicology Program (NTP) is an interagency program managed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services whose mission is to evaluate agents of public health concern by developing and applying tools of modern toxicology and molecular biology. The NTP Office of Health Assessment and Translation (OHAT) conducts technical assessments focused on understanding the potential for adverse effects of substances on human health. Assessments of potential adverse effects of environmental substances on reproduction or development are published as NTP Monographs.

Date of list used for the current informational Candidate Chemicals list: July 1, 2016 (refer to [OHAT's Web page](#))

US EPA TRI PBTs

[§69502.2\(a\)\(1\)\(N\)](#). United States Environmental Protection Agency's Toxics Release Inventory Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic Chemicals that are subject to reporting under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act section 313

U.S. EPA maintains the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) database, which summarizes releases reported to U.S. EPA to provide communities with information about toxic chemical releases and waste management activities and to support informed decision-making by industry, government, non-governmental organizations and the public.

Date of list used for the current informational Candidate Chemicals list: August 30, 2012 (refer to [US EPA's TRI Web page](#))

WA PBT's

[§69502.2\(a\)\(1\)\(O\)](#). Washington Department of Ecology's Persistent, Bioaccumulative, Toxic (PBT) Chemicals identified in the Washington Administrative Code, title 173, chapter 173-333

Washington's PBT initiative aims to reduce and phase-out the use, release, and exposure to PBTs in Washington in order to reduce and eliminate threats to human health and the environment. The PBT List is published and Chemical Action Plans are being created for each substance currently on the list.

Date of list used for the current informational Candidate Chemicals list: January 13, 2006 (refer to [Washington Department of Ecology's Web site](#))

STATIC HAZARD TRAIT-BASED LIST

NTP 13th ROC

Updates and revisions to this list do not affect DTSC's Candidate Chemicals list unless/until DTSC adopts regulations to incorporate them.

§69502.2(a)(1)(F). Chemicals that are identified as "known to be" or "reasonably anticipated to be" a **human carcinogen** in the [13th Report on Carcinogens](#), United States Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, National Toxicology Program

The Report on Carcinogens (RoC) is a congressionally mandated, science-based, public health report that identifies agents, substances, mixtures, or exposures in our environment that are "known" or "reasonably anticipated" to cause cancer in humans. For every substance listed, the RoC contains a profile including cancer studies (mechanism, human, animal), potential sources of exposure, and current Federal regulations to limit exposures.

Date of list used for the current informational Candidate Chemicals list: October 1, 2014 (refer to [NTP's Web page](#))

DYNAMIC EXPOSURE INDICATOR LISTS

New chemicals added to these source lists automatically become Candidate Chemicals.

CA NLs

§69502.2(a)(2)(A). Chemicals for which Notification Levels, as defined in Health and Safety Code section 116455, have been established by the California Department of Public Health (CDPH)

Notification Levels (NLs) are health-based advisory levels for chemicals in California drinking water for which there are no formal regulatory standards (i.e., Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs); see below).

Date of list used for the current informational Candidate Chemicals list: December 14, 2010 (refer to [California State Water Resources Control Board's Web site](#))

CA MCLs

§69502.2(a)(2)(B). Chemicals for which primary Maximum Contaminant Levels have been established and adopted under sections 64431 or 64444 of chapter 15 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations

Pursuant to Health and Safety Code §116365(a) and §116271, the State Water Resources Control Board establishes MCLs – health protective drinking water standards to be met by California public water systems. MCLs must be reviewed every five years and take into account not only a chemical's health risks but also factors such as detectability and treatability, as well as costs of treatment.

Date of list used for the current informational Candidate Chemicals list: June 14, 2016 (refer to [SWRCB's Chemicals and Contaminants in Drinking Water Web page](#), the related regulations can be found using the [California Code of Regulations search page](#))

CA TAC's

[§69502.2\(a\)\(2\)\(C\)](#). Chemicals identified as Toxic Air Contaminants under sections 93000 and 93001 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations

The California Air Resources Board (ARB) regulates Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs), or "air pollutants which may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious illness, or may pose a present or potential hazard to human health." In addition to the list of TACs it developed in collaboration with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), ARB has also designated chemicals identified as hazardous air pollutants under the federal Clean Air Act. (pursuant to subsection (b) of Section 112 of 42 U.S.C. Sec. 7412(b)) as TACs. DTSC used the US EPA's [Health Effects Notebook for Hazardous Air Pollutants](#) page to identify hazard traits associated with this authoritative list.

Date of list used for the current informational Candidate Chemicals list: July 18, 2011 (refer to ARB's [TAC Web page](#), the related regulations can be found using the [California Code of Regulations search page](#))

303(c) and (d)

[§69502.2\(a\)\(2\)\(D\)](#). Chemicals that are identified as priority pollutants in the California Water Quality Control Plans under section 303(c) of the federal Clean Water Act and in section 131.38 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or identified as pollutants by California or the United States Environmental Protection Agency for one or more water bodies in California under section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act and section 130.7 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations

California Water Quality Control Plans are adopted under section 303(c) of the federal Clean Water Act and section 131.38 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations to preserve water resources and prevent and control pollution to California waters. Section 303(c) requires states to develop water quality standards and review and update those standards every three years. Water quality standards must include designated uses of water bodies, and water quality criteria that are necessary to protect those uses.

Pursuant to section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act, the California State Water Resources Control Board has developed a list of water bodies in California that do not meet applicable water quality standards after the application of certain controls. The 303(d) lists the pollutant or pollutants that cause the listed water bodies not to meet these standards. Chemical pollutants with a hazard trait that are identified for one or more water bodies on the 303 (d) list are Candidate Chemicals. [Supporting documentation relating to this list was used to compile Candidate Chemicals.](#)

Date of the Clean Water Act section 303(c) list used for the current informational Candidate Chemicals list: July 1, 2011

Date of the Clean Water Act section 303(d) list used for the current informational Candidate Chemicals list: August 7, 2015

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/tmdl/integrated2012.shtml

OEHHA REL

[§69502.2\(a\)\(2\)\(E\)](#). Chemicals that are identified with non-cancer endpoints and listed with an inhalation or oral Reference Exposure Level by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment under Health and Safety Code section 44360(b)(2)

OEHHA is responsible for conducting health risk assessments of chemical contaminants found in air and develops Reference Exposure Levels (RELs) for a variety of non-cancer health impacts. These RELs are required to be used in risk assessments for stationary sources for airborne emissions and are the basis for regulatory action.

Date of list used for the current informational Candidate Chemicals list: June 2014 (refer to OEHHA's [REL Web page](#) for updates and the [REL table](#))

CECBP - Priority Chemicals

§69502.2(a)(2)(F). Priority Chemicals that are identified under the California Environmental Contaminant Biomonitoring Program

The California Biomonitoring Program is a multi-agency program involving California Department of Public Health, OEHHA, and DTSC to monitor priority chemicals identified by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), see below, and recommended by their Scientific Guidance Panel. The program collects blood, urine, or other human samples to analyze the prevalence and levels of these identified chemicals and/or their metabolites in the state population to establish the trends of the levels of these chemicals, and to assess the effectiveness of public health efforts. Results of these findings are available on the [California Biomonitoring Program webpage](#).

Date of the list used for the current informational Candidate Chemicals list: December 22, 2015 (refer to the [California Biomonitoring Program Web page](#))

OSPAR Priority Action Part A

§69502.2(a)(2)(H). Chemicals that are identified on Part A of the list of Chemicals for Priority Action, Oslo and Paris Conventions for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic

The OSPAR Convention is the current legal instrument guiding international cooperation on the protection of the marine environment of the North-East Atlantic. In 2002, the OSPAR Convention adopted the OSPAR List to protect the marine environment by indicating the substances on the OSPAR list, providing a background document to assess the uses and risks for the substances, and to conclude what actions OSPAR should take to move towards the cessation target.

Date of list used for the current informational Candidate Chemicals list: 2002 (refer to [OSPAR's Web page](#))

STATIC EXPOSURE INDICATOR LIST

Updates and revisions to this list do not affect DTSC's Candidate Chemical list unless/until DTSC adopts regulations to incorporate them.

CDC 4th National Exposure Report

§69502.2(a)(2)(G). Chemicals that are identified on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Fourth National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals and Updated Tables

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and produces the National Exposure Report as a series of ongoing assessments of the U.S. population's exposure to environmental chemicals. Scientists measure chemicals or their metabolites in blood and urine samples obtained by random sample participants in CDC's National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). The Fourth National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals was revised to include new and updated tables, reflecting data from the 2005-2006, 2007-2008, 2009-2010 survey periods, and data for a few chemicals from the 2003-2004 survey period. The chemical list used by DTSC is found on pages 9 and 10 of the Fourth National Report.

Date of list used for the current informational Candidate Chemicals list: February 2015 (refer to [CDC's Biomonitoring Web page](#))

Candidate Chemical Terms

Term	Definition
Authoritative Lists:	Twenty-three authoritative lists are identified in the Safer Consumer Products Regulations (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22, section 69502.2(a)). They are used to identify the Candidate Chemicals in the Informational List.
Candidate Chemical:	The regulations define a Candidate Chemical as a chemical that exhibits a "hazard trait and/or an environmental or toxicological endpoint" and is either: (1) found on one or more of the authoritative lists specified in section 69502.2(a) of the regulations; or (2) listed by DTSC using the criteria specified in section 69502.2(b) .
Candidate Chemical List:	The list of chemicals DTSC's SCP program must use to identify the chemical in a product-chemical combination or Priority Product.
Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number (CAS RN):	The CAS RN is a numeric identifier for chemicals assigned by the CAS Registry.
Chemical of Concern:	A Chemical of Concern is a Candidate Chemical that is the basis for a product being listed in regulations adopted by DTSC as a Priority Product. See section 69501.1(a)(21) for the regulatory definition.
Group:	<p>Some Candidate Chemical groupings on the Informational List have been taken directly from an authoritative list (e.g., "Gas oils" on the PBIT List from Environment Canada).</p> <p>DTSC has grouped other chemicals on the Informational List according to recognized similarities (e.g., PCBs, dioxins, and furans).</p>
Hazard Trait:	<p>This is when the intrinsic property of a chemical cause adverse effects in humans, animals, or in ecological communities.</p> <p>See definition in section 69501.1(a)(36), which references the definition in Chapter 54 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.</p>
Informational Candidate Chemicals List:	This is DTSC's compilation of all the chemicals on the authoritative lists and their respective hazard traits.
Initial Candidate Chemicals List:	The SCP regulations require that any Priority Product DTSC identifies in the initial Priority Product list (or any revisions to the list that are adopted prior to January 1, 2016) must include chemicals from the lists identified in section 69502.2(a)(1) and (2). For the convenience to stakeholders, we've named this the "Initial Candidate Chemicals List." An archived list of Candidate Chemicals is available in Excel and PDF .

Candidate Chemical List Frequently Asked Questions

1. HOW MANY CHEMICALS ARE ON THE INFORMATIONAL CANDIDATE CHEMICALS LIST?

The list contains ~1,100 grouped Candidate Chemicals, which includes group names and Candidate Chemicals that are **not** in a group. There are ~2,300 Candidate Chemicals if all Candidate Chemicals (regardless of the group association) are counted.

2. WHEN DOES A CANDIDATE CHEMICAL BECOME A CHEMICAL OF CONCERN?

A Candidate Chemical must be associated with a Priority Product before it can be referred to as a Chemical of Concern, pursuant to [section 69503.5](#). This requires a public rulemaking process under the [Administrative Procedure Act](#) (commencing with Government Code section 11340).

3. WHAT DO I HAVE TO DO IF I MANUFACTURE A PRODUCT THAT CONTAINS A CANDIDATE CHEMICAL?

DTSC's publication of the Informational Candidate Chemicals List imposes no requirements on manufacturers of products that contain Candidate Chemicals. The requirements to notify DTSC, conduct Alternatives Analyses, etc., only apply once a Candidate Chemical is designated as a Chemical of Concern – when it is the basis for a product being listed as a Priority Product pursuant to [section 69503.5](#).

See "[What Does this List Mean to Me?](#)" for more details.

4. HOW WERE THE HAZARD TRAITS FOR THE CANDIDATE CHEMICALS IDENTIFIED?

DTSC identified hazard traits for Candidate Chemicals using the appropriate [authoritative list](#) (if available), or from related materials (e.g., fact sheets) produced by the authoritative organization.

DTSC has not performed an exhaustive search of reliable information to determine the hazard traits for each Candidate Chemical. Prior to proposing a Priority Product, DTSC must specify the hazard traits and/or environmental or toxicological endpoints known to be associated with those chemicals [[section 69503.5\(b\)\(2\)\(A\)](#)], which may include more or different hazard traits as those identified in the Informational Candidate Chemicals List.

What Does the Candidate Chemicals List Mean to Me?

The primary purpose of the Candidate Chemicals List is for DTSC to identify potential Chemicals of Concern in Priority Products. This process includes evaluation of adverse impact and exposure criteria. There are a wide variety of chemicals on the Candidate Chemicals List, not all of which are found in consumer products.

The Candidate Chemicals List is NOT a list of Chemicals of Concern. A chemical only becomes a Chemical of Concern when it is the basis for a product being listed as a [Priority Product](#).

FOR MANUFACTURERS

Manufacturers of consumer products may wish to review the Candidate Chemicals List to evaluate whether their chemicals or chemical alternatives have the potential to cause adverse impacts or exposure. This voluntary action may help product manufacturers discover chemical hazard traits in the products they produce.

FOR CONSUMERS

The Informational List may help consumers be better informed about chemicals in the products they own or are considering purchasing.