



CHAPTER 130A
ARTICLE 19C - DEHP HAZARD MANAGEMENT

N.C.G.S. § 130A-453.40.

Legislative finding.

SOURCE	LAST AMENDMENT IN THIS TEXT	RETRIEVED	SOURCE FINGERPRINT
General Statutes of North Carolina, as published by the General Assembly	No amendment history on record	21 September 2026, 03:04 UTC	8f44c8e8205439dcff612f0e - 04ec0975de6ceab96ccb6148 - 1b970524b4690b8b

The General Assembly finds all of the following:

DEHP and other ortho-phthalates are toxic chemicals used primarily to produce flexibility in plastics, mainly polyvinyl chloride (PVC).

DEHP is the most common plasticizer used in medical devices, including intravenous solution containers, which are also known as IV bags, and intravenous tubing.

Over the course of its shelf life, DEHP leaches from IV bags and tubing made from DEHP into the solutions being held in the medical devices.

DEHP is classified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as an endocrine-disrupting compound since it can:

- a.Interfere with the hormonal system in humans and animals.
- b.Mimic or block the actions of hormones, leading to adverse effects on reproductive health, development, and metabolism.

DEHP exposure has been associated with adverse effects on reproductive organs and fertility. DEHP can also disrupt normal reproductive development, reduce sperm quality, and affect hormone levels in both males and females.

DEHP is metabolized in the liver and can accumulate in the body over time. Prolonged exposure to high levels of DEHP has been shown to cause liver and kidney damage in animal studies.

Inhalation or ingestion of DEHP can cause respiratory irritation and allergic reactions in some individuals, particularly those with preexisting respiratory conditions or sensitivities.

Studies have suggested a potential link between DEHP exposure and certain types of cancer, including breast, liver, lung, and testicular cancer.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency has determined that DEHP is a probable human carcinogen.

The leaching of DEHP from medical devices at varying concentrations has been linked to multidrug resistance in breast cancer cells, inhibiting the effectiveness of breast cancer drugs. This phenomenon has been observed at both high and low concentrations of DEHP, highlighting the potential impact of DEHP leaching on cancer treatment outcomes.

Exposure to DEHP has been linked to multidrug resistance in triple-negative breast cancer cells, inhibiting the apoptosis mechanism induced by breast cancer drugs, such as tamoxifen, and increasing cell proliferation.

DEHP has been suggested to serve as a mitogenic factor for estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer cells, potentially making them multidrug resistant. (2025-60, s. 3(a).)

END OF SECTION TEXT

APPARATUS FOLLOWS — DERIVED, NOT ENACTED

APPARATUS III

Citation

FULL SECTION

N.C. Gen. Stat. § 130A-453.40 (2026).

Pinpoint keys are set in the left margin of the text rather than line numbers: subsection designators are stable across editions and paper sizes, line numbers are not.

COLOPHON

Provenance

This document reproduces the text of one section of the General Statutes of North Carolina from a source file whose SHA-256 digest is printed on every page. The digest fixes the bytes this export was made from; if the State's file changes, the digest will not match.

The text of the section is unaltered. Subsection designators have been moved from the run of text into the margin. The amendment history and the table of authorities are derived from the section by mechanical extraction — they add no characterization of the law.

This is not the official text. The official text is published by the General Assembly of North Carolina.

