CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH HAZARD ASSESSMENT

SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986
(Proposition 65)

NOTICE TO INTERESTED PARTIES
April 20, 2001

CHEMICAL LISTED EFFECTIVE **April 24, 2001**
AS KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
TO CAUSE REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) of the California Environmental Protection Agency is adding one chemical to the list of chemicals known to the State to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity for purposes of the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65). The chemical is listed effective **April 24, 2001.**

Nimodipine is listed as a chemical known to the State to cause developmental toxicity. The listing of *nimodipine* is based on a formal requirement by a state or federal agency that the chemical be identified or labeled as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity pursuant to an administrative listing mechanism provided under Proposition 65. Regulations governing the listing of chemicals under the "formally required to be labeled or identified" mechanism are published in Title 22, California Code of Regulations, Section 12902 (22 CCR 12902).

The reader is directed to the *Notice of Intent to List Chemicals* published in the February 23, 2001 issue of the *California Regulatory Notice Register* (Register 01, No. 8-Z) for the supporting documentation for the chemical *nimodipine*, which OEHHA relied upon in making its determination that the criteria for administrative listing had been satisfied.

A complete, updated chemical list is published elsewhere in this issue of the *California Regulatory Notice Register*.

The chemical listed, effective **April 24, 2001**, and the mechanism under which it is listed, are shown below:

Chemical Known to the State to Cause Reproductive Toxicity:

Chemical	CAS No.	Endpoint	Listing Mechanism[1]
Nimodipine	66085-59-4	Developmental toxicity	FR

[1] Listing mechanism:
FR – "formally required to be labeled or identified" mechanism (22 CCR 12902)