

environmental releases are not expected as described in the PMN, EPA has not determined that the proposed manufacturing, processing, and use of the PMN substance may present an unreasonable risk. EPA has determined, however, that release of the PMN substance to surface waters may cause significant adverse environmental effects. Based on this information, the PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(4)(ii).

**Recommended testing:** EPA has determined that a fish chronic toxicity study (OPPTS 850.1400 test guideline), a daphnid chronic toxicity study (OPPTS 850.1300 test guideline), and an algal toxicity study (OPPTS 850.5400 test guideline) would help to characterize the environmental effects of the PMN substance. A porous pot study (OPPTS 835.3220 test guideline) would help to characterize possible environmental effects of the PMN substance as well.

**CFR citation:** 40 CFR 721.3110.

**PMN Number P-98-848**

**Chemical name:** Silicic acid ( $H_6SiO_2O_7$ ), magnesium strontium salt(1:1:2), dysprosium and europium-doped.

**CAS number:** 181828-07-9.

**Effective date of section 5(e) consent order:** June 1, 2000.

**Basis for section 5(e) consent order:** The order was issued under section 5(e)(1)(A)(i) and section 5(e)(1)(A)(ii)(I) of TSCA based on a finding that the PMN substance may present an unreasonable risk to human health.

**Recommended testing:** EPA has determined that a 90-day subchronic inhalation study (OPPTS 870.3465 test guideline) and a 2-year bioassay (OPPTS 870.4200) would help to characterize the human health effects of the PMN substance.

**CFR citation:** 40 CFR 721.9511.

**PMN Number P-98-1033/1034/1035**

**Chemical name:** (generic) Halogen substituted oxetanes.

**CAS number:** Not available.

**Effective date of section 5(e) consent order:** April 6, 1999.

**Basis for section 5(e) consent order:** The order was issued under section 5(e)(1)(A)(i) and section 5(e)(1)(A)(ii)(II) of TSCA based on a finding that these PMN substances are expected to be produced in substantial quantities, there may be significant or substantial human exposure to the PMN substances, and the PMN substances may enter the environment in substantial quantities.

**Recommended testing:** EPA has determined that the following studies would help to characterize the health effects of these PMN substances: A 28-day oral toxicity study in rats (OPPTS 870.3050) that includes a neurotoxicity

functional observational battery (National Technical Information Service (NTIS): PB 91-154617) for all test doses with the highest dose set at 1,000 milligram/kilogram (mg/kg), and for the highest test dose group only, histopathologic examination to include testes/ovaries and lungs; an *in vivo* mouse micronucleus assay (intraperitoneal) (OPPTS 870.5395); and an oral developmental toxicity study in one species (OPPTS 870.3700). EPA has determined that a fish acute toxicity study (OPPTS 850.1075), a daphnid acute toxicity study (OPPTS 850.1010), and an algal acute toxicity study (OPPTS 850.5400) would help to characterize the environmental effects of these PMN substances. The PMN submitter has agreed not to exceed the production volume limit without performing these toxicity studies using P-98-1033.

**CFR citation:** 40 CFR 721.5546.

**PMN Number P-99-783**

**Chemical name:** (generic) Chromate(2-), [3-hydroxy-4-[(2-hydroxy-1-naphthenyl)azo]-7-nitro-1-substituted][N-[7-hydroxy-8-[(2-hydroxy-5-nitrophenyl)azo]-1-substituted]-, salt.

**CAS number:** Not available.

**Basis for action:** The PMN substance will be used for the dyeing of wool fiber. Based on structural analogy to anionic dyes, EPA is concerned that toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at a concentration as low as 7 part per billion (ppb) of the PMN substance in surface waters. Since significant environmental exposure is not expected as described in the PMN, EPA has not determined that the proposed manufacturing, processing, and use of the PMN substance may present an unreasonable risk. EPA has determined, however, that release of the PMN substance to surface waters in significant amounts from domestic manufacture may cause significant adverse environmental effects. Based on this information, the PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(4)(ii).

**Recommended testing:** EPA has determined that a daphnid acute toxicity study (OPPTS 850.1010 test guideline), and an algal toxicity study (OPPTS 850.5400 test guideline) would help to characterize the environmental effects of the PMN substance. A stock solution should be prepared and its pH adjusted to 7.0 prior to testing. The dilution water of the daphnid acute toxicity test should have a hardness of less than 180.0 mg/liter(L) as  $CaCO_3$  and a total organic carbon (TOC) concentration of less than 2.0 mg TOC/L. The green algal growth medium

should also have a TOC of less than 2.0 mg TOC/L. The daphnid test should be done with a flow-through method and measured concentrations. The algal toxicity test should be done with the static method and measured concentrations.

**CFR citation:** 40 CFR 721.5288.

**PMN Number P-99-817**

**Chemical name:** (generic) Salt of an acrylic acid – acrylamide terpolymer

**CAS number:** Not available.

**Basis for action:** The PMN substance will be used as described in the PMN. Based on structural analogy to polyanionic polymers, EPA has identified concerns for lung toxicity from respiratory overload if the PMN substance is inhaled. Since significant human exposure is unlikely when the PMN substance is used as described in the PMN, EPA has not determined that the proposed manufacturing, processing, and use of the PMN substance may present an unreasonable risk. EPA has determined, however, that use of the PMN substance as a solid may result in significant human exposure. Based on this information, the PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(3)(ii).

**Recommended testing:** EPA has determined that the 90-day inhalation toxicity study with a 60-day holding period (OPPTS 870.3465 test guideline) would help to characterize the human health effects of the PMN substance. Attention should be given to the lungs, including histopathology of the lungs (inflammation, epithelial hyperplasia, and fibrosis), bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) analysis for markers of lung injury, and lung burden analysis for clearance of the test material (EPA-748-R-96-001). The neurotoxicity components and examination of organs other than the lungs are not required.

**CFR citation:** 40 CFR 721.9640.

**PMN Number P-99-897**

**Chemical name:** (generic) Substituted benzothiazole-azo-substituted benzoquinoline nickel complex.

**CAS number:** Not available

**Basis for action:** The PMN substance will be used as a material for optical disks. Based on analogy to nickel, EPA is concerned that toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at a concentration as low as 5 ppb of the PMN substance in surface waters. Since environmental releases are not expected as described in the PMN, EPA has not determined that the proposed manufacturing, processing, and use of the PMN substance may present an unreasonable risk. EPA has determined, however, that release of the PMN substance to surface waters may cause significant adverse environmental effects. Based on this