

information, the PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(4)(ii).

Recommended testing: EPA has determined that a fish acute toxicity study (OPPTS 850.1075 test guideline), 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.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.5340.

PMN Number P-99-920

Chemical name: Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-(9Z)-9-octadecenyl-.omega.-hydroxy-, phosphate, ammonium salt.

CAS number: 58857-49-1

Basis for action: The PMN substance will be used as a dispersing agent for pigment pastes. Based on structural analogy to anionic surfactants, EPA is concerned that toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at a concentration as low as 8 ppb of the PMN substance in surface waters. Since significant environmental releases are not expected as described in the PMN, EPA has not determined that the proposed processing, and use of the PMN substance may present an unreasonable risk. EPA has determined, however, that domestic manufacture may result in release of the PMN substance to surface waters which 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 acute toxicity study (OPPTS 850.1075 test guideline), 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. Tests for fish and daphnids should be done with a flow through method and measured concentrations. The algal test can be done with a static method and measured concentrations. A stock solution of PMN substance should be prepared and adjusted to pH 7 with either HCl or NaOH.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.5293.

PMN Number P-99-928

Chemical name: 2-propanol, 1,1',1'-nitrilotris-, compds. with ethanol 2-[2-(C₁₂₋₁₄-alkyloxy) ethoxy] derivs. hydrogen sulfates.

CAS number: 222975-06-6.

Basis for action: The PMN substance will be used as a surfactant in a toilet bowl cleaner. Based on structural analogy to anionic surfactants, EPA is concerned that toxicity to aquatic organisms from the PMN substance may

occur at a concentration of 50 ppb in surface waters. Since significant 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 other uses of the PMN substance could result in releases to surface waters resulting in 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 acute toxicity study (OPPTS 850.1075 test guideline), 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. Fish and daphnid tests should be done with a flow-through method and measured concentrations. The algal test should also be done with measured concentrations of PMN substance.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.5358.

PMN Number P-99-951 and P-99-952

Chemical name: (generic) Polyisobutene epoxide.

CAS number: Not available.

Basis for action: The PMN substances will be used as described in the PMNs. Based on structural analogy to epoxides, EPA is concerned that toxicity to aquatic organisms from the PMN substances may occur at a concentration as low as 10 ppb in surface waters. Since significant environmental releases are not expected as described in the PMNs, EPA has not determined that the proposed manufacturing, processing, and use of the PMN substances may present an unreasonable risk. EPA has determined, however, that other uses of the PMN substances may result in releases that may cause significant adverse environmental effects. Based on this information, the PMN substances meet the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(4)(ii).

Recommended testing: EPA has determined that a fish acute toxicity study (OPPTS 850.1075 test guideline), 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 substances. The fish and daphnid tests should be done using the flow-through method and measured concentrations. The algae test should be done using the static method and measured concentrations.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.2685.

PMN Number P-99-1075

Chemical name: 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, (octahydro-4,7-methano-1H-indene-5,7-diyl)bis(methylene) ester.

CAS number: 43048-08-4.

Basis for action: The PMN substance will be used as a coating agent for resin curing. Based on analogy to methacrylates and esters, EPA is concerned that toxicity to aquatic organisms from the PMN substance may occur at a concentration as low as 5 ppb in surface waters. EPA determined that use of the PMN substance as described in the PMN did not present an unreasonable risk because the PMN substance is imported and would not be released to surface waters. EPA has determined that domestic manufacturing and other uses of the PMN substance may result in releases to surface waters which exceed the concern concentration. 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.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.8485.

PMN Number P-99-1202

Chemical name: (generic) Sulfonyl azide intermediate.

CAS number: Not available

Basis for action: The PMN substance will be used as a reactive additive for polymers. Based on structural analogy to azides, EPA is concerned that toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at a concentration as low as 1 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 any 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). Also, based on submitted test data, EPA has identified concerns for blood, kidney and lung toxicity from inhalation exposure to the PMN substance. Since significant human exposure is unlikely when 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