

PMN substance as a powder may result in significant human exposure. Based on this information, the PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(3)(i).

**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. The fish and daphnid tests should use a flow-through method and measured concentrations. The algal toxicity test should use the static method and measured concentrations. A 90-day inhalation toxicity study (OPPTS 870.3465 test guideline) would help to characterize the human health effects of the PMN substance.

**CFR citation:** 40 CFR 721.983.

**PMN Number P-99-1288**

**Chemical name:** (generic) Substituted anilino halobenzamide.

**CAS number:** Not available.

**Basis for action:** The PMN substance will be used as described in the PMN. Based on structural analogues for anilines and phenols, 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 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. The fish and daphnid tests should be performed with a flow-through method and measured concentrations. The algal test should be done with measured concentrations. A stock solution of the PMN substance should be prepared and its pH adjusted to pH 7 with either HCl or NaOH.

**CFR citation:** 40 CFR 721.4096.

**PMN Number P-99-1295**

**Chemical name:** (generic)

Chlorohydroxyalkyl butyl ether.

**CAS number:** Not available

**Basis for action:** The PMN substance will be used as described in the PMN. Based on structural analogy to halo alcohols, EPA is concerned that toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at a concentration as low as 3 ppb of the PMN substance in surface waters. Since environmental releases are not expected as the PMN substance is not released to surface waters above 3 ppb, 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 resulting in release to surface waters above 3 ppb 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. The fish and daphnid tests should be performed under flow through conditions with measured concentrations. The algal test should be performed under static conditions with measured concentrations.

**CFR citation:** 40 CFR 721.3438.

**PMN Number P-99-1304**

**Chemical name:** (generic) Substituted benzenesulfonic acid salt.

**CAS number:** Not available.

**Basis for action:** The PMN substance will be used as described in the PMN. Based on structural analogy to anionic surfactants, EPA is concerned that toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at a concentration as low as 2 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 manufacturing, processing, and use of the PMN substance may present an unreasonable risk to the environment. EPA has determined, however, that other uses of the PMN substance resulting in release to surface waters in significant amounts, 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 structural analogues, EPA has identified concerns for lung effects from inhalation exposure to the PMN substance. Since significant human exposure is unlikely for the use described in the PMN, EPA has not determined that the proposed

manufacturing, processing, and use of the PMN substance may present an unreasonable risk to human health. EPA has determined, however, that other uses of the PMN substance, 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 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. The fish and daphnid tests should be conducted with flow through methods and measured concentrations. The algal test should be conducted with static methods and measured concentrations. A stock solution should be prepared and its pH adjusted to 7.0 with either HCl or NaOH. A 90-day inhalation toxicity study (OPPTS 870.3465 test guideline) would help to characterize the human health effects of the PMN substance.

**CFR citation:** 40 CFR 721.1648.

**PMN Number P-99-1341**

**Chemical name:** 2-

Naphthalenecarboxylic acid, 4,4'-methylenebis [3-hydroxy-, strontium salt.

**CAS number:** 235083-90-6.

**Basis for action:** The PMN substance will be used as described in the PMN. Based on structural analogy to phenols, anionic surfactants, and inorganic metal salts, EPA is concerned that toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at a concentration as low as 3 ppb of the PMN substance in surface waters. Since significant environmental exposure is not expected as the PMN substance is not released to surface water above 10 ppb, 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 resulting in release to surface waters above 10 ppb 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), an algal toxicity study (OPPTS 850.5400 test guideline) would help to characterize the environmental effects of the PMN substance. All studies should use the