

unlikely when used as described in the PMN, EPA has not determined that the proposed manufacturing, processing, and use of the PMN substance may cause significant adverse effects. EPA has determined, however, that use of the PMN substance other than as described in the PMN could result in exposures which may cause serious chronic effects and significant environmental effects. Based on this information, the PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170 (b)(1)(i)(C), (b)(3)(ii), and (b)(4)(ii).

Recommended testing: EPA has determined that the results of the tiered testing as described in the New Chemical Program's PBT Category would help to characterize the PBT properties of the PMN substance. EPA has also 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 be conducted with flow-through methods and measured concentrations. The algal test should be conducted with static methods and measured concentrations. In addition, a 2-year, two-species oral carcinogenicity study (OPPTS 870.4200 test guideline) and a 90-day oral subchronic in rats (OPPTS 870.3100 test guideline), with attention to pathology of the reproductive organs, would help to characterize the health effects of the PMN substance.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.2752.

PMN Number P-00-966

Chemical name: (generic)

Haloarylalkylketoester.

CAS number: Not available.

Basis for action: The PMN substance will be used as an agricultural product intermediate. Toxicity data on structurally similar esters indicate that the PMN substance may cause toxicity to aquatic organisms. Based on this data, EPA expects toxicity to aquatic organisms to occur at a concentration as low as 200 ppb of the PMN substance in surface waters. Since environmental releases to surface waters are not expected to exceed 200 ppb, EPA has not determined that the proposed processing and use of the PMN substance may present an unreasonable risk. EPA has determined, however, that if releases to surface waters were to exceed a concentration of 200 ppb, the PMN substance 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: The Agency has determined that an algal toxicity test (OPPTS 850.5400 test guideline), an aquatic invertebrate acute toxicity test (OPPTS 850.1010 test guideline), and a fish acute toxicity test (OPPTS 850.1075 test guideline) would help to characterize possible environmental effects of the PMN substance. Ready biodegradation testing (OPPTS 835.3110 test guideline) would help to characterize possible environmental effects of the PMN substance as well. The aquatic toxicity tests should be conducted with flow-through conditions and measured concentrations.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.3062.

PMN Number P-00-991

Chemical name: Formaldehyde, polymer with (chloromethyl) oxirane and phenol, reaction products with 6H-dibenz[c,e][1,2]oxaphosphorin-6-oxide. **CAS number:** 300371-38-4.

Basis for action: The PMN substances will be used in the manufacturing of composites. Based on structural analogy to epoxides, EPA is concerned that toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at a concentration as low as 6 ppb of the PMN substances in surface waters. Since significant environmental exposure is not expected, as the PMN substances are not released to surface waters above 6 ppb, 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 resulting in release to surface waters above 6 ppb 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 acute toxicity study (OPPTS 850.5400 test guideline) would help to characterize the environmental effects of the PMN substances.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.5560

PMN Number P-00-1055

Chemical name: (generic) Sulfonated-copper phthalocyanine salt of a triarylmethane dye

CAS number: Not available.

Basis for action: The PMN substance will be used as a shading additive for ink. Based on analogy to cationic dyes, 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 significant environmental exposure is not expected as the PMN substance is

not released to surface waters above 1 ppb, as described in the PMN, EPA has not determined that 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 1 ppb may cause significant adverse environmental effects. Also, based on analogy to triarylmethane pigments and dyes, EPA has identified health concerns for mutagenicity and cancer effects from inhalation exposure to the PMN substance. Since significant inhalation exposure is unlikely when the PMN substance is used 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 in the form of a powder may result in significant human exposure. Based on this information, the PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(4)(ii) and (b)(1)(i)(C).

Recommended testing: EPA has determined that a developmental toxicity study with two species (rats and mice) by gavage (OPPTS 870.3700 test guideline), a 2-generation reproductive and toxicity study (OPPTS 870.3800 test guideline), an Ames assay/salmonella study (OPPTS 870.5100 test guideline), a micronucleus assay (OPPTS 870.5395 test guideline), and a carcinogenicity study in rats (OPPTS 870.4200 test guideline) would help to characterize human health effects. In addition, a fish acute toxicity study (OPPTS 850.1075 test guideline), a daphnid acute toxicity study (OPPTS 850.1010 test guideline), and an algal acute toxicity study (OPPTS 850.5400 test guideline) would help to characterize the environmental effects.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.9674.

PMN Number P-00-1205

Chemical name: (generic) 6-Methoxy-1H-benz[de]isoquinoline-2 [3H]-dione derivative.

CAS number: Not available.

Basis for action: The PMN substance will be used as an intermediate in the manufacture of aqueous dyes. Toxicity data on structurally similar chemicals indicate that the PMN substance may cause toxicity to aquatic organisms. Based on this data, EPA expects toxicity to aquatic organisms to occur at a concentration of 30 ppb of the PMN substance in surface waters. Since significant environmental exposure is not expected as the PMN substance is not released to surface waters above 30 ppb, EPA has not determined that the