

*Recommended testing:* EPA has determined that a fish acute toxicity study (OPPTS 850.1075), a daphnid acute toxicity study (OPPTS 850.1010), and an algal toxicity study (OPPTS 850.5400) would help to characterize the environmental effects of the PMN substance. The fish and daphnid tests should be conducted with flow-through conditions and measured concentrations. The algae test should be conducted with static conditions and measured concentrations.

*CFR citation:* 40 CFR 721.7290.

**PMN Number P-01-69**

*Chemical name:* (generic) Substituted naphthalene hydrazide.

*CAS number:* Not available.

*Basis for action:* The PMN substance will be used as described in the PMN. Based on structural analogy to phenols and hydrazines. 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 as described in the PMN 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).

*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 the flow-through method and measured concentrations. The algae test should be conducted with the static method and measured concentrations.

*CFR citation:* 40 CFR 721.4258.

**PMN Number P-01-71**

*Chemical name:* Phenol, 2,2'-[6-(2,4-dibutoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diyl]bis[5-butoxy-.

*CAS number:* 208343-47-9.

*Basis for action:* The PMN substance will be used as an ultraviolet absorber for use in photographic emulsions. Based on structural analogy to 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 significant environmental exposure is not expected, as the PMN substance is not released to surface waters, 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 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), and a daphnid chronic toxicity study (OPPTS 850.1300 test guideline) would help to characterize the environmental effects of the PMN substance. The fish and daphnid studies should be conducted with flow-through method and measured concentrations.

*CFR citation:* 40 CFR 721.5718.

**PMN Number P-01-77**

*Chemical name:* (generic) Disubstituted benzenedicarboxylic acid.

*CAS number:* Not available.

*Basis for action:* The PMN substance will be used as described in the PMN. EPA has identified health concerns for developmental toxicity based on structural analogy to phthalate esters. Since significant worker 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 other than as an intermediate could result in exposures which may cause serious health effects. Based on this information, the PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(3)(ii). Also, based on structural analogy to esters, EPA is concerned that toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at a concentration as low as 12 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, as described in the PMN, EPA has not determined that the proposed manufacturing, processing and use of the PMN substance as described in the PMN may present an unreasonable risk. EPA has determined, however, that other uses of the PMN substance resulting in release to surface water 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 Combined Repeated Dose with Reproductive/Developmental Toxicity (OPPTS 870.3650) or a

Reproductive/Development Toxicity Test (OPPTS 870.3550) would help to characterize the human health effects of the PMN substance. EPA has also determined that a fish acute toxicity study (OPPTS 850.1075), a daphnid acute toxicity study (OPPTS 850.1010), and an algal toxicity study (OPPTS 850.5400) would help characterize the environmental effects of the PMN substance. The fish and daphnid tests should be conducted with the flow-through conditions and measured concentrations. The algae test should be conducted with the static method and measured concentrations.

*CFR citation:* 40 CFR 721.2060.

**PMN Number P-01-85**

*Chemical name:* (generic) Mono esters from 2-propenoic acid.

*CAS number:* Not available.

*Basis for action:* The PMN substance will be used as described in the PMN. Based on structural analogy to esters, 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, 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 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 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. All tests should be conducted with flow-through methods and measured concentrations.

*CFR citation:* 40 CFR 721.8340.

**PMN Number P-01-97**

*Chemical name:* (generic) Polyaziridinyl ester of an aliphatic alcohol.

*CAS number:* Not available.

*Basis for action:* The PMN substance will be used as described in the PMN. EPA has identified health concerns for mutagenicity, carcinogenicity, male reproductive toxicity, and developmental toxicity based on structural analogy to epoxides. Since significant worker exposure is unlikely, when used as described in the PMN, EPA has not determined that the proposed manufacturing, processing,