

aquatic organisms may occur at a concentration of 1 ppb in surface waters. Since significant environmental exposure is unlikely, as the PMN substance is not released to surface waters, as described in the PMN, EPA has not determined that 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.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.5762.

PMN Number P-01-578

Chemical name: (generic) Alkoxylated alkyl amine.

CAS number: Not available.

Basis for action: The PMN substance will be used as described in the PMN. Based on analogy to cationic 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 exposure is unlikely, when the PMN substance is used as described in the PMN, EPA has not determined that the proposed manufacturing and use of the PMN substance may present an unreasonable risk. EPA has determined, however, that use of the PMN substance other than as described in the PMN could result in exposures 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 an algal toxicity study (OPPTS 850.5400 test guideline), a daphnid acute toxicity study (OPPTS 850.1010 test guideline), and a fish acute toxicity study (OPPTS 850.1075 test guideline) would help to characterize the environmental effects of the PMN substance. All tests should be conducted with static methods and nominal concentrations.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.647.

PMN Number P-01-646

Chemical name: 1-propanaminium, 3-amino-, N, N, N-trimethyl-N-soya acyl derivs., chloride

CAS number: 391232-99-8

Basis for action: The PMN substance will be used as described in the PMN.

Based on analogy to cationic surfactants, EPA is concerned that toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at a concentration as low as 200 ppb of the PMN substance in surface waters. Since significant environmental exposure is unlikely, when the PMN substance is used as described in the PMN, EPA has not determined that the proposed manufacturing and use of the PMN substance may present an unreasonable risk. EPA has determined, however, that use of the PMN substance other than as described in the PMN could result in exposures 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 an algal toxicity study (OPPTS 850.5400 test guideline), a daphnid acute toxicity study (OPPTS 850.1010 test guideline), and a fish acute toxicity study (OPPTS 850.1075 test guideline) would help to characterize the environmental effects of the PMN substance. All tests should be conducted with static methods and nominal concentrations.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.7270

PMN Number P-01-716

Chemical name: (generic) Polyurea.

CAS number: Not available.

Basis for action: The PMN substance will be used as described in the PMN. EPA has identified environmental concerns because the PMN substance may be persistent, bioaccumulative, and potentially toxic based on physical/chemical properties of the PMN substance as described in the New Chemical Program's PBT category. 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 based on submitted test data. Since 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 other uses of the PMN substance resulting in releases 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)(i).

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 an algal toxicity study (OPPTS 850.5400 test

guideline), a fish chronic toxicity study (OPPTS 850.1400 test guideline), a daphnid chronic toxicity study (OPPTS 850.1300 test guideline), a fish bioaccumulation test (OPPTS 850.1730), and a shake-flask die-away test (OPPTS 835.3170 test guideline) would help to characterize the environmental effects of the PMN substance.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.9929.

PMN Number P-01-781

Chemical name: Silane, triethoxy[3-(oxiranylmethoxy)propyl]-

CAS number: 2602-34-8.

Basis for action: The PMN substance will be used as described in the PMN. EPA has identified health concerns for carcinogenicity based on analogy to epoxides. EPA has concerns also for mutagenicity, developmental toxicity, reproductive toxicity, irritation, and sensitization based on analogy to trimethoxy silane derivatives. 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 described in the PMN may cause serious health effects. Based on this information the PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(1)(i)(C) and (b)(3)(ii). Also, based on structural analogy to epoxides, EPA is concerned that toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at a concentration as low as 10 ppb of the PMN substance in surface waters. Since environmental exposure is not expected as the PMN substance is not released to surface waters 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 releases 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 combined chronic toxicity/carcinogenicity study (OPPTS 870.4300 test guideline) and a 90-day subchronic inhalation study in rodents with attention to pathology of the reproductive organs (OPPTS 870.3465 test guidelines) would help to characterize the health effects of the PMN substance. 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