

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 conditions and measured concentrations. The algae test should be conducted with the static method and measured concentrations.

*CFR citation:* 40 CFR 721.9501.

**PMN Number P-01-833**

*Chemical name:* (generic)

Polyethyleneamine crosslinked with substituted polyethylene glycol.

*CAS number:* Not available.

*Basis for action:* The PMN substance will be used as an absorbent polymer. Based on toxicity data for other high molecular weight, water swellable polymers, EPA has identified potential lung toxicity from inhalation exposure. Since significant inhalation exposure is unlikely when the PMN substance is used as identified 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 lead to inhalation exposure which could cause serious health effects. Based on this information, the PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(3)(ii).

*Recommended testing:* EPA has determined that a 90-day inhalation toxicity study with a 60-day holding period (OPPTS 870.3465 test guideline) would help to characterize the human health effects of the PMN substance. Attention should be given to the lungs, including histopathology of the lungs (inflammation, epithelial hyperplasia, and fibrosis), BAL analysis for markers of lung injury, and lung burden analysis for clearance of the test material (EPA-748-R-96-001). The neurotoxicity components and examination of organs other than the lungs are not required.

*CFR citation:* 40 CFR 721.7255.

**PMN Number P-02-17**

*Chemical name:* (generic) Phenyl azo dye.

*CAS number:* Not available.

*Basis for action:* The PMN substance will be used as described in the PMN. Based on the submitted 28-day study, EPA has concerns for effects to the testes. Also, based on structural analogy to the azo reduction product, EPA has concerns for developmental toxicity, hemolytic anemia, kidney toxicity, liver toxicity, spleen toxicity, and irreversible ocular phototoxicity. Since significant inhalation exposure to workers is unlikely for the use described in the PMN, EPA has not determined that manufacturing, processing, and use of

the PMN substance as described in the PMN may present an unreasonable risk. EPA has determined, however, that use of the PMN substance as a solid may cause serious health effects. Based on this information, the PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(3)(i) and (b)(3)(ii).

*Recommended testing:* EPA has determined that a prenatal developmental toxicity study by the oral route in two species (OPPTS 870.3700 test guideline) would help to characterize the human health effects of the PMN substance.

*CFR citation:* 40 CFR 721.5917.

**PMN Number P-02-90**

*Chemical name:* (generic) Nickel, cobalt mixed metal oxide.

*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, mutagenicity, carcinogenicity, cardiotoxicity, immunotoxicity, neurotoxicity, and allergenicity based on the presence of various metal oxides as well as lung effects from exposure to insoluble particles and pulmonary carcinogenicity due to the crystalline nature of the PMN material. Since significant worker 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 cause significant adverse effects. EPA has determined, however, that domestic manufacture or use of the PMN substance other than as described in the PMN may result in serious health effects. Based on this information, the PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(3)(ii).

*Recommended testing:* EPA has determined that a 90-day subchronic inhalation toxicity study in rat (OPPTS 870.3465 test guideline) would help to characterize the human health effects of the PMN substance.

*CFR citation:* 40 CFR 721.5315.

**PMN Number P-02-207**

*Chemical name:* Piperdinium, 1,1-dimethyl-, chloride.

*CAS number:* 24307-26-4.

*Basis for action:* The PMN substance will be used as described in the PMN. Based on submitted test data, EPA has identified health concerns for neurotoxicity and chronic toxic effects for the PMN substance. Since significant worker 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 cause significant adverse effects. EPA has determined, however, that use of the

PMN substance other than as described in the PMN may result in serious health effects. Also, based on structural analogy to cationic surfactants, EPA is concerned that toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at surface water concentrations as low as 300 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 release of the PMN substance to surface water may cause significant adverse environmental effects. Based on this information, the PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(3)(i), and (b)(4)(ii).

*Recommended testing:* EPA has determined that information on potential human and environmental exposures would help to characterize the potential health and environmental risks of the PMN substance.

*CFR citation:* 40 CFR 721.6167.

**PMN Number P-02-262**

*Chemical name:* (generic) Substituted benzophenone.

*CAS number:* Not available.

*Basis for action:* The PMN substance will be used as described in the PMN. Based on analogy to benzophenones, EPA has identified health concerns for neurotoxicity and liver toxicity. Since significant worker exposure is unlikely when the PMN substance is used 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 of the PMN substance 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 neutral organic chemicals, EPA is concerned that toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at a concentration as low as 20 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 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 90-day oral