EPA determined that use of the substance as described in the PMN did not present an unreasonable risk because the substance will be used as a solid and would not be released to surface waters resulting in concentrations above 10 ppb. EPA has determined that other uses of the substance may result in releases to surface water at concentrations above 10 ppb. 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 (40 CFR 797.1400), a daphnid acute toxicity study (40 CFR 797.1300), and an algal acute toxicity study (40 CFR 797.1050) would help characterize the environmental effects of the PMN substance.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.4470.

PMN Numbers P-94-322 and P-94-323

Chemical name: (generic) Polyfluorocarboxylates.

CAS number: Not available. Basis for action: The substances will be used as intermediates. Based on analogy to similar chemicals, EPA expects the substances to cause developmental toxicity, systemic toxicity, and acute toxicity as well as toxicity to aquatic organisms at a concentration of 5 ppb of the substances in surface waters. EPA determined that use of the substances as described in the PMN did not present an unreasonable risk because the substances would not be released to surface waters and the substances would be used as an intermediate which would not result in exposure to workers. EPA has determined that manufacture, processing, and use of the substances other than as a site-limited intermediate could result in releases to surface waters and exposures to workers. Based on this information, the substances meet the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(4)(ii) and (b)(3)(ii).

Recommended testing: EPA has determined a chronic 60–day fish early life stage toxicity test in rainbow trout (40 CFR 797.1600) and a 21–day chronic daphnid toxicity test (40 CFR 797.1350) would help characterize the environmental effects of the substance. EPA has also determined that a 90–day subchronic study (40 CFR 798.2650) and a two-species developmental toxicity study (40 CFR 798.4900) would help characterize the health effects of the substances.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.3790.

PMN Numbers P-94-325 through 327

Chemical name: (generic) Alkoxylated alkyldiethylenetriamine, alkyl sulfate salts.

CAS number: Not available. Basis for action: The PMN substances will be used as cellulose softeners. Based on analogy of the substances to cationic surfactants, EPA is concerned that toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at concentrations as low as 4 ppb of the PMN substances in surface waters. EPA determined that use of the substances as described in the PMN did not present an unreasonable risk because the substances would not be released to surface waters. EPA has determined that consumer uses of the substances may result in releases to surface waters which exceed the concern concentration. 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 (40 CFR 797.1400), a daphnid acute toxicity study (40 CFR 797.1300), and an algal acute toxicity study (40 CFR 797.1050) would help characterize the environmental effects of the PMN substance.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.2410.

PMN Number P-94-422

Chemical name: (generic) Branched synthetic fatty acid. CAS number: Not available. Basis for action: The PMN substance will be used as an industrial lubricant raw material. Based on analogy to 2ethylhexanoic acid and valproic acid, the PMN substance may cause liver toxicity and developmental toxicity. EPA has determined that persons exposed to the PMN substance dermally and by inhalation may be at risk for these effects. EPA determined that importation of the substance as an industrial lubricant raw material did not present an unreasonable risk because there were no significant dermal or inhalation exposures. EPA has determined that domestic manufacture, use other than as an intermediate, or nonindustrial use may result in significant dermal and inhalation exposures. Based on this information. the PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(3)(ii). Recommended testing: EPA has determined that an oral developmental toxicity study in two species (40 CFR 798.4900) and an oral 90-day subchronic study (40 CFR 798.2650) would help characterize the health effects of the PMN substance. CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.3627.

PMN Number P-94-499

Chemical name: (generic) Substituted azo metal complex dye. CAS number: Not available.

Basis for action: The PMN substance will be used as a textile dye. Based on analogy to similar substances, the PMN substance may cause cancer. Based on submitted test data and analogy to similar substances, the PMN substance is toxic to aquatic organisms. EPA has determined that exposed workers may be at risk for cancer and water releases may be toxic to aquatic organisms. EPA determined that use of the substance as described in the PMN did not present an unreasonable risk because there were no significant environmental releases or worker exposures. EPA has determined that environmental releases or water releases during manufacturing may result in significant human or environmental exposures as described in § 721.170(c)(2)(ii). Based on this information, the PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(1)(i)(C) and (b)(4)(i). Recommended testing: EPA has determined that a 2-year two-species oral bioassay (40 CFR 798.3300) or other testing to address the bioavailability of metabolites of concern will help characterize the health effects of the PMN substance. EPA has also determined that a daphnid acute toxicity study (40 CFR 797.1300) and an algal acute toxicity study (40 CFR 797.1050) would help characterize the environmental effects of the PMN substance.

CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.4594.

PMN Number P-94-682

Chemical name: (generic) Hydroxyalkylquinoline dioxoindan dialkylcarboxamide. CAS number: Not available. Basis for action: The PMN substance will be used as a color component. Based on analogy to phenols, EPA is concerned that chronic toxicity to aquatic organisms may occur at concentrations as low as 1 ppb of the PMN substance in surface waters. EPA determined that use of the substance as described in the PMN did not present an unreasonable risk because the substance would not be released to surface waters. EPA has determined that other uses of the substance may result in releases to surface waters at concentrations above 1 ppb. Based on this information, the PMN substance meets the concern criteria at § 721.170(b)(4)(ii). Recommended testing: EPA has determined a chronic 60-day fish early life stage toxicity test in rainbow trout (40 CFR 797.1600), and a 21-day chronic daphnid toxicity test (40 CFR 797.1350) would help characterize the environmental effects of the substance. CFR citation: 40 CFR 721.2085.