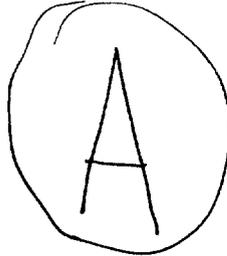


Contains No CBI

Hoechst Celanese

8EHQ-1293-12791

Department of
Environmental, Health &
Safety Affairs (DEHSA)



Hoechst Celanese Corporation
Route 202-206
PO Box 2500
Somerville, NJ 08876-1258
908 231 2000
Telex 833 449
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December 6, 1993
MRS-159-93

Document Processing Center (TS-790)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460
Attn: TSCA Section 8(e) Coordinator



INIT 12/21/93



88940000076

Dear Sir or Madam:

In accordance with the requirements of TSCA Section 8(e), Hoechst Celanese hereby submits a report for a 21 day chronic toxicity to daphnia study of 2-pyrazoline,3-(p-chlorophenyl)-1-[p-(N,N-dimethyltauryl)]-formate salt (CAS No. 133514-97-3).

The maximum acceptable toxicant concentration (MATC) for the material is between 0.006 and 0.023. The MATC is the geometric mean of the chronic no observed effect level (NOEL) and the chronic first observed effect level in a toxicity study. The observed effect is immobility. This MATC is not unexpected based on the daphnia EC₅₀ data submitted with the PMN 86-057a for this material. A decrease in the number of offspring was observed at 0.4 mg/l.

This material which is a textile additive adheres tightly to the fiber. It has a washfast rating of 5 (highest fastness rating) on the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists (AATCC) scale. This means that the material is not being released into the environment because it does not bleed from the fiber.

This submission contains no confidential business information.

If any further information is required, do not hesitate to contact Dr. Michele R. Sullivan, Director, Product Stewardship at 908-231-4480.

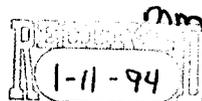
Sincerely,

Susan Engelman
Vice President, Environmental, Health & Safety Affairs

Encl.

CERTIFIED MAIL/
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

File: Log No. 166



REC'D
OFFICE OF POLLUTION
PREVENTION AND TOXICS
93 DEC 21 AM 8:05

Hoechst

16 PAS.

ALLEN TRANSLATION SERVICE
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T3526

Pharmaceutical Research, Toxicology
and Pathology

Hoechst
Report No. 91.0340
April 23, 1991
Page 7 (50)

1. SUMMARY

In a 21-day test under semi-static conditions, Hostalux VP 3481-1 (formiate) was tested in concentrations of 0.006/0.023/0.09/0.4, and 1.5 mg/l on daphnia (*Daphnia magna*). Ten trial tanks were used for each concentration, each tank containing one animal. In addition, a substance-free control group, also consisting of ten animals kept in solitary confinement, was used.

The component intervals of the study consisted of 24 hours. On a weekly basis, determinations of the test concentrations at the beginning and end of an interval were conducted. At the beginning of the intervals, analytical readings fell within a range of $\pm 20\%$ of the ideal concentrations. After 24 hours, there was a definite decline of the concentrations so that the mean values from the beginning and the end of an interval were used as an indication of the concentrations.

The water parameters in all groups fell within the normal range for the entire trial period.

In the 1.5 mg/l group, all the animals died 72 or 96 hours after the beginning of the trial.

In the case of the 0.023/0.09, and 0.4 mg/l groups, 10/20/ and 20% immobility occurred. In the 0.006 mg/l group, and in the control group, no immobility occurred. The NOEC (no observed effect concentration) for immobility, therefore, lies at 0.006 mg/l.

The timely appearance of young animals revealed no deviations in a comparison between the groups that had been exposed to the substance and those in the control group.

The animals in the 0.4 mg/l group exhibited a decreased number of young in comparison with the control group. The other groups exhibited no difference from the control group. Thus, the NOEC for the rate of reproduction lies at 0.09 mg/l. (Evaluation page 41).

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4.2 Test Organism

Species of animal: Daphnia
Daphnia magna

Origin: Bred in-house by the Dept. of Toxicology,
Hoechst AG

Breeding
Conditions:

100-ml beakers served as breeding containers (90 mm high, 50 mm in diameter), filled with 70 ml of water for experimentation (modified fresh water after Elenndt, see enclosure, page 40, for its composition). One daphnia was used for each breeding container. The animals were used for breeding purposes up to the age of 42 days. The animals' rate of reproduction and the state of their health was monitored on a daily basis, except for weekends. Feeding with single-cell green algae (*Scenedesmus subspicatus*) occurred three times weekly.

Feeding in the breeding program occurred according to the following schedule.

Age of the daphnia, in days	No. of cells/50 ml Trial water
0	2.1×10^7
2	4.2×10^7
Weekend	
5	6.3×10^7
7	7.7×10^7
9	1.2×10^8
Weekend	
12, 19, 26, 33, 40	7.7×10^7
14, 21, 23, 35, 42	7.7×10^7
16, 23, 30, 37	1.2×10^8

Temperature: $21 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$

Exposure
to light: 12 hours daily.

[Page 11 continued]

During the entire life of the experiment, the daphnias were given green algae (*Scenedesmus subspicatus*) daily according to the following schedule:

<u>Day of experiment</u>	<u>No. of cells/50 ml experiment water</u>
0	10.5×10^6
1	10.5×10^6
2	1.77×10^7
3	1.77×10^7
4	1.77×10^7
5	3.0×10^7
6	3.0×10^7
7-21	3.85×10^7

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4.3 Experimental Groups

At the outset of the experiment, 10 daphnias per concentration and control group were randomly selected and placed into the experimental containers.

The following concentrations were tested:

<u>Experimental group</u>	<u>Container No.</u>	<u>Test concentration (mg/l)</u>
Group 1	1-10	0 (Control)
Group 2	11-20	0.006
Group 3	21-30	0.023
Group 4	31-40	0.09
Group 5	41-50	0.4
Group 6	51-60	1.5

4.4 Water for Dilution

Reconstituted water per composition according to "M 4" (Elendt Medium) was used as diluent.

Preparation occurred in a facility consisting of two plastic tanks clad with Hostalen^R, each having a capacity of 300 liters.

The prepared diluent water was aerated to the point of oxygen saturation.

The water for the experiment was tested for the parameters total hardness, oxygen content, and pH 1 x per week in the experimental water tank. Total hardness readings lay between 2.68 and 2.86 mmol/l, pH between 8.2 and 8.5, oxygen saturation 8.6-8.9 mg/l (individual readings pages 18-27; measurement methods, page 17).

4.5 Experimental facility

The experiment was conducted in a semi-static system. 100-ml beakers that had been filled with 50 ml of test solution served as experimental containers. Temperatures were controlled via the room climate control system. The tanks were lighted in a day-night rhythm of 12 hours per segment.

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4.6 Production of the Test Concentration

The study was conducted in a semi-static way, i.e., in daily intervals. Original solution and test concentrations were prepared. Since solubility declines in the neutral pH range and precipitation occurs, original batches were made with experimental water whose pH had been adjusted to 6, and then the pH was once again readjusted to 6.

In the first trial interval an original concentration of 100 mg/l was selected. Since clouding occurred in the process and since, in one instance, further dilution to the experimental concentration yielded a very high deviation from the ideal concentration, the following original concentrations were prepared with 10 mg/l. The analytical values of the first interval were not included in the evaluation. For subsequent dilutions, experimental water having a pH of 6.0 was used as well.

The nominal concentrations of the experimental preparations were 0.008/0.032/0.125/0.5 and 2 mg/l. The analytical results by the beginning of the interval lay within the range of $\pm 20\%$ of the ideal reading. After 24 hours (the end of the interval), concentration decreases of up to 31.5% of the ideal reading resulted.

Therefore, the arithmetical mean between 0 and 24 hours was defined, as the test concentration, for a total of 4 measurement times.

Ideal concentration mg/l	Actual concentration mg/l
0.008	0.006
0.032	0.023
0.125	0.09
0.5	0.4
2	1.5

For the method and individual readings, see analytical report, pages 42-49.

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April 23, 1991
Page 14 (50)

4.7 Conducting the Experiment

At the beginning of the experiment, after the testing concentrations were presented for each of the testing and control containers, in each case 10 daphnia (1 animal per experimental container) were included, having been selected at random (Randomization plan No. 507/90). The test was conducted semi-statically in 24-hour intervals, that is, in each case, after a period of 24 hours, the daphnias were transferred to freshly-prepared containers. Monitoring the behavior and general health of the daphnias occurred, in each case, 24 hours after the transfer, and immobility and reproduction rate were recorded. Daphnias that were incapable of swimming were removed from the tank. A daphnia was considered unable to swim if, within 15 seconds of touching the experimental container, no further swimming motions were evident. Measurements of the water parameters occurred in each case at 0 and 24 hours, and they were taken, in each case in one container per experimental and control group. The measurement of the water parameters prior to the addition of the substance occurred in a representative fashion for each experimental group in a control container.

5. FINDINGS

5.1 Immobility of the Parents

In the experimental group with 1.5 mg/l, all daphnias died 72 or 96 hours after the beginning of the experiment.

In the groups having 0.023 (10%), 0.09 (20%), and 0.4 mg/l (20%), immobility also occurred, whereas the group with 0.006 mg/l, as well as the control group, exhibited no immobility (individual readers on page 39).

5.2 Timely appearance of young animals

In the control group, the first young appeared after 7 or 8 days. There was no significant difference between them and the experimental groups exposed to 0.006 to 0.4 mg/l, because in these cases, too, the first young appeared after 7 or 8 days. In these groups, after 10 days, young were released by all parent animals.

[Page 14 continued]

5.3 Reproduction rate

The reproduction rate over a 21-day period was as follows on average:

0 mg/l	- \bar{x}	= 138.1	s = 15.4
0.006 mg/l	- \bar{x}	= 130.0	s = 4.6
0.023 mg/l	- \bar{x}	= 128.3	s = 7.4
0.09 mg/l	- \bar{x}	= 126.1	s = 13.6
0.4 mg/l	- \bar{x}	= 102.8	s = 18.7

In the statistical comparison with the control group (after Nemenyi/Dunnet), there was a significant difference with the group with 0.4 mg/l. The remaining groups exhibited no significant deviation in comparison with the control group.

(Individual readings page 28, statistics page 41.)

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5.4 Water Parameters

In all experimental groups, and in the control group, the measurements of the water parameters were within the normal range at all times during the time when measurements were taken. In no instance did the oxygen content lie below 60% of the individual saturation level. The following table presents a summary of the readings throughout the entire experimental period.

	0 mg/l	0.006 mg/l	0.023 mg/l	0.09 mg/l	0.4 mg/l	1.5 mg/l
<u>pH</u>						
x min	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.3
x max	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.4
\bar{x}	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.8
s	0.44	0.47	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.53
n	63	42	42	42	42	8
<u>O₂ content</u>						
x min	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.3
x max	9.3	9.6	9.8	9.2	9.1	9.0
\bar{x}	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.6
s	0.25	0.33	0.31	0.28	0.27	0.31
n	63	42	42	42	42	8
<u>Temperature</u>						
x min	20.4	20.1	20.1	20.6	20.0	20.9
x max	21.6	21.5	21.5	21.7	21.5	21.5
\bar{x}	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.3
s	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.22	0.28	0.26
n	63	42	42	42	42	8

The individual readings may be seen in the Appendix (pages 18-26).

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5.5 Summarizing Assessment

The NOEC (no observed effect concentration) for immobility lies at 0.006 mg/l. As far as the timely appearance of the young was concerned, there were no deviations in the concentrations tested. For the reproduction rate there was an NOEC of 0.09 mg/l.

DII Mar/AD

GLP Dep.
[handwritten] Bi

HOECHST AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT [Corporation]
Pharmacological Research
Toxicology and Pathology
[signed]
Markert, Diplomate in Engineering

4/25/1991
Director of the Experiment
[signed]
Dr. Jung
Industrial Toxicology
[signed]
Dr. Mayer
Department Head

Pharmaceutical Research, Toxicology
and Pathology

Hoechst
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April 23, 1991
Page 17 (50)

6. Appendix

6.1 Individual Readings

6.1.1 Water Parameters

6.1.1.1 Method of Determining Water Parameters

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Method</u>
Temperature	°C	electronic measurement with an OXI 196 (WTW) oxygen measurement device and an EO 196-1.5 oxygen electrode with built-in temperature sensor (Wissenschaftlich Technische Werkstätten [Scientific Technical Workshops], Weilheim)
Oxygen content	mg/l	electronic measurement with an OXI 196 (WTW) oxygen measurement device and an EO 196-1.5 oxygen electrode (Wissenschaftlich Technische Werkstätten [Scientific Technical Workshops], Weilheim)
pH	l	electronic measurement with a pH 763 measuring device (Knick) and a single rod measurement chain (Schott Geräte, GmbH [Schott Equipment, Ltd.], Hofheim)
Total hardness	mmol/l	with Tetra Test analytical set for determining total hardness

Toxicity test with Hostalox VP 3481-1 on *Daphnia magna*
 Reproduction rate until the end of the experiment (day 21)
 Experiment 89.1014

Group 1 - Control (Animals 1-10)

Group 2 - 0.006 Mg/L (Animals 11-20)

Group 3 - 0.023 Mg/L (Animals 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30)

Group 4 - 0.090 Mg/L (Animals 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40)

Group 5 - 0.400 Mg/L (Animals 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50)

Input Data:

Group 1	0.1370E	02	0.1340E	03	0.1260E	03	0.1430E	03
	0.1250E	03	0.1280E	03	0.1600E	03	0.1170E	03
	0.1470E	03	0.1640E	03				

Group 2	0.1310E	03	0.1360E	03	0.1320E	03	0.1300E	03
	0.1260E	03	0.1340E	03	0.1310E	03	0.1220E	03
	0.1240E	03	0.1340E	03				

Group 3	0.1320E	03	0.1120E	03	0.1370E	03	0.1300E	03
	0.1290E	03	0.1260E	03	0.1360E	03	0.1250E	03
	0.1280E	03						

Group 4	0.1430E	03	0.1170E	03	0.1340E	03	0.1120E	03
	0.1270E	03	0.1180E	03	0.1120E	03	0.1460E	03

Group 5	0.9600E	02	0.8400E	02	0.1060E	03	0.9500E	02
	0.9000E	02	0.1450E	03	0.1070E	03	0.9900E	02

Criteria Testing

=====

This distribution is assumed to be constant. The assumption of a normal distribution is accepted here. (The method according to Shapiro and Wilk, 5% level). The variances differ significantly from one another. (Levine Test, 5% level).

Statistical Evaluation

=====

(Probability of error, 5%)

Simultaneous comparison of pairs against the control

Distribution-free method after Nemenyi/Dunnett, bi-laterally

Group	2	3	4	5
-------	---	---	---	---

1	N.S.	N.S	N.S	*
---	------	-----	-----	---

Estimated Values (Not simultaneous confidence intervals)

```

=====
Group      Mean      Distribution      Signif. Unit      N
1          0.1381E 03 0.1541E 02      0.4873 E 01      10
2          0.1300E 03 0.4595E 01      0.1453 E 01      10
           0.1283E 03 0.7365E 01      0.2455 E 01      9
           0.1261E 03 0.1358E 02      0.4801 E 01      8
5          0.1028E 03 0.1870E 02      0.6611 E 01      8
Tot.      0.1259E 03 0.1685E 02      0.2512 E 01      45

```

```

Group      16% Quartile      Median      84% Quartile      MD68
1          0.1254E 03      0.1355E 03 0.1543E 03      0.1234E 02
2          0.1249E 03      0.1310E 03 0.1340E 03      0.5000E 01
3          0.1253E 03      0.1290E 03 0.1349E 03      0.5320E 01
4          0.1126E 03      0.1225E 03 0.1419E 03      0.1126E 02
5          0.9060E 02      0.9750E 02 0.1069E 03      0.9260E 01
Tot.      0.1120E 03      0.1280E 03 0.1370E 03      0.1592E 02

```

Hoechst
 Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft
 6230 Frankfurt am Main 80
 Date: 08 April 1991-pz
 Report No. DATO 0030....0002
 Page Exp. No.: 89.1014
 1 (8)

Department: Analytical Laboratory
 Authors: B. Henkelmann, Dr. M. Appel

Substance concentrations in Water
 Analysis accompanying Daphnia Toxicological Study

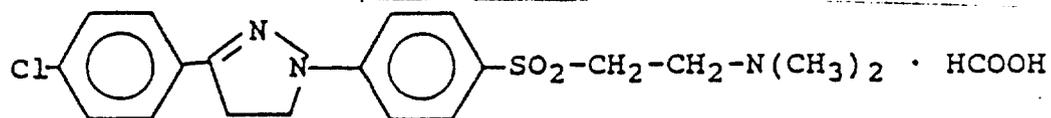
1. Designation of Test Substance

Test Substance: Hostalux VP 3481-1 (formiate)

Code No.: HOE CG 0030 OE ZC98 0002

Lot No.: Vers 71/87 M

Structural formula of the Major Component:



Summary formula: $C_{20}H_{24}ClN_3O_4S$

Molar mass: 437.9 g/mol

Content: 98.7% (m/m) via HPLC

Certificate: No. 03115 dated 03.23.1987
 1st Recertification, Project OC 069-89
 2nd Recertification, Project OC 076-90

Storage stability

The goods did not change in any appreciable way during a storage period of 3 years in a freezer (see Project OC 076-90)

2. Type of Experiment/Experiment-Number:

Prolonged toxicity on Daphnia magna over 21 days

Experiment Number: 89.1014 (Occupational Toxicology)

Hoechst
Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft
6230 Frankfurt am Main 80
Date: 08 April 1991-pz
Report No. DATO 0030....0002
Page Exp. No.: 89.1014
2 (8)

Department: Analytical Laboratory
Authors: B. Henkelmann, Dr. M. Appel

3. Indications concerning experimental conditions

See Occupational Toxicology's protocol for Experiment No. 89.1014. Samples were taken by Occupational Toxicology. It was the purpose of the experiments to monitor the concentrations administered to the animals in the substance being tested in the water of the experiment.

4. Brief description of the analytical method

Fluorimetric determination of the test substance after diluting the samples with 20% acetonitrile (by volume) and experimental water (dilute 20 ml in 25 ml ==> volume contraction by acetonitrile and water).

The fluorimetric measurement occurs under an induced wavelength of 386 nm, the emission (fluorescence) is determined at ca. 444 nm. In both wavelengths, work proceeds according to the concentrations, with various spectral band widths and amplitudes. A new calibration line must be produced every day (see point 5, stability in experimental water), for every concentration range of the samples (the fluorescence depends upon the intensity of the light from the lamp).

Thus, the measurements result in a concentration value that relates to the test substance. As a result of taking the content into account (98.7%), the pure substance concentration may be determined.

5. Stability in Experimental Water

In the case of the preliminary trials of the stability of the test substance in experimental water, after 2 days, it was possible to determine a relative decrease in concentration of ca. 12%. The testing substance, dissolved in water (80:20 by volume), exhibited a greater decrease (ca. 17%).

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Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft
6230 Frankfurt am Main 80
Date: 08 April 1991-pz
Report No. DATO 0030....0002
Page Exp. No.: 89.1014
8 (8)

Department: Analytical Laboratory
Authors: B. Henkelmann, Dr. M. Appel

7. Appendix

Experimental Period: August 1990-April 1991

Personnel involved in the experiment: B. Henkelmann

Archives: Analytical Laboratory, Archives ChemLaw
ChemLaw Warehouse

All raw data, or copies thereof, as well as reserved samples of the test substance are being stored in the archives of the Analytical Laboratory.

The term raw data is here extended to all laboratory worksheets, notices, and documentation that show a result of an observation made during the study or investigation which are necessary for the reconstruction and validation of the report.

Date: 04/10/1991

Responsible personnel: [signed]
B. Henkelmann

[signed]
Dr. M. Appel

Quality Assurance Unit: [handwritten] W.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

Susan P. Engelman
Vice President
Environmental Health & Safety Affairs
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Route 202-206
P.O. Box 2500
Somerville, New Jersey 08876-1258

OFFICE OF
PESTICIDES AND TOXIC
SUBSTANCES

APR 19 1994

EPA acknowledges the receipt of information submitted by your organization under Section 8(e) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). For your reference, copies of the first page(s) of your submission(s) are enclosed and display the TSCA §8(e) Document Control Number (e.g., 8EHQ-00-0000) assigned by EPA to your submission(s). Please cite this number when submitting follow-up or supplemental information and refer to the reverse side of this page for "EPA Information Requests".

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Please address any further correspondence with the Agency related to this TSCA 8(e) submission to:

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Attn: TSCA Section 8(e) Coordinator
Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D.C. 20460-0001

EPA looks forward to continued cooperation with your organization in its ongoing efforts to evaluate and manage potential risks posed by chemicals to health and the environment.

Sincerely,

Terry R. O'Bryan
Terry R. O'Bryan
Risk Analysis Branch

Enclosure

12791 A

CECAIS/IRIAGE TRACKING DBASE ENTRY FORM

CPCATS DATA:

Submission # 8EIQ 1293-12791 SEQ A

TYPE: INT SUPP FLWP

SUBMITTER NAME: Hoechst Celanese Corporation

INFORMATION REQUESTED: FLWP DATE:

- 0501 NO INFO REQUESTED
- 0502 INFO REQUESTED (TECH)
- 0503 INFO REQUESTED (VOL ACTIONS)
- 0504 INFO REQUESTED (REPORTING RATIONALE)

DISPOSITION:

- 0639 REFER TO CHEMICAL SCREENING
- 0678 CAP NOTICE

NON INJURY ACTIONS

- 0401 NO ACTION REPORTED
- 0402 STUDIES PLANNED/UNDERWAY
- 0403 NOTIFICATION OF WORKER/OTHERS
- 0404 LABEL/MSDS CHANGES
- 0405 PROCESS/HANDLING CHANGES
- 0406 APP/USE DISCONTINUED
- 0407 PRODUCTION DISCONTINUED
- 0408 CONFIDENTIAL

SUB. DATE: 12/06/93 OTS DATE: 12/21/93 CSRAD DATE: 01/11/94

CHEMICAL NAME:

2-Pyrazoline, 3-(p-chlorophenyl)-1-[p-(N,N-dimethyltauryl)]-Formate salt
Hostal Vx VP 3481-1

CAS#

133514-97-3
133514-97-3

INFORMATION TYPE:

P F C

INFORMATION TYPE:

P F C

INFORMATION TYPE:

0201	ONCO (HUMAN)	01 02 04	0216	EPI/CLIN	01 02 04	0241	IMMUNO (ANIMAL)	01 02 04
0202	ONCO (ANIMAL)	01 02 04	0217	HUMAN EXPOS (PROD CONTAM)	01 02 04	0242	IMMUNO (HUMAN)	01 02 04
0203	CELL TRANS (IN VITRO)	01 02 04	0218	HUMAN EXPOS (ACCIDENTAL)	01 02 04	<u>0243</u>	CHEM/PHYS PROP	01 02 04
0204	MUTA (IN VITRO)	01 02 04	0219	HUMAN EXPOS (MONITORING)	01 02 04	0244	CLASTO (IN VITRO)	01 02 04
0205	MUTA (IN VIVO)	01 02 04	<u>0220</u>	ECO/AQUA TOX	01 02 04	0245	CLASTO (ANIMAL)	01 02 04
0206	REPRO/TERATO (HUMAN)	01 02 04	0221	ENV. OCC/REL/FATE	01 02 04	0246	CLASTO (HUMAN)	01 02 04
<u>0207</u>	REPRO/TERATO (ANIMAL)	01 02 04	0222	EMER INCI OF ENV CONTAM	01 02 04	0247	DNA DAM/REPAIR	01 02 04
0208	NEURO (HUMAN)	01 02 04	0223	RESPONSE REQEST DELAY	01 02 04	<u>0248</u>	PRODAUSE/PROC	01 02 04
0209	NEURO (ANIMAL)	01 02 04	<u>0224</u>	PROD/COMP/CHEM ID	01 02 04	0251	MSDS	01 02 04
0210	ACUTE TOX. (HUMAN)	01 02 04	0225	REPORTING RATIONALE	01 02 04	0299	OTHER	01 02 04
0211	CHIR. TOX. (HUMAN)	01 02 04	0226	CONFIDENTIAL	01 02 04			
0212	ACUTE TOX. (ANIMAL)	01 02 04	0227	ALLERG (HUMAN)	01 02 04			
0213	SUB ACUTE TOX (ANIMAL)	01 02 04	0228	ALLERG (ANIMAL)	01 02 04			
0214	SUB CHRONIC TOX (ANIMAL)	01 02 04	0239	METAB/PHARMACO (ANIMAL)	01 02 04			
0215	CHRONIC TOX (ANIMAL)	01 02 04	0240	METAB/PHARMACO (HUMAN)	01 02 04			

TRIAGE DATA: NON-CBI INVENTORY

YES (CONTINUE)

NO (DROP)

DETERMINE

ONGOING REVIEW

YES (DROP/REFER)

NO (CONTINUE)

REFER:

SPECIES

Daphnia Magna

TOXICOLOGICAL CONCERN:

LOW

MED

HIGH

USE:

Textile additive

PRODUCTION:

COMMENTS: PMN 86-057a