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UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION 39 OLD RIDGEBURY ROAD, DANBURY, CT 06817-0001

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October 6, 1992 88920010461

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Office of Toxic Substances
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington, DC 20460

Attn: Section 8(e) Coordinator (CAP Agreement)

Re: CAP Agreement Identification No. 8ECAP-0110

Dear Sir or Madam:

Union Carbide Corporation ("Union Carbide") herewith submits the following report pursuant to the terms of the TSCA §8(e) Compliance Audit Program and Union Carbide's CAP Agreement dated August 14, 1991 (8ECAP-0110). This report describes an environmental toxicity study (mysid shrimp) with UC 54012 (N-[[[(4-chlorophenyl)amino]-carbonyl]-2,6-difluorobenzamide; CASRN 35367-38-5.

"Acute Toxicity of UC 54012 to Mysid Shrimp (Mysidopsis bahia)", Springborn Bionomics, Inc., Binomics Report #BW-87-3-2319, March 27, 1987.

A complete summary of this report is attached.

are: Previous TSCA Section 8(e) or "FYI" Submission(s) related to this substance

(None)

Previous PMN submissions related to this substance are: (None)

mysid

RECEIVED
8-19-94

This information is submitted in light of EPA's current guidance. Union Carbide does not necessarily agree that this information reasonably supports the conclusion that the subject chemical presents a substantial risk of injury to health or the environment.

In the attached report the term "CONFIDENTIAL" may appear. This precautionary statement was for internal use at the time of issuance of the report. Confidentiality is hereby waived for purposes of the needs of the Agency in assessing health and safety information. The Agency is advised, however, that the publication rights to the contained information are the property of Union Carbide.

Yours truly,



William C. Kuryla, Ph.D.
Associate Director
Product Safety
(203/794-5230)

WCK/cr

Attachment (3 copies of cover letter, summary, and report)

SUMMARY

ACUTE TOXICITY OF UC 54012
TO MYSID SHRIMP (Mysidopsis bahia)

GUIDELINE REFERENCE NUMBER: 72-3

UNION CARBIDE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT CO., INC.
RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, NORTH CAROLINA

BIONOMICS REPORT #BW-87-3-2319

BIONOMICS STUDY #565.0886.6126.510

STUDY DIRECTOR: Donald C. Surprenant

Springborn Bionomics, Inc.
Aquatic Toxicology Laboratory
790 Main Street
27 March 1987

RESULTS

The concentrations tested, corresponding mortalities and observations made during the toxicity test are presented in Table 1. The 96-hour LC50 value and 95% confidence interval for mysid shrimp exposed to UC 54012 were calculated by moving average angle analysis method to be 4.4 (3.7-5.3) µg/L. Based on EPA criteria, the test material would be classified as very highly toxic to Mysidopsis bahia. Table 2 summarizes the LC50 values, confidence intervals and states the no discernible effect concentration through 96 hours. The results of the dissolved oxygen and pH analyses are presented in Table 3. These parameters remained within acceptable limits throughout the exposure period for survival of mysid shrimp. The temperature and salinity of the exposure solutions were 25°C and 32‰, respectively, throughout the study.

ACUTE TOXICITY OF UC 54012
TO MYSID SHRIMP (Mysidopsis bahia)

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Aquatic Toxicology Laboratory
790 Main Street
27 March 1987 

STATEMENTS OF DATA CONFIDENTIALITY CLAIMS

A. STATEMENT OF NO DATA CONFIDENTIALITY CLAIMS:

No claim of confidentiality is made for any information contained in this study on the basis of its falling within the scope of FIFRA §10(d)(1)(A), (B), or (C).

Company: _____

Company Agent: _____ Date: _____
(Typed Name)

(Title) (Signature)

B. STATEMENT OF DATA CONFIDENTIALITY CLAIMS:

Information claimed confidential on the basis of its falling within the scope of FIFRA §10(d)(1)(A), (B), or (C) has been removed to a confidential appendix and is cited by cross-reference number in the body of the study.

Company: _____

Company Agent: _____ Date: _____
(Typed Name)

(Title) (Signature)

The data and report presented for this study were produced and compiled in accordance with all pertinent EPA Good Laboratory Practice regulations except in the case of stability, characterization and verification of test substance identity. Maintenance of these records is the responsibility of the test sponsor. This study was conducted according to SBI's standard protocol for the performance of a static acute toxicity test with mysid shrimp. A copy of the approved study protocol is archived at SBI.

DC Surprenant
Donald C. Surprenant
Director, Aquatic Toxicology

3/27/87
date

SUMMARY

96-Hour Static Acute Toxicity Test with Mysidopsis bahia

Springborn Bionomics, Inc.
790 Main Street
Wareham, Massachusetts 02571

SPONSOR: Union Carbide Agricultural Products Co., Inc.

TEST PROTOCOL: Static, Acute Toxicity Test with the Opossum Shrimp,
Mysidopsis bahia (November 1985).

REPORT NUMBER AND DATE: #BW-87-3-2319, 27 March 1987

STUDY NUMBER: #565.0886.6126.510

MATERIAL: UC 54012 DATE RECEIVED: 23 July 1986

DESCRIPTION: an off-white powder, tested as 25.4% active ingredient

TEST DATE: 27 - 31 January 1987

SPECIES: Mysidopsis bahia

Age: \leq 24 hours old

Source: Bionomics culture facility

DILUTION WATER: Natural filtered seawater from the Cape Cod Canal,
Bourne, Massachusetts.

pH: 7.9

Salinity: 32‰

TEST TEMPERATURE: 25°C

METHOD OF TEST MATERIAL ADDITION: Stock solution: 0.01 mg of
UC 54012/mL of distilled water.

NOMINAL TEST CONCENTRATIONS: 0.78, 1.3, 2.2, 3.6, 6.0 and 10 µg/L

RESULTS: The 96-hour LC50 was 4.4 (3.7-5.3) µg/L. The no observed
effect concentration was 2.2 µg/L. Based on EPA (1985)
criteria, the test material would be classified as very
highly toxic to Mysidopsis bahia.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study was to estimate the acute toxicity (LC50) of UC 54012 to mysid shrimp (Mysidopsis bahia) under static conditions. The LC50 is defined as the concentration of the test material in dilution water which causes mortality of 50% in the exposed test population after a fixed period of time. This value is often used as a relative indicator of potential acute hazards resulting from the release of the test material into the aquatic environment. A 96-hour definitive test was conducted from 27 - 31 January 1987, at the Aquatic Toxicology Laboratory of Springborn Bionomics, Inc., Wareham, Massachusetts. All raw data generated and the final report are stored at the above location.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Test Material

A sample of UC 54012 (lot #8-PLP-54), an off-white colored powder and tested as 25.4% active ingredient, was received from Union Carbide Agricultural Products Co., Inc., Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, on 23 July 1986. Nominal test concentrations are reported as micrograms of UC 54012 (active ingredient) per liter of solution ($\mu\text{g/L}$).

Protocol

Procedures used in this acute toxicity study followed those described in the protocol entitled "Static, Acute Toxicity Test with the Opossum Shrimp, Mysidopsis bahia," November 1985. This protocol closely follows "Standard Practice for Conducting Acute Toxicity Tests with Fishes, Macroinvertebrates and Amphibians," ASTM 1980.

Test Organisms

The mysid shrimp used in this toxicity test were obtained from laboratory cultures maintained at Springborn Bionomics, Inc., Wareham, Massachusetts. Juvenile mysids (≤ 24 hours old) were collected using a variation of the method described by Reitsema and Neff (1980). The culture water was prepared by filtering natural seawater collected from the Cape Cod Canal, Bourne, Massachusetts, which derives water from either Cape Cod Bay or Buzzards Bay depending upon tidal direction. The seawater was filtered through a 5-micrometer porosity polypropylene core filter and an activated carbon bed prior to use.

The mysid culture area received a regulated photoperiod of 16 hours of light and eight hours darkness. Light at an intensity of 70-140 footcandles at the culture solution surfaces was provided by a combination of Sylvania Growlux^R and Cool White^R fluorescent bulbs. Mysids were fed live brine shrimp nauplii twice daily and the soil

nematode (Panagrellus redivivus) three times weekly. Commercial aquarium heaters were used to maintain the culture solution temperatures at $25 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$.

Dilution Water

The dilution water used was from the same source as the culture water and was characterized as having a salinity of 32‰ and a pH of 7.9. This water was aerated prior to use to ensure the dissolved oxygen concentration was greater than 90% of saturation.

Test Procedure

The toxicity test was conducted in 1.6-liter (L) glass vessels. The definitive test was conducted at nominal UC 54012 test concentrations of 0.78, 1.3, 2.2, 3.6, 6.0 and 10 $\mu\text{g A.I./L}$.

A dark cream-colored primary stock solution of 1.0 mg A.I./mL was prepared by diluting 0.394 grams (g) of UC 54012 with distilled water to volume in a 100-mL volumetric flask. A secondary stock solution of 0.01 mg A.I./mL, which was slightly cloudy, was formulated by diluting 1.0 mL of the primary solution with distilled water to volume in a 100-mL volumetric flask. The test solutions were prepared by adding the appropriate volumes of the secondary stock solution and dilution water to each test vessel to total 1000 mL. The test solutions were duplicated. Each solution was mixed with

a glass rod. The test solution depth was 3.5 centimeters (cm) with a surface area of 280 cm². Duplicate control vessels containing the same dilution water and maintained under the same conditions as the exposure concentrations, but containing no UC 54012, were established. A temperature controlled water bath maintained the test solution temperatures at 25 ± 1°C. Test solutions were not aerated and were covered with plate glass to minimize evaporation. The test area was illuminated with Sylvania Growlux^R and Cool White^R fluorescent lights at an intensity of 50 - 100 footcandles at the surface of the solutions. The photoperiod and light source during the test were the same as in the culture area.

Twenty mysids, ≤ 24 hours old, were impartially distributed to each concentration (ten mysids per replicate) within 20 minutes after the test solutions had been prepared. Mysids were fed brine shrimp nauplii each day of exposure.

Test Monitoring

Biological observations and observations of the physical characteristics of each replicate test solution were made and recorded at 0, 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours of exposure. The number of dead mysid shrimp in each replicate test solution was recorded at 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours. Dead mysids were removed daily.

Water Quality Measurements

The pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature and salinity were measured at 0 hour and each subsequent 24-hour exposure interval in all replicate treatment and control solutions.

Salinity concentrations presented in this report were measured with an Argent refractometer; the pH's were measured with an Instrumentation Laboratory Model #175 pH meter and combination electrode; the dissolved oxygen concentrations were measured with a YSI Model #57 dissolved oxygen meter and probe and the temperatures were measured with a Brooklyn alcohol thermometer. Light intensity was measured with a General Electric type 214 light meter.

Statistics

The concentrations tested and the corresponding mortality data derived from the toxicity test were used to estimate 24-, 48-, 72- and 96-hour median lethal concentrations (LC50) and 95% confidence intervals. The LC50 is defined as the concentration of the test material in dilution water which caused mortality of 50% of the test animal population at the stated exposure interval. If sufficient toxicant-related mortality occurred during the test (e.g., presence of at least one test concentration causing mortality of $\geq 50\%$ of the animals in the test population), then a computer program (Stephan, 1982, personal communication) was used to calculate the LC50 values.

The computer program scanned the data base, identified the most appropriate statistical method and performed the analyses. Three statistical methods, in the following order of preference, were available in the computer program: moving average angle analysis, probit analysis, binomial probability (Stephan, 1977). The binomial probability method calculates only the 95% confidence interval. In such a case, a point estimate of the LC50 is obtained by nonlinear interpolation (i.e., logarithm transformation of the concentration and the angle transformation of the percent dead) (Stephan, (1982). The method selected was determined by the above order of preference and by the characteristics of the data base (e.g., presence or absence of several test concentrations causing mortality of a partial number of animals in the respective test population). LC50 values were empirically estimated when insufficient toxicant-related mortality occurred. In addition, the no discernible effect concentration, defined as the highest concentration tested at and below which there were no toxicant-related mortalities or physical and behavioral abnormalities (e.g., lethargy), was determined.

RESULTS

The concentrations tested, corresponding mortalities and observations made during the toxicity test are presented in Table 1. The 96-hour LC50 value and 95% confidence interval for mysid shrimp exposed to UC 54012 were calculated by moving average angle analysis method to be 4.4 (3.7-5.3) $\mu\text{g/L}$. Based on EPA criteria, the test

material would be classified as very highly toxic to Mysidopsis bahia. Table 2 summarizes the LC50 values, confidence intervals and states the no discernible effect concentration through 96 hours. The results of the dissolved oxygen and pH analyses are presented in Table 3. These parameters remained within acceptable limits throughout the exposure period for survival of mysid shrimp. The temperature and salinity of the exposure solutions were 25°C and 32‰, respectively, throughout the study.

PROTOCOL DEVIATION

The protocol states that the test temperature will be $22 \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$. During this study the test temperature range was 25°C . The present culture system at SBI is maintained at $25 \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$; therefore this temperature range was provided for the acute study.

James R. Hoberg 3/27/87
James R. Hoberg
Principal Investigator

DC Surprenant 3/27/87
Donald C. Surprenant
Study Director

The data contained in this report were audited by the Quality Assurance Unit to assure compliance with the protocols, standard operating procedures and the pertinent EPA Good Laboratory Practice Regulations on the following dates: 23 February and 26 March 1987. If discrepancies were found, reports were made immediately to the Study Director and management. It is the opinion of this Unit that these data accurately reflect the raw data generated during this study.

William J. Conroy 3-27-87
William J. Conroy
Director, Quality Assurance and
Special Projects

LITERATURE CITED

- ASTM. 1980. Standard practice for conducting acute toxicity tests with fishes, macroinvertebrates and amphibians.
- Reitsema, L. A. and J. M. Neff. 1980. A recirculating artificial seawater system for the laboratory culture of Mysidopsis bahia (Crustacea; Pericaridae). *Estuaries* 3: 321-323.
- Stephan, C. E. 1977. Methods for calculating an LC50, *Aquatic Toxicology and Hazard Evaluation*, ASTM STP 634, F. L. Mayer and J. L. Hamelink, Eds., American Society for Testing and Materials, pp. 65-84.
- Stephan, C. E. 1982. U. S. EPA., Environmental Research Laboratory, Duluth, Minnesota. Personal communication to Dr. Lowell Bahner, Chairman ASTM Task Group on Calculating LC50's.
- U.S. EPA. 1985. Standard Evaluation Procedures for Acute Toxicity Test for Estuarine and Marine Organisms. Hazard Evaluation Division, Office of Pesticide Programs. Draft. June 17, 1985.

Table 1. Concentrations tested, corresponding cumulative mortalities and observations made during the 96-hour static exposure of mysid shrimp (Mysidopsis bahia) to UC 54012.

Nominal Concentration (µg/L)	24-Hour			48-Hour			72-Hour			96-Hour		
	A	B	\bar{x}	A	B	\bar{x}	A	B	\bar{x}	A	B	\bar{x}
Control	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	5	0	10	5
0.78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1.3	0	0	0	10	0	5	10	0	5	10	0	5
2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.6	0	0	0	20	0	10	30	10	20	40	20	30 ^b
6.0	10	10	10	20	50	35	40	90	65 ^a	70	100	85 ^a
10	10	40	25 ^a	100	90	95	100	100	100	100	100	100

^aAll of the surviving mysids were lethargic.

^bSeveral surviving mysids were lethargic.

Table 2. The LC50 values, 95% confidence intervals, and no observed effect concentration for mysid shrimp (Mysidopsis bahia) exposed to UC 54012 under static conditions.

	LC50 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	Confidence Limits	
		Lower ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	Upper ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
24-Hour	> 10 ^a	—	—
48-Hour	6.3 ^b	5.5	7.4
72-Hour	4.9 ^b	4.4	5.7
96-Hour	4.4 ^b	3.7	5.3

No observed effect concentration through 96 hours = 2.2 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

^a At a 95% confidence level the binomial test shows that the LC50 value is above 10 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

^b LC50 value and 95% confidence interval calculated by moving average angle analysis.

Table 3. The dissolved oxygen concentration and pH's measured during the 96-hour static exposure of mysid shrimp (Mysidopsis bahia) to UC 54012.

Nominal Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	0-hour		24-hour		48-hour		72-hour		96-hour	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
pH										
Control	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9
0.78	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9
1.3	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8
2.2	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9
3.6	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.9
6.0	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9
10	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.9
Dissolved Oxygen ^a (mg/L)										
Control	7.1	6.9	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.2	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.1
0.78	6.8	6.7	6.1	5.9	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3
1.3	6.8	6.7	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.5
2.2	6.8	6.6	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.4	5.7	5.1	5.5
3.6	6.8	6.7	5.9	5.9	4.7	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.8
6.0	6.8	6.8	5.8	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.6	5.2	5.9	5.1
10	6.8	6.8	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.5

^a Minimum dissolved oxygen concentration measured was 68% of saturation (4.7 mg/L @ 25°C and 32°/oo) and maximum dissolved oxygen concentration measured was 103% of saturation 7.1 mg/L @ 25°C and 32°/oo).

SUBMITTED BY:

Springborn Bionomics, Inc.
790 Main Street
Wareham, Massachusetts
27 March 1987

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

James R. Hoberg

James R. Hoberg 3/27/87
Aquatic Toxicologist

STUDY DIRECTOR:

Donald C. Surprenant

D. Surprenant 3/27/87
Director, Aquatic Toxicology

DATA AUDITED BY:

William J. Conroy

William J. Conroy 3-27-87
Director, Quality Assurance
Unit



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

William C. Kuryla, Ph.D.
Assistant Director, Product Safety
Union Carbide Chemicals and Plastics Company Inc.
Health, Safety and Environmental Affairs
39 Old Ridgebury Road
Danbury, Connecticut 06817-0001

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

MAR 06 1995

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 the assigned 8(e) number when submitting follow-up or supplemental information and refer to the reverse side of this page for "EPA Information Requests".

All TSCA 8(e) submissions are placed in the public files unless confidentiality is claimed according to the procedures outlined in Part X of EPA's TSCA §8(e) policy statement (43 FR 11110, March 16, 1978). Confidential submissions received pursuant to the TSCA §8(e) Compliance Audit Program (CAP) should already contain information supporting confidentiality claims. This information is required and should be submitted if not done so previously. To substantiate claims, submit responses to the questions in the enclosure "Support Information for Confidentiality Claims". This same enclosure is used to support confidentiality claims for non-CAP submissions.

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

12240A



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NON-CAP

CAP

Submission number: 12240A

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Study type (circle appropriate):

Group 1 - Dick Clements (1 copy total)

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ATOX

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CECATS DATA:

Submission # BEHQ-1092-12240 SEQ. A

TYPE: INT SUPP FLWP

SUBMITTER NAME: Union Carbide 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

VOLUNTARY ACTIONS:

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

SUB. DATE: 10/06/92 OTS DATE: 10/14/92 CSRAD DATE: 08/19/94

CHEMICAL NAME:

CAS#

35367-38-5

INFORMATION TYPE:	P F C	INFORMATION TYPE:	P F C	INFORMATION TYPE:	P F C
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	<u>01 02 04</u>	0245 CLASTO (ANIMAL)	01 02 04
0206 REPRO/TERATO (HUMAN)	01 02 04	0221 ENV. OCCC/REL/FATE	01 02 04	0246 CLASTO (HUMAN)	01 02 04
0207 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 REQUEST DELAY	01 02 04	0248 PROD/USE/PROC	01 02 04
0209 NEURO (ANIMAL)	01 02 04	0224 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 CHR. 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	ONGOING REVIEW	SPECIES	TOXICOLOGICAL CONCERN:	USE:	PRODUCTION:
<u>YES</u>		YES (DROP/REFER)	<u>Mysid Shrimp</u>			
CAS SR	NO	NO (CONTINUE)		MED		
	DETERMINE	REFER:		HIGH		

COMMENTS: