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TSCA Confidential Business Information Center (7407M)
EPA East-Room 6428 Attn: Section 8(e)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20460-0001

8EHQ-0809-17608A



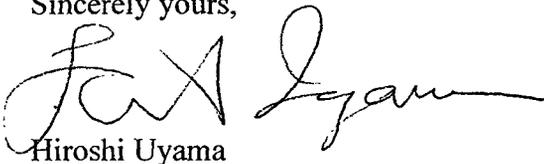
Dear Sir/Madam:

The purpose of this letter is to inform you under Section 8(e) of TSCA of the results obtained from the recent three aquatic toxicity studies on EPOMIN SP-200, the chemical being produced by my client, Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd. The reports are entitled "Acute Toxicity Test of EPOMIN SP-200 with Medaka (*Oryzias latipes*)", "Acute Immobilisation Test of EPOMIN SP-200 with *Daphnia magna*", and "Growth Inhibition Test of EPOMIN SP-200 with *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata*". EPOMIN SP-200, a commercial chemical product has been manufactured in Japan by Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd., and imported to the US by my client, NA Industries Inc., P.O. Box 5407 Chattanooga, TN 37406. EPOMIN SP-200's CAS name and number are Aziridine homopolymer and 9002-98-6, respectively.

Enclosed please find the copy of the reports and its TSCA Health & Safety Study Cover Sheet.

If you have any questions or comments on this submission, please feel free to call me at (703)920-5440 or email me at hiyama@ix.netcom.com.

Sincerely yours,


Hiroshi Uyama

DCN:(88090000332)



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FINAL REPORT
(English version)
Acute Immobilisation Test of EPOMIN SP-200
with *Daphnia magna*

(Report No. A090105)

June 30, 2009

Yokohama Research center

Toxicological Science Division

Medi-chem Business Segment

Mitsubishi Chemical Medience Corporation.

1000 Kamoshida-cho, Aoba-ku, Yokohama,

Kanagawa, Japan

Study Director: Midori MINO, B.Sc.

Sponsor

NIPPON SHOKUBAI CO., LTD.

Purpose

In order to clarify the effects of the test substance, *Daphnia magna* was exposed to the test solution containing the test substance for 48-hour.

Test Guidelines

OECD Guideline for Testing of Chemicals 202 (2004) "*Daphnia* sp., Acute Immobilisation Test"

Testing Date

Exposure: May 12, 2009– May 14, 2009

Test Methods

- 1) Test substance: EPOMIN SP-200 (Lot No.: 9C06K1)
- 2) Exposure procedure: static
- 3) Test species: female juvenile of *Daphnia magna* (less than 24 hours old)
- 4) Duration: 48 hours
- 5) Test concentrations: control, 1.0, 10, 100 mg/L
- 6) Dilution water: Elendt M4, reconstituted water recommended in the guideline
- 7) Volume of test solution: 100 mL/vessel
- 8) Number of vessels: 4 vessels/test group
- 9) Number of test species: 20 daphnids / test group (5 daphnids /vessel)
- 10) Temperature: 20 ± 1°C
- 11) Dissolved oxygen concentration: ≥ 3 mg/L, not aerated
- 12) pH: not adjusted
- 13) Light: fluorescent light,
16 hours light (800 lux or less) /8 hours dark
- 14) Feeding: none

Test procedure

To prepare the test solution of the 100 mg/L group, the test substance was added to the dilution water and mixed by repeated inversion. The 1.0 and 10 mg/L groups were prepared by dilution of the 100 mg/L group. The control group was prepared with only dilution water.

After measurements of the temperature, dissolved oxygen concentration (DO) and pH of the test solutions, daphnids were introduced into each test vessel. The temperatures, DO and pH of the test solutions were also measured at the end of exposure. The number of immobile daphnids* was recorded at 24 and 48 hours after the exposure.

*: Those animals that were not able to swim within 15 seconds, after gentle agitation of the test vessels were considered to be immobile.

Results

The qualities of the test solutions are shown in Table 1, and appearances of the test solutions are shown in Table 2. Temperature and DO of test solutions were within proper range for daphnids, and these values were fulfilled the conditions for validity of the test.

The pH values of control, 1.0 and 10 mg/L groups were within proper range (6.0–8.5) for daphnids, but the 100 mg/L group was out of proper range. The appearance of the test solutions was colorless in all test groups.

The number of the cumulative immobility for each exposure period is shown in Table 3. The immobility in the control was 0%, and also the rate of daphnid floating on the water surface in the control group was 0% during exposure.

The immobility in the 1.0, 10 and 100 mg/L groups were 0, 5 and 100%, respectively. Therefore, the median effect concentration after 48-hour exposure could be determined $10 \text{ mg/L} < (48\text{hr-EC}_{50}) < 100 \text{ mg/L}$.

Table 1 Temperature, pH and Dissolved Oxygen Concentration in Test Solutions

| Nominal Concentration (mg/L) | Temperature (°C) | | D.O. (mg/L) | | pH | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|----------|-------------|----------|--------|----------|
| | 0 Hour | 48 Hours | 0 Hour | 48 Hours | 0 Hour | 48 Hours |
| Control | 20.1 | 20.1 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.0 |
| 1.0 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.1 |
| 10 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.2 |
| 100 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 9.3 | 8.7 |

Table 2 Appearance of Test Solutions

| Nominal Concentration (mg/L) | Appearance of Test Solutions | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| | 0 Hour | 48 Hours |
| Control | C- | C- |
| 1.0 | C- | C- |
| 10 | C- | C- |
| 100 | C- | C- |

Color:

C- : colorless

Table 3 The Number of Immobilized *Daphnia magna* (Percent Immobility)

| Nominal Concentration (mg/L) | Cumulative Number of Immobilized <i>Daphnia</i> (Percent Immobility) | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------|
| | 24 Hours | 48 Hours |
| Control | 0 (0) | 0 (0) |
| 1.0 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) |
| 10 | 0 (0) | 1 (5) |
| 100 | 14 (70) | 20 (100) |