

growth inhibition in the green alga *P. subcapitata*, and a 21-d NOEC of 2,860 µg/L for reproductive inhibition in the crustacean *D. magna*. Accordingly, based on these chronic toxicity values and an assessment factor of 100, a PNEC of 4.6 µg/L was obtained.

The value of 4.6 µg/L obtained from the chronic toxicity to the green alga was used as the PNEC for this substance.

The PEC/PNEC ratio is less than 0.13 for both freshwater bodies and seawater. As such, a judgment on ecological risk cannot be made. When releases to public freshwater bodies in fiscal 2012 reported according to the PRTR Law were divided by the ordinary water discharge of the national river channel structure database, estimating the concentration in rivers by taking into consideration only dilution gave a maximum value of 1.4 µg/L, suggesting that the PEC/PNEC ratio may exceed 0.1 at certain locations. Accordingly, efforts to collect data on this substance are needed, as are measurements of environmental concentrations by taking PRTR data into consideration.

Hazard Assessment (Basis for PNEC)			Assessment Coefficient	Predicted no effect concentration PNEC (µg/L)	Exposure Assessment		PEC/PNEC ratio	Judgment based on PEC/PNEC ratio	Assessment result
Species	Acute/ chronic	Endpoint			Water body	Predicted environmental concentration PEC (µg/L)			
Green algae	Chronic	NOEC growth inhibition	100	4.6	Freshwater	<0.6	<0.13	×	▲
					Seawater	<0.6	<0.13		

4. Conclusions

	Conclusions	Judgment
Ecological risk	Requiring information collection.	▲

[Risk judgments] ○: No need for further work ▲: Requiring information collection
 ■: Candidates for further work ×: Impossibility of risk characterization
 (○) : Although risk characterization could not be confirmed, collection of further information would not be required.
 (▲) : Further information collection would be required for risk characterization.