

既存化学物質の生態影響に関する情報

(平成18年7月21日 三省合同審議会)

CAS No.	官報公示 番号	化学物質名称	頁
98-83-9	3-5	1-メチルエテニルベンゼン	1
115-77-5	2-248	ペンタエリストール	67
1477-55-0	3-308	1, 3-ビス(アミノメチル)ベンゼン	107
1879-09-0	3-540	6- <i>tert</i> -ブチル-2, 4-キシレノール	125
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92-88-6	4-820	4,4'-ビフェニルジオール	213
620-92-8	4-90	4,4'-メチレンジフェノール	227
131-57-7	4-130	2-ヒドロキシ-4-メトキシベンゾフェノン	247
2409-55-4	3-521	2- <i>tert</i> -ブチル-p-クレゾール	255
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ベンゼン, 1-メチルエテニルの藻類 (*Selenastrum capricornutum*) に対する生長阻害試験

試験番号

6 B 6 7 8 G

試験方法

本試験は、OECD 化学品テストガイドライン No.201「藻類生長阻害試験」(1984年)に準拠して実施した。

- 1)被験物質: ベンゼン, 1-メチルエテニル
- 2)暴露方式: 止水式(密閉), 振とう培養(100rpm)
- 3)供試生物: *Selenastrum capricornutum* (ATCC22662)
- 4)暴露期間: 72時間
- 5)試験濃度(設定値): 対照区, 助剤対照区, 0.200, 0.500, 1.30, 3.20, 8.00, 20.0 mg/L (公比: 2.5, 助剤濃度一定: 32mg/L, メルセポルグ およびHCO-30使用)
- 6)試験液量: 100 mL (OECD培地)
- 7)連数: 3容器/濃度区
- 8)初期細胞濃度: 1×10^4 cells/mL
- 9)試験温度: 23 ± 2 °C
- 10)照明: 4000~5000 lux (連続照明)
- 11)被験物質の分析: HPLC法

結 果

1) 試験液中の被験物質濃度

各試験液の濃度は開始時において設定の79~90%であったため、下記の生長阻害濃度の算出には実測値を採用した。なお、暴露72時間後の設定値に対する割合は41~47%であった。被験物質は揮発性であるため、被験物質濃度の減少は、主に揮発によるものと判断した。

2) 生長曲線下面積の比較による阻害濃度

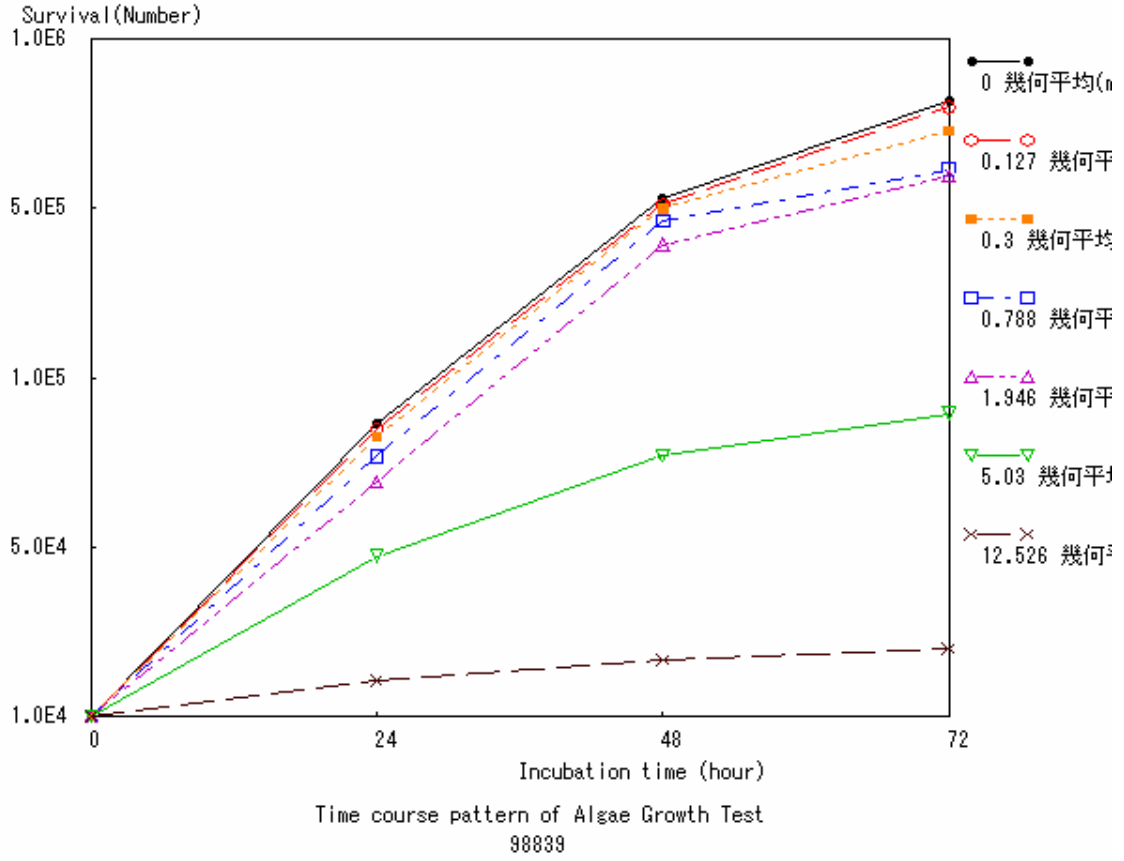
50%生長阻害濃度 EbC50(0-72) : 2.56 mg/L (95%信頼区間 : 1.17~5.61 mg/L)
無影響濃度 NOECb(0-72) : 0.172 mg/L

3) 生長速度の比較による阻害濃度

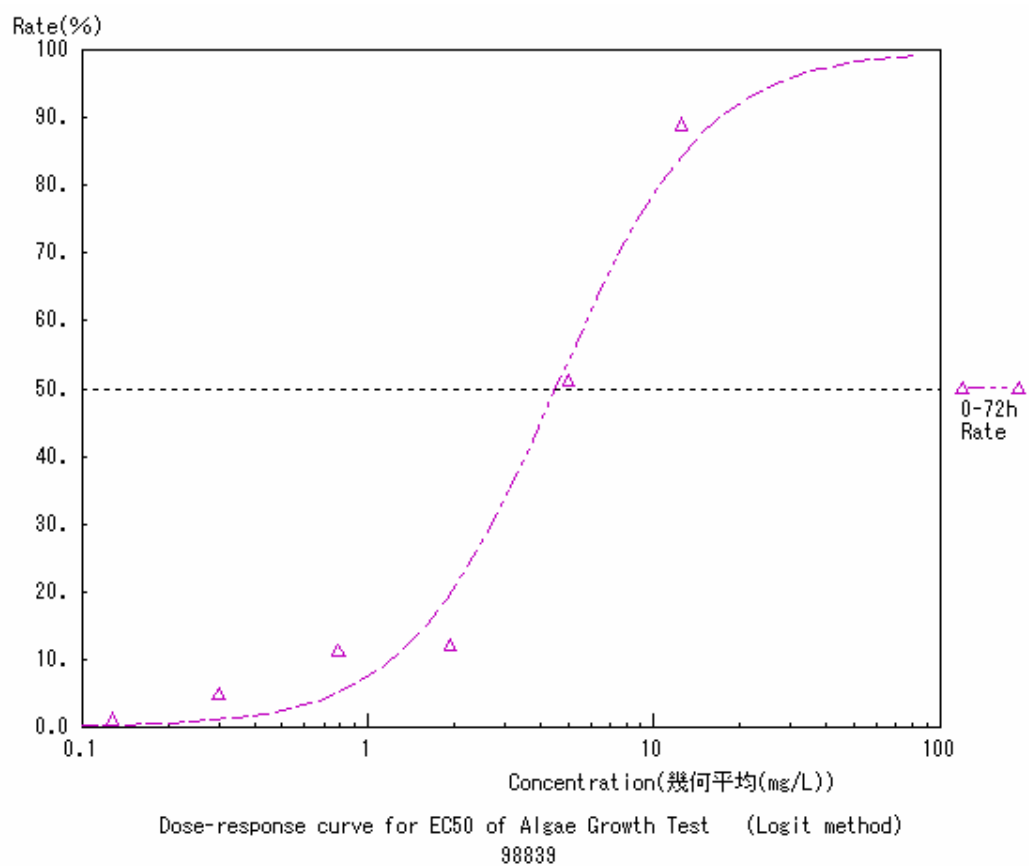
50%生長阻害濃度 ErC50(24-48) : 7.21 mg/L (95%信頼区間 : 算出不可能)
無影響濃度 NOECr(24-48) : 2.87 mg/L
50%生長阻害濃度 ErC50(24-72) : 6.94 mg/L (95%信頼区間 : 算出不可能)
無影響濃度 NOECr(24-72) : 2.87 mg/L

1-メチルエチルベンゼン (CAS.98-83-9)

① 生長曲線



② 阻害率曲線



③ 毒性値

0-72hErC50 (実測値に基づく) = 5.1 mg/L

0-72hNOECr (実測値に基づく) = 0.30 mg/L

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ベンゼン, 1-メチルエテニルのオオミジンコ (*Daphnia magna*)に対する急性遊泳阻害試験

試験番号

6 B 6 9 1 G

試験方法

本試験は, OECD 化学品テストガイドライン No. 202 「ミジンコ類, 急性遊泳阻害試験および繁殖試験」 (1984年) に準拠して実施した。

- 1) 被験物質: ベンゼン, 1-メチルエテニル
- 2) 暴露方式: 半止水式 (24時間後に試験液の全量を交換, 密閉条件)
- 3) 供試生物: オオミジンコ (*Daphnia magna*)
- 4) 暴露期間: 48時間
- 5) 試験濃度 (設定値): 対照区, 助剤対照区, 1.00, 1.80, 3.20, 5.60および 10.0 mg/L
(公比1.8, 助剤濃度一定: 100mg/L, HCO-30および2-メキエタノール使用)
- 6) 試験液量: 100 mL
- 7) 連数: 4 容器/濃度区
- 8) 供試生物数: 20頭/濃度区 (1連につき5頭で1濃度区20頭)
- 9) 試験温度: 20±1°C
- 10) 照明: 16時間明/8時間暗
- 11) 被験物質の分析: HPLC法

結 果

1) 試験液中の被験物質濃度

暴露開始時および24時間後に測定した被験物質の実測濃度が、設定値の±20%を越えたため、各影響濃度の算出には実測値（幾何平均値）を採用した。

2) 24時間暴露後の結果

半数遊泳阻害濃度 (EiC50) : 2.23 mg/L (95%信頼限界 : 1.93~2.60 mg/L)

最大無作用濃度 (NOECi) : 0.874 mg/L

100%阻害最低濃度 : 4.83 mg/L

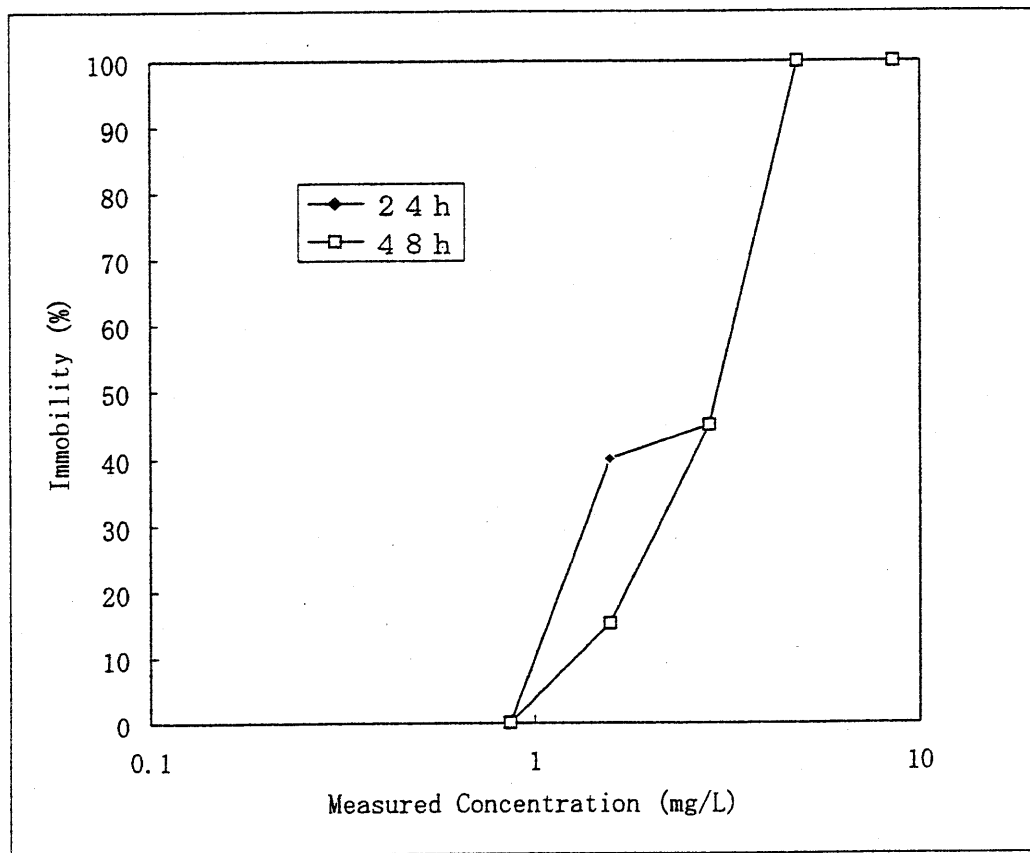
3) 48時間暴露後の結果

半数遊泳阻害濃度 (EiC50) : 2.62 mg/L (95%信頼限界 : 2.22~3.07 mg/L)

最大無作用濃度 (NOECi) : 0.874 mg/L

100%阻害最低濃度 : 4.83 mg/L

Figure 1 Concentration-Immobility Curve for a 48-Hour *Daphnia magna* Immobilization Test



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表 題

ベンゼン、1-メチルエテニルのオオミジンコ (*Daphnia magna*) に対する繁殖阻害試験

試験番号

6 B 7 0 4 G

試験方法

本試験は、OECD 化学品テストガイドライン No. 202 「ミジンコ類、急性遊泳阻害試験および繁殖試験」(1984年) に準拠して実施した。

- 1) 被験物質： ベンゼン、1-メチルエテニル
- 2) 暴露方式： 半止水式
(暴露開始16日後までは週に3回、16日後以降は2日毎に試験液の全量を交換、密閉条件)
- 3) 供試生物： オオミジンコ (*Daphnia magna*)
- 4) 暴露期間： 21日間
- 5) 試験濃度(設定値)： 対照区、助剤対照区、0.080, 0.200, 0.500, 1.20, 3.00 mg/L
(公比 2.5, 助剤濃度一定：30 mg/L, HCO-60およびDMFを使用)
- 6) 試験液量： 800 mL
- 7) 連数： 4容器/濃度区
- 8) 供試生物数： 40頭/濃度区 (1連につき10頭で1濃度区40頭)
- 9) 試験温度： 20±1℃
- 10) 照明： 16時間明/8時間暗
- 11) 被験物質の分析： HPLC法

結 果

1) 試験液中の被験物質濃度

暴露期間中に測定した試験液の調製時および換水前の被験物質濃度が、設定値の±20%を越えたため、各影響濃度の算出には実測値（時間加重平均値）を採用した。

2) 21 日間の親ミジンコの半数致死濃度 (LC50) :

1.56 mg/L (95%信頼限界 : 1.02~2.40 mg/L)

3) 21 日間の 50% 繁殖阻害濃度 (ErC50) :

1.11 mg/L (95%信頼限界 : 1.03~1.21 mg/L)

4) 21 日間の最大無作用濃度 (NOECr) : 0.401 mg/L

5) 21 日間の最小作用濃度 (LOECr) : 1.02 mg/L

Figure 1 Cumulative Numbers of Dead Parental *Daphnia*

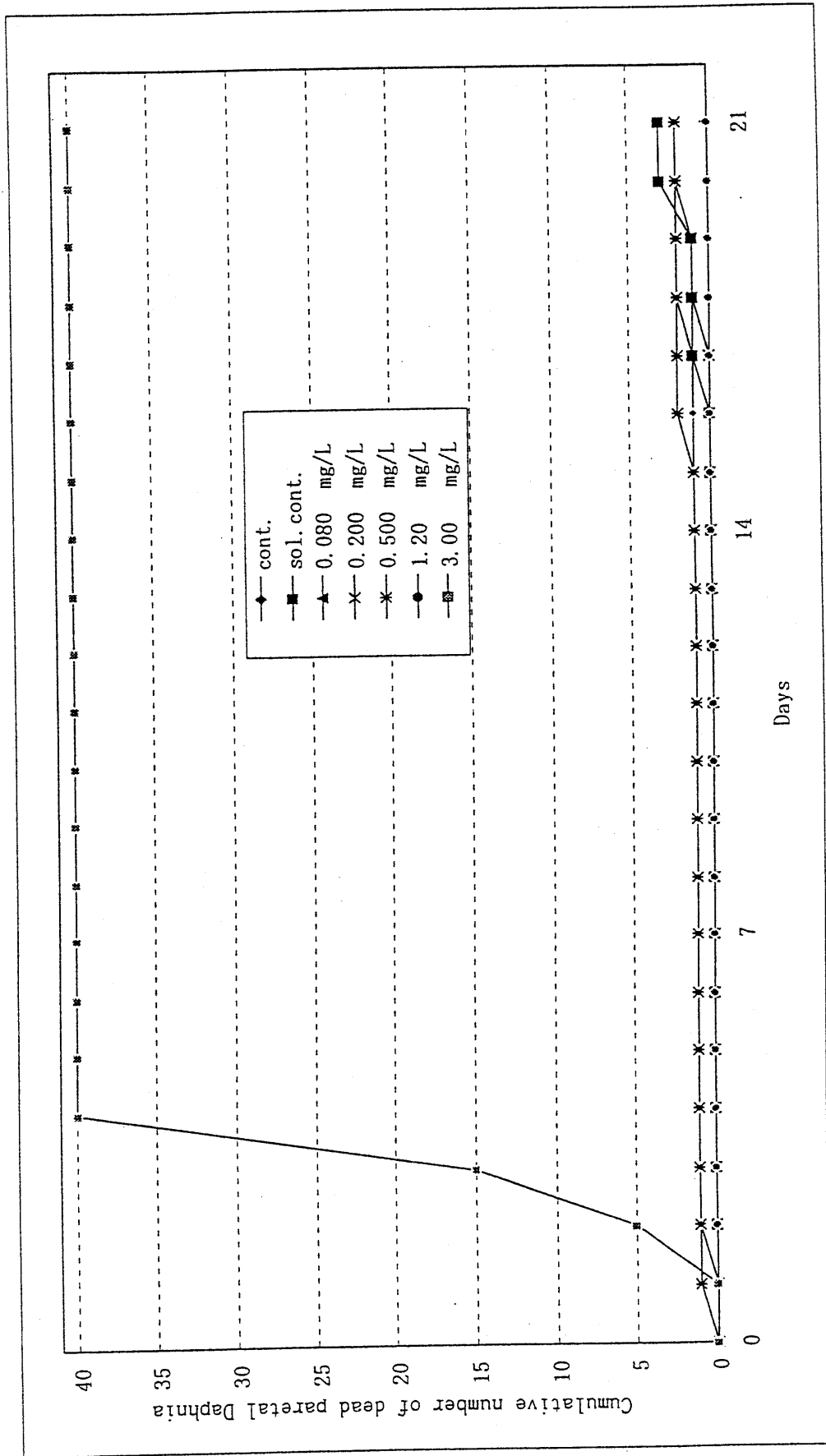
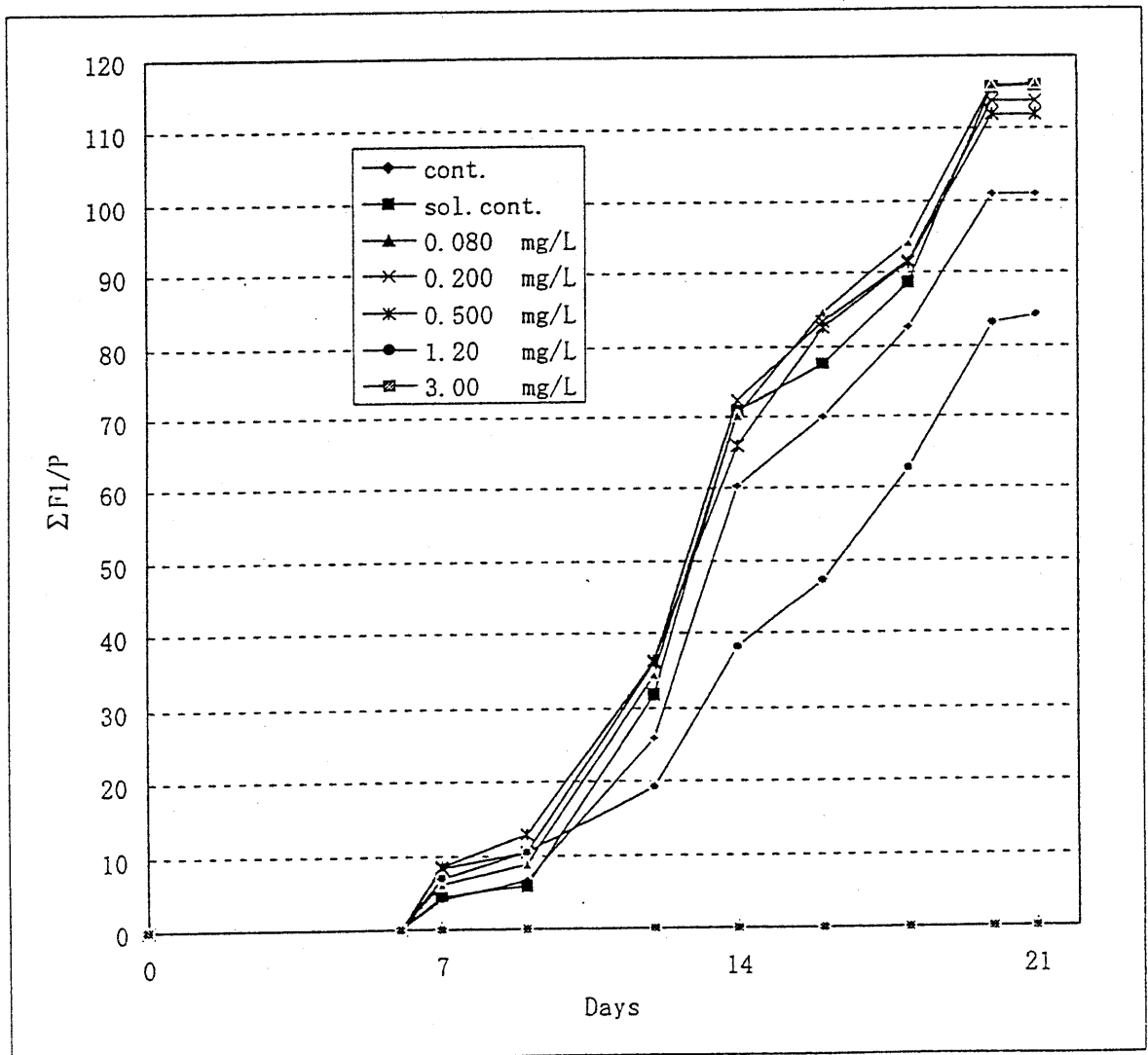


Table 4 Mean Cumulative Numbers of Juveniles Produced per Adult ($\Sigma F1/P$)

Nominal Conc. (mg/L)	Measured Conc. (mg/L)	Days									
		0	6	7	9	12	14	16	18	20	21
cont.	---	0.0	0.0	4.0	6.6	26.0	60.3	70.0	82.5	101.0	101.0
sol. cont.	---	0.0	0.0	4.5	5.9	31.7	70.9	77.6	88.6	115.8	116.0
0.080	0.067	0.0	0.0	6.2	8.8	34.5	70.2	84.8	94.3	115.9	116.3
0.200	0.160	0.0	0.0	8.4	10.5	36.2	72.5	83.4	91.8	113.8	113.8
0.500	0.401	0.0	0.0	8.6	12.7	36.4	65.9	82.5	91.4	112.1	112.1
1.20	1.02	0.0	0.0	7.0	10.4	19.3	38.3	47.4	62.8	83.1	84.3
3.00	2.40	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Figure 2 Mean Cumulative Numbers of Juveniles Produced per Adult ($\Sigma F1/P$) during 21 days



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ベンゼン、1-メチルエテニルのヒメダカ (*Oryzias latipes*) に対する急性毒性試験

試験番号

6 B 7 1 7 G

試験方法

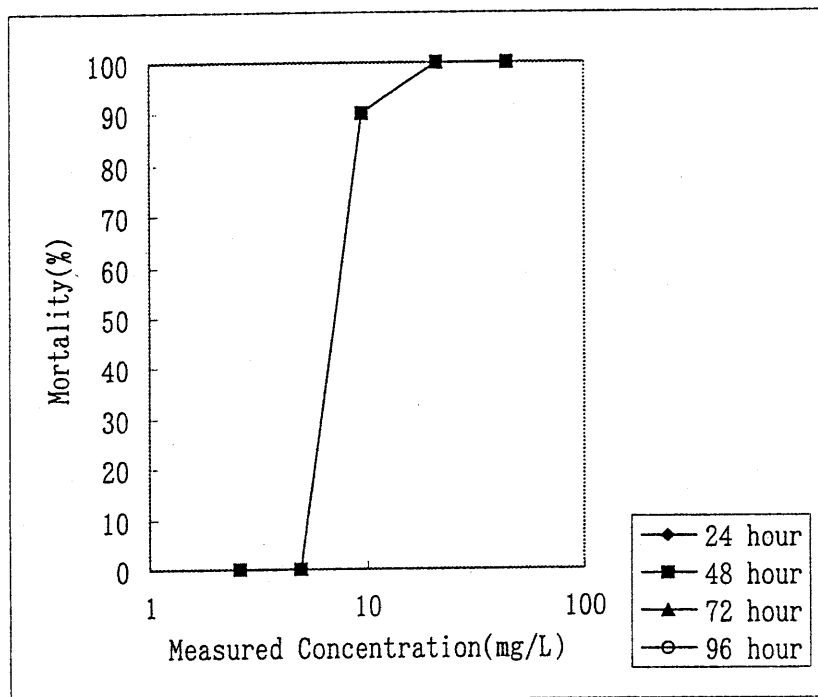
本試験は、OECD 化学品テストガイドライン No.203「魚類毒性試験」(1992年)に準拠して実施した。

- 1)被験物質： ベンゼン、1-メチルエテニル
- 2)暴露方式： 半止水式 (24時間毎に試験液の全量を交換)
- 3)供試生物： ヒメダカ (*Oryzias latipes*)
- 4)暴露期間： 96時間
- 5)試験濃度： 対照区, 助剤対照区, 3.00, 6.00, 12.0, 24.0および48.0mg/L
(設定値) (公比; 2.0)
(助剤; HCO-30およびメチルセルロース使用, 助剤最高濃度96mg/L)
- 6)試験液量： 5.0L
- 7)連数： 1 容器/濃度区
- 8)供試生物数： 10尾/濃度区
- 9)試験温度： 24±1°C
- 10)照明： 16時間明/8時間暗
- 11)被験物質の分析： H P L C法

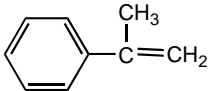
結 果

- 1)試験液中の被験物質濃度：試験区において設定濃度に対して±20%を越える分析結果があったため、以下の値は測定濃度の幾何平均値を基に示した。
- 2)96時間の半数致死濃度 (LC50) : 7.28mg/L
(95%信頼区間 : 4.96mg/L~9.35mg/L)

Figure 1 Concentration-Response Curve
Mortality in Orange killifish



SIDS INITIAL ASSESSMENT PROFILE

CAS No.	98-83-9
Chemical Name	(1-Methylethenyl)benzene
Structural formula	

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**Environment**

The chemical is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms and is considered as not readily biodegradable. The predicted environmental concentration is lower than the predicted no effect concentration. The chemical is therefore currently considered of low potential risk and low priority for further work.

Health

Within the Sponsor country exposure is well controlled because the only known use is as a closed system intermediate in the production of resins. The chemical is moderately toxic in a repeated dose toxicity study (i.e. kidney, liver, thymus). The chemical is also considered as an irritant to skin and eyes. Risks to human health from daily intake through occupational and indirect exposure are considered low. The chemical is currently considered of low potential risk and low priority for further work.

SHORT SUMMARY WHICH SUPPORTS THE REASONS FOR THE CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(1-Methylethenyl)benzene is a stable liquid with a production volume of ca. 15,000 tonnes/year in 1993 in Japan. The chemical is produced in closed system and is used as intermediate for ABS resins and polyester resins. (1-Methylethenyl)benzene is considered as "not readily biodegradable" with a moderate bioaccumulation potential. It is expected to photodegrade.

Modelling of the potential environmental distribution of (1-methylethenyl)benzene (obtained from a generic fugacity model (Mackay level III)) showed the chemical is expected to distribute mainly to water and air. Using production data from Japan and Germany the predicted environmental concentration (PEC_{local}) of this chemical was estimated as 2.3×10^{-5} mg/l and 5.5×10^{-2} mg/l respectively for local exposure scenarios. In a 1977 Japanese environmental survey, the chemical was not detected from surface water and sediments.

(1-Methylethenyl)benzene is moderately toxic to fish, daphnids and algae. The lowest acute and chronic toxicity data was considered to calculate the predicted no effect concentration. The lowest acute toxicity data was the 24 h-LC₅₀ for *Oryzias latipes* (15 mg/l) and the lowest chronic toxicity was a 21d-NOEC (reproduction) for *Daphnia magna* (1.8 mg/l). An assessment factor of 100 was used to determine a predicted no effect concentration of 0.018 mg/l. The predicted no effect concentration is lower than the predicted environmental concentration and therefore the

environmental risk is considered low.

(1-Methylethenyl)benzene is produced in closed systems and therefore only limited occupational exposure is expected in sampling and bag or tank filling operations. Inhalation is considered the main route of exposure. Concentrations in the atmosphere were measured at two production facilities. An average concentration of 10.1 mg/m^3 was found in sampling operations (max 48.7 mg/m^3 - min 0.5 mg/m^3). The daily intake through inhalation is estimated to be 1.2 mg/kg/day as the worst case. Indirect exposure via the environment, $\text{PEC}_{\text{local}}$ was estimated as $2.3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mg/l}$ and daily intake through water is estimated to be $7.7 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mg/day}$ and through fish $4.8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ mg/kg/day}$. This chemical is used on food contact material constituent, but there are no available data of a migration to food.

The chemical is considered as irritant to skin and eyes. The chemical showed no genotoxic effects in bacteria and chromosomal aberration tests *in vitro*. In a combined repeat dose and reproductive/developmental toxicity screening test, at the highest dose ($1,000 \text{ mg/kg}$), histopathological examination demonstrated acidophilic change of hepatocytes and increase of fatty droplets in the fascicular zone of the adrenals in both sexes, increase of hyaline droplets and basophilic changes in the renal tubular epithelium and hyperplasia of the mucosal epithelium in the urinary bladder in male rats, vacuolation and infiltration of lymphocytes in the renal tubular epithelium and atrophy of the thymus in female rats. In the 200 mg/kg group, similar histopathological changes were found in the liver and kidneys of both sexes, and the thymus of female rats. The chemical had no effects on reproductive parameters. The, No-observable-effect-level (NOEL) was 40 mg/kg/day for repeated dose toxicity and 200 mg/kg/day for reproductive toxicity.

For human health, a margin of safety was estimated to be 33, based on occupational exposure calculation. However, the frequency of exposure is very limited and the very few workers involved wear personal protective equipment. Since the margin of safety in other cases is large such as 5.2×10^7 through drinking water and 8.3×10^6 through fish, the human health risks for the public from indirect exposure via the environment are low.

IF FURTHER WORK IS RECOMMENDED, SUMMARISE ITS NATURE

According to a German exposure information, German proposed to integrate a generic exposure scenario using the following parameters.

Production volume:	50,000 tonnes/year (maximum production volume given in IUCLID)
Emission factor:	1 % (production and processing at the same site)
number of production days:	300 days/year
Elimination in stp:	83 % (according to the Simpletreat)
Flow-rate of receiving river:	60 m ³ /s (according to the TGD)

With this data, a PEC_{local} of about 5.5 x 10⁻² mg/l can be calculated.

b. Regional exposure

No data are available.

3.2 Effects on the Environments

3.2.1 Effects on aquatic organisms

Acute and chronic toxicity data of (1-methylethenyl)benzene to aquatic organisms are summarized below (Table 1). Toxicity of this chemical to aquatic organisms is not so high, because all the toxicity data are higher than 1 mg/l and do not differ much among the species used for the tests. The LC₅₀ values of *Olyzias latipes* remained at the constant value in the 4-d acute toxicity tests (15.0 mg/l, Table 1), suggesting that chronic toxicity of this chemical may not be high.

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) of this chemical was determined based on the toxicity data presented in Table 1. As the lowest acute toxicity data among several species, 24 h-LC₅₀ of *Oryzias latipes* (15 mg/l, Table 1) was selected.

As the lowest chronic toxicity among algae and cladoceran (water flea), 21d-NOEC (reproduction) of *Daphnia magna* (1.8 mg/l, Table 1) was adopted. Therefore, the assessment factors of 100 were used to both acute and chronic toxicity data to determine PNEC, according to the OECD Provisional Guidance for Initial Assessment of Aquatic Effects (EXCH/MANUAL/96-4-5. DOC/May 1996) because no chronic toxicity data for fish was available.

From acute toxicity data: PNEC = 15.0/ 100 = 0.15 mg/l

From chronic toxicity data: PNEC = 1.8/ 100 = 0.018 mg/l

Thus, PNEC of (1-methylethenyl)benzene is 0.018 mg/l.

Table 1

Acute and chronic toxicity data of (1-methylethenyl) benzene to aquatic organisms at different trophic levels. The data (ref. 1) by the Environmental Agency of Japan are from the tests conducted based on the OECD Test Guide Lines.

Species	Endpoint	Conc. (mg/l)	Remarks
<i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i> (algae)	Gro 72 h EC ₅₀	52.6	1), A
	72 h NOEC	40.0	1), C
<i>Daphnia magna</i> (Water flea)	Imm 24 h EC ₅₀	56.0	1)

		48 h EC ₅₀	54.0	1), A
	Rep	21d NOEC	1.8	1), C
<i>Chaetogammarus marinus</i>	Mor	48 h LC ₅₀	4.2	2)
<i>Oryzias latipes</i> (fish, Medaka)	Mor	24 h LC ₅₀	15.0	1), A
		48 h LC ₅₀	15.0	1)
		72 h LC ₅₀	15.0	1)
		96 h LC ₅₀	15.0	1)
<i>Leuciscus idus</i> (fish)	Mor	48 h LC ₅₀	28.0	3)
<i>Salmo gairdneri</i> (fish)	Mor	24 h NOEC	5.0	4)

Notes: Gro; growth, Imm; immobilization, Rep; reproduction, Mor; mortality

1)- 4), reference number, A), C); selected as the lowest value respectively among the acute or chronic toxicity data of algae, cladoceran (water flea) and fishes to determine PNEC.

References

- 1) Toxicity data by the Environmental Agency of Japan, the tests were conducted based on OECD Test Guide Lines.
- 2) Aquatic Toxicity of Compounds that may be carried by ships (Marpel 1973, Annex II) "A progress report for 1983 and 1984" DECET, TNO, 1984 (Rep. No. R 84/59), IUCRID for CAS-No. 98-83-9 (Feb., 1996), -27/29. Source: Phenol- chemie GmbH Gladbeck.
- 3) Huels-Untersuchung (unveroeffentlicht), IUCLID for CAS-No. 98-83-9 (Feb., 1996), -27/29. Source: Phenolchemie GmbH Gladbeck.
- 4) Datenbank fuer wassergefaehrdende Stoffe (DABAWAS, 1979), IUCRID for CAS-No. 98-83-9 (Feb., 1996), -27/29. Source: Phenolchemie GmbH Gladbeck.

3.2.2 Terrestrial effects

No data available.

3.2.3 Other effects

No data are available.

3.3 Initial Assessment for Environment

Predicted no effect concentration (PNEC)

Predicted no effect concentration (PNEC) for aquatic organisms has been calculated for the lowest values for most sensitive species, *Daphnia magna*. Using the NOEC (21 d) of 3.2 mg/l and assessment factor 100.

$$\text{PNEC} = 1.8/100 = 0.018$$

Predicted environmental concentration (PEC)

PEC from Japanese local exposure scenario was 2.3×10^{-5} mg/l.

$$\text{PEC}_{\text{local}}/\text{PNEC} = 2.3 \times 10^{-5}/0.018 = 1.27 \times 10^{-3} < 1$$

PEC from German local exposure scenario was 5.5×10^{-2} mg/l.

$$\text{PEC}_{\text{local}}/\text{PNEC} = 5.5 \times 10^{-2}/0.018 = 3.1 > 1$$

