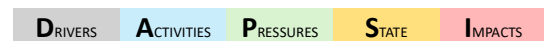


Prometon

(CAS numbers: e.g. 1610-18-0, EC number: 216-548-0
/ Entry number in HELCOM list of substances of concern: 20)

General sectors: (Legacy?)
pesticide



Why a HELCOM concern?

Main evidence

S Concentrations of a substance tentatively identified as Prometon exceed the applied threshold value in **all the 9** examined areas (assessment units) of the Baltic Sea. The threshold is exceeded in both coastal and off-shore areas (**2/2** assessed off-shore areas). In these 9 areas, **100%*** of the samples of **sediment** exceed the threshold value. This is based on suspect screening data from the project PreEMPT¹. A total number of 16 data points were possible to evaluate for this substance.

By further considering how much above or below the threshold each concentration is, and how often the substance is detected, Prometon scores **8.9/10** (confidence range: **7.9 – 9.0**) in the scale established when assessing the criticality/significance of current levels in the Baltic Sea pose, where 5 indicates concern and 10 extreme risk, and the range reflects the level of reliability and representativeness of concentrations and the thresholds.

The threshold values for Prometon, in sediment, was acquired from the NORMAN Network ecotoxicology database².

I Current levels in the Baltic Sea indicate potential negative impacts on pelagic biota and/or sediment-dwelling organisms.

Supporting evidence

I Prometon is considered to have a **concerning mode of toxicity**, as it is a photosynthesis inhibitor³. Photosynthesis inhibitors: disrupt energy production or utilization and can affect growth and overall fitness of primary producing marine organisms.

Overall assessment

When assessing current levels in the Baltic Sea, current inputs, and the severity of the relevant toxicity mechanism, Prometon scores **66-91/100** in the scale established for assessing the overall risk for impacts/threat for the Baltic Sea, where 50 indicates concern, 100 extreme risk, and the width of the span outlines the uncertainty in the assessment.

Facts relevant for management considerations

Causal chain and pathways

A Prometon has not been applied for authorisation in the EU as an active ingredient in plant protection products⁴. No information has been retrieved about the current status of approval/use in Russia. It is a triazine substance. Function-wise, it is a herbicide against weeds to aid in brush and grass control mainly in non-cropping situations⁵. 42 companies have submitted Classification & Labelling notifications to ECHA for Prometon in the context of the EU CLP Regulation⁶, but it is not clear if this could relate mainly to minimal amounts in the Scientific Research and Development market or other potential industrial uses below 1 tonne per year and company.

S ? *In order to further improve the evaluation of the risk, the first aspect to consider is identity confirmation (PreEMPT samples). If identity is confirmed, then a further relevant aspect to consider is a review of the relevant toxicity threshold (sediment), as well as the market status in Russia and potential uses beyond plant protection in the EU.*

Relevant policies (existing or planned measures)

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References:

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

[Note: Listing of detailed references will be provided in an upcoming update of the fact sheet – for a listing of the most common references among the different substances see the section at the end of the consolidated document which includes all the fact sheets]

* considering that there were also inconclusive non-detections (in terms of exceedance, due to a relatively high limit of detection), it is possible that the actual average frequency of exceedance in these areas is somewhat lower, but in any case >80%.