

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF HEXYTHIAZOX ANTICIPATED RESIDUES (AR) FOR CHRONIC AND CANCER DIETARY EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT BASED ON FIELD-TRIAL DATA

Commodity	Established or HED Recommended Tolerances (ppm)	AR (ppm)	CT/Anticipated Market Share (%)
Almond hulls	10	2.7	2
Almond nutmeat	0.30	0.046	2
Apples	0.50	0.12	4
Apple juice	0.50	0.12	4
Apricots	1.0	0.20	2
Caneberry crop subgroup	1.0	0.34	15
Cherries	1.0	0.20	<1
Cottonseed meal	0.20	0.059	1
Dates	1.0	0.24	45
Fat	0.02	0.0000076	
Hog Fat	0.02	6.3×10^{-10}	
Hog Liver	0.02	4.8×10^{-9}	
Hog Meat by-products (except liver)	0.02	2.0×10^{-9}	
Hops	2.0	2.0	45
Liver	0.02	0.000058	
Meat by-products (except liver)	0.02	0.000024	
Milk	0.02	0.0000053	
Nectarines	1.0	0.054	2
Other nutmeat	0.30	0.046	<1
Peaches	1.0	0.14	1
Pears	0.30	0.30	3
Pecans	0.30	0.01	<1
Peppermint, tops	2.0	0.77	5
Plum	0.10	0.050	1
Plum, prune, dried	0.40	0.050	<1
Plum, prune, fresh	0.10	0.050	<1
Refined cottonseed oil	0.20	0.059	1
Spearmint, tops	2.0	0.77	5
Strawberries	3.0	0.75	14
Undelinted cottonseed	0.20	0.059	1
Wet apple pomace	0.80	0.12	4

The Agency believes that the three conditions listed above have been met. With respect to Condition 1, PCT estimates are derived from Federal and private market survey data, which are reliable and have a valid basis. EPA uses

a weighted average PCT for chronic dietary exposure estimates. This weighted average PCT figure is derived by averaging State-level data for a period of up to 10 years, and weighting for the more robust and recent data. A

weighted average of the PCT reasonably represents a person's dietary exposure over a lifetime, and is unlikely to underestimate exposure to an individual because of the fact that pesticide use patterns (both regionally and nationally)