

as used by the Office of Water are used to calculate DWLOCs: 2 liter (L)/70 kg (adult male), 2L/60 kg (adult female), and 1L/10 kg (child). Default body weights and drinking water consumption values vary on an individual basis. This variation will be taken into account in more refined screening-level and quantitative drinking water exposure assessments. Different populations will have different DWLOCs. Generally, a DWLOC is calculated for each type of risk assessment used: Acute, short-term, intermediate-term, chronic, and cancer.

When EECs for surface water and groundwater are less than the calculated

DWLOCs, OPP concludes with reasonable certainty that exposures to the pesticide in drinking water (when considered along with other sources of exposure for which OPP has reliable data) would not result in unacceptable levels of aggregate human health risk at this time. Because OPP considers the aggregate risk resulting from multiple exposure pathways associated with a pesticide's uses, levels of comparison in drinking water may vary as those uses change. If new uses are added in the future, OPP will reassess the potential impacts of residues of the pesticide in drinking water as a part of the aggregate risk assessment process.

1. *Acute risk.* Using the exposure assumptions discussed in this unit for acute exposure, the acute dietary exposure from food to folpet will occupy <1 % of the aPAD for females 13 years and older. In addition, there is potential for acute dietary exposure to folpet in drinking water. After calculating DWLOCs and comparing them to the EECs for surface and ground water, EPA does not expect the aggregate exposure to exceed 100% of the aPAD, as shown in Table 3 of this unit:

TABLE 3.—AGGREGATE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR ACUTE EXPOSURE TO FOLPET

Population Subgroup	aPAD (mg/kg/day)	% aPAD (Food)	Surface Water EEC (ppb)	Ground Water EEC (ppb)	Acute DWLOC (ppb)
Females, 13-49 years old	0.1	<1	309	0.83	2,800

2. *Chronic risk.* Using the exposure assumptions described in this unit for chronic exposure, EPA has concluded that exposure to folpet from food will utilize less than 1% of the cPAD for all population subgroups within the United

States. Based the use pattern, chronic residential exposure to residues of folpet is not expected. In addition, there is potential for chronic dietary exposure to folpet in drinking water. After calculating DWLOCs and comparing

them to the EECs for surface and ground water, EPA does not expect the aggregate exposure to exceed 100% of the cPAD, as shown in Table 4 of this unit:

TABLE 4.—AGGREGATE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR CHRONIC (NON-CANCER) EXPOSURE TO FOLPET

Population Subgroup	cPAD mg/kg/day	% cPAD (Food)	Surface Water EEC (ppb)	Ground Water EEC (ppb)	Chronic DWLOC (ppb)
U.S. population	0.09	<1%	0.62	0.83	3,100
All Infants	0.09	<1%	0.62	0.83	900
Children, 1-2 years	0.09	<1%	0.62	0.83	900
Females, 13-49 years	0.09	<1%	0.62	0.83	2,700
Adults, 50+ years	0.09	<1%	0.62	0.83	3,100

3. *Short-term and intermediate-term risk.* Short-term and intermediate-term aggregate exposures take into account residential exposure plus chronic exposure to food and water (considered to be a background exposure level).

Folpet is currently registered for use that could result in short-term and intermediate-term residential exposure and the Agency has determined that it is appropriate to aggregate chronic food

and water and short-term and intermediate-term exposures for folpet.

Using the exposure assumptions described in this unit for short-term and intermediate-term exposures, EPA has concluded that food and residential exposures aggregated result in aggregate MOEs of 370. These aggregate MOEs do not exceed the Agency's level of concern for aggregate exposure to food and residential uses. In addition, short-

term and intermediate-term DWLOCs were calculated and compared to the EECs for chronic exposure of folpet in ground and surface water. After calculating DWLOCs and comparing them to the EECs for surface and ground water, EPA does not expect short-term or intermediate-term aggregate exposures to exceed the Agency's level of concern, as shown in Table 5 of this unit:

TABLE 5.—AGGREGATE RISK ASSESSMENTS FOR SHORT-TERM AND INTERMEDIATE-TERM EXPOSURES TO FOLPET

Population Subgroup	Aggregate MOE (Food + Residential)	Aggregate Level of Concern (LOC)	Surface Water EEC (ppb)	Ground Water EEC (ppb)	DWLOC (ppb)
Females, 13-49 years	370	100	0.62	0.83	2,200