

aerosol sprays, emulsifiable concentrates, and impregnated materials (pet collars). With the exception of the pet collar uses, consumer use of pyriproxyfen typically results in acute and short-term intermittent exposures.

D. Cumulative Effects

There are no other pesticidal compounds that are structurally related to pyriproxyfen and have similar effects on animals. In consideration of potential cumulative effects of pyriproxyfen and other substances that may have a common mechanism of toxicity, there are currently no available data or other reliable information indicating that any toxic effects produced by pyriproxyfen would be cumulative with those of other chemical compounds. Thus, only the potential risks of pyriproxyfen have been considered in this assessment of aggregate exposure and effects. Valent will submit information for EPA to consider concerning potential cumulative effects of pyriproxyfen consistent with the schedule established by EPA at (62 FR 42020 August 4, 1997) and other subsequent EPA publications pursuant to the Food Quality Protection Act.

E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population.* Chronic exposure to the overall U.S. population is estimated to be 0.002984 mg/kg/bwt day, representing 0.9% of the Reference Dose (RfD). The results of the chronic dietary exposure assessment demonstrate that estimates of chronic dietary exposure for all existing, pending and proposed uses of pyriproxyfen are well below the chronic RfD of 0.35 mg/kg/bwt day. The estimated chronic dietary exposure from food for the overall U.S. population and many non-child/infant subgroups is from 0.002123 to 0.003884 mg/kg/bwt day, 0.607 to 1.100% of the RfD. Generally, the Agency has no cause for concern if total residue contribution is less than 100% of the RfD. Valent concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to the overall U.S. population or any non-child/infant subgroups from aggregate, chronic dietary exposure to pyriproxyfen residues.

2. *Infants and children—i. Safety factor for infants and children.* In assessing the potential for additional sensitivity of infants and children to residues of pyriproxyfen, FFDCA section 408 provides that EPA shall apply an additional margin of safety, up to 10-fold, for added protection for infants and children in the case of threshold effects unless EPA determines

that a different margin of safety will be safe for infants and children.

The toxicological data base for evaluating prenatal and postnatal toxicity for pyriproxyfen is complete with respect to current data requirements. There are no special prenatal or postnatal toxicity concerns for infants and children, based on the results of the rat and rabbit developmental toxicity studies or the 2-generation reproductive toxicity study in rats. Valent concludes that reliable data support use of the standard 100-fold uncertainty factor and that an additional uncertainty factor is not needed for pyriproxyfen to be further protective of infants and children.

ii. *Chronic dietary exposure and risk infants and children.* For the most highly exposed sub-population, children 1 to 6 years of age, exposure is calculated to be 0.007438 mg/kg/bwt day, or 2.1% of the RfD. Using the conservative exposure assumptions, the percentage of the RfD that will be utilized by chronic dietary (food only) exposure to residues of pyriproxyfen ranges from 0.002601 mg/kg/bwt day for nursing infants, up to 0.007438 mg/kg/bwt day for children (1 to 6 years of age), 0.743 to 2.125% of the RfD, respectively. EPA generally has no concern for exposures below 100% of the RfD because the RfD represents the level at or below which daily aggregate dietary exposure over a lifetime will not pose appreciable risks to human health. Valent concludes that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate, chronic dietary exposure to pyriproxyfen residues.

iii. *Drinking water.* The average 56-day concentration predicted in the simulated pond water was 0.16 parts per billion (ppb). Using standard assumptions about body weight and water consumption, the chronic exposure to pyriproxyfen from this drinking water would be 4.57×10^{-6} and 1.6×10^{-5} mg/kg/bwt day for adults and children, respectively; 0.0046% of the RfD 0.35 mg/kg/day for children. Based on this worst case analysis, the contribution of water to the dietary risk is negligible.

iv. *Non-dietary exposure.* Chronic residential post-application exposure and risk assessments were conducted to estimate the potential risks from pet collar uses. The risk assessment was conducted using the following assumptions: Application rate of 0.58 mg active ingredient day, average body weight for a 1–6 year old child of 10 kg, the active ingredient dissipates uniformly through 365 days the label instruct to change collar (once a year),

1% of the active ingredient is available for dermal and inhalation exposure per day assumption from Draft EPA Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Residential Exposure Assessments (December 18, 1997). The assessment also assumes an absorption rate of 100%. This is a conservative assumption since the dermal absorption was estimated to be 10%. The estimated chronic term margin of exposure (MOE) was 61,000 for children, and 430,000 for adults. The risk estimates indicate that potential risks from pet collar uses do not exceed the Agency's level of concern.

F. International Tolerances

There are no presently existing Codex maximum residue levels for pyriproxyfen.

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPP–2003–0011; FRL–7290–1]

Sulfentrazone; Notice of Filing Pesticide Petitions to Establish Tolerances for a Certain Pesticide Chemical in or on Food

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces the initial filing of a pesticide petition proposing the establishment of regulations for residues of a certain pesticide chemical in or on various food commodities.

DATES: Comments, identified by docket ID number OPP–2003–0011, must be received on or before April 7, 2003.

ADDRESSES: Comments may be submitted electronically, by mail, or through hand delivery/courier. Follow the detailed instructions as provided in Unit I. of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Shaja R. Brothers, Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460–0001; telephone number: (703) 308–3194; e-mail address: brothers.shaja@epa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. General Information

A. Does this Action Apply to Me?

You may be potentially affected by this action if you are an agricultural