

population, 5% of the cPAD for infants and 8% of the cPAD for children 1–6 years old, subpopulation at greatest exposure. Based on the use pattern, chronic residential exposure to residues of

fosetyl-Al is not expected. In addition, there is potential for chronic dietary exposure to fosetyl-Al in drinking water. After calculating DWLOCs and comparing them to the EECs for surface

water and ground water, EPA does not expect the aggregate exposure to exceed 100% of the cPAD, as shown in Table 1 of this unit:

TABLE 1.—DWLOCs FOR CHRONIC (NON-CANCER) EXPOSURE TO FOSETYL-AL

Population Subgroup ¹	cPAD mg/kg/day	%cPAD (Food)	Surface Water EEC (ppb) ²	Ground Water EEC (ppb) ²	Chronic DWLOC (ppb) ³
U.S. Population	2.5	4	0.00003	0.006	84,000
Children (1–6 years old)	2.5	8	0.00003	0.006	23,000
All infants (< 1 year old)	2.5	5	0.00003	0.006	24,000
Female (13–50 years old)	2.5	3	0.00003	0.006	73,000

1 Within each of these subgroups, the subpopulation with the highest food exposure having an adequately representative number of samples was selected. Default body weights are: General U. S. population, 70 kg; females (13 plus years old), 60 kg; and, All Infants/Children, 10 kg.

2 Estimate for the highest use rate was chosen.

3 DWLOC (μg/L) = [Maximum water exposure (mg/kg/day) X body wt (kg) divided by (10⁻³ mg/μg) X water consumed daily (L/day)]. μg/L = parts per billion. Default daily drinking rates are 2 L/day for Adults and 1 L/day for Infants/Children.

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

The short-term aggregate risk assessment estimates risks likely to result from 1 to 30 day exposure to fosetyl-Al residues from food, drinking water, and residential pesticide uses. High-end estimates of residential exposure are used in the short-term assessment, while average values are used for food and drinking water exposure (i.e. chronic exposures).

A short-term risk assessment is required for adults because there is a residential handler inhalation exposure

scenario. In addition, a short-term risk assessment is required for infants and children because there is a residential post-application oral exposure scenario. As no short- or intermediate-term dermal endpoint was established, there is no dermal component to these aggregate risk assessments.

Fosetyl-Al is currently registered for use that could result in short-term residential exposure and the Agency has determined that it is appropriate to aggregate chronic food and water and short-term exposures for fosetyl-Al.

Using the exposure assumptions described in this unit for short-term exposures, EPA has concluded that food and residential exposures aggregated

result in aggregate MOEs of 3,300 for adults, 570 for children ages 1–6 years old, and 650 for all infants < 1 year old. These aggregate MOEs do not exceed the Agency's level of concern for aggregate exposure to food and residential uses. In addition, short-term DWLOCs were calculated and compared to the EECs for chronic exposure of fosetyl-Al in ground water and surface water. After calculating DWLOCs and comparing them to the EECs for surface water and ground water, EPA does not expect short-term aggregate exposure to exceed the Agency's level of concern, as shown in Table 2 of this unit:

TABLE 2.—AGGREGATE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE TO FOSETYL-AL

Population Subgroup	Aggregate MOE (Food + Residential) ¹	Aggregate Level of Concern (LOC) ²	Surface Water EEC (ppb) ³	Ground Water EEC (ppb) ³	Short-Term DWLOC (ppb) ⁴
Adults	3,300	100	0.00003	0.006	102,000
Children (1–6 years old)	570	100	0.00003	0.006	25,000
All infants (<1 year old)	650	100	0.00003	0.006	25,000

1 Aggregate MOE = [NOAEL (300 mg/kg/day) ÷ (Avg Food Exposure + Residential Exposure)]

2 The LOC is 100, based on interspecies and intraspecies safety factors totaling 100.

3 The crop producing the highest level was used.

4 DWLOC(μg/L) = [Maximum water exposure (mg/kg/day) x body weight (kg) ÷ water consumption (L) x 10⁻³ mg/μg]

For adults, a 70 kg body weight was used, for children, 10 kg.

4. *Intermediate-term risk.*

Intermediate-term aggregate exposure takes into account residential exposure plus chronic exposure to food and water (considered to be a background exposure level).

An intermediate-term risk assessment was not performed since adult residential handler scenarios are not expected to occur for longer than a short-term timeframe (more than 30 days of continuous exposure) and intermediate-term exposure is not likely

to occur for infants and children (residential post-application oral exposure scenario) because fosetyl-Al has a very short half-life (less than 3 hours in aerobic soil).

5. *Aggregate cancer risk for U.S. population.* The Agency concludes that pesticidal uses of fosetyl-Al are not likely to pose a carcinogenic hazard to humans. Therefore, an aggregate cancer risk assessment was not performed.

6. *Determination of safety.* Based on these risk assessments, EPA concludes

that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to the general population, and to infants and children from aggregate exposure to fosetyl-Al residues.

IV. Other Considerations

A. *Analytical Enforcement Methodology*

An adequate analytical method is available for enforcement of the proposed tolerances in/on onion, green. The method is Method I in PAM II, which uses diazomethane as the