

TABLE 1.—AGGREGATE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR CHRONIC (NON-CANCER) EXPOSURE TO PYRIPROXYFEN

Population Subgroup	Aggregate MOE (Food + Residential)	Aggregate Level of Concern (LOC)	Surface Water EEC (ppb)	Ground Water EEC (ppb)	Short-Term DWLOC (ppb)
U.S. Population	9,200	100	0.4	0.006	12,000
All infants < 1 year	1,000	100	0.4	0.006	3,200
Children 1–2 years	860	100	0.4	0.006	3,100
Children 3–5 years	940	100	0.4	0.006	3,100
Females 13–49 years	13,000	100	0.4	0.006	10,000

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

(food + water) and short-term, residential non-dietary oral exposures (hand-to-mouth exposures by toddlers following applications around the home and on pets for flea and tick control-carpet powder and pet shampoo).

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 for toddlers ranging from 1,600 for children 1 to 2 years old to 1,800 for children less than 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 pyriproxyfen in ground water and surface water. After calculating DWLOCs and comparing them to the EECs for surface 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 PYRIPROXYFEN

Population Subgroup	Aggregate MOE (Food + Residential)	Aggregate Level of Concern (LOC)	Surface Water EEC (ppb)	Ground Water EEC (ppb)	Short-Term DWLOC (ppb)
All infants (<1 year)	1,800	100	0.4	0.006	9,400
Children 1–2 years	1,600	100	0.4	0.006	9,400
Children 3–5 years	1,700	100	0.4	0.006	9,400

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

Pyriproxyfen is currently registered for use(s) that could result in intermediate-term residential exposure and the Agency has determined that it is appropriate to aggregate chronic food and water and intermediate-term exposures for pyriproxyfen. EPA considered background chronic-dietary

exposure (food + water) and intermediate-term, residential non-dietary oral exposures (hand-to-mouth exposures by toddlers following applications around the home and on pets for flea and tick control-carpet powder and pet shampoo).

Using the exposure assumptions described in this unit for intermediate-term exposures, EPA has concluded that food and residential exposures aggregated result in aggregate MOEs for toddlers ranging from 580 for children 1 to 2 years old to 650 for infants less

than 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, intermediate-term DWLOCs were calculated and compared to the EECs for chronic exposure of pyriproxyfen in ground water and surface water. After calculating DWLOCs and comparing them to the EECs for surface and ground water, EPA does not expect intermediate-term aggregate exposure to exceed the Agency's level of concern, as shown in Table 3 of this Unit:

TABLE 3.—AGGREGATE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR INTERMEDIATE-TERM EXPOSURE TO PYRIPROXYFEN

Population Subgroup	Aggregate MOE (Food + Residential)	Aggregate Level of Concern (LOC)	Surface Water EEC (ppb)	Ground Water EEC (ppb)	Intermediate-Term DWLOC (ppb)
All infants < 1 year	650	100	0.4	0.006	3,000
Children 1–2 years	580	100	0.4	0.006	2,900
Children 3–5 years	620	100	0.4	0.006	2,900

5. *Aggregate cancer risk for U.S. population.* There is no evidence of

carcinogenicity to humans based on carcinogenicity studies in male and

female rats and mice. The Agency concludes that pesticidal uses of