

TABLE 3.— AGGREGATE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR CHRONIC (NON-CANCER) EXPOSURE TO LAMBDA-CYHALOTHRIN—
Continued

Population Subgroup	cPAD mg/kg/day	% cPAD (Food)	Surface Water EEC (ppb)	Ground Water EEC (ppb)	Chronic DWLOC (ppb)
Children 1-6 years	0.001	21.8	0.098	0.012	8
Children 7-12 years	0.001	12.9	0.098	0.012	9
Females 13-50	0.001	5.7	0.098	0.012	28
Males 13-19	0.001	7.9	0.098	0.012	32
Males 20+ years	0.001	6.0	0.098	0.012	33
Seniors 55+	0.001	5.8	0.098	0.012	33

3. *Short and intermediate-term risk.* Aggregate risk for short- and intermediate-term durations of exposure includes food, drinking water, and residential exposure pathways. The residential exposure pathway includes dermal, inhalation, and incidental oral (hand-to-mouth-type inadvertent exposure) routes of exposure. This aggregate risk assessment included lawn post-application exposure, considered the scenario with the highest potential for exposure and is a day 0 screening level assessment.

Lambda-cyhalothrin is currently registered for use(s) that could result in short and intermediate-term residential exposure and the Agency has determined that it is appropriate to aggregate chronic food and water and short-term exposures for lambda-cyhalothrin.

Using the exposure assumptions described in this unit for short and intermediate-term exposures, EPA has concluded that food and residential exposures aggregated result in aggregate MOEs of 879 for adults, 239 for children

1-6, and 302 for 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 lambda-cyhalothrin 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 4 of this unit:

TABLE 4.— AGGREGATE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR SHORT AND INTERMEDIATE-TERM EXPOSURE TO LAMBDA-CYHALOTHRIN

Population Subgroup	Aggregate MOE (Food + Residen- tial)	Aggregate Level of Concern (LOC)	Surface Water EEC (ppb)	Ground Water EEC (ppb)	Short and Inter- mediate- Term DWLOC (ppb)
Adults	879	100	0.098	0.012	31
Child (1-6)	239	100	0.098	0.012	6
Infant (<1 yr)	302	100	0.098	0.012	7

5. *Aggregate cancer risk for U.S. population.* Lambda-cyhalothrin has been classified as a Group D chemical (not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity) with regards to its carcinogenic potential.

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 lambda-cyhalothrin residues.

V. Other Considerations

A. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

Adequate enforcement methodology (example—gas chromatography) is available to enforce the tolerance expression. The method may be

requested from: Chief, Analytical Chemistry Branch, Environmental Science Center, 701 Mapes Rd., Ft. Meade, MD 20755-5350; telephone number: (410) 305-2905; e-mail address: residuemethods@epa.gov.

B. International Residue Limits

There are no Codex, Canadian, or Mexican MRLs established for residues of lambda-cyhalothrin in plant or animal commodities. Codex MRLs for cyhalothrin are established for several commodities which are unrelated to this action. Therefore, a discussion of compatibility with U.S. tolerances is not relevant at this time.

VI. Conclusion

Therefore, the tolerances are established for the combined residues of

lambda-cyhalothrin and its epimer in or on wild rice at 1.0 ppm, grass forage at 5.0 ppm and grass hay at 6.0 ppm.

VII. Objections and Hearing Requests

Under section 408(g) of the FFDCA, as amended by the FQPA, any person may file an objection to any aspect of this regulation and may also request a hearing on those objections. The EPA procedural regulations which govern the submission of objections and requests for hearings appear in 40 CFR part 178. Although the procedures in those regulations require some modification to reflect the amendments made to the FFDCA by the FQPA, EPA will continue to use those procedures, with appropriate adjustments, until the necessary modifications can be made.