

any risk estimates. As outlined above, there are several aspects of the flufenacet exposure assessment that are likely to significantly inflate exposure, and thus risk, estimates. Taking this into account as well as the fact that a risk analysis using a 99.8th population percentile raises the DWLOC for children between 1 and 2 years old to 12 ppb and thus above the EEC of 9.9

ppb, EPA concludes that flufenacet does not show a acute risk of concern.

2. *Chronic risk.* Using the exposure assumptions described in this unit for chronic exposure, EPA has concluded that exposure to flufenacet from food will utilize <1 % of the cPAD for the U.S. population, <1 % of the cPAD for all infants and 1.0 % of the cPAD for children (1-2 yrs). In addition, there is

potential for chronic dietary exposure to flufenacet in drinking water. There are no residential uses for flufenacet and therefore, no chronic residential exposure to flufenacet. 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 5 of this unit:

TABLE 5.—AGGREGATE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR CHRONIC (NON-CANCER) EXPOSURE TO FLUFENACET

Population Subgroup	cPAD mg/ kg/day	% cPAD (Food)	Surface Water EEC (ppb)	Ground Water EEC (ppb)	Chronic DWLOC (ppb)
U.S. Population	0.0017	<1.0	1.3	0.21	59
All Infants	0.0017	<1.0	1.3	0.21	17
Children (1-2 yrs)	0.0017	1.0	1.3	0.21	17
Youth (13-19 yrs)	0.0017	<1.0	1.3	0.21	51
Adults (20-49 yrs)	0.0017	<1.0	1.3	0.21	59

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).

Flufenacet is not registered for use on any sites that would result in residential exposure. Therefore, the aggregate risk is the sum of the risk from food and water, which do not exceed the Agency's level of concern.

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).

Flufenacet is not registered for use on any sites that would result in residential exposure. Therefore, the aggregate risk is the sum of the risk from food and water, which do not exceed the Agency's level of concern.

5. *Aggregate cancer risk for U.S. population.* Flufenacet is not carcinogenic, therefore no aggregate cancer risk is expected.

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 flufenacet residues.

IV. Other Considerations

A. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

Adequate enforcement methodology (gas chromatography /mass spectrometry with selected ion monitoring) 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 tolerances for flufenacet on corn, soybeans, wheat or livestock commodities.

C. Conditions

The following studies are required as a condition of registration.

1. A special comparative sensitivity study on thyroid hormone levels in neonatal and adult rats.

2. 28-day inhalation toxicity study in rats.

V. Comments

One comment was received in response to the notice of filing from B. Sachau, 15 Elm St., Florham Park, NJ 07932. Mr. Sachau objected generally to the presence of pesticides in food and specifically to the presence of flufenacet. Mr. Sachau also proposed that the U.S. establish testing on humans instead of dogs and rats.

Mr. Sachau comment contained no scientific data or evidence to rebut the Agency's conclusion that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to flufenacet, including all anticipated dietary exposures and all other exposures for which there is reliable information.

VI. Conclusion

Therefore, the tolerance is established for combined residues of flufenacet, (N-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide) and its metabolites containing the 4-fluoro-N-methylethyl benzenamine moiety on corn, field, forage at 0.4 ppm; corn, field, grain at 0.05 ppm; corn, field, stover at 0.4 ppm; soybean, seed at 0.1 ppm by establishing permanent tolerances for indirect or inadvertent residues of the herbicide flufenacet, (N-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-methylethyl)-2-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl]oxy]acetamide) and its metabolites containing the 4-fluoro-N-methylethyl benzenamine moiety in or on the following raw agricultural commodities from the application of this herbicide to the raw agricultural commodities, listed in 40 CFR 180.527 (a) and (b), alfalfa, forage at 0.1 ppm; alfalfa, hay at 0.1 ppm; alfalfa, seed at 0.1 ppm; clover, forage at 0.1 ppm; clover, hay at 0.1 ppm; grain, cereal, group 15, except rice at 0.1 ppm; grain, cereal, forage, fodder, and straw, group 16, except rice, at 0.1 ppm; and grass, forage, fodder and hay, group 17 at 0.1 ppm. These tolerances replaced currently expiring tolerances in § 180.527 (a) and (d).

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