

Population	Exposure Estimate	%cRfD	%cPAD
Subgroups	milligrams/kilogram body weight/day (mg/kg bwt/day)		
Birth to 1 year	0.0002888	0.85	2.63 1–2 years
0.0013	3.82	11.82	3–5 years
0.001731	5.09	15.74	1–6 years
0.00161	4.74	14.64	6–12 years
0.001336	3.93	12.15	13–19 years
0.001788	5.26	16.25	Females 13–49 years
0.001788	5.26	16.25	Males 20–49 years
0.001577	4.64	14.34	Adults 50+ years
0.001647	4.84	14.97	

Results of the chronic and acute dietary exposure analysis demonstrate a reasonable certainty that no harm to the general U.S. population or any subpopulation would result from the use of pyraclostrobin on brassica (head & stem), lettuce (head & leaf), and leaves of root and tuber vegetables.

To ensure that these additional uses on the proposed crops fits within the total risk cup, a dietary exposure assessment (as described above considering 100% CT and residue values) was conducted with the most sensitive subpopulation (females 13–49 years) using all previously registered and current proposed crops for pyraclostrobin. The dietary risk assessment conducted by the EPA and published in the **Federal Register** (Vol 67, No. 188, p 60886 60902) showed that the acute dietary exposure for all subpopulation groups (except females

13–50 years of age) was < 1% of the aPAD. For females 13–50 years of age, the acute dietary exposure accounted for 41% of the aPAD. The EPA dietary assessment was considered partially refined and somewhat conservative since the percent crop treated data, some concentration factors, and tolerance levels were used. The total acute dietary exposure for females 13–49 years of age from currently registered and proposed new uses accounts for 63.87% (22.87 + 41 = 63.87) of the aPAD. The dietary risk assessment conducted by the EPA and published in the **Federal Register** showed that the highest chronic dietary exposure (74% of the cPAD) occurred in children 1–6 years of age. The total chronic dietary exposure for children 1–6 years of age from currently registered and proposed new uses accounts for 88.64% (14.64 + 74 = 88.64) of the cPAD.

2. Drinking Water

There are no established maximum contaminant levels or health advisory levels for residues of pyraclostrobin (BAS 500 F) or its metabolite in drinking water. A tier 1 drinking water modeling assessment for pyraclostrobin using the FIRST model (for surface water) and SCI-GROW (for ground water) produced estimated maximum concentrations of 20.4 ppb (acute surface water), 0.74 parts per billion (ppb) (chronic surface water) and 0.009 ppb (acute and chronic groundwater). These estimated concentrations are less than worst-case calculated acceptable drinking water levels of concern (DWLOC) of pyraclostrobin residues in drinking water based on acute and chronic aggregate exposure for both registered and pending crops (see table below).

	Child	Adult female	Adult male
	(1–6 years)	(13–49 years)	(20–49 years)
water consumption (L)	1	2	2
weight kilogram (kg)	10	60	70
cPAD (mg/kg bwt/day)	0.011	0.011	0.011
food exposure (mg/kg bwt/day) chronic	0.00981	0.00398	0.004377
Max. water exposure (mg/kg bwt/day)-chronic	0.00119	0.00702	0.006623
DWLOC (µg/L) chronic	11.9	210.6	231.8
aPAD (mg/kg bwt/day)	3	0.017	3