

	Child	Adult female	Adult male
Food exposure (mg/kg bwt/day) - acute	0.02521	0.01068	0.011705
max. water exposure (mg/kg bwt/day)-acute	2.97479	0.00632	2.988295
DWLOC (µg/L) - acute	29747.9	189.6	104590

3. Aggregate Exposure (Diet + Water)

The aggregate exposure of pyraclostrobin residues is summarized in the table below. Although, BASF has

submitted an application for registration of pyraclostrobin in residential turf areas (March 2000), this particular use has been reserved pending the outcome of EPA reviews of additional toxicology

studies submitted by BASF, and therefore, residential exposure was not included in the aggregate exposure assessment.

Exposure	Infants	Children	Males (20–49 years)	Women
	(0-1 years)	(1–6 years)		(13–50 years)
FOOD (mg/kg bwt/day)				
Acute Exposure (registered uses)	0.014	0.022	0.0083	0.0068
Acute Exposure (new uses)	0.00045	0.003215	0.003405	0.003888
Total acute exposure	0.01445	0.025215	0.011705	0.010688
Chronic Exposure (registered uses)	0.0034	0.0082	0.0028	0.0022
Chronic Exposure (new uses)	0.0002888	0.00161	0.001577	0.001788
Total Chronic Exposure	0.0036888	0.00981	0.004377	0.003988
%aPAD	0.48	0.84	0.39	62.87
%cPAD	33.53	89.18	39.79	36.25
WATER				
Acute Exposure (mg/kg b.w./day)	0.00204	0.00136	0.000583	0.000648
Chronic Exposure (mg/kg b.w./day)	0.0000009	0.0000006	0.0000003	0.0000003
%aPAD	0.07	0.05	0.02	3.81
%aPAD	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.001
AGGREGATE				
Acute Exposure (mg/kg bwt/day)	0.01649	0.026575	0.012288	0.011336
Chronic Exposure (mg/kg bwt/day)	0.0036897	0.0098106	0.0043773	0.0039883
%aPAD	0.55	0.89	0.41	66.68
%aPAD	33.54	89.19	39.79	36.26

These results indicate the aggregate exposure of pyraclostrobin (registered use and the proposed crops in this document), from potential residues in food and water, will not exceed the U.S. EPA's level of concern (100% of PAD). Overall, we can conclude with reasonable certainty that no harm will occur from either acute or chronic aggregate exposure of pyraclostrobin residues.

D. Cumulative Effects.

Section 408(b)(2)(D)(v) requires that, when considering whether to establish, modify, or revoke a tolerance, the Agency consider "available information" concerning the cumulative effects of a particular pesticide's residues and "other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity." Pyraclostrobin is a foliar fungicide which belongs to the new class of

strobilurin chemistry. It is a synthetic analog of strobilurin A, a naturally occurring antifungal metabolite of the mushroom *Strobilurus tenacellus* (Anke et. al., 1977). The active ingredient acts in the fungal cell through inhibition of electron transport in the mitochondrial respiratory chain at the position of the cytochrome-bc1 complex. The protective effect is due to the resultant death of the fungal cells by disorganization of the fungal membrane