

LOAEL of 1,350, or approximately 44.6 mg/kg/day.

iii. A 2-year oncogenicity study in Sprague-Dawley rats with a NOAEL for systemic toxicity of 200 ppm, or approximately 9 mg/kg/day for males and 11 mg/kg/day for females. The LOAEL for systemic toxicity was 750 ppm, or approximately 34 mg/kg/day for males and 46 mg/kg/day for females. There was no evidence of increased incidence of neoplastic lesions in treated animals. The NOAEL for oncogenicity is 2,000 ppm, the Highest Concentration Tested (HCT), or approximately 95 mg/kg/day for males and 132 mg/kg/day for females.

iv. A 2-year oncogenicity study in CD-1 mice with a NOAEL for systemic toxicity of 100 mg/kg/day and a LOAEL of 1,000 mg/kg/day. There was no evidence of increased incidence of neoplastic lesions in treated animals. The NOAEL for oncogenicity is 1,000 mg/kg/day, the HDT.

6. *Animal metabolism.* Results from the livestock and rat metabolism studies show that orally administered

dimethomorph was rapidly excreted by the animals. The principal route of elimination is the feces.

7. *Metabolite toxicology.* There were no metabolites identified in plant or animal commodities which require regulation.

8. *Endocrine disruption.* Collective organ weights and histopathological findings from the two-generation reproduction study in rats, as well as from the subchronic and chronic toxicity studies in two or more animal species, demonstrate no apparent estrogenic effects or effects on the endocrine system. There is no information available which suggests that dimethomorph technical would be associated with endocrine effects.

C. Aggregate Exposure

1. *Dietary exposure.* The CARES 1.1 model with the CSFII/FCID consumption data were used to calculate chronic and acute exposure estimates. Result exposure estimates 99.9th percentile were compared against the dimethomorph reference dose (RfD)

and chronic population adjusted dose (cPAD).

i. *Food.* The dietary assessment analysis followed an initial tier approach with only one minor refinement. Tolerance values, default processing factors, and 100% crop treated (CT) values were assumed in the assessment. The only minor refinement was including percent crop treated values for potatoes (2.2%), tomatoes (0.1%), cucumbers (2.9%), and pumpkin (13.6%). Vegetables (fruiting, bulb, cucurbit), lettuce (leaf, head), grapes (including raisins), potatoes, hops, grain, brassica (leafy greens), leaves of root and tuber vegetables, and taro roots as the target crops were also considered for this analysis.

a. *Chronic.* Results of the chronic dietary exposure assessment for dimethomorph (BAS 550 F) are listed in Table 1. The estimated chronic dietary exposure for all current and pending commodities ranged from 7.5% to 15.2% of the %cPAD (0.1 mg/kg bwt/day) for all subpopulations.

TABLE 1.—CHRONIC DIETARY EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT FOR DIMETHOMORPH (BAS 550 F)

Population	Exposure Estimate (mg/kg bwt/day)	%cRfD	%cPAD
Birth to 1-year	0.007972	7.97	7.97
1–2 years	0.01513	15.13	15.13
3–5 years	0.01331	13.31	13.31
1–6 years	0.01512	15.12	15.12
6–12 years	0.007794	7.79	7.79
Teens 13–19 years	0.007482	7.48	7.48
Females 13–49 years	0.007771	7.77	7.77
Males 20–49 years	0.006853	6.85	6.85
Adults 50+ years	0.007548	7.55	7.55

b. *Acute.* Exposure estimates for the dimethomorph acute dietary assessment ranged from 0.064 to 0.174 mg/kg bwt/

day for all subpopulations (Table 2). The %aRfD and %aPAD were not applicable for the acute dietary

assessment since toxicology studies have shown that dimethomorph poses no acute dietary risk.

TABLE 2.—ACUTE DIETARY EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT FOR DIMETHOMORPH (BAS 550 F)

Population	Exposure Estimate (mg/kg bwt/day)	%aRfD	%aPAD
Birth to 1-year	0.1736	NA	NA
1–2 years	0.1742	NA	NA
3–5 years	0.1584	NA	NA
1–6 years	0.1654	NA	NA
6–12 years	0.09621	NA	NA