

TABLE 4.—AGGREGATE EXPOSURE OF DIMETHOMORPH (BAS 550 F)—Continued

Exposure	Infants (0–1 years)	Children (1–6 years)	Males (20–49 years)	Females (13–49 years)
Chronic exposure (mg/kg bwt/day)	0.001265	0.000843	0.000361	0.000402
%aRfD and %aPAD	NA	NA	NA	NA
%cRfD and %cPAD	25.30	16.87	7.23	8.03
AGGREGATE				
Acute exposure (mg/kg bwt/day)	0.174865	0.166243	0.064221	0.073462
Chronic exposure (mg/kg bwt/day)	0.009237	0.015963	0.007214	0.008173
%aRfD and %aPAD	NA	NA	NA	NA
%cRfD and %cPAD	33.27	31.99	14.08	15.80

These results indicate the aggregate exposure of dimethomorph (BAS 550 F), from potential residues in food and drinking water, will not exceed EPA's level of concern (100% of RfD). Overall, considering a "worst-case" scenario, we can conclude with reasonable certainty that no harm will occur from either acute or chronic aggregate exposure of dimethomorph residues in the current and pending commodities.

3. *Non-dietary exposure.* Currently, there are no registered residential uses for dimethomorph in the United States. Thus, an assessment of non-dietary exposure is not relevant to this petition.

#### D. Cumulative Effects

There is no information to indicate that any toxic effects produced by dimethomorph would be cumulative with those of any other chemical. The fungicidal mode of action of dimethomorph is unique; dimethomorph inhibits cell wall formation only in Oomycete fungi. The result is lysis of the cell wall that kills growing cells and inhibits spore formation in mature hyphae. This unique mode of action and limited pest spectrum suggest that there is little or no potential for cumulative toxic effects in mammals. In addition, the toxicity studies submitted to support this petition do not indicate that dimethomorph is a particularly toxic compound. No toxic end-points of potential concern were identified.

#### E. Safety Determination

1. *U.S. population.* Based on the acute toxicity data, BASF believes that dimethomorph does not pose any acute dietary risks. Therefore, a calculation of an acute RfD is not needed. The cPAD is 0.1 mg/kg bwt/day, based on a NOAEL of approximately 10 mg/kg bwt/day (200 ppm) from a 2-year dietary

toxicity study in rats that demonstrated decreased body weight and liver foci in females at 750 ppm. The cPAD is calculated using an uncertainty factor of 100. The theoretical maximum residue concentration (TMRC) for all commodities covered in this petition is estimated at 0.003 mg/kg bwt/day for the general population. This represents a dietary exposure to the general population of the United States that is 3.0% of the cPAD. The combined TMRC for all current and pending dimethomorph tolerances in potatoes, tomatoes, grapes, hops, cereal grain commodities, lettuce (head and leaf), endive (escarole), radicchio, cucurbit vegetables (crop group 9), bulb vegetables (crop group 3), and fruiting vegetables (except cucurbits) (crop group 8) will utilize less than 10% of the cPAD for the general U.S. population. Since EPA generally has no concern for exposures below 100 percent of the cPAD, EPA should conclude that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from aggregate exposure to dimethomorph residues in or on commodities of the cited crops.

2. *Infants and children.* The TMRC for all commodities covered in this petition is minimal. The consumption of residues of dimethomorph on commodities associated with this request will use approximately 7.0% of the cPAD for children ages 1–6. Moreover, the combined TMRC values for all current and pending dimethomorph tolerances will utilize less than 10% of the cPAD for each of the subgroups. The results of the studies submitted to support this package provide no evidence that dimethomorph caused reproductive, developmental or fetotoxic effects. No such effects were noted at dose levels that were not

maternally toxic. The NOAELs observed in the developmental and reproductive studies were 6 to 65 times higher than the NOAEL used to establish the cPAD. There is no evidence to indicate that children or infants would be more sensitive than adults to toxic effects caused by exposure to dimethomorph. Therefore, the registrant believes that the results of the toxicology and metabolism studies support both the safety of dimethomorph to humans based on the intended use as a fungicide on domestically produced fruiting vegetables (except cucurbits) (crop group 8) and the granting of the requested tolerances.

#### F. International Tolerances.

There are no Canadian, Mexican, or Codex maximum residue levels established for dimethomorph for the commodities associated with this request; consequently, a discussion of international harmonization is not relevant.

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#### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[OPP–2003–0222; FRL–7316–3]

#### Issuance of Experimental Use Permits

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** EPA has granted experimental use permits (EUP) to the following pesticide applicants. An EUP permits use of a pesticide for experimental or research purposes only in accordance with the limitations in the permit.