

TABLE 3.—AGGREGATE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR CHRONIC (NON-CANCER) EXPOSURE TO TRIFLOXYSTROBIN

Population Subgroup	cPAD mg/ kg/day	%cPAD (Food)	Surface Water EEC (ppb)	Ground Water EEC (ppb)	Chronic DWLOC (ppb)
U.S. Population	0.038	14	140 rice 50 turf	3.4	1,100
Children (1–2 years old)	0.038	54	140 rice 50 turf	3.4	170
Females (13–49 years old)	0.038	10	140 rice 50 turf	3.4	1,000
Adults (50+ years old)	0.038	10	140 rice 50 turf	3.4	1,200

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). Trifloxystrobin is currently registered for use that could result in short-term residential exposure and the Agency has determined that it is appropriate to aggregate chronic food and water and short-term exposures for trifloxystrobin.

Using the exposure assumptions described in this unit for short-term exposures, EPA has concluded that food and residential exposures aggregated result in aggregate MOEs of 690 for the U.S. Population; 154 for children 1–2 years old; 970 for females 13–49 years old; and 950 for adults 50+ years old. These aggregate MOEs do not exceed the Agency's LOC for aggregate exposure to food and residential uses. In addition,

short-term DWLOCs were calculated and compared to the EECs for chronic exposure of trifloxystrobin in ground water and surface water. After calculating DWLOCs and comparing them to the EECs for surface water and ground water, EPA does not expect short-term aggregate exposure to exceed the Agency's LOC, as shown in Table 4 of this unit:

TABLE 4.—AGGREGATE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE TO TRIFLOXYSTROBIN

Population Subgroup	Aggregate MOE (Food + Residen- tial)	Aggregate Level of Concern (LOC)	Surface Water EEC (ppb)	Ground Water EEC (ppb)	Short-Term DWLOC (ppb)
U.S. Population	690	100	140 rice 50 turf	3.4	1,100
Children 1–2 years old	154	100	140 rice 50 turf	3.4	130
Females 13–50 years old	970	100	140 rice 50 turf	3.4	1,000
Adults 50+ years old	950	100	140 rice 50 turf	3.4	1,200

4. *Intermediate-term risk.* The intermediate-term aggregate risk assessment estimates risks likely to result from 1 to 6 months of exposure (30 to 180 days) to trifloxystrobin residues from food, drinking water, and residential pesticide uses. Intermediate-term exposure to trifloxystrobin is not expected to occur based on the chemical's short soil half-life (about 2 days). Therefore, no intermediate-term aggregate risk is expected.

5. *Aggregate cancer risk for U.S. population.* Trifloxystrobin is not expected to pose a cancer risk to humans.

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 trifloxystrobin residues.

IV. Other Considerations

A. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

Adequate enforcement methodology (gas chromatography method using nitrogen/phosphorus detector) 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 maximum residue limits

established for trifloxystrobin. Harmonization is thus not an issue at this time.

V. Conclusion

Therefore, the tolerances are established for combined residues of trifloxystrobin, (benzeneacetic acid, (E,E)- α -(methoxyimino)-2-[[[1-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethylidene]amino]oxy]methyl]-, methyl ester) and the free form of its acid metabolite CGA-321113((E,E)-methoxyimino-[2-[1-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)ethylideneamino]oxymethyl]phenyl]acetic acid) in or on leaf petioles subgroup 4B at 3.5 ppm, and vegetable, root, except sugar beet, subgroup 1B, except radish at 0.10 ppm.