

TABLE 4.—AGGREGATE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR CHRONIC (NON-CANCER) EXPOSURE TO TRIFLOXYSULFURON

Population Subgroup	cPAD mg/kg/day	% cPAD (Food)	Surface Water EEC (ppb)	Ground Water EEC (ppb)	Chronic DWLOC (ppb)
U.S. population	0.237	<1	0.52	0.054	8300
All infants < 1 year old	0.237	<1	0.52	0.054	2,400
Children 1–2 years old	0.237	<1	0.52	0.054	2,400
Females 13–49 years old	0.237	<1	0.52	0.054	7,100

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).

Trifloxysulfuron is proposed for a 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 trifloxysulfuron.

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 20,000 for all affected populations including the general U. S. population, youth 13–19 years old, adults 20–49 years old, and females 13–49 years old. These aggregate MOEs do not exceed the Agency's level of concern for aggregate exposure to food and residential uses. In

addition, short-term DWLOCs were calculated and compared to the EECs for chronic exposure of trifloxysulfuron in ground and surface water. After calculating DWLOCs and comparing them to the EECs for surface and ground water, EPA does not expect short-term aggregate exposure to exceed the Agency's level of concern, as shown in Table 5 of this unit:

TABLE 5.—AGGREGATE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE TO TRIFLOXYSULFURON

Population Subgroup	Aggregate MOE (Food + Residential)	Aggregate Level of Concern (LOC)	Surface Water EEC (ppb)	Ground Water EEC (ppb)	Short-Term DWLOC (ppb)
U. S. population	170,000	100	0.52	0.054	28,000
Youth 13–19 years old	170,000	100	0.52	0.054	24,000
Adults 20–49 years old	180,000	100	0.52	0.054	28,000
Females 13–49 years old	180,000	100	0.52	0.054	24,000

4. Intermediate-term risk.

Intermediate-term aggregate exposure takes into account residential exposure plus chronic exposure to food and water (considered to be a background exposure level).

Trifloxysulfuron is not registered for use any sites that would result in any intermediate residential exposure. Therefore, the aggregate risk has not been assessed for intermediate scenarios.

5. *Aggregate cancer risk for U.S. population.* Trifloxysulfuron has been classified as “not likely to be carcinogenic to humans.” Therefore, no cancer risk is expected.

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 trifloxysulfuron residues.

IV. Other Considerations

A. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

Adequate enforcement methodology high performance liquid chromatography/ultraviolet (HPLC/UV) 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 Canadian, Mexican, or Codex maximum residue limits (MRLs) established for trifloxysulfuron. Therefore, international harmonization is not an issue with the proposed uses.

C. Conditions

No conditions are required to support these tolerances.

V. Conclusion

Therefore, the tolerance is established for residues of trifloxysulfuron, N-[[4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl]amino]carbonyl]-3-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-2-pyridinesulfonamide, in or on almond at 0.02 ppm; almond, hulls at 0.01 ppm; fruit, citrus, group 10 at 0.03 ppm; cotton, undelinted seed at 0.05 ppm; cotton, gin byproducts at 1.0 ppm; sugarcane at 0.01 ppm, and tomato at 0.01 ppm.

VI. Objections and Hearing Requests

Under section 408(g) of the FFDCA, as amended by the FQPA, any person may file an objection to any aspect of this regulation and may also request a hearing on those objections. The EPA procedural regulations which govern the submission of objections and requests for hearings appear in 40 CFR part 178. Although the procedures in those regulations require some modification to reflect the amendments made to the FFDCA by the FQPA, EPA will continue to use those procedures, with