

TABLE 2.—AGGREGATE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR CHRONIC (NON-CANCER) EXPOSURE TO METOLACHLOR/S-METOLACHLOR

Population Subgroup	cPAD mg/kg/day	%cPAD (Food)	Surface Water EEC (ppb)	Ground Water EEC (ppb)	Chronic DWLOC (ppb)
U.S. population	0.1	2	92.2	103	3442.50
Infants <1 year	0.1	2	92.2	103	977.20
Children 1 to 2 years	0.1	4	92.2	103	959.75
Females 13 to 49 years	0.1	1	92.2	103	2962.11

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).

S-metolachlor 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 metolachlor and S-metolachlor.

Using the exposure assumptions described in this unit for short-term exposures, EPA has concluded that food and residential exposures aggregated result in an aggregate MOE of 1,000 for children 1 to 2 years. This aggregate MOE does 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 metolachlor/S-metolachlor and ESA and OA degradates 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 level of concern, as shown in the following Table 3:

TABLE 3.—AGGREGATE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE TO METOLACHLOR/S-METOLACHLOR

Population Subgroup	Aggregate MOE (Food +Residential)	Aggregate Level of Concern (LOC)	Surface Water EEC (ppb)	Ground Water EEC (ppb)	Short-Term DWLOC (ppb)
Children 1 to 2 years old	1,000	100	92.2	103.3	4,000

5. *Aggregate cancer risk for U.S. population.* The NOAEL that was established based on tumors in rats (15 mg/kg/day) is comparable to the NOAEL of 9.7 mg/kg/day selected for cRfD. Therefore, the chronic dietary end point is protective for cancer dietary exposure.

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 metolachlor/S-metolachlor residues.

IV. Other Considerations

A. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

The Pesticide Analytical Manual (PAM) Vol. II, lists a Gas Chromatography (GC)/NPD method (Method I) for determining residues in/on plants and a GC/Mass Spectrometry Detection (MSD) method (Method II) for determining residues in livestock commodities. These methods determine residues of metolachlor and its metabolites as either CGA-37913 or CGA-49751 following acid hydrolysis. Field trial data were obtained using adequate GC/NPD methods (AG-338 or AG-612), which are modifications of Method I. Adequate data are available

on the recovery of metolachlor through Multi-residue Method Testing Protocols. The FDA PEST DATA data base indicates that metolachlor is completely recovered through Method 302, PAM Vol. I (3rd ed., revised 10/97).

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: residue_methods@epa.gov.

B. International Residue Limits

No maximum residue limits for either metolachlor or S-metolachlor have been established or proposed by Codex, Canada, or Mexico for any agricultural commodity; therefore, there are no compatibility issues with this action.

V. Conclusion

Therefore, tolerances are established for combined residues of S-metolachlor acetamid, 2-chloro-N-(2-ethyl-6-methylphenyl)-N-(2-methoxy-1-methylethyl)-, (S) and its metabolites, determined as the derivatives, 2-[(2-ethyl-6-methylphenyl)amino]-1-propanol (CGA-37913) and 4-(2-ethyl-6-methylphenyl)-2-hydroxy-5-methyl-3-morpholinone (CGA-49751), each expressed as the parent compound, in or on asparagus at 0.10 ppm; carrot, roots

at 0.20 ppm; horseradish at 0.20 ppm; onion, green at 0.20 ppm; rhubarb at 0.10 ppm; swiss chard at 0.10 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 appropriate adjustments, until the necessary modifications can be made. The new section 408(g) of the FFDCA provides essentially the same process for persons to "object" to a regulation for an exemption from the requirement of a tolerance issued by EPA under new section 408(d) of FFDCA, as was provided in the old sections 408 and 409 of the FFDCA. However, the period for filing objections is now 60 days, rather than 30 days.