

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

Population Subgroup	cPAD mg/kg/day	% cPAD (Food)	Surface Water EEC (ppb)	Ground Water EEC (ppb)	Chronic DWLOC (ppb)
U.S. population	0.14	1	7.8	26	4,900
Children (3 to 5 years old)	0.14	1	7.8	26	1,400
Females (13 to 49 years old)	0.14	1	7.8	26	4,200

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).

Sulfentrazone is proposed for registration 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

sulfentrazone. 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 ranging from 6,900 for the U.S. population to 3,200 for children 3 to 5 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 sulfentrazone 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 Table 5 of this unit:

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

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	6,900	100	7.8	26	4,900
Children (3 to 5 years old)	3,200	100	7.8	26	1,400
Females (13 to 49 years)	7,600	100	7.8	26	4,200

5. *Aggregate cancer risk for U.S. population.* There is no evidence of carcinogenicity to humans based on carcinogenicity studies in male and female rats and mice. The Agency concludes that pesticidal uses of sulfentrazone are not likely to pose a cancer hazard 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 sulfentrazone residues.

IV. Other Considerations

A. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

An adequate enforcement method using gas chromatography (GC) for the determination of sulfentrazone, DMS, and HMS residues is available for enforcement. The method was forwarded to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for inclusion in Pesticide Analytical Method Volume II (PAM II). 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 established Codex, Canadian or Mexican maximum residue limits (MRLs) for residues of sulfentrazone in/on the subject commodities. Therefore, no compatibility problems exist for the tolerances established by this rule.

V. Conclusion

Therefore, the tolerance is established for combined residues of sulfentrazone and its metabolites HMS (N-(2,4-dichloro-5-(4-(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-hydroxymethyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)phenyl)methanesulfonamide) and DMS (N-(2,4-dichloro-5-(4-(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)phenyl)methanesulfonamide), in or on asparagus at 0.15 ppm; bean, lima, succulent at 0.15 ppm; cabbage at 0.20 ppm; corn, field, forage at 0.20 ppm; corn, field, grain at 0.15 ppm; corn, field, stover at 0.30 ppm; horseradish, roots at 0.20 ppm; pea and bean, dried shelled, except soybean, subgroup 6C at 0.15 ppm; peanut at 0.20 ppm; peanut,

meal at 0.40 ppm; peppermint, tops at 0.30 ppm; potato at 0.15 ppm; spearmint, tops at 0.30 ppm; sugarcane, cane 0.15 ppm; sugarcane, molasses 0.20 ppm; and sunflower, seed at 0.20 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