

drinking water as a part of the aggregate risk assessment process.

1. *Acute risk.* Using the exposure assumptions discussed in this unit for acute exposure, the acute dietary exposure from food to cyprodinil will occupy <1% of the aPAD for the

subpopulation females 13–50 years old, the only population for whom an effect attributable to an acute exposure could be observed. In addition, there is potential for acute dietary exposure to cyprodinil in drinking water. After

calculating DWLOCs and comparing them to the EECs for surface and ground water, EPA does not expect the aggregate exposure to exceed 100% of the aPAD, as shown in Table 3 of this unit:

TABLE 3.—AGGREGATE RISK ASSESSMENT FOR ACUTE EXPOSURE TO CYPRODINIL

Population Subgroup	aPAD (mg/kg)	% aPAD (Food)	Surface Water EEC (ppb)	Ground Water EEC (ppb)	Acute DWLOC (ppb)
Females 13–50 years old	1.5	<1.0	32	0.04	44,000

2. *Chronic risk.* Using the exposure assumptions described in this unit for chronic exposure, EPA has concluded that exposure to cyprodinil from food will utilize 7.4% of the cPAD for the U.S. population, 24% of the cPAD for all infants (< 1 year old) and 22% of the

cPAD for children 1–6 years old. There are no residential uses for cyprodinil that result in chronic residential exposure to cyprodinil. Based the use pattern, chronic residential exposure to residues of cyprodinil is not expected. In addition, there is potential for

chronic dietary exposure to cyprodinil in drinking water. After calculating DWLOCs and comparing them to the EECs for surface and ground water, EPA does not expect the aggregate exposure to exceed 100% of the cPAD, as shown in Table 4 of this unit:

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

Population Subgroup	cPAD mg/kg/day	% cPAD (Food)	Surface Water EEC (ppb)	Ground Water EEC (ppb)	Chronic DWLOC (ppb)
U.S. Population	0.03	7.4	6	0.04	970
All Infants (< 1 year old)	0.03	24	6	0.04	230
Children 1–6 years old	0.03	22	6	0.04	230
Children 7–12 years old	0.03	9.1	6	0.04	270
Females 13–50 years old	0.03	5.3	6	0.04	1,000

3. *Short- and intermediate-term risk.* Short- and intermediate-term aggregate exposure take into account residential exposure plus chronic exposure to food and water (considered to be a background exposure level).

Cyprodinil is not registered for use on any sites that would result in residential exposure. Therefore, the aggregate risk is the sum of the risk from food and water, which do not exceed the Agency's level of concern.

5. *Aggregate cancer risk for U.S. population.* Cyprodinil has been classified as "not likely to be carcinogenic in humans" based on the results of a carcinogenicity study in mice and the combined chronic toxicity and carcinogenicity study in rats. Therefore, cyprodinil 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 cyprodinil residues.

IV. Other Considerations

A. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

The results of Multiresidue Method testing of cyprodinil and its metabolite CGA–232449 have been forwarded to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Cyprodinil was tested according to the FDA Multiresidue protocols (Protocols C, D, and E), and acceptable recoveries were obtained for cyprodinil fortified in apples at 0.50 ppm using Protocol D. The petitioner is proposing the Method AG–631A as a tolerance enforcement method for residues of cyprodinil in/on the subject crops. This method, entitled "Analytical Method for the Determination of Residues of CGA–219417 in Crops by High Performance Liquid Chromatography With Column Switching," is a reissue of Methods AG–631 and REM 141.01. The method includes confirmatory procedures using gas chromatography/nitrogen/phosphorus detector (GC/NPD). The method has successfully undergone radiovalidation using ¹⁴C-labeled tomato samples and independent laboratory validation. In addition, the method has

been the subject of acceptable Agency petition method validations on stone fruits and almond nutmeat and hulls.

B. International Residue Limits

There are no Mexican, Canadian or Codex maximum residue limits established for cyprodinil in/on caneberries, bushberries, pistachios and watercress, and thus no compatibility issues to be reconciled.

C. Conditions

The Agency is requiring as conditions for registration the following: An acceptable 21/28-day dermal-toxicity study in rats (GLN 870.3200). A 28-day inhalation-toxicity study in rats (GLN 870.3465)

V. Conclusion

Therefore, the tolerance is established for residues of cyprodinil on the caneberry subgroup at 10.0 ppm, watercress at 20 ppm, pistachio at 0.10 ppm and the bushberry subgroup, lingonberry, junberry, and salal, at 3.0 ppm.