

short-term DWLOCs were calculated and compared to the EECs for chronic exposure of fluroxypyr 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 4 of this unit:

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

PopulationSubgroup	AggregateMOE(Food + Residential)	Aggregate Level of Concern(LOC)	Surface Water EEC(ppb)	Ground-Water EEC(ppb)	Short-Term DWLOC (ppb)
U.S. Population	31,000	100	3.3	0.042	35,000
Children(1-2 years old)	4,500	100	3.3	0.042	9,800

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).

Fluroxypyr is currently registered for use(s) that could result in intermediate-term residential exposure and the Agency has determined that it is appropriate to aggregate chronic food

and water and intermediate-term exposures for fluroxypyr.

Using the exposure assumptions described in this unit for intermediate-term exposures, EPA has concluded that food and residential exposures aggregated result in aggregate MOEs of 31,000 for the U.S. population and 4,500 for children (1-2 years old). These aggregate MOEs do not exceed the Agency's level of concern for aggregate

exposure to food and residential uses. In addition, intermediate-term DWLOCs were calculated and compared to the EECs for chronic exposure of fluroxypyr in ground and surface water. After calculating DWLOCs and comparing them to the EECs for surface and ground water, EPA does not expect intermediate-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 INTERMEDIATE-TERM EXPOSURE TO FLUROXYPYR

PopulationSubgroup	AggregateMOE(Food + Residential)	Aggregate Level of Concern(LOC)	Surface Water EEC(ppb)	Ground-Water EEC(ppb)	Intermediate-Term DWLOC (ppb)
U.S. Population	31,000	100	3.3	0.042	35,000
Children(1-2 years old)	4,500	100	3.3	0.042	9,800

5. *Aggregate cancer risk for U.S. population.* Fluroxypyr is classified as a not likely human carcinogen and is not expected to pose a cancer risk.

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 fluroxypyr residues.

IV. Other Considerations

A. Analytical Enforcement Methodology

The gas chromatography/mass selective detector (GC/MSD) enforcement method, submitted by Dow AgroSciences LLC, has been validated for the determination of residues of fluroxypyr and fluroxypyr 1-MHE as the acid equivalent in plant commodities. The method for livestock commodities has been validated for the determination of residues of fluroxypyr and fluroxypyr 1-MHE in cow milk and liver. The proposed plant and animal method is adequate for enforcement of tolerances in/on field corn, sweet corn, sorghum,

range and pasture grass, and animal commodities as a result of this use.

Fluroxypyr has been tested through the FDAs Multiresidue Methodology, Protocols C, D, and E. The results have been published in the FDA Pesticide Analytical Manual, Volume I.

B. International Residue Limits

There is neither a Codex proposal, nor Canadian or Mexican limits, for residues of fluroxypyr in/on field corn, sweet corn, sorghum, range and pasture grass. Harmonization is not an issue for this petition.

C. Conditions

The following data are being required to confirm the results of the studies already reviewed by the Agency and/or to complete the database requirements prior to approval of an unconditional sweet corn registration:

i. Additional field trials - conduct and submit four (4) additional field trials in Regions III (1 trial), V(1 trial), XI(1 trial), and XII(1 trial). Residue analysis of sweet corn field trial samples should avoid using the DowElanco Method

ACR 90.8, due to matrix interference cited in PP#2G04066.

ii. Storage stability data - submit to support the sweet corn field trial data.
iii. 28-Day Inhalation Toxicity Study

V. Conclusion

Therefore, the tolerances are established for combined residues of fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester [(4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy] acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl and its metabolite fluroxypyr [(4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy] acetic acid, free and conjugated, all expressed as fluroxypyr, in or on field corn, grain at 0.02 ppm; field corn, forage at 1.0 ppm; field corn, stover at 0.5 ppm; on or in sweet corn, kernels plus cob with husks removed at 0.02 ppm; sweet corn, forage at 1.0 ppm; sweet corn, stover at 2.0 ppm; on or in sorghum, grain at 0.02 ppm; sorghum, forage at 2.0 ppm; sorghum, stover (fodder) at 4.0 ppm; and on or in grass, forage at 120 ppm; grass, hay at 160 ppm. Tolerances are revised for combined residues of fluroxypyr on cattle, milk; goat, milk;