

25% famoxadone, was applied as a water dispersible granule to five test sites in Florida, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, North Carolina and California. DPX-KP481 50DF was applied as seven broadcast applications at the maximum rate of 0.1875 lb cymoxanil/acre for a maximum seasonal use rate of 1.31 lb cymoxanil/acre. Applications were made approximately 5 days apart. The target PHI was 3 days. Residues of cymoxanil were less than 0.05 ppm.

ii. *Fruiting vegetables.* The magnitude and decline of residues of cymoxanil was determined on tomato and pepper, the representative commodities for the fruiting vegetable crop group as follows:

- *Pepper.* Bell and non-bell DPX-KP481 50DF, containing 25% cymoxanil and 25% famoxadone, was applied as a water dispersible granule to nine test sites in Georgia, Florida, Ohio, Texas, Arizona, California, and New Mexico. DPX-KP481 50DF was applied as nine broadcast applications at a maximum seasonal use rate of 1.12 lb cymoxanil/acre. Applications were made approximately 5 days apart. The target

PHI was 3 days. Residues of cymoxanil at the target PHI of 3 days ranged from less than 0.05–0.12 ppm in peppers (bell and non-bell).

- *Tomato.* DPX-KP481 50DF, containing 25% cymoxanil and 25% famoxadone was applied as a water dispersible granule to 12 test sites in Florida, Maryland, Pennsylvania, California and Indiana. DPX-KP481 50DF was applied as nine broadcast applications at a maximum seasonal use rate of 1.12 lb cymoxanil/acre.

Applications were made approximately 5 days apart. The target PHI was 3 days. Residues of cymoxanil at the target PHI of 3 days were less than 0.05 ppm in tomatoes.

- *Tomato, process fractions.* DPX-KP481 50DF, containing 25% cymoxanil and 25% famoxadone, was applied as a water dispersible granule to one site in California to determine the magnitude of residue in tomato and the extent to which the residue concentrated in tomato processed fractions. DPX-KP481 50DF was applied in nine broadcast applications at 1X and 5X the proposed maximum rate of 1.12 lb cymoxanil/

acre. Applications were made approximately 5 days apart. The target PHI was 3 days. When applied at 5X the maximum use rate residues did not concentrate in tomato washed, unwashed, paste or puree.

- iii. *Head lettuce.* DPX-KP481 50DF, containing 25% cymoxanil and 25% famoxadone, was applied as a water dispersible granule to eight test sites in Arizona, California, Florida, New York, and New Mexico. DPX-KP481 50DF was applied as seven broadcast applications at the maximum rate of 0.1875 lb cymoxanil/acre for a maximum seasonal use rate of 1.31 lb cymoxanil/acre. Applications were made approximately 5 days apart. The target PHI was 3 days. Residues of cymoxanil in head lettuce ranged from less than 0.05–2.8 ppm (wrapper leaves attached) and less than 0.05–1.1 ppm (wrapper leaves removed).

B. Toxicological Profile

1. *Acute toxicity.* A battery of acute toxicity tests on technical cymoxanil places it in the following Toxicity Categories:

TABLE 1.—ACUTE TOXICITY RESULTS ON TECHNICAL CYMOXANIL

Oral LD ₅₀	Rat	960 mg/kg	Category III
Dermal LD ₅₀	Rabbit	>2,000 mg/kg	Category III
Inhalation LC ₅₀	Rat	> 5.06 mg/L	Category IV
Eye irritation	Rabbit	Slight irritant	Category IV
Dermal irritation	Rabbit	Not an irritant	Category IV
Dermal sensitization	Guinea pig	Not a sensitizer	

An acute neurotoxicity study was not required with cymoxanil and no acute neurotoxicity has been observed in short-term or subchronic studies.

2. *Genotoxicity.* Cymoxanil was tested in a battery of assays to evaluate genotoxicity and chromosome aberrations with the following results.

Based on the weight-of-evidence, cymoxanil is not considered to be genotoxic or clastogenic.

TABLE 2.—GENOTOXICITY AND CHROMOSOME ABERRATIONS ASSAY RESULTS

Bacterial gene mutation	<i>Salmonella typhimurium</i>	Negative
Mammalian gene mutation <i>in vitro</i>	CHO/HGPRT	Negative
Mammalian chromosome aberrations <i>in vitro</i>	CHO	Positive
Mammalian chromosome aberrations <i>in vitro</i>	Mouse micronucleus	Negative
Unscheduled DNA synthesis <i>in vitro</i>	Primary rat hepatocytes	Negative
Unscheduled DNA synthesis <i>in vitro</i>	Primary rat hepatocytes and Spermatoocytes	Negative