Figure 1. Proposed Degradation Pathway for Chlorfenapyr in Outdoor Cotton Field Soil

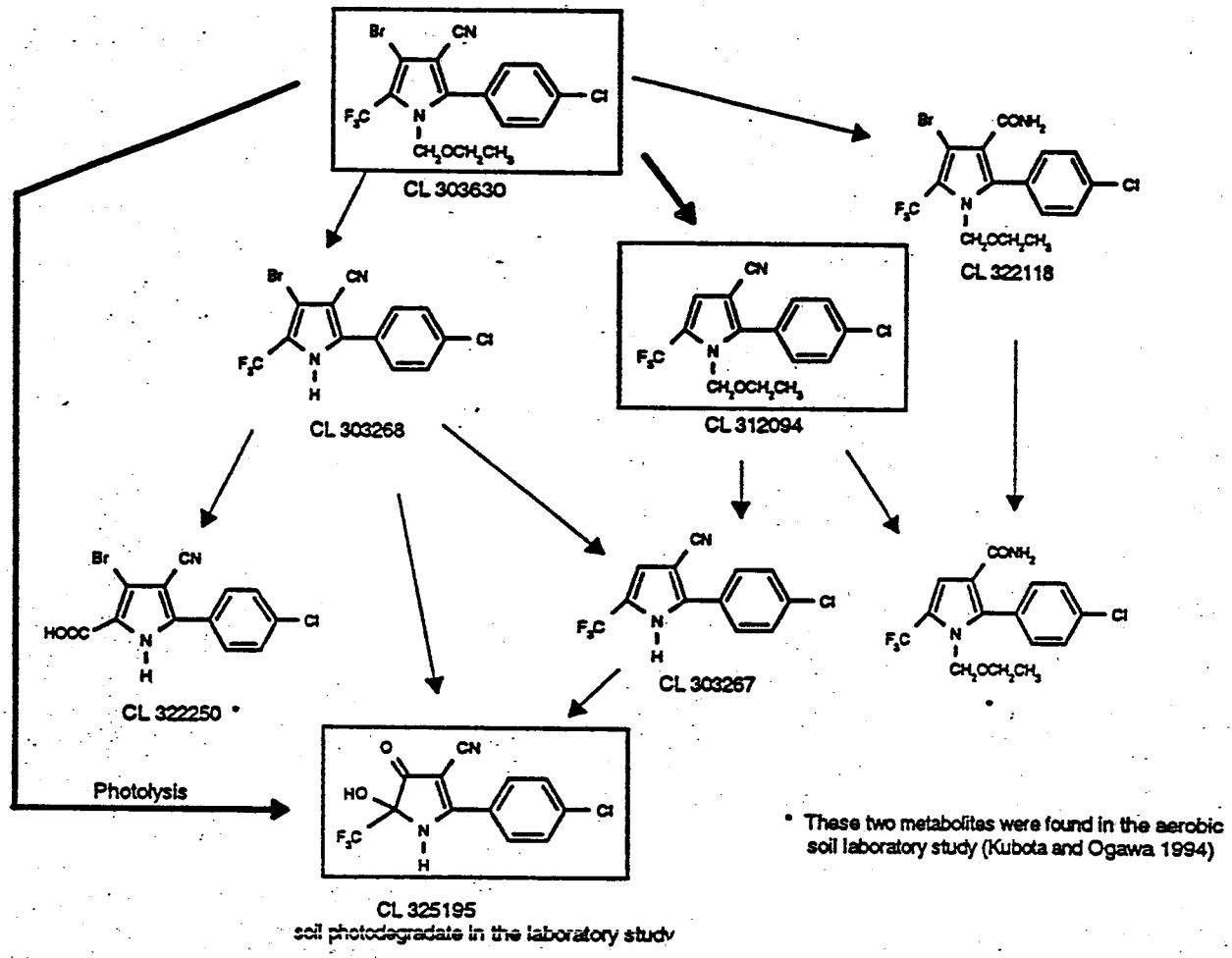


Figure 2. The Effect of Half-Life on Acumulation in Environmental Compartment (assumes unit annual applications)

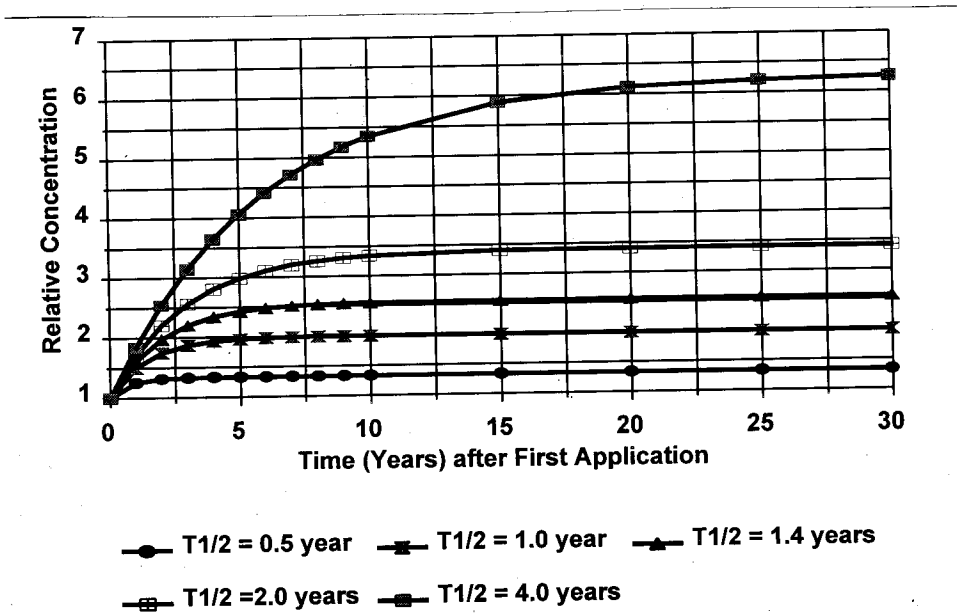
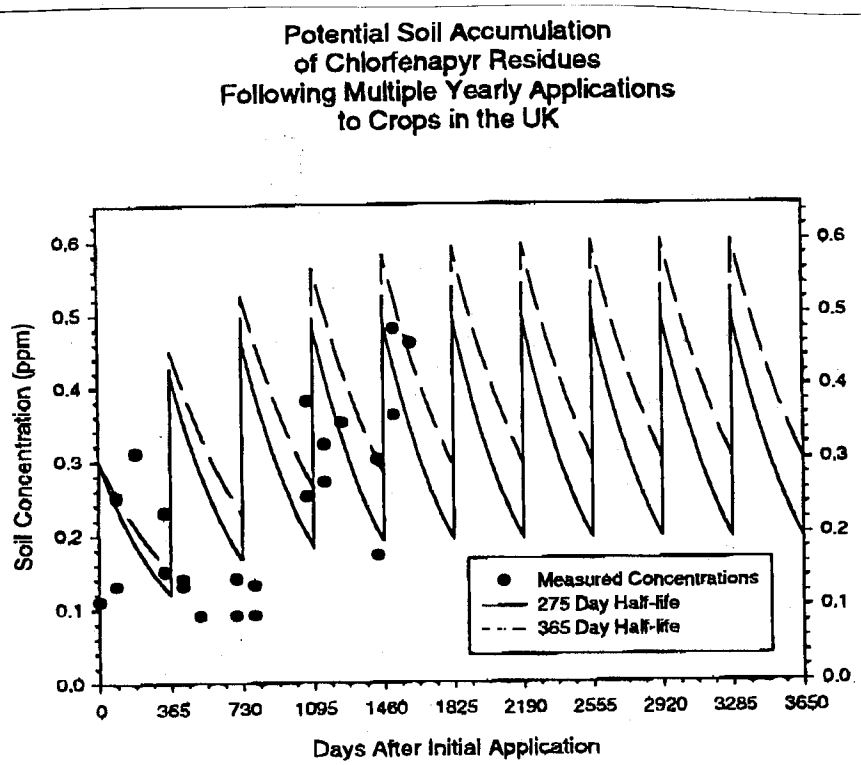


Figure 3. Soil Accumulation Graphs for Crops in the United Kingdom and Italy



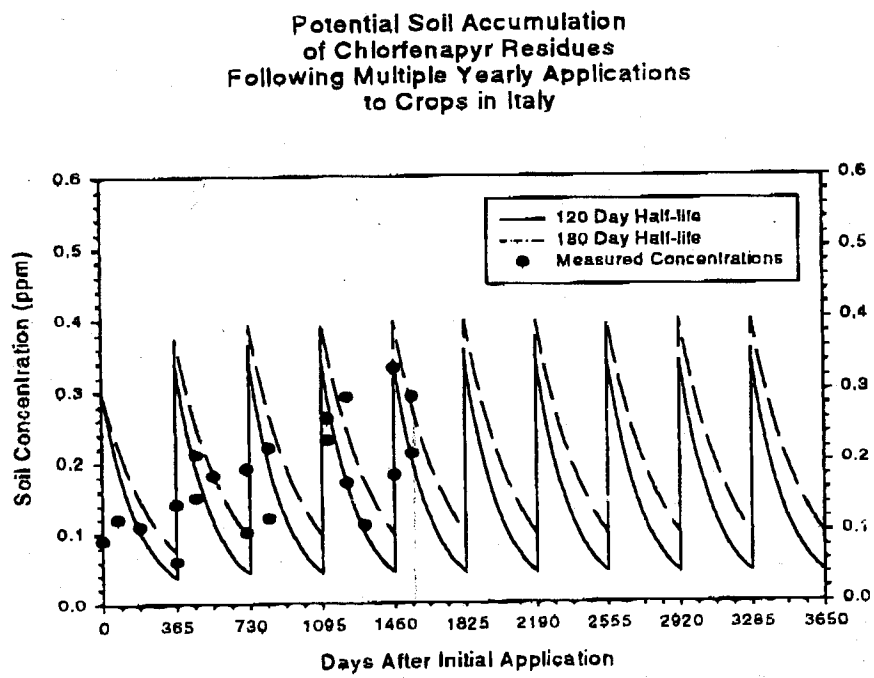
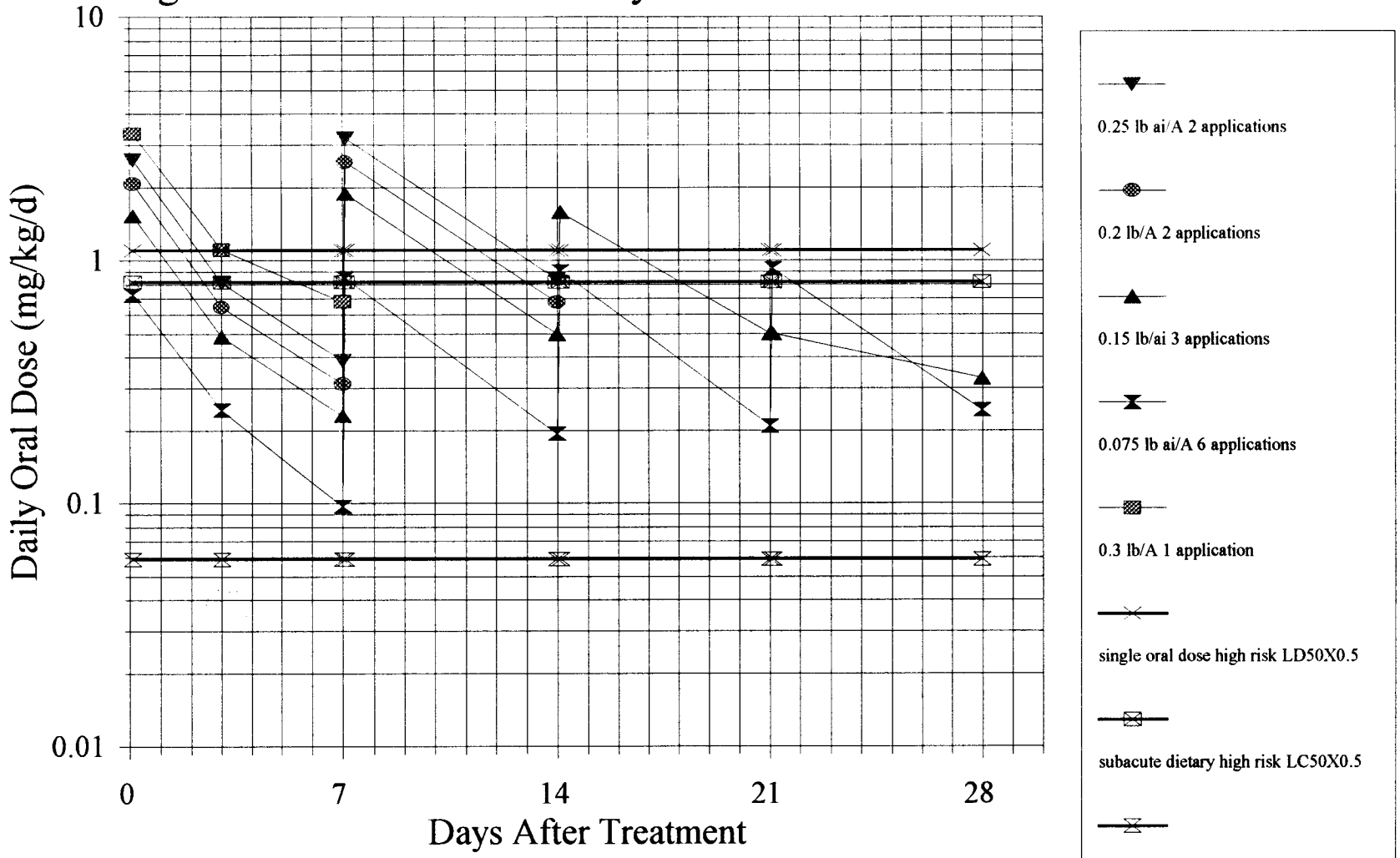
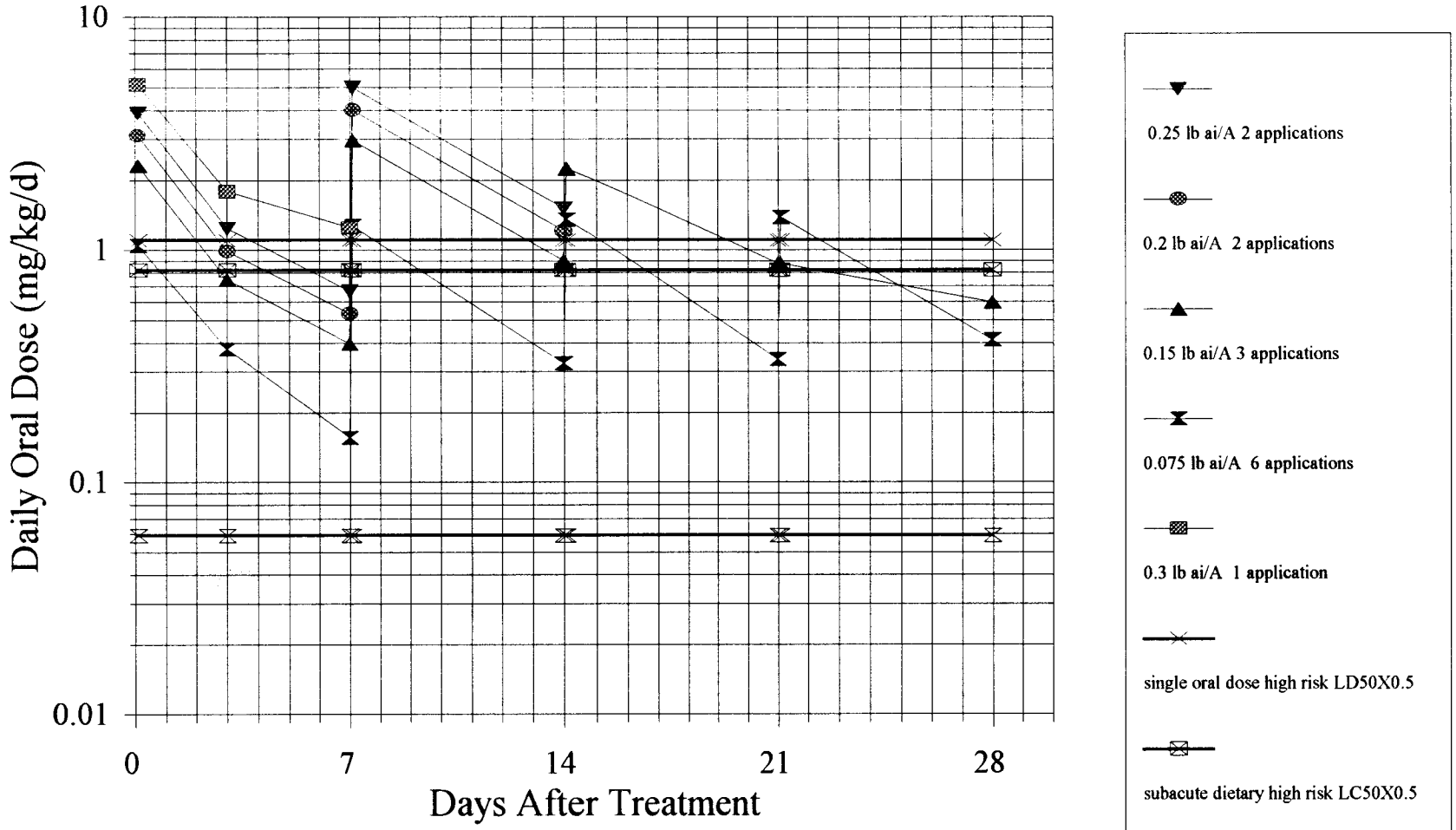


Figure 4. Carolina Wren Daily Oral Dose Estimates



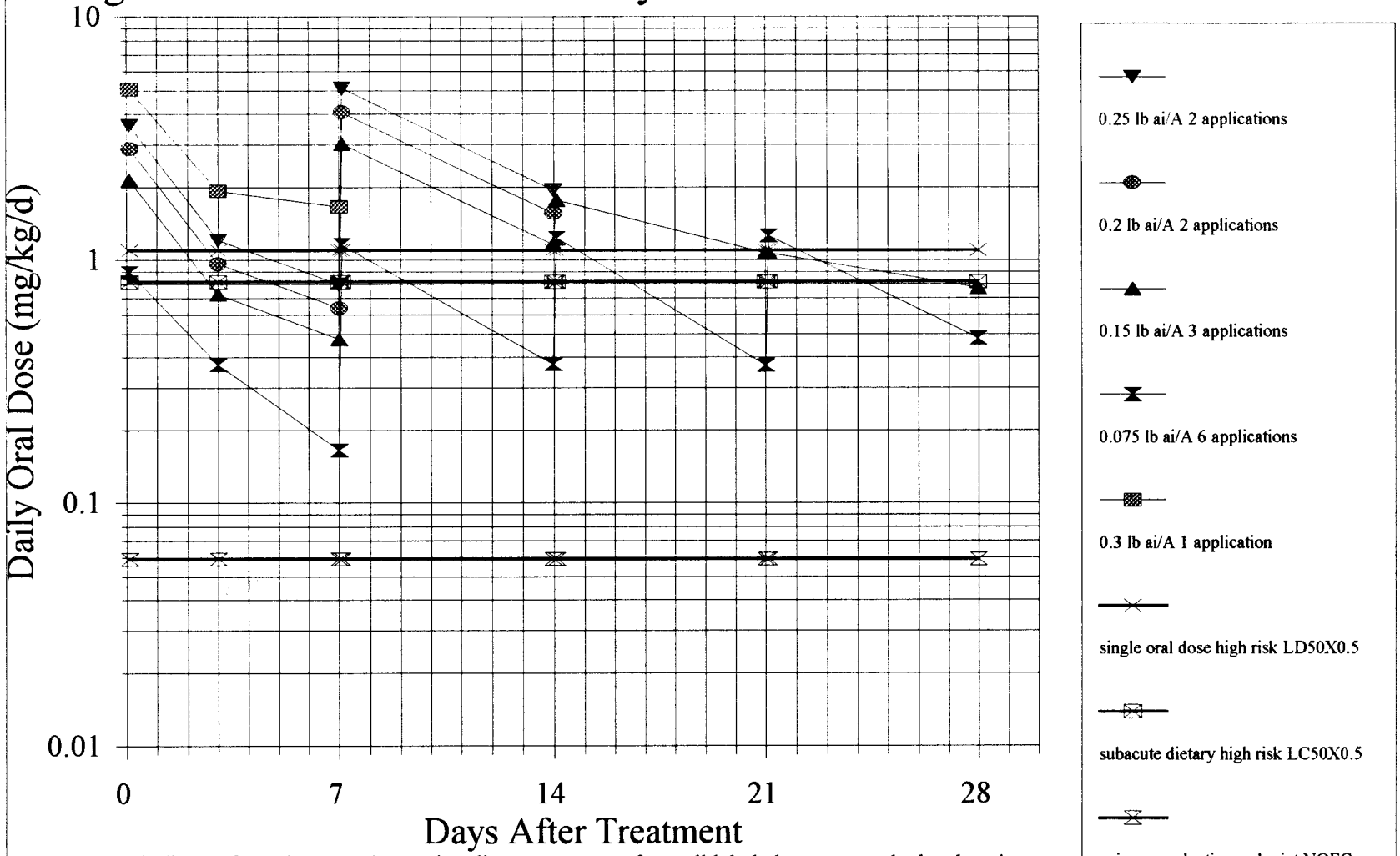
This figure indicates for at least 14 days avian dietary exposure from all labeled uses exceeds the chronic reproduction endpoint. In addition, the acute oral LD50 or subacute dietary lethal endpoint high risk levels are equalled or exceeded by all application rates for multiple days. The exposure model for this figure assumes 100% field use; uses weed seed residues as surrogate for fruit portions of the diet; uses maximum armyworm larval residues; and assumes a minimal soil intake rate of 2% diet.

Figure 5. White-Eyed Vireo Daily Oral Dose Estimates



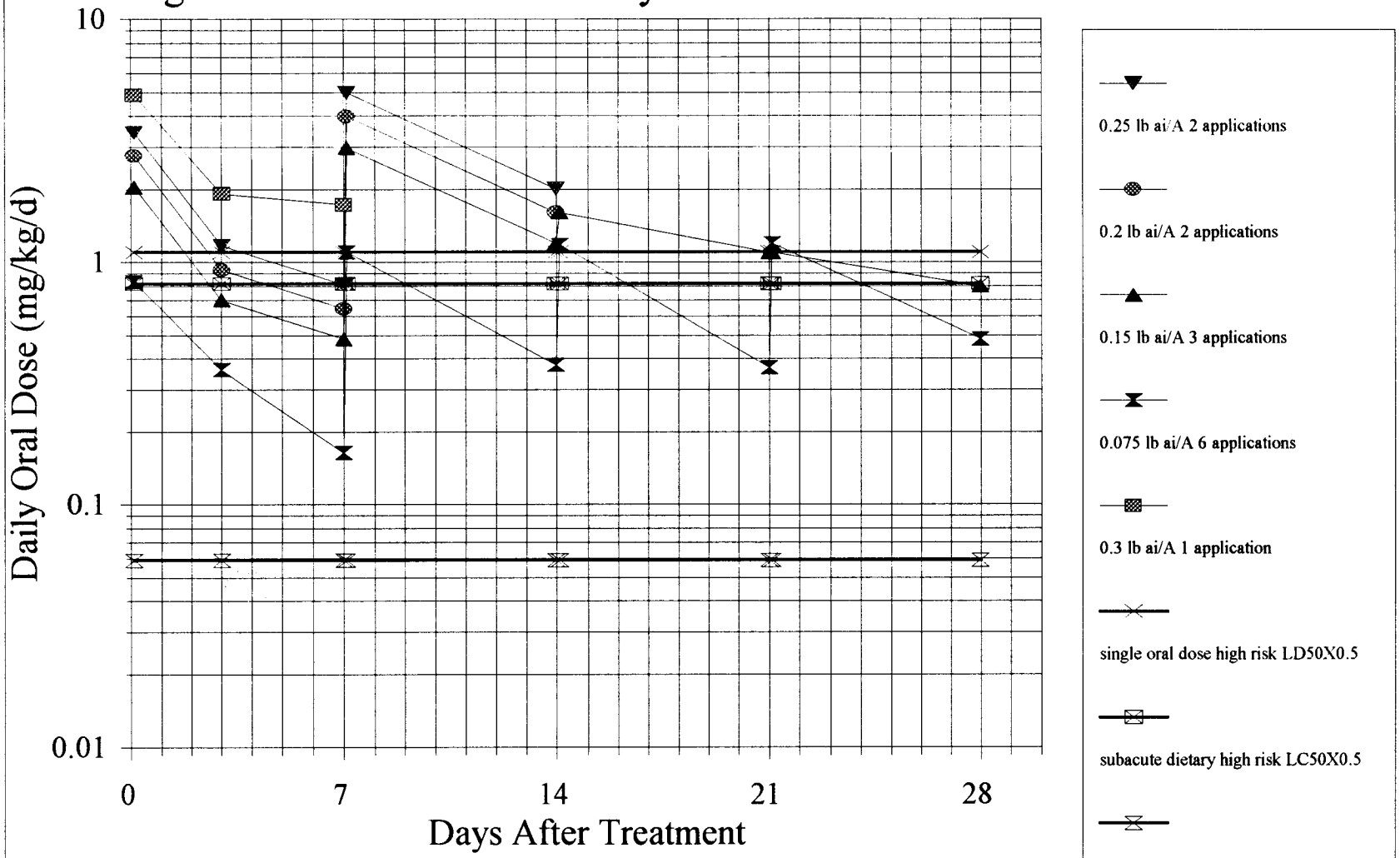
This figure indicates for at least 14 days avian dietary exposure from all labeled uses exceeds the chronic reproduction endpoint. In addition, the acute oral LD50 and subacute dietary lethal endpoint hig risk levels are exceeded by all but the lowest application rate for multiple days. The exposure model for this figure assumes 100% field use; uses weed seed residues as surrogate for fruit portions of the diet; uses maximum armyworm larval residues; and assumes a minimal soil intake rate of 2% diet.

Figure 6. Northern Cardinal Daily Oral Dose Estimates



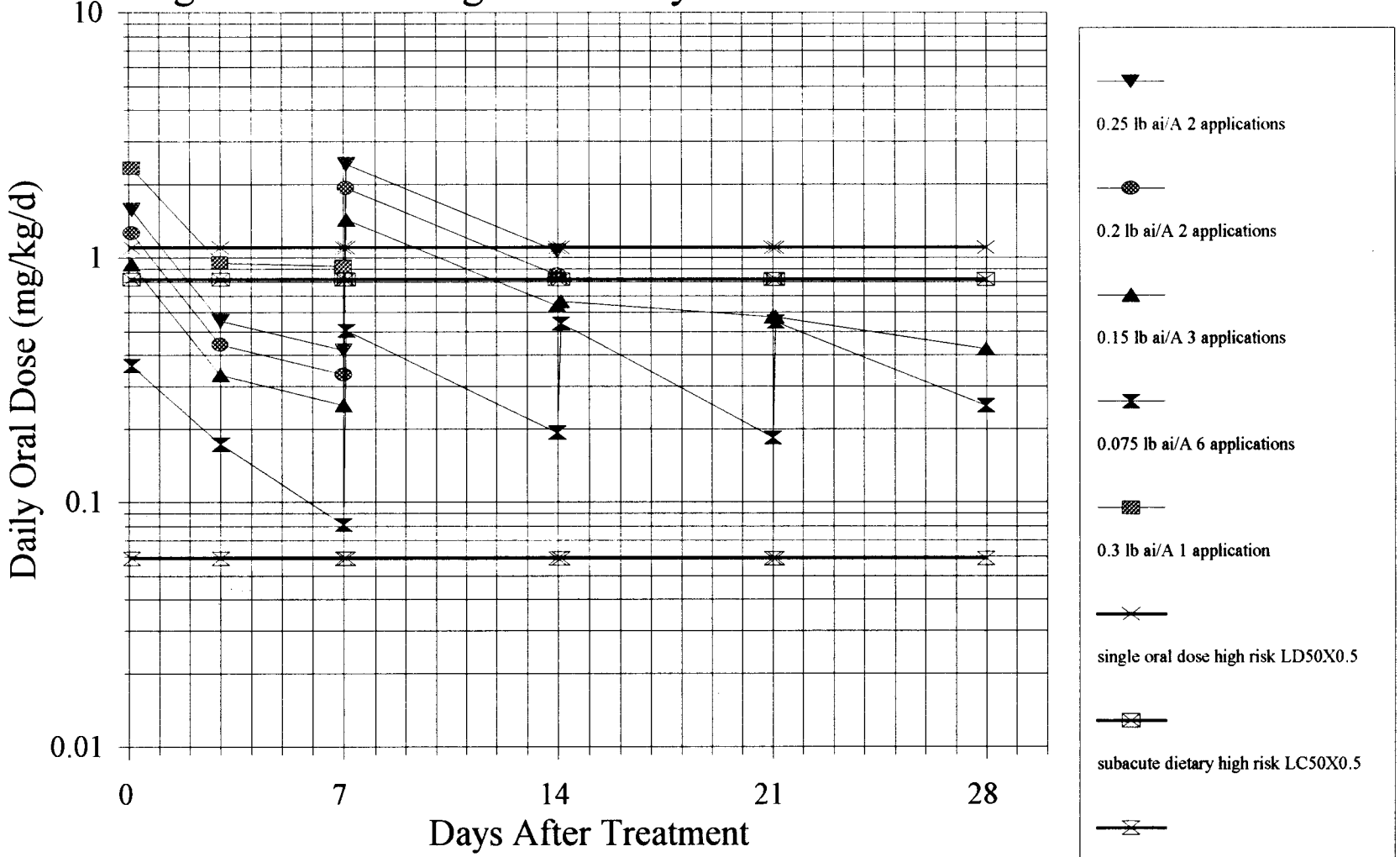
This figure indicates for at least 14 days avian dietary exposure from all labeled uses exceeds the chronic reproduction endpoint. In addition, the acute oral LD50 and subacute dietary lethal endpoint high risk levels are exceeded by all application rates for multiple days. The exposure model for this figure assumes 100% field use; uses weed seed residues as surrogate for fruit portions of the diet; uses maximum armyworm larval residues; and assumes a minimal soil intake rate of 2% diet.

Figure 7. Blue Grosbeak Daily Oral Dose Estimates



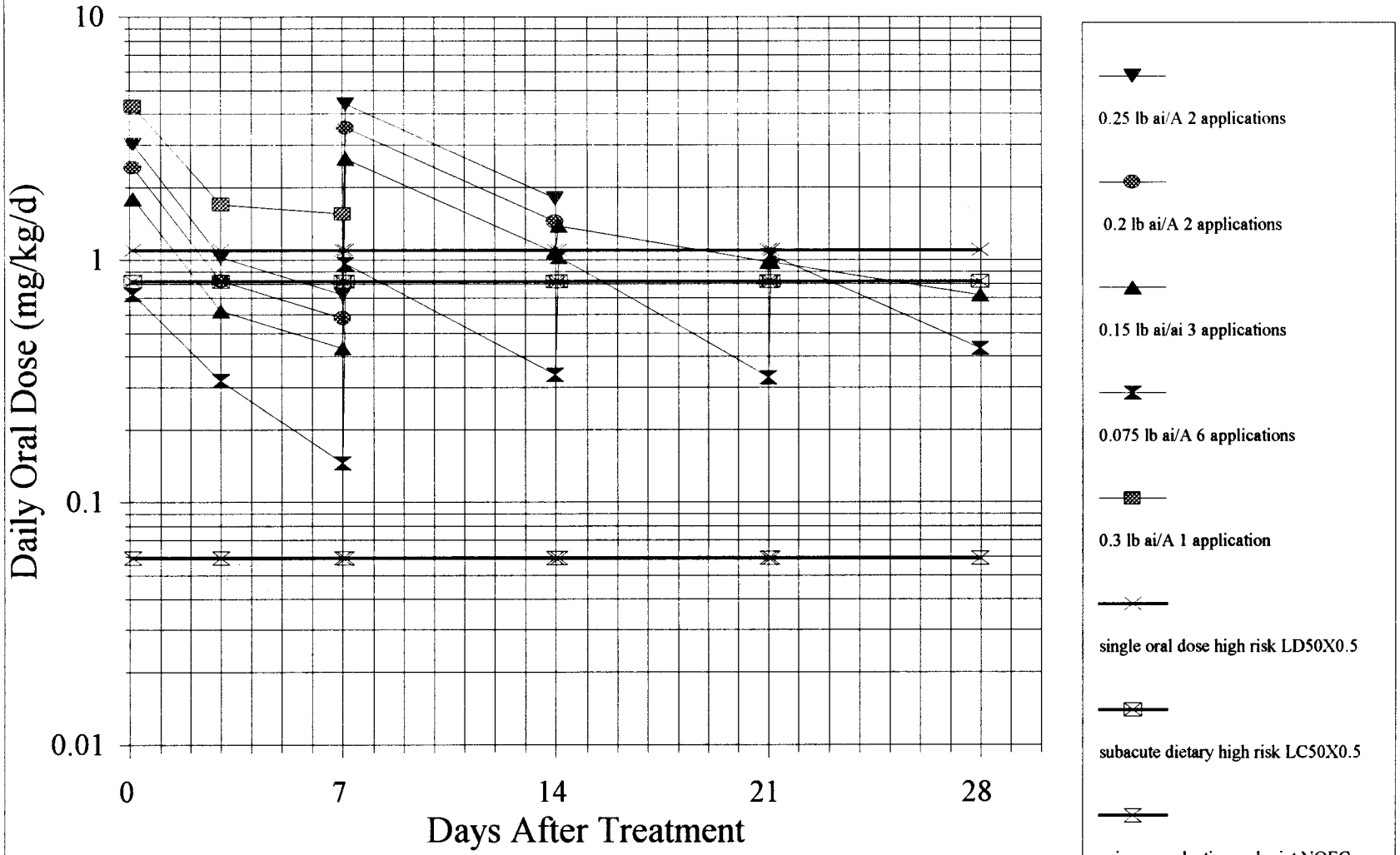
This figure indicates for at least 14 days avian dietary exposure from all labeled uses exceeds the chronic reproduction endpoint. In addition, the acute oral LD50 and subacute dietary lethal endpoint high risk levels are exceeded by all application rates for multiple days. The exposure model for this figure assumes 100% field use; uses weed seed residues as surrogate for fruit portions of the diet; uses maximum armyworm larval residues; and assumes a minimal soil intake rate of 2% diet.

Figure 8. Mourning Dove Daily Oral Dose Estimates



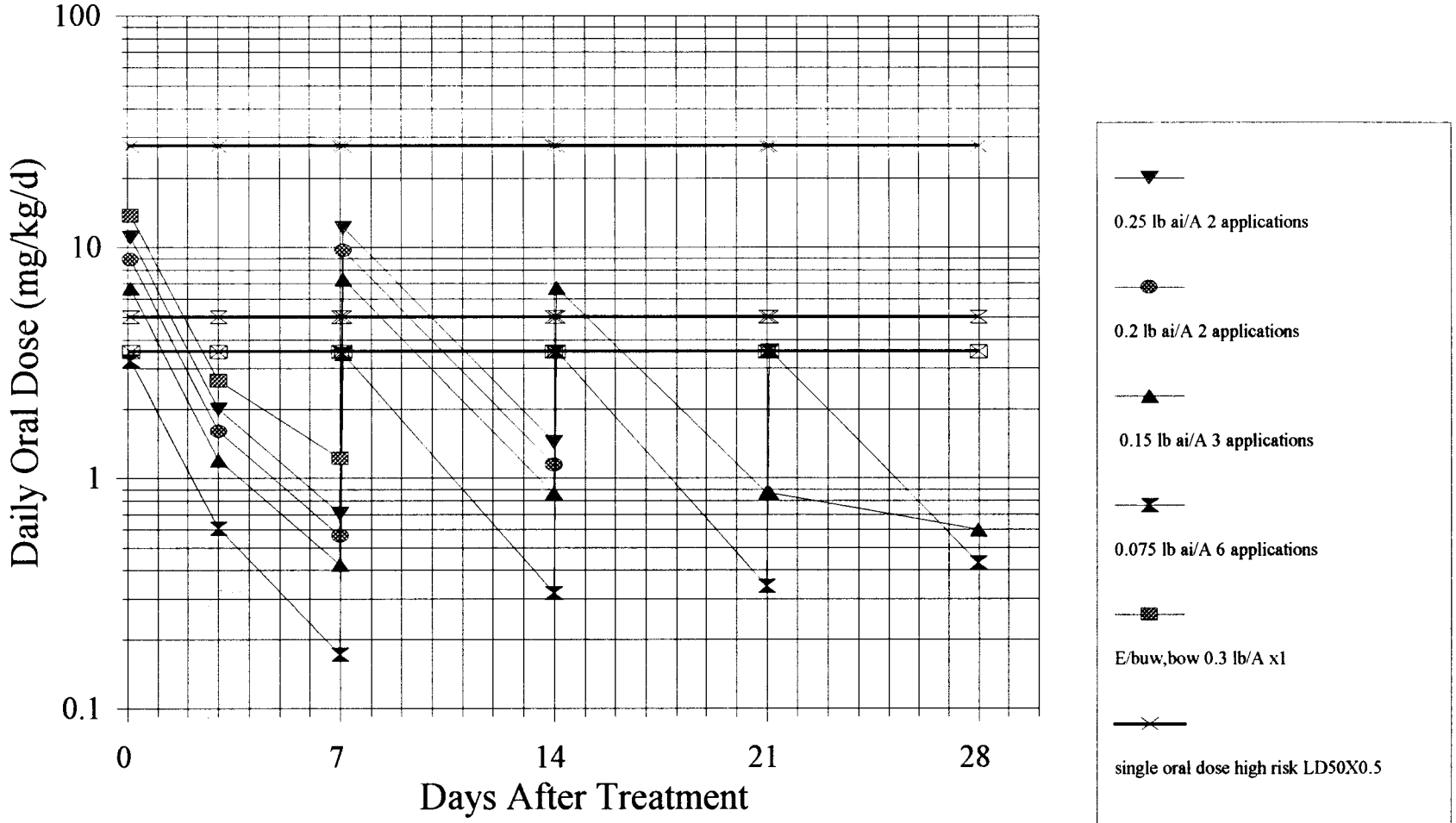
This figure indicates for at least 14 days avian dietary exposure from all labeled uses exceeds the chronic reproduction endpoint. In addition, the subacute dietary lethal endpoint highrisk level is exceeded by all but the lowest application scenarios for one or more days. The 0.3, 0.25, and 0.15 lb ai/A application scenarios also exceed the single oral dose high risk level. The exposure model for this figure assumes 100% field use; uses weed seed residues as surrogate for fruit portions of the diet; uses maximum armyworm larval residues; and assumes a minimal soil intake rate of 2% diet.

Figure 9. Red-Winged Blackbird Daily Oral Dose Estimates



This figure indicatesfor at least 14 days avian dietary exposure from all labeled uses exceeds the chronic reproduction endpoint. In addition, the acute oral LD50 or the subacute dietary lethal endpoint high risk levels are exceeded by all application rates for multiple days. The exposure model for this figure assumes 100% field use; uses weed seed residues as surrogate for fruit portions of the diet; uses maximum armyworm larval residues; and assumes a minimal soil intake rate of 2% diet.

Figure 10. White-Footed Mouse Daily Oral Dose Estimates



This figure indicates that the daily dietary exposure from all labeled uses does not exceed the acute oral LD50 high risk level. However, the high risk level subchronic dietary toxicty is exceeded or reached by all application rates for multiple days. The chronic dietary endpoint is exceeded immediately post-application for all application rates. The exposure model for this figure assumes 100% field use; uses maximum armyworm larval residues; and assumes a minimal soil intake rate of 2% diet.