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Sent: Saturday, October 09, 2004 7:06 PM
Subject: Oxadiazon Reregistration Eligibility Decision

Action: EPA has issued for public comment the Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) document for the herbicide oxadiazon. The RED represents EPA's formal regulatory assessment of the human health and environmental database of oxadiazon and presents the EPA's determination of which herbicidal uses are eligible for reregistration. EPA has found that currently registered uses of oxadiazon are eligible for reregistration, provided specified changes are made to the label. **The oxadiazon RED risk mitigation included rate reductions and packaging requirements (see below). In addition, aerial applications have been eliminated.** Comments, identified by docket ID number OPP-2003-0401, must be received on or before October 29, 2004.

Background: Oxadiazon, an herbicide, is used primarily on golf courses, and has no remaining tolerances. Product names include Oxadiazon (ANSI), Oxydiazon, and Ronstar. Oxadiazon is registered for **commercial use** on turf grown on golf courses (~77% of total use) and in apartment/condominium complexes, parks, athletic fields, playgrounds, and cemeteries (~12% of total use). In addition, oxadiazon is used on sod farms and on conifer nurseries and landscapes (i.e. industrial sites, ornamental, roadside plantings, woody, ornamental shrubs, vines and trees, and herbaceous ornamentals). There are no food or feed, or anticipated food or feed uses for oxadiazon.

Cancer risks for occupational handlers of wettable-powder formulations of oxadiazon are of concern. Exposure scenarios of concern include mixing/loading/applying wettable powder formulations. **To reduce these risks, the wettable powder formulations will be packaged in water-soluble packaging (WSP) only.**

The product is not available for use by homeowners. EPA concluded that residential exposure to oxadiazon is not of concern based upon post-application residential exposure scenarios that include apartment complexes, golf courses, and playgrounds.

There is a likelihood of golf course runoff of oxadiazon to move toward surface water. In order to further assess the risk to fish and invertebrates here from oxadiazon exposure, EPA is requiring that the registrant submit additional toxicity data.

Cancer risks from surface water are potentially of concern for the general population based on modeled estimates of environmental concentrations of oxadiazon in surface water from use on golf courses. The registrant has agreed to **decrease labeled rates** for most uses, and will gather water monitoring data to refine the estimates.

Source: [Federal Register: August 30, 2004 (Volume 69, Number 167)][Notices][Page 52889-52891]<http://epa.gov/EPA-PEST/2004/August/Day-30/index.html>. See RED @ http://www.epa.gov/opsrrd1/REDs/oxadiazon_red.pdf.

See the prior NJinPAS posting on the previously published oxadiazon risk assessment @ <http://www.pestmanagement.rutgers.edu/NJinPAS/postings/oxadiazonrisk.pdf>.

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