**UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**
**WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460**

**OFFICE OF**
**PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND**
**TOXIC SUBSTANCES**

*Original Signed by Dr. Larry Turner, August 1, 2003*

Memorandum

From: Larry Turner, Ph. D.
Environmental Field Branch
Field and External Affairs Division

To: Arthur-Jean Williams, Chief
Environmental Field Branch
Field and External Affairs Division

Subject: Effects Determination for Diuron for Pacific Anadromous Salmonids

We reviewed data and other information for diuron, an organophosphate insecticide named by the Washington Toxics Coalition (WTC) and included in the court order for 'effects determinations' and potential consultation with the National Marine Fisheries Service. Diuron was also included in the Consent Decree with the Californians for Alternatives to Toxics (CATs) for a variety of crop and noncrop uses and most California salmon and steelhead. Diuron is registered nationally for use on a variety of fruits and nuts, along with several vegetables and widespread non-crop sites. The Environmental Fate and Effects Division (EFED) completed an environmental risk assessment in August, 2001 for incorporation into a Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) that is anticipated to be issued before October 1, 2003. The assessment concludes that levels of concern are exceeded for endangered freshwater fish and populations of aquatic plants that may serve as cover for fish from the non-crop uses and from higher rates of several of the crop uses. We have adapted the more general findings of the EFED assessment to develop an analysis of the potential for effects on endangered and threatened Pacific salmon and steelhead Evolutionary Significant Units (ESUs) from current uses in California and the Pacific Northwest.

Based on the environmental risk assessment and additional considerations indicated in our analysis and other attached or referenced materials, we conclude that the non-crop use of diuron may affect 25 salmon and steelhead ESUs, may affect but is not likely to adversely affect one ESU, and will have no effect on one ESU. We further conclude that the use at higher rates on three crops may affect 17 salmon and steelhead and will have no effect on 10 ESUs. Our

determinations are based on the known or potential use of diuron on crops and non-crop sites within habitats and migration corridors of each ESU, the acute risk of diuron to threatened and endangered fish, the potential for substantial use, especially in non-crop sites, and the potential for indirect effects on their aquatic plant cover.

attachments