There have been discussions within the community about when the use of the lake could be resumed post herbicide treatment (Diquat). The guidelines since 1995 have stated normal activities such as swimming can be resumed 24 hours post application. In 2002, a reassessment of Diquat was performed and the guidelines with regards to this restriction were unchanged from 24 hours. The LMPA has researched the data and found the source of the 14 day requirement which has been quoted. This requirement was from the 1986 EPA registration of Diquat which was referenced as recently as 1993. This requirement was changed 20 years ago to 24 hours and it has survived a subsequent reassessment therefore the 24 hour requirement is the most current.

Please see below for timelines and references.

**September, 1993** – EXTONET publication (Cornell University, et al) referenced the **June 1986** EPA registration of Diquat. The 1986 registration included the following statement:

*The EPA requires a 14-day interval between treatment of water with diquat dibromide and use of treated waters for domestic, livestock, or irrigation purposes.* ***Swimming, fishing and watering of domestic animals should not be allowed for at least 14 days after application of the herbicide to water****. The herbicide cannot be used for any purpose in commercial fish processing areas (35).*

<http://pmep.cce.cornell.edu/profiles/extoxnet/dienochlor-glyphosate/diquat-ext.html>

**July, 1995** – EPA reregistration of Diquat was updated with the following guidelines relative to swimming (page 73):

*For occupational end-use products containing diquat as an active ingredient, the Agency is retaining the 24-hour swimming prohibition for each use of the product on aquatic sites. The* *basis for this recommendation is the post-application exposure assessment for swimmers following aquatic applications. Data demonstrates an aquatic half-life of 1 - 2 days. After that diquat will be bound to sediment.****Swimmers are prohibited from swimming in the treated water for 24 hours.***

<http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/reregistration/diquat/>

**April/May, 2002** – a Tolerance Reassessment Decision (TRED) was issued as required by the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA). This was needed since the FQPA was passed in 1996 while the latest registration of Diquat was in 1995. Although there was no stated change in the 24 hour requirement, a key statement from this assessment is:

*Post-application recreational risks to golfers and swimmers in treated lakes were found to be not of concern, as well.*

<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/REDs/factsheets/diquat_tred_fs.htm>

<http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/reregistration/REDs/diquat_tred.pdf>