

## Frequently Asked Questions about Acelepryn G



**Oregon**  
Department  
of Agriculture

Compiled by Oregon Department of Agriculture – for the complete document visit <http://bit.do/oha-jb>

### **What is Acelepryn G®?**

Acelepryn G® (EPA Registration No. 100-1500) is a pesticide product that contains 0.2% chlorantraniliprole as its active ingredient. Chlorantraniliprole is classified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a “Reduced Risk” pesticide. This means that chlorantraniliprole poses a lower risk to human health and the environment than other pesticides allowed for the same uses. The harm that a pesticide can cause humans and animals is known as toxicity. EPA has determined that Acelepryn G® falls into a low toxicity category by all routes of exposure. Eating, breathing, skin and eye contact are considered exposure routes. This means that, unlike with many other pesticides, EPA does not require Acelepryn G® to have a **signal word** (DANGER, WARNING, or CAUTION) on its package.

### **When will chlorantraniliprole be applied in my neighborhood? How will it be done?**

During the months of April and May 2017, pesticide applicators working with ODA will apply the insecticide Acelepryn G® to eradicate an infestation of JB. Acelepryn G® will be applied with hand-held spreaders. These are often used by homeowners to spread seed or dry fertilizer in their yards. The treatment area is a 1000-acre area in Cedar Mill, outside of Portland. Acelepryn G® comes in a dry, granular form. It looks like light, brown granules that are 1/16” to 1/8” (1-2mm) in size. Once ODA has spread Acelepryn G® in affected areas, ODA will request that granules be watered into the ground by residents right after the application.

### **What should I do before, during and after the application of Acelepryn G® to my property?**

As a precaution, you can take the following steps:

- Stay indoors (and keep pets indoors) during application to your property. Immediately after the granules have been spread, residents are to spray them with water, as directed by ODA. This allows the granules to break down and become absorbed into the turf or soil.
- Keep children and pets off the treated area as long as granules are still visible. Inspect walkways and patios, and sweep-up or pick up stray granules (after putting on gloves). Granules are supposed to be watered in, as instructed by ODA. Keep off of the treated area until the granules are completely watered in and the lawn has dried.
- Wash exposed skin with soap and water if direct contact with the granules occurs.
- If you feel sick or have symptoms following exposure, contact your healthcare provider or the Oregon Poison Center at 1-800-222-1222 for further medical advice.

Learn about additional ways to avoid exposure: <http://npic.orst.edu/factsheets/MinimizingExposure.html>.

### **Can chlorantraniliprole make people sick?**

It is unlikely that even direct exposure to chlorantraniliprole, when used according to directions on the Acelepryn G®’s label, will result in adverse health effects to humans or animals. In 2014, EPA determined with reasonable certainty that no harm will result to the general population, or to infants and children from exposure to chlorantraniliprole residues. EPA reaffirmed this in September 2016. EPA determined that no harm is expected from exposure to chlorantraniliprole from skin contact or by incidental ingestion by children/toddlers over the short and intermediate-term. In fact, to exceed EPA’s maximum acceptable daily dose for chlorantraniliprole, a toddler would need to eat more than 4 pounds of treated soil daily. EPA has determined that chlorantraniliprole is neither genotoxic (damaging to genetic material like DNA); neurotoxic (damaging to the nervous system); nor

immunotoxic (damaging to the immune system). EPA has determined it is neither carcinogenic (i.e. doesn't cause cancer) nor teratogenic (i.e. doesn't cause birth defects). EPA determined it does not cause skin irritation nor is it a skin sensitizer. No known reports of hypersensitivity (allergy) to chlorantraniliprole have been made to EPA. To understand its effects on mammals (including people), toxicity studies of chlorantraniliprole were done on mice. At very high daily doses over 1.5 years, some changes in liver cells and increase liver weights were observed in some male (but not female) mice. Moderate doses below this level were also tested. These liver changes were not observed at lower doses. The amount of chlorantraniliprole that people could be exposed to from the applications of Acelepryn G® to eradicate JB is far lower than the amount that caused these effects in mice. **As of December 1, 2016, OHA's Pesticide Exposure Safety & Tracking Program has never received a case of pesticide poisoning involving chlorantraniliprole.**

### **Can chlorantraniliprole make animals sick?**

It is unlikely that even direct exposure to chlorantraniliprole, when used according to directions on the Acelepryn G®'s label, will result in adverse health effects to humans or animals. To understand its effects on mammals, toxicity studies of chlorantraniliprole were done on mice. At very high daily doses over 1.5 years, some changes in liver cells and increase liver weights were observed in some male (but not female) mice. Moderate doses below this level were also tested. These liver changes were not observed at lower doses. The amount of chlorantraniliprole that people could be exposed to from the applications of Acelepryn G® to eradicate JB is far lower than the amount that caused these effects in mice. As a precaution, residents should not allow animals in the treated areas immediately after treatment. Wait until the material has soaked into lawn before entering into the treated area. For those wishing to take extra caution, wait 24 hours after treatment before entering the treated area.

### **Can I plant a garden next year in areas that were treated this year?**

As a precaution, avoid planting vegetables or herbs directly into the treated soil for one year. This is due to the possibility that residue could be taken up into plants since it lasts in the soil for many months. However, the risk to the general population from consumption of home garden fruits and vegetables grown in soil one year following Acelepryn G® application is expected to be hundreds to thousands of times below a level of concern. [The National Pesticide Information Center has guidance on minimizing pesticide residues in food.](#)

### **What if I have more questions?**

If you have been exposed to Acelepryn G® and you have concerns about possible health effects, wash the affected area with soap and water and contact the Oregon Poison Center at 1-800-222-1222.

For non-urgent questions on Acelepryn G® or chlorantraniliprole, contact the EPA-funded National Pesticide Information Center (NPIC), based at Oregon State University, by phone 1-800-858-7378 (M-F, 8AM-12PM) or email [npic@ace.orst.edu](mailto:npic@ace.orst.edu).

You can learn more about pesticides on NPIC's website <http://npic.orst.edu>.

For general information about applications of Acelepryn G®, planned for mid-April to May 2017, please contact Oregon Department of Agriculture's (ODA) Plant Protection and Conservation Programs staff at 1-800-525-0137 (Mon. – Fri., 8AM – 5PM) or by email: [japanesebeetle@oda.state.or.us](mailto:japanesebeetle@oda.state.or.us).

For more information on Japanese Beetle, visit: <http://www.japanesebeetlepx.info>.

To learn more about the Oregon Department of Agriculture's invasive species program visit: <http://www.oregon.gov/ODA/programs/IPPM/SuppressionEradication/Pages/SuppressionEradication.aspx>.