



Fact Sheet on Health Evaluation of Residential Properties Treated with Acelepryn® and Acelepryn® G during CDFA's Japanese Beetle Eradication Program

The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) has determined that the California Department of Food and Agriculture's (CDFA's) use of Acelepryn® and Acelepryn® G to eradicate invasive Japanese Beetles does not pose a health hazard to residents of treated properties.

- The California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CDPR) checked pesticide levels in grass and soil in Sacramento County before and after treatments by CDFA for Japanese Beetle eradication in 2021-2023.
 - CDPR didn't find any pesticide from the previous year's treatments.
 - Air measurements by CDPR didn't detect the pesticide during or after application.
 - More than half of the pesticide residues were no longer present four weeks after treatment.
- OEHHA relied on measurements from CDPR, along with data on toxicity in animals and humans, and factors aimed at protecting health, for its health risk assessment.
- OEHHA evaluated a "worst-case scenario" where a child aged 1 to 2 years plays on treated grass for one and a half hours per day and ingests up to 40 milligrams of treated soil per day, every day, at the highest detected levels and assuming no pesticide degradation over the exposure period.
- Even when considering the most sensitive and exposed residents, such as young children, and employing overly cautious exposure estimates, OEHHA determined that residents do not face health risks from touching or ingesting grass or soil after CDFA treats their yards with Acelepryn® or Acelepryn® G.
- While treated grass and soil are safe for use and play, we recommend allowing the area to fully dry before engaging in activities on it.

For more information, email pesticides@oehha.ca.gov or call CDFA's Pest Hotline at 1-800-491-1899.