ProcellaCOR FAQ

What is ProcellaCOR?

ProcellaCOR is a cutting-edge aquatic herbicide used for management of invasive aquatic vegetation in lakes, reservoirs and ponds. It was formally approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in 2017, and then by New York State in 2019, and has been incredibly effective at controlling and even eliminating invasive Eurasian watermilfoil infestations, with minimal impact to native plant populations. It is applied at a dosage of less than 10 parts per billion, which is 1,000 times less dosage than the previous use of APA-approved Renovate. Following application, there are no restrictions on potable water usage (drinking water) or on contact recreation such as swimming.

How does ProcellaCOR work?

ProcellaCOR is applied directly into the water at the depth of the invasive plants. It is a systemic herbicide, meaning that the plant takes through its entire structure and roots. The plant dies off over a period of two to three weeks and breaks down naturally. ProcellaCOR itself is short-lived, and also breaks down naturally and quickly, within 36-48 hours.

What types of regulatory review has ProcellaCOR undergone?

ProcellaCOR was developed in 2010 and was subject to dozens of peer-reviewed scientific studies for several years, leading up to its ultimate approval by the US Environmental Protection Agency in 2017. The active ingredient of ProcellaCOR, florpyrauxifen-benzyl, has been utilized worldwide for several years as an herbicide on food crops such as rice. The New York Department of Environmental Conservation approved ProcellaCOR for use in 2019.

Where and when are the ProcellaCOR Treatments in Findley Lake proposed?

Four areas on the inlet end of the lake totaling 41 acres are being permitted for treatment. This represents approximately 14% of the lake surface. Pending approved DEC permits, the application will take place over 1 day in late May or June.

What rate of ProcellaCOR is proposed to be applied to the Lake?

The effective dosage rate for ProcellaCOR is very low, at 3.86-4.83 parts per billion. This amounts to a dosage that is 1,000 times less than the previous generation of aquatic herbicides such as Renovate. The herbicide would be released directly into the water below the surface to achieve the concentration over the area of the Eurasian milfoil bed. ProcellaCOR breaks down quickly and will be undetectable in the lake within a few days.

What are the risks to human health?

None. The USEPA registered ProcellaCOR as their lowest category of risk ('Reduced Risk') and identified no risks of concern to human health. Toxicology studies found no adverse acute or chronic effects. The EPA concluded that drinking water exposures to ProcellaCOR do not pose a human health risk and no federal maximum allowable drinking water concentrations were created (i.e. no drinking water restrictions). The observed half-life of the product is 2.6 days in aquatic

environments, and EPA and DEC both concluded there is no hazard or concern for metabolites and degradates. The EPA's findings and an exemption from maximum tolerance can be found here: < https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/09/26/2019-20530/florpyrauxifen-benzyl-exemption-from-the-requirement-of-a-tolerance>.

What impacts will there be to lake users and lakeshore residents?

During the application at each site, lake users are not permitted in the treatment area. Following application, use of the lake water for irrigation is restricted until lab results indicate that ProcellaCOR concentrations are below 1ppb. This should take 7-10 days to collect samples, have them analyzed and reported.

Will there be a detrimental impact on wildlife and non-target aquatic plants?

No. ProcellaCOR is exceedingly selective and has shown no impacts to aquatic animals, and almost no impacts upon other aquatic plants. The EPA set the maximum allowable application rate of ProcellaCOR at 50 ppb due to concern for non-target aquatic vascular plants. The proposed application rate for the sites in Findlay Lake is approximately ten times lower than this threshold. The US EPA found no risk concerns for non-target wildlife, which was supplemented by university studies in Washington and North Carolina State.

Has this product been used in other lakes? If so, what was the outcome?

Yes. ProcellaCOR has been used in more than 200 lakes across the United States so far, including 50 in New Hampshire and 30+ in New York State, with exceptional results and no impacts to public health or the environment. Dozens more are planned for 2024.