



WHITE BEAR TOWNSHIP

1858
RAMSEY COUNTY
MINNESOTA

1281 HAMMOND ROAD
WHITE BEAR TOWNSHIP, MN 55110

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Board of Supervisors
ROBERT J. KERMES, Chair
ED M. PRUDHON
STEVEN A. RUZEK

AGENDA PARK BOARD MEETING SEPTEMBER 25, 2018

1. **6:30 p.m.** Call Meeting to Order at Township Administrative Offices, 1281 Hammond Road.
2. Approve Agenda (Additions/Deletions).
3. Approve Minutes of August 16, 2018.
4. Township Day - Follow-Up.
5. Movie in the Park – Follow-Up.
6. Polar Lakes Park Improvements.
7. Emerald Ash Borer:
 - a. Treatment of Bellaire Beach.
 - b. Tree Replacement Plan.
8. Rutherford Park – Saputo Shelter.
9. Summit Lane.
10. Public Works Director Report.
11. Added Agenda Items.
12. Adjournment.

White Bear Township's

Mission:

To provide White Bear Township residents, businesses and visitors with reliable, high quality municipal services while serving as open and responsible stewards of the public trust.





Park Board Meeting September 20, 2018

Agenda Number: 1 – 2 - 3

Subject: Call to Order at 6:30 p.m.
1281 Hammond Road

Approval of September 20, 2018 Agenda
Approval of August 16, 2018 Minutes

Documentation: September 20, 2018 Agenda
August 16, 2018 Minutes

Action / Motion for Consideration:

Approve September 20, 2018 Agenda
Approve August 16, 2018 Minutes

**MINUTES
PARK BOARD MEETING
AUGUST 16, 2018**

The meeting was called to order at 6:30 p.m.

Present: Akenson, Josephson, Lee, Lombardi, Koster, Reeves: Town Board Chair: Ruzek;
Public Works Director: Reed; Planner: Riedesel.

DeMoe resigned from the Park Board as he no longer lives in White Bear Township.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA (Additions/Deletions): Koster moved approval of the agenda with the following amendment: Summit Lane Dock. Josephson seconded. Ayes all.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF JULY 19, 2018: Lombardi moved approval of the Minutes of July 19, 2018. Josephson seconded. Ayes all.

TOWNSHIP DAY / MOVIE IN THE PARK: **Township Day:** Lisa Beecroft, Township Day Coordinator reviewed the updates for the event. **Entertainment:** Bands are contracted; fireworks contracted; and outreach is in progress for community performances. Possible community performances before the bands include: 1) Behr Sisters Band (already confirmed); WB Orchestra; IPAC; Lakeshore Players; Sun Yi, Just for Kix. The following are "maybes": Create Space demos; Kireina Silk Art demos; White Bear Make. **Special Features:** All special features have confirmed as follows: Fireworks; NEW Car Show (Viking Auto/Jake Sarrack is sponsoring); Bean Bag Tournament (Viking Auto/Jake Sarrack is sponsoring); Petting Zoo – Cock-a-Doodle Zoo; Touch a Truck; Inflatables; Public Safety/Ramsey County Sheriff's Office; Tamarack Demo; Archery; Face Painting; White Bear Lake Area Historical Society/Town Hall Tours; White Bear Food Shelf (collection in vendor area and at the car show. **Vendors:** The following vendors have accepted: **Arts/Crafts:** Joyce Povolny. Rustic Creations, Solar Lawn Totems. **Food:** KP Concessions, Lakes Hawaiian Ice, Sister Treats, Stipe Concessions, Tot Boss, VFW Post 1782 Auxiliary. **Guests (not paid):** Ramsey County Sheriff's Department, Vadnais Lakes Area Water Management Organization, White Bear Lake Area Historical Society, White Bear Food Shelf. **Services/Merchandise:** Academy for Sciences & Agriculture, Brevena Laboratories, Canine Revival, LLC, Lake Animal Hospital, Revive Chiropractic Wellness, SRF Consulting Group, Inc., Usborne Books & More. **Sponsorships – Outreach in Progress:** Car Show & Bean Bag Tournament (\$500) – Viking Auto Repair; Petting Zoo (\$500) – Lake Animal Hospital; Community (\$250) Metal Doctor; Media (in kind) – White Bear Press. **Silent Auction Outreach in Progress:** Cub gift certificate; Tea Bar – 20 gift cards for free beverage and topping. WBT Public Safety Commission is providing a new bike and accessories for a raffle operated by the White Bear Historical Society. It was suggested having a Township flag and WBT History Book as auction items. **Logistics:** The map is new; finalizing placements, vendor locations. Parking will now be in south to better display the Town Hall. **Tent for Silent Auction:** Staff is still trying to see who the current owner of the tent is. **Signage:** The banners and signs have been re-evaluated. Will need a new directional sign to accommodate new footprint and new car show. **Billboard:** Done. The design has been submitted for approval.

There was discussion regarding public officials running for office having a booth. Staff will check to see if there would be a Town Board booth which could accommodate candidates.

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There was discussion regarding vendors having the opportunity to accept credit cards. Lisa Beecroft will check it out.

Park Board members will be available at noon on Township Day to help with set up. Shifts for attending the silent auction table will be provided to Park Board members.

There was discussion regarding having someone to handle fundraising. Township employees and commission/park board members are not allowed to fund raise. Staff will talk with the Town Attorney and report back.

Movies in the Park: Approximately 90 people were at the August movie, Sing. The White Bear Press forgot to run the previous movie in the park adds. They will not charge for their omission. There was discussion regarding changing the date for the movies in the park. Currently movies are shown on the 2nd Saturday of the month. It was suggested changing the evening showing to a Thursday or other night. It was suggested partnering with the soccer association. Researching what nights other communities who schedule movies in the park use was suggested.

POLAR LAKES PARK IMPROVEMENTS – FINANCING PLAN: **Polar Lakes Park Improvements:** The Park Board is finalizing plans for a new restroom building with a cost of approximately \$350,000 and dugout roofs at a cost of approximately \$130,000 to be completed this year. Plans for next year include a second restroom building (\$350,000) and a fitness court (\$100,000) which includes \$30,000 in grant funding.

As of June 27, 2018, the Polar Lakes Park Fund has a balance of \$262,650. An additional \$31,163 in billboard lease revenue is expected this year for a total of \$293,814. Billboard revenue expected in 2019 is \$53,422.

If \$293,814 is available this year and the restroom and dugout roofs costs are expected to be \$480,000.00, there is not enough funding for both projects. Add to that next year's planned projects (restroom and fitness court) and at least one planned improvement must be shifted to a future year. The projects which are being considered are:

Restrooms	\$ 350,000.00
Dugout Roofs	\$ 130,000.00
Fitness court	\$ 100,000.00
2 nd restroom	\$ 350,000.00

Dick Sand attended the meeting. He stated that the Baseball Association would like the dugout roofs to be done. They have ideas to make things better for the players. The Public Works Director stated that all the dugout roofs should be done at one time. In response to a question if the Baseball Association could contribute to the improvement, Dick Sand suggested that they be asked.

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Reeves moved to table discussion on dugout roofs; that a partnership be created with the Baseball Association; and that staff reach out the Baseball Association for \$25,000 to assist in the replacement of the dugout roofs. Lombardi seconded. Ayes all.

Financing Plan: A report from the Finance Officer providing funding options for Polar Lakes Park improvements was reviewed. The Community Park Improvement Fund has a current cash balance of \$270,719.88. Its main revenue source is from half of the billboard rent of \$4,451.85 per month currently. The improvements proposed for Polar Lakes Park proposes an estimated \$930,000.00 of improvements over the next two years and the 2019-2028 Town Capital Improvement Plan has \$2,884,000.00 of improvements to the park, including constructing the amphitheater/band/shell. The Finance Officer's information included projected fund balance based on current and projected ten-year park improvements for the Community Park Improvement Fund.

There are options for funding of these projects. The first option is to stay with the status quo. Continue to collect about \$53,500 in billboard revenue and push projects further out until the Community Park Improvement Fund has the funds available for the improvements. Another funding source would be to direct all or more of the billboard revenue to the Community Park Improvement Fund. However, these are currently budgeted in the General Fund and used to fund operations, such as park maintenance, and by redirecting them would require the Town to replace this revenue source with a property tax levy or reduce the cost of operations. The Town could (and does) try to obtain grant funding for projects. Grants are not always available and usually only cover a portion of the project costs. Because grants are not always available, it can be hard to time projects with available funding sources and timing of projects. The next option would be for the Town to negotiate a franchise agreement with the utility companies and dedicate this revenue source for park improvements. Cities currently have the ability to levy franchise fees and the Town Attorney would need to research if the same authority extends to Townships. It should be noted that the Town Board is currently considering this funding source for street improvements. The Town currently sends out about 4,602 utility bills to Township properties. If each property generated a \$200 a month electric and gas bill and the Town had a 2% franchise fee, this would generate about \$220,896.00 per year. The next option would be to issue park improvement bonds. The Town would combine major park improvements to be completed in the next three years into one bond issue. These improvements could include new and replacement of equipment, facilities, trails, and playground equipment. The bonds would be repaid by property tax levy. Because of the property tax levy, the issuance of these bonds would require voter approval (levy referendum). To achieve voter approval could be difficult because as a Township and Township board/commission, we can't promote passage of the referendum, only provide the facts, such as, what the bonds will be used for and how much it will increase property taxes.

Finally, the Town could loan the Community Park Improvement Fund money from other Town funds. The problem here is that because of Town projects recently completed or projects recently completed or projected in the near future the Town's other funds do not have the resources to loan money to the Community Park Improvement Fund.

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Project Priority Ratings: The rating list was reviewed. Dick Sand attended the meeting to discuss the dugout roofs. He stated that the baseball association has expressed concern about the lack of roofs. The tarp roofs that are there are weathered and torn. He noted that dugout roofs were on the bottom of the project priority ratings list. He asked if this project could be moved higher on the list since the cost is much less than some of the projects with a higher rating higher on the list.

EMERALD ASH BORER: 1) TREATMENT OF BELLAIRE PARK; 2) TREE REPLACEMENT PLAN: At last month's meeting the Park Board provided recommendations regarding removal or treatment of trees in parks which may be infested with Emerald Ash Borer. It was the consensus to remove Bellaire Beach from the recommended list until an arborist reviewed the trees. A consultant from Save A Tree visited Bellaire Park. Some of the infected trees are not infected with Emerald Ash Borer. Four of the trees were recommended to be taken down. The remainder of the trees could be treated. It was the consensus that further discussion be tabled until information on treating the trees is available.

RUTHERFORD PARK – SAPUTO SHELTER: Joe and Lisa Ehrman, 5251 Portland and John Igo, 2656 Stillwater Street attended the meeting to listen to the review of the Saputo shelter at Rutherford Park and the Lake Links Trail project.

The neighbors were informed that the Park Board visited Rutherford Park as part of their annual park tour in June. The view for the neighbors is important and the project is still in the planning stages. Comments included:

- The shelter may impair view of the lake from some of the properties.
- The east side of the park is high and there is no view of the lake.
- The shelter could go on the flat area and not be as much in the way.
- Igo stated that the trail stakes are not placed correctly. It was noted that the stakes show the south edge of the Highway 96 public right-of-way.
- Placing it off of Portland would offer a flat area.
- Mrs. Ehrman stated that they have no desire to open up their space to others (the White Bear Beach Community Club). She stated that this is a private area and they do not need to define what they are.
- Their concern is what the Township will do to protect them.
- The neighbors do not understand the purpose of the shelter. (It was explained that the shelter is proposed to be 10' x 24' in area and will have bike stands for repairs.
- They feel that the further away from their property would be best. (It was explained that there is no set spot for the shelter as yet.)
- Why can't something be worked out and place the shelter at the Ramsey County Beach property?

There was considerable discussion relative to traffic and parking.

PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR REPORT: The Public Works Director reviewed the Public Works Department Activity for the month of July that relates to park projects. **Apple Tree Park:** The

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adult fitness equipment has been installed. **Bellaire Beach House:** The roof replacement project is complete. There will be dark grey on the fascia and light grey on the block. Doors will be blue. The bathroom will be unisex. Quotes will be obtained for a handicap drinking fountain. **Eagle Park Tennis Court:** The courts have been removed and repaved by Asphalt Restoration Company. The fencing will be replaced soon by Modern Fence. Court color coating quotes are being requested at this time. **Trails:** The trails along White Bear Parkway, Hammond Road, Centerville Road, Otter Lake Road, Polar Lakes Park and Columbia Park will be seal coated in 2019. **Field #2 – Polar Lake Park:** The pitching mound was constructed on Field #2 in Polar Lakes Park.

SEPTEMBER MEETING DATE: The September meeting is scheduled for September 20th. Items for discussion to include: 1) Township Day debrief; 2) Polar Lakes Park Improvements; 3) Emerald Ash Borer; 4) Rutherford Park – Saputo Shelter.

Riedesel noted that he will be on vacation on the regular Park Board meeting date (9/20/18). The Park Board recommended to hold the September meeting on Tuesday, September 25, 2018.

SUMMIT LANE DOCK: Park Board member Josephson requested that the Public Works Director raise the height of the dock, due to the increase in the lake level, and also requested regular maintenance of the property by the Town.

Lee moved to adjourn the meeting at 8:45 p.m. Akenson seconded. Ayes all.

Respectfully Submitted,

Joan J. Clemens
Recording Secretary



Park Board Meeting September 20 , 2018

Agenda Number: 4

Subject: Township Day – Follow-Up

Documentation:

Action / Motion for Consideration:

Report at Meeting / Discuss

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August 16, 2018

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Silent Auction: Staff is still trying to see who the current owner of the tent is. **Signage:** The banners and signs have been re-evaluated. Will need a new directional sign to accommodate new footprint and new car show. **Billboard:** Done. The design has been submitted for approval.

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White Bear Township Summary

Movies in the Park/White Bear Township Day



MOVIES IN THE PARK

Pros

- Great location, Twilight did a great job with projection/sound
- Good movie selection, age appropriate for the sunset times
- Attendance increased as the summer went on (would have helped if WBP had run the earlier ads.)
 - May – A Bugs Life - 55
 - June- Wonder - 50+
 - July – Raiders of the Lost Ark - 70
 - Aug – Sing - 90
- Tamarack was a great partner
- Food Shelf on site

Cons

- Weather sensitive – it rained before the movies 2 of 4 nights.
- Mosquitos, mosquitos, mosquitos.
- Had trouble getting local orgs to participate on a Sat night
- Not enough guests to make it worthwhile for food trucks (plus too late for meals)

Recommendation

- Move to Thursday? Saturdays so busy in the summer. Or do spring/fall (while school in session).
- Is there anything that can be done to reduce mosquitos?
- Partner with Soccer Association – have movie after soccer game/practice?
- Have local orgs sell concessions as a fundraiser (plus draw their audience) Or stick to a vendor that is popcorn, ice cream, etc.

WHITE BEAR TOWNSHIP DAY

Entertainment

Community Performances

- The Drumline did not have us on their calendar to perform and were not able to attend. Lakeshore Players had been planning on performing a piece from their upcoming Cabaret, but then had to bow out. White Bear Dance had hoped to perform, but later changed their mind due to business from their recent move. Any or all of these might have helped draw a better crowd at 2 pm, so next year I will get on their calendars early (before the school year is out.)

- Joey Flip Harmonica Lessons – there was not much of a crowd, but he did entertain kids who stopped by and gave away all of his harmonicas. I like the idea of having him there, but almost think he would be better off the stage and in a more intimate space in the upper lot.

Behr Sisters Band

- Nikki (18) and Tessa (15) came in at the last moment to fill the community performances spot. They are an up and coming country band, and while they started with a very small crowd, they drew people in.

The Jake Nelson Band

- A local White Bear performer, Jake Nelson was very popular and a great addition to the event. He has a strong following, and I think we had people attend Township Day just to see him.
- I learned the hard way that having two big bands requires more time for sound change-over between bands. Jake cut out 15 minutes early, and Power of 10 started 25 minutes late in order to make it work.

Power of 10

- They are a powerhouse band, and they rocked the event. They drew the largest crowd (of course, they were right before the fireworks) and had people dancing until the end.

Sound/Program/Stage

- Paul Stibal of Metropaulitan Sound did a fantastic job with the sound needs for this event. I recommend working closer with him during band selection to better understand the sound needs and how much time will be needed for the transitions.
- Tent was perfect to provide shelter without masking the activities around the stage.
- I had a complaint about the lights on the stage during the fireworks. I think we should be able to shut off the spotlights earlier, still leaving enough light for tear down.
- We need a better MC. 😊 Next year I will work with local performing groups/organizations to see if I can find an MC for the stage. It was tricky watching over the event/responding to issues and still making it to the stage for announcements between acts.

Other Features

Fireworks

- "Technical difficulties" delayed the start by a few minutes.
- Great display, but we had lots of duds after people left.
- Overall, still had great feedback on the fireworks.

Car Show/Mankato Cornhole

- The 1st Annual Car Show was a great success. We anticipated 50 cars would attend this first year and had 65 show up. Viking Automotive was a great sponsor, and Jake was very hands on with ideas and marketing. The Smash a Car was popular (in spite of only being an option for ages 18+)
- The Car Show raised \$240 for the White Bear Emergency Food Shelf, and \$100 for Polar Lakes Park
- The Cornhole Bean Bag Tournament had a more modest crowd than the year before, and I think they feel that they lacked visibility, in spite of people walking by on the way to the car show. I do think better planning/marketing and/or starting them a little later might help get a larger crowd.

Town Hall Tours

- The White Bear Historical Society was very happy with the tours and visitors the Town Hall.

Kids Activities

- Sandbox & Touch a Truck – VERY popular, thank you to our Public Works for such a great feature! Both Ramsey County Sheriff's Department and the WBL Fire Department were satisfied with the new layout and their placement.
- Archery had a very modest crowd compared to years past, and they were not happy with being located behind the vendors. We reviewed the layout and will move them to the same side as the inflatables next year.
- The inflatables were concerned that their new location wasn't as visible as when it was in the lower soccer lot, but they were very busy all day. I had a few complaints about the generators and price of wrist bands (\$12). But overall, I think it's the right spot for them. Would tiered pricing or multiple pricing options be a better way to make the inflatables more attractive to more attendees especially when it gets toward the end of Township day? They would be happy to have Archery moved closer to them again (arrows and inflatables – what could go wrong?)
- Petting Zoo – Very popular, and a great location close to all of the fun kids' activities.
- Tamarack – They had animals on display and lots of unplugged toys & activities. They were busy most of the day and seemed happy with the crowd.
- Create Space – Great interactive painting project. We should definitely consider having them back again next year. They paid a \$35 vendor fee (arts & crafts).

WB Food Shelf

- Collected 22 pounds of food and \$562 at Township Day!

Sponsors/Donors

- \$1250 in sponsorships – Lots of opportunity to grow here.
 - Recommend reviewing the sponsorship packages, and making sure the incentives match the amount contributed.
- Silent Auction made \$1,088 (2017 - \$775)
 - Top items: The Bike (\$420) & the overnight stay at White Bear Country Inn (\$120)
 - There was a good mix of items. There is lots of opportunity for this to grow (especially with participating vendors), and suggest advertising this more as prizes come in.
- Glow Sticks made \$149

Vendors

- Beer Garden (1) – Popular, good placement
- Food (7/8) – Add 1-2 more, but watch duplicates. Compliments to the Lions for having inexpensive options for kids. Need to work with food vendors to keep their paperwork in order with Ramsey County Health Inspector next year (Lakes Hawaiian Ice did not get his license this year as a result.) Most of our food trucks should have known this, but several claimed the previous inspector never checked
- Farmer's Market/Small Food (2) – Candied nuts & spices from local providers. Much more room to grow this category, including veggies/fruits, flowers, honey, etc.
- Arts/Crafts (4) – Much more room to grow this category!
- Merchandise/Service (13) – Need to watch how many similar vendors we accept (e.g. Chiropractors, MLMs – a few vendors were not accepted for this reason.)
- Non-profit (9) – Great way to highlight local orgs & services; especially if they offer interactive display
- Political Party (2)
- Overall, I think we have a nice mix and we have lots of room to grow. (I turned a few vendors away because I was worried about the new layout)

Marketing

- Had positive feedback about billboard, WBP ads, and social media.
- Compliments to WB Press for the 2-page spread the week before.
- There is always room to do more!

Parking

- We had several complaints about the parking. There was plenty, but hard to manage such a large space. Need better traffic control and space management next year – and radios to communicate open spaces or when lots are full.
- This might be a great opportunity for a local group (e.g. the Lions or the Public Safety Commission) to manage for an honorarium. In addition, this would free up the board to work at the Silent Auction, mingle, or MC (hint, hint.)

Public Works, Public Safety and the Township & Park Boards

- **I can't say enough what a great job everyone did to make the park look amazing and the event go off so smoothly. You have wonderful facilities and very dedicated volunteers and staff, which made this event a tremendous success.**

Budget

- Working on final numbers with Township staff.

2019

Suggestions - A few ideas were listed above, plus

- Get radios (walkie talkies for board/staff)
- ATM – we had lots of requests
- Volunteer signup to ensure coverage as well as time for board members to enjoy the event.
- Move vendors back on to the grass on the west soccer field (move space, without blocking visibility?)
- Have Jake Nelson headline next year before fireworks?
- Metropolitan Sound has offered to advise on music next year, to help with timing and coordination.
- Review sponsor & vendor materials. Online applications???
- More marketing & directional signs

Additions

- Bingo – WB Historical Society?
- Smaller second stage for community performances?

2019 Township Day?

- **Sept 8** (2nd Sat) – I really liked having this as an early fall event. However, it does compete with Taste of WBL and Carbone's Tent Party.
- **Sept 15** (3rd Sat) – Competes with Bear Water Run – Lions (earlier in the day)
- **Aug 3 or Aug 10** – Post-Marketfest, but not yet into back to school; however, fireworks would be closer to 9 and run risk of hotter temps, more bugs

Movies in the Park Township Day 2018
Budget

	2017 Final**	2018 YTD	Δ	Notes
Income				
Vendors	\$ 1,460.00	\$ 1,575.00		
Sponsors	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 1,250.00		
Silent Auction	\$ 730.00	\$ 1,088.00		\$705 Outstanding as of 9/18/18 on Silent Auction
Glow Sticks	\$ 71.00	\$ 149.00		
Donations	\$ -	\$ -		\$100 Donation to Polar Lakes Park from Car Show
Total Income	\$ 3,761.00	\$ 4,062.00		
Expense				
Entertainment				
Swank Motion Pictures	\$ 1,140.00	\$ 1,485.00		
Twilight	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00		
Movies	\$ -	\$ 44.58		No information for 2017
Joey Flip (Drumline)	\$ 100.00	\$ 200.00		
Behr Sisters (LSP)	\$ -	\$ 200.00		
Alphabits Band	\$ 200.00	\$ -		
Maiden Dixie	\$ 3,750.00	\$ -		
Jake Nelson Band	\$ -	\$ 1,500.00		
Power of 10	\$ -	\$ 2,000.00		
Sound	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,125.00		
Petting Zoo	\$ 800.00	\$ 800.00		
Inflatables	\$ -	\$ -		
Fireworks	\$ 5,115.00	\$ 5,115.00		Charged extra for quick turnover - hired helper
Bean Bag Tournament	\$ 400.00	\$ 400.00		Not paid? Should we pay something to get price down?
Tamarack (Score Funds)	\$ 750.00	\$ 750.00		
Promotion				
Billboard Sign	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00		
Signage	\$ 800.00	\$ 1,375.00		
Posters	\$ 134.00	\$ 134.00		
Car Plaques	\$ -	\$ 83.00		
Tshirts	\$ -	\$ -		
Design Work	\$ -	\$ 175.00		
Ads*	\$ 1,121.50	\$ 1,657.00		2018 - See Marketing Expense Sheet
Admin				
Supplies	\$ 49.00	\$ 181.00		
Event Director	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00		
Misc				
Portable Toilets	\$ 460.00	\$ 390.00		
Glow Sticks/Rings	\$ -	\$ -		Donated
Tent	\$ 1,315.90	\$ 1,315.91		
Total Expense	\$ 28,135.40	\$ 29,930.49		

Tom Riedesel

From: Peg Killian <jupitergal2@msn.com>
Sent: Saturday, September 08, 2018 8:30 PM
To: Tom Riedesel
Subject: Fireworks right by the nature center?

Congratulations on WBT days and all that, but who on earth in your office decided it's a good idea to celebrate WBT days with loud booming fireworks set off RIGHT NEXT TO THE NATURE CENTER? Nothing like scaring the bejesus out of all the animals in the nature center. Good grief.

I just moved here last winter so if this is an annual thing, I don't know what previous years' celebrations included, but if you're going to set off fireworks, maybe in future get some that don't sound like a loud booming war zone, please. Have some consideration, even if it doesn't occur to most people to even think of it - that's a big part of the problem.

Thank you.

Peg Killian
Feather Court

Sent from my iPad



Park Board Meeting September 20 , 2018

Agenda Number: 5

Subject: Movie in the Park – Follow-Up

Documentation:

Action / Motion for Consideration:

Report at Meeting / Discuss

Minutes
Park Board Meeting
August 16, 2018

TOWNSHIP DAY / MOVIE IN THE PARK: Movies in the Park: Approximately 90 people were at the August movie, Sing. The White Bear Press forgot to run the previous movie in the park adds. They will not charge for their omission. There was discussion regarding changing the date for the movies in the park. Currently movies are shown on the 2nd Saturday of the month. It was suggested changing the evening showing to a Thursday or other night. It was suggested partnering with the soccer association. Researching what nights other communities who schedule movies in the park use was suggested.



Park Board Meeting September 20, 2018

Agenda Number: 6

Subject: Polar Lakes Park Improvements

Documentation:

Action / Motion for Consideration:

Report at Meeting / Discuss

Minutes
Park Board Meeting
August 16, 2018

POLAR LAKES PARK IMPROVEMENTS – FINANCING PLAN: Polar Lakes Park Improvements:

The Park Board is finalizing plans for a new restroom building with a cost of approximately \$350,000 and dugout roofs at a cost of approximately \$130,000 to be completed this year. Plans for next year include a second restroom building (\$350,000) and a fitness court (\$100,000) which includes \$30,000 in grant funding.

As of June 27, 2018, the Polar Lakes Park Fund has a balance of \$262,650. An additional \$31,163 in billboard lease revenue is expected this year for a total of \$293,814. Billboard revenue expected in 2019 is \$53,422.

If \$293,814 is available this year and the restroom and dugout roofs costs are expected to be \$480,000.00, there is not enough funding for both projects. Add to that next year's planned projects (restroom and fitness court) and at least one planned improvement must be shifted to a future year. The projects which are being considered are:

Restrooms	\$ 350,000.00
Dugout Roofs	\$ 130,000.00
Fitness court	\$ 100,000.00
2 nd restroom	\$ 350,000.00

Dick Sand attended the meeting. He stated that the Baseball Association would like the dugout roofs to be done. They have ideas to make things better for the players. The Public Works Director stated that all the dugout roofs should be done at one time. In response to a question if the Baseball Association could contribute to the improvement, Dick Sand suggested that they be asked.

Reeves moved to table discussion on dugout roofs; that a partnership be created with the Baseball Association; and that staff reach out the Baseball Association for \$25,000 to assist in the replacement of the dugout roofs. Lombardi seconded. Ayes all.

Financing Plan: A report from the Finance Officer providing funding options for Polar Lakes Park improvements was reviewed. The Community Park Improvement Fund has a current cash balance of \$270,719.88. Its main revenue source is from half of the billboard rent of \$4,451.85 per month currently. The improvements proposed for Polar Lakes Park proposes an estimated \$930,000.00 of improvements over the next two years and the 2019-2028 Town Capital Improvement Plan has \$2,884,000.00 of improvements to the park, including constructing the amphitheater/band/shell. The Finance Officer's information included projected fund balance based on current and projected ten-year park improvements for the Community Park Improvement Fund.

There are options for funding of these projects. The first option is to stay with the status quo. Continue to collect about \$53,500 in billboard revenue and push projects further out until the Community Park Improvement Fund has the funds available for the improvements. Another funding source would be to direct all or more of the billboard revenue to the Community Park Improvement Fund. However, these are currently budgeted in the General Fund and used to fund operations, such as park maintenance, and by redirecting them would require the Town to replace this revenue source with a property tax levy or reduce the cost of operations. The Town could (and does) try to obtain grant funding for projects. Grants are not always available and usually only cover a portion of the project costs. Because grants are not always available, it can be hard to time projects with available funding sources and timing of projects. The next option would be for the Town to negotiate a franchise agreement with the utility companies and dedicate this revenue source for park improvements. Cities currently have the ability to levy franchise fees and the Town Attorney would need to research if the same authority extends to Townships. It should be noted that the Town Board is currently considering this funding source for street improvements. The Town currently sends out about 4,602 utility bills to Township properties. If each property generated a \$200 a month electric and gas bill and the Town had a 2% franchise fee, this would generate about \$220,896.00 per year. The next option would be to issue park improvement bonds. The Town would combine major park improvements to be completed in the next three years into one bond issue. These improvements could include new and replacement of equipment, facilities, trails, and playground equipment. The bonds would be repaid by property tax levy. Because of the property tax levy, the issuance of these bonds would require voter approval (levy referendum). To achieve voter approval could be difficult because as a Township and Township board/commission, we can't promote passage of the referendum, only provide the facts, such as, what the bonds will be used for and how much it will increase property taxes.

Finally, the Town could loan the Community Park Improvement Fund money from other Town funds. The problem here is that because of Town projects recently completed or projects recently completed or projected in the near future the Town's other funds do not have the resources to loan money to the Community Park Improvement Fund.

Project Priority Ratings: The rating list was reviewed. Dick Sand attended the meeting to discuss the dugout roofs. He stated that the baseball association has expressed concern about the lack of roofs. The tarp roofs that are there are weathered and torn. He noted that dugout roofs were on the bottom of the project priority ratings list. He asked if this project could be moved higher on the list since the cost is much less than some of the projects with a higher rating higher on the list.

MEMORANDUM

TO: PARK BOARD
FROM: TOM RIEDESEL
DATE: JULY 11, 2018

SUBJECT: POLAR LAKES PARK IMPROVEMENTS

The Park Board has been considering several improvements to Polar Lakes Park in 2018 and beyond. A priority list was recently reviewed and rated (attached).

Currently, the Board is finalizing plans for a new restroom building with a cost of approximately \$350,000 and dugout roofs at a cost of approximately \$130,000, to be completed this year. Plans for next year include a second restroom building (\$350k) and a fitness court (\$100k, which includes \$30k in granting funding).

As of June 27th, the Polar Lakes Park Fund has a balance of \$262,650. An additional \$31,163 in billboard lease revenue is expected this year (total (\$293,814). Billboard revenue expected in 2019 is \$53,422.

If \$293,814 is available this year and the restroom and dugout roof costs are expected to be \$480,000, there is not enough funding for both projects. Add to that next year's planned projects (restroom and fitness court) and at least one planned improvement must be shifted to a future year.

The Park Board should review & discuss the projects which are being considered and prioritize. The projects are:

Restroom	\$350k
Dugout roofs	\$130k
Fitness court	\$100k
2 nd bathroom	\$350k

TR/psw
cc:admin/add.file
b:polar18

**POLAR LAKES PARK
PROJECT PRIORITY
RATINGS**

PROJECT	COST	RATINGS	AVG RATING
Band Shell Construction Amphitheater Concessions, Shelter, Restrooms	475k	1, 1, -, 3, 2, 2	1.8
Soccer Restrooms	250k	5, 2, 3, 4, 7, 3	4
Perimeter Trail	100k	17, 5, 1, 1, -, 1	5
Baseball Restrooms	250k	4, 10, 9, 5, 4, 4	5.87
Grandstand	250k	16, 6, 2, 2, -, 5	6.2
Ballfield Lighting #2 & #4	256k	6, 3, 8, 8, -, 7	6.4
Landscaping	25k	2, 4, -, 15, 10, 6	7.4
Soccer Field Lighting	100k	10, 8, 11, 7, 5, 10	8.5
Ballfield Scoreboards (3)	45k	-, 16, 6, 11, 3, -	9
Stage Area Drainage Impr.	10k	14, 9, -, 6, 8, 11	9.6
Replace Existing Playground	200k	9, 7, 14, 14, 6, 8	9.66
Additional Playground Structure	25k	18, 13, 7, 6, 1, 15	10
Parking Lot Expansion	100k	13, 12, 5, 9, -, 16	11
Town Hall Impr. (New)	?	15, 11, 4, 16, 9, 14	11.5
Plaza Construction- (Baseball field area)	70k	3, 19, 15, 10, -, 12	11.8
Wetland Enhancements (New)	20k	7, 14, 10, 17, -, 13	12.2
Additional Grandstands	250k/ea	11, 18, 13, 13, -, 9	12.8
Dugout Roofs	125k	8, 17, 12, 18, -, 17	14.4
		17, 15, -, 12, -, -	14.66

Rating is based on 6 reply's

TR/psw
cc:admin/add.file
b:2018ratingpark

MEMORANDUM

TO: PARK BOARD
FROM: TOM RIEDESEL
DATE: JANUARY 11, 2018

SUBJECT: POLAR LAKES PARK PRIORITIES

At the December Park Board Meeting a list of projects planned for Polar lakes Park was briefly reviewed. The Park Board members were asked to review and prioritize the projects. Board members were asked to submit comments prior to the January Park Board meeting.

Staff is accepting your priority lists. If you have an opportunity to review and score the projects prior to the meeting, please send them to me. Since the Park Board has two new members, who will need some orientation relating to the parks and projects, waiting another month to prioritize your list is recommended.

TR/psw
cc:admin.file
b:priorities

Note: Polar Lakes Park portion of the CIP lists these projects. What are the Park Board rankings for the listed projects – add others?

MEMORANDUM

TO: PARK BOARD
FROM: TOM RIEDESEL
DATE: NOVEMBER 1, 2017 REVISED DECEMBER 13, 2017 REVISED JANUARY 11, 2018
SUBJECT: POLAR LAKES PARK CIP

Polar Lakes Park also has a CIP which lists and prioritizes improvements to the park. The following is a list of improvements which have been discussed in the past.

Please review the list and prioritize the projects in the order in which you think they should be completed.

Possible Projects:

Ballfield Lighting – Fields #2 & #4	\$250,000	_____
Landscaping	25,000	_____
Ballfield Scoreboards (3)	45,000	_____
Parking Lot Expansion	100,000	_____
Perimeter Trail	100,000	_____
Soccer Restrooms	250,000	_____
Baseball Restrooms	250,000	_____
Grandstand	250,000	_____
Plaza Construction-Baseball Field Area	70,000	_____
Additional Playground Structure	25,000	_____
Replace Existing Playground	200,000	_____
Additional Grandstands	250,000/each	_____
Band shell Construction	475,000	_____
Stage Area Drainage Improvements	10,000	_____
Amphitheater (Concessions, Shelter, Restrooms)	475,000	_____
New Town Hall Improvements	?	_____
New Wetland Enhancements	20,000	_____
New Dugout Roofs	125,000	_____
Soccer Field Lighting	100,000	_____

TR/psw
 cc:admin/add.file
 b:polarcip

Consideration of Funding Park Improvements. (TK)

A. REFERENCE AND BACKGROUND:

The Park Board has asked what funding options are available to fund park improvements in Polar Lakes Park. The Community Park Improvement Fund has a current cash balance of \$270,719.88. Its main revenue source is from half the billboard rent of \$4,451.85 per month currently. The improvements proposed for Polar Lakes Park as outline in a memorandum dated July 11th by Tom Riedesel purposes an estimated \$930,000.00 of improvements over the next two years and the 2019 – 2028 Town Capital Improvement Plan has \$2,884,000.00 of improvements to the park, including constructing the amphitheater/band shell. Attached is the projected fund balance based on current and projected ten-year park improvements for the Community Park Improvement Fund. Which brings up the question of where does the funding come from to complete these projects?

The first option is to stay the status quo. Continue to collect about \$53,500 in billboard revenue and push projects further out until the Community Park Improvement Fund has the funds available for the improvements.

Another funding source would be to direct all or more of the billboard revenue to the Community Park Improvement Fund. However, these are currently budgeted in the General Fund and used to fund operations, such as park maintenance, and by redirecting, them would require the Town to replace this revenue source with a property tax levy or reduce the cost of operations.

The Town could (and does) try to obtain grant funding for the projects. Grants are not always available and usually only cover a portion of the project costs. Because grants are not always available, it can be hard to time projects with available funding sources and timing of projects.

The next option to fund park improvements would be for the Town to negotiate a franchise agreement with the utility companies and dedicate this revenue source for park improvements. Cities currently have the ability to levy franchise fees and we would need the Town Attorney to research if the same authority extends to Townships. It should be noted that the Town Board is currently considering this funding source for street improvements. The Town currently sends out about 4,602 utility bills to Township properties. If each property generated a \$200 a month electric and gas bill and the Town had a 2% franchise fee, this would generate about \$220,896.00 per year.

The next option would be to issue park improvement bonds. The Town would combine major park improvements to be completed in the next three years into one bond issue. These improvements could include new and replacement of equipment, facilities, trails, and playground equipment. The bonds would be repaid by a property tax levy. Because of the property tax levy, the issuance of these bonds would require voter approval (levy referendum). To achieve voter approval could be difficult, because as a Township and Township board/commission, we can't promote passage of the referendum, only provide the facts, such as, what the bonds will be used for, how much it will increase property taxes, etc.

Finally, the Town could loan the Community Park Improvement Fund money from other Town funds. The problem here is that because of Town projects recently completed or projected in the near future, the Town's other funds do not have the resources to loan money to the Community Park Improvement Fund.

The Town could also do a combination of the revenue sources listed above or there could be other sources I have not considered.

A1. Budget Impact: The budget impact would be too incorporated into future budgets and the Town's 10-year capital improvement plan.

A2. Staff Workload Impact: The project would have no or little staff impact.

B. ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS:

1. Discuss funding options.

C. STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

1. There is no staff recommendation for this item.

D. SUPPORTING DATA:

Community Park Improvement Fund Projections.

504 - Community Park Improvement Fund

	2023	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Revenues:	Projected						
Net Investment Income	(43,051.76)	(43,697.18)	(44,318.44)	(44,913.95)	(53,542.04)	(54,242.19)	(54,914.62)
Contributions From Private Sources	61,780.65	63,634.07	65,543.09	67,509.38	69,534.66	71,620.70	73,769.33
Community Rental Fees							
Grants							
Other Revenues							
Revenues	18,728.89	19,936.89	21,224.65	22,595.43	15,992.62	17,378.52	18,854.71
Expenditures:							
Engineering Services							
Fees							
Professional Services							
Grants							
Other Expenditures							
Equipment/Improvements	51,000.00	51,000.00	51,000.00	454,000.00	51,000.00	51,000.00	51,000.00
Other Expenditures							
Expenditures	51,000.00	51,000.00	51,000.00	454,000.00	51,000.00	51,000.00	51,000.00
Beginning Fund Balance	(32,271.11)	(31,063.11)	(29,775.35)	(431,404.57)	(35,007.38)	(33,621.48)	(32,145.29)
Ending Fund Balance	(2,152,587.91)	(2,184,859.02)	(2,215,922.13)	(2,245,697.48)	(2,677,102.05)	(2,712,109.43)	(2,745,730.91)
Beginning Fund Balance	(2,152,587.91)	(2,184,859.02)	(2,215,922.13)	(2,245,697.48)	(2,677,102.05)	(2,712,109.43)	(2,745,730.91)
Ending Fund Balance	(2,184,859.02)	(2,215,922.13)	(2,245,697.48)	(2,677,102.05)	(2,712,109.43)	(2,745,730.91)	(2,777,876.21)

504 - Community Park Improvement Fund

	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037
Revenues:	Projected						
Net Investment Income	(55,557.52)	(56,169.03)	(56,747.17)	(57,289.92)	(57,795.16)	(58,260.68)	(58,684.21)
Contributions From Private Sources							
Utility Rental Fees	75,982.40	78,261.88	80,609.73	83,028.03	85,518.87	88,084.43	90,726.96
Other Miscellaneous Revenues							
Revenues	20,424.88	22,092.85	23,862.56	25,738.11	27,723.71	29,823.75	32,042.76
Expenditures:							
Engineering Services							
Professional Fees							
Professional Services							
Other Miscellaneous							
Equipment/Improvements	51,000.00	51,000.00	51,000.00	51,000.00	51,000.00	51,000.00	51,000.00
Other Expenditures							
Expenditures	51,000.00	51,000.00	51,000.00	51,000.00	51,000.00	51,000.00	51,000.00
Change in Fund Balance	(30,575.12)	(28,907.15)	(27,137.44)	(25,261.89)	(23,276.29)	(21,176.25)	(18,957.24)
Beginning Fund Balance	(2,777,876.21)	(2,808,451.33)	(2,837,358.48)	(2,864,495.91)	(2,889,757.80)	(2,913,034.09)	(2,934,210.34)
Ending Fund Balance	<u>(2,808,451.33)</u>	<u>(2,837,358.48)</u>	<u>(2,864,495.91)</u>	<u>(2,889,757.80)</u>	<u>(2,913,034.09)</u>	<u>(2,934,210.34)</u>	<u>(2,953,167.59)</u>



Park Board Meeting September 20, 2018

Agenda Number: 7

Subject: Emerald Ash Borer:
a. Treatment of Bellaire Beach
b. Tree Replacement Plan

Documentation: Miscellaneous Information

Action / Motion for Consideration:

Report at Meeting / Discussion

Minutes
Park Board Meeting
August 16, 2018

EMERALD ASH BORER: 1) TREATMENT OF BELLAIRE PARK; 2) TREE REPLACEMENT PLAN:

At last month's meeting the Park Board provided recommendations regarding removal or treatment of trees in parks which may be infested with Emerald Ash Borer. It was the consensus to remove Bellaire Beach from the recommended list until an arborist reviewed the trees. A consultant from Save A Tree visited Bellaire Park. Some of the infected trees are not infected with Emerald Ash Borer. Four of the trees were recommended to be taken down. The remainder of the trees could be treated. It was the consensus that further discussion be tabled until information on treating the trees is available.

4/18/11 Memo from Environmental and Natural Resources Commission

To: Maplewood City Council

From: Maplewood Environmental and Natural Resources Commission

Date: April 18, 2011

Re: Concerns regarding use of chemical treatment to address potential Emerald Ash Borer infestations.

At its March 2011 meeting, the Maplewood Environmental and Natural Resources Commission passed a resolution strongly urging the City Council not to allow the use of chemical treatments on ash trees owned by the city as part of its Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) strategy. This decision was based on several lines of reasoning:

1. Such treatments, once begun, must continue for the life of the tree, at potentially considerable expense to the city.
2. Damage to the trees as a result of injecting the chemicals (the environmentally "preferred" approach) is likely to reduce the life of the trees anyway.
3. Financial resources used for treatment would be better spent in mitigation strategies, such as thinning of ash trees on city property and boulevards to reduce the overall coverage of this species (thereby making the larger forest "less attractive" for EAB) and pre-emptive replacement with other tree species.
4. Chemical treatments may postpone, but ultimately likely will not prevent the loss of many ash trees; but chemical treatments come with potentially high environmental costs.

It is these environmental costs that we have outlined in greater detail for you below (and describe in even greater detail with supporting documentation in the attached document). The two most likely chemicals to be used against EAB are imidacloprid (IM) and emamectin benzoate (EB). Both of these chemicals are highly toxic to various beneficial insects and have known and potential environmental consequences that, in our opinion, make them undesirable for use in our city:

Imidacloprid (IM)

1. IM is extremely toxic to honeybees and high concentrations of IM are found by researchers in sap, pollen, and nectar of treated plants. Short-term exposure to as little as 5 nanograms (one-billionth of a gram) results in 50% mortality among honeybees.
2. While pollination by bees is not important for ash trees, in the upper Midwest the pollen from ash trees constitute nearly 40% of bees' pollen source in April, when other sources are not yet available.
3. Studies linking IM to collapse of honeybee populations in Europe has led Italy, France and Germany to ban it and the EU to schedule it's phasing out.

4. IM is also very toxic to beneficial predator insects such as ladybird beetles and lacewings, to aquatic insects such as mayflies and caddisflies, and to earthworms.
5. Studies suggest IM's use in trees may actually promote infestations by unwanted insects, such as spider mites. These studies indicate such infestations are due not only to the elimination of beneficial insects that prey on the mites, but also as a result of the chemicals causing greater egg production by the mites themselves.
6. Leaves from systemically treated ash and maple trees were found to inhibit feeding of decomposer organisms, such as earthworms and aquatic invertebrates.
7. IM is highly soluble so it is found in runoff from agricultural fields, in streams, and groundwater throughout North America.
8. At concentrations found in the environment, aquatic insect communities show reduced populations and biodiversity.
9. Once applied to a tree, either by soil drench or injection, IM is quickly detectable in leaves, sap, and pollen, where non-target species may be exposed to significant concentrations.
10. The breakdown products, or metabolites of IM, are often more toxic than IM itself.

Emamectin benzoate (EB)

1. EB is extremely toxic to butterflies and moths and does not distinguish between "good" and "bad" species. Studies have shown it is 20- to 64,000-times more toxic to butterfly and moth caterpillars than other pesticides used on the same crops as EB.
2. EB is used in agriculture as a topical (spray) treatment on a variety of crops because it has been found to be relatively less toxic to non-target insects than other pesticides (other than moths and butterflies). However, when sprayed onto plants, EB degrades rapidly in sunlight limiting exposure of non-target species. No studies were found evaluating EB's toxicity as a systemic pesticide, so it is not known what kind of exposures or effects would be experienced by non-target species when EB is used in this manner.
3. EB is also used to kill parasitic sea lice in fish farms. Studies indicate it may act as an endocrine disruptor, causing early induction of molting in lobsters and other crustaceans. Would the same be true in crawfish? There is no information.
4. EB appears to be moderately toxic to freshwater fish such as bluegill, trout and fathead minnow.
5. EB is very toxic to marine copepods, but there is no information regarding how it would affect freshwater invertebrates.
6. EB tends to bind to soil or sediment particles, making it less likely to leach to groundwater, but also making it very persistent in soil. Also, runoff carrying soil particles could carry EB to surface waters.
7. The biggest concern is the lack of information about EB as a systemic pesticide and its potential impacts in terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems.

Pesticides such as IM and EB have gained favor because of their apparent low toxicity to mammals, including humans. We believe this is short-sighted. Our health and quality of life depends upon the integrity of the ecosystems in which we live. From our perspective the loss of certain insect species may seem inconsequential; from the perspective of the larger system it can be devastating. Upsetting the

Environmental Fate and Ecological Toxicity of Chemicals Proposed for Emerald Ash Borer Treatments

Prepared for the Maplewood Environmental and Natural Resources Commission

by commission member, Ginny Yingling. April 17, 2011.

Imidacloprid

Imidacloprid (IM) is a nicotine mimic that produces toxicity by binding to and over-stimulating certain neuron receptors, disrupting the nervous system. It binds much more readily to these receptors in invertebrates than vertebrates, giving it a higher margin of safety for humans. In insects, the disruption of the nervous system results in modified feeding behavior, paralysis and subsequent death (Mullins, 1993). IM is used against a wide variety of insect pests, including Asian longhorn beetles (maple trees), potato beetle, cockroaches, fleas on domestic pets (Advantage®), termites, turf insects, etc. While it only moderately toxic to mammals and fish, it is extremely toxic to non-target beneficial organisms, such as honeybees and earthworms (Zang, et al., 2000; Luo, 1999), and important predator insects, including ladybird beetles and lacewings (Kaakeh, et al., 1996; Mizell and Sconyers, 1992). Some studies have also shown that treatment with IM may result in infestations by other, unwanted insects, such as spider mites (James and Price, 2002; Raupp, et al., 2004; Sclar, et al, 1998). These infestations are promoted not only by the reduction or elimination of beneficial predator insects, but also by increased spider mite egg production resulting from their exposure to IM (James and Price, 2002).

IM is highly water soluble and does not bind readily to soil particles (Fossen, 2006), so it may readily leach into groundwater. It is quite persistent in the environment, degrading quite slowly in water (half-life¹ = 31-46 days; Kidd and James, 1991; Tomlin, 1997) and soil (half-life = 69 – 997 days; Sarkar, et. al., 1999; Gupta, et al., 2002; Roberts and Hutson, 1999). However, when exposed to sunlight IM has a short (3 hour) half-life in surface water (Moza, et al, 1998; Wamhoff, et al., 1999), so it is less likely to be found in surface waters than groundwater. Yet, despite its rapid degradation in sunlight, investigators report detecting concentrations of

0.2, 0.4, and 1.0 parts per billion (ppb) in streams in New York, New Brunswick and Florida, respectively. Concentrations as high as 11.9 ppb have been detected in runoff from agricultural fields in Canada (CCME, 2007). IM has been detected in the groundwater in New York at concentrations up to 6.69 ppb (US EPA, 2003).

Several IM breakdown products have been shown to be of equal or greater toxicity than the parent compound (Nauen et al, 1998).

¹ A half-life is the time it takes for half of the mass of a contaminant to degrade.

delicate balance between predator and prey, plants and pollinators, detritus and decomposers is often considered by us to be a regrettable, but remote effect on the "lowest orders" of the animal world. In fact, it is akin to chipping away at the foundation of our home.

Given the potential impacts of these chemicals on our environment (and in the case of EB the gaping holes in our knowledge regarding its potential impacts), we urge the city council to not allow the use of them on trees in our city. While chemical treatments may provide a short-term fix to the EAB problem, we believe the city would be better served by taking a holistic view of our environment that considers the indirect consequences of these toxic chemicals and adopt a long-term, preventative approach through strategic management of our forests.

Despite its environmental persistence and presence in waters, very little is known about IM's long-term chronic and short-term "pulse" effects on non-target aquatic organisms. However, in studies by Kreuzweiser, et al. (2007 and 2008), leaves from ash and maple trees treated with IM at typical field rates contained 0.8 – 1.3 and 3-11 parts per million (ppm) IM, respectively. The leaves were then added to aquatic and forest microcosms to evaluate the effect on leaf-shredding insects. While there appeared to be no effect on the invertebrates' survival rates, the 1.3 ppm and higher concentrations caused significant feeding inhibition among aquatic insects and earthworms, as well as measurable weight loss in the earthworms. IM applied directly to the water of the aquatic microcosms, to simulate leaching from soils, was at least 10-times more toxic to aquatic insects than the IM in the leaves, with high mortality at 0.13 ppm and significant feeding inhibition at 0.012 ppm. Pestana, et al. (2009) found that both the abundance and biodiversity of aquatic bottom-feeding invertebrates was reduced by exposure to IM at concentrations of 2 and 20 ppb. They also note that IM is toxic to other aquatic insects, such as caddisflies and mayflies. Mayflies are particularly sensitive with 50% of the mayflies dying within 24- and 96-hrs of being exposed to 2.1 and 0.65 ppb IM, respectively. Premature maturation and emergence of mayflies, and impaired reproductive fitness, occurred when they were exposed to pulses of IM at concentrations of as little as 0.1 ppb (Alexander, et al., 2007 and 2008).

IM rapidly moves through plant tissues after applications and can be present in detectable concentrations in the leaves, vascular fluids (sap) and pollen. Studies have shown plants grown from seeds treated with IM can have significant concentrations (up to 15 ppm in leaves of young seedlings, up to 13 ppb in pollen) of IM in their sap, pollen, flowers, and leaves (Laurent and Rathahao, 2003; Rouchaud, et al, 1994; Bonmatin, et al., 2005; Westwood, et al, 1998). As a result, many non-target insects, such as honey bees, parasitic wasps, and predaceous ground beetles sensitive to IM may be exposed as they forage for sap, pollen and nectar or feed on other insects that have been exposed.

Bees are particularly sensitive to IM. Pollen constitutes the only protein source for a beehive, and its contamination can induce both contact- and oral-intoxication. Fifty percent of bees will die if they ingest just 5 nanograms² (ng) of IM over a short period of time (acute exposure), or just 0.01 – 1 ng over a longer period of time (chronic exposure). These values are often referred to as the LD-50, or the amount of a toxin that is a "lethal dose" (LD) to 50% of the exposed organism (Suchail, et al, 1999). When bees forage for nectar, they often become coated with pollen. The LD-50 for simply coming into contact with IM contaminated pollen is 24 ng of IM (Suchail, et al, 1999). Even if the use of IM is of short duration (spring applications), the exposure for bees is chronic, as both bees and their larvae feed on the stocked contaminated pollen and nectar, especially in the winter and early spring (Bonmatin, et al., 2005). Low doses of IM and IM-metabolites also negatively affect honeybee foraging and learning behavior (Decourtye et al, 2003 and 2004).

Perhaps the most compelling evidence for the toxicity of systemic IM on honeybees is an online video at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e8Nsn4KvjwM> . In this video, researchers compare the effects on

² A nanogram is one billionth of a gram

honeybees of feeding them sap expressed from the blade tip of corn seedlings grown from IM-treated and untreated seeds. The bees fed the sap from the treated seedlings died within 2 to 5 minutes.

As use of IM as a seed-dressing formulation for various crops has increased, researchers have noted a coincidental sudden and drastic decline in honeybee populations and honey production in Europe (Colin, et al., 2004). While a conclusive link has not been made, it is suspected that IM has played a major role in these declines (Bonmatin, et al, 2005) and has led several individual nations (Italy, France, Germany) and the EU to ban or phase-out the use of IM.

It is often noted that ash trees largely pollinate by airborne dispersion of their pollen, and therefore do not rely heavily on bees for their pollination, suggesting that bee exposure to ash pollen (and any IM it may contain) may be minimal. However, ash trees are one of the earliest flowering trees in the upper Midwest and bees rely heavily on them as a source of food when they first begin foraging in the spring. In fact, in a PhD thesis from Wisconsin, Severson (1978) reports that ash pollen may constitute as much as 39% of the bee's pollen source in mid-April.

Emamectin Benzoate

Emamectin benzoate (EB) belongs to a class of pesticides called avermectins, which disrupt the transmission of nerve impulses, resulting in paralysis and death of the target organisms. Recent studies also suggest that EB has the ability to induce premature molting in insects, suggesting it is also an endocrine disruptor (Bright, et al., 2005). Avermectins are broad spectrum toxicants for nematodes and insects. EB was developed as a lepidoptericide, so it is extremely toxic to moths and butterflies. A Canadian study found EB is also toxic to green algae at relatively low concentrations (3.9 ppb; OPP, 2000). It also appears to be moderately toxic to freshwater fish, such as bluegill, trout, and fathead minnow, with LC-50³ values of 180, 174, and 194 ppb in water, respectively (OPP, 2000). Irreversible, toxic effects on marine copepods were observed at water concentrations as low as 0.12 ppb and significant reduction in egg production was observed at 0.158 ppb (Willis and Ling, 2003). EB appears to be relatively non-toxic for birds and mammals (Bright, et al, 2005).

In the environment, EB tends to bind to soil or sediment particles (SPAH, 2002), making it less likely than IM to leach into the groundwater, but more likely to be washed into surface water with runoff carrying sediment. Studies have shown it to have a half-life in soil of 174 – 427 days (the lower the oxygen levels in the soil, the longer EB persists). EB is very stable in water, although if exposed to sunlight it has a half-life of 1.4 – 22 days (Bright, et al, 2005).

EB has been used as a topical (spray) treatment in a wide variety of agricultural crops such as cotton, tobacco, cabbage, potatoes, etc. where it is used primarily to kill “chewing and sucking pests”, such as aphids, leafhoppers, tobacco budworms, southern armyworm, potato beetle, and whiteflies. Its agricultural uses have increased in recent years because it is relatively less harmful to beneficial insect

³ LC-50, the 50% lethal concentration, is similar to LD-50, but refers to the concentration (rather than dose) of a toxin in water, soil, or food, at which 50% of exposed organisms will die.

species than other avermectins when applied as a spray (Sechser, et al., 2003; Lasota and Dybas, 1991). However, no studies were found evaluating the effects of EB when used as a systemic pesticide.

In recent years, EB has been used to kill parasitic sea lice which infect salmon in fish farms. Studies have indicated that the high doses found in fish feed and feces beneath the fish pens may have adverse effects on the molting cycle and reproductive success of lobsters (Waddy, et al., 2010). This may have implications for the development and subsequent reproduction of other crustaceans (such as freshwater crawfish), beneficial insects, and other invertebrates, but no studies have been done to evaluate this. EB has also been detected in blue mussels up to 100 m from the fish pens, but it does not appear to persist in them once the source has been removed (Telfer, et al., 2006). No studies were found to have been conducted on freshwater bivalves to determine whether they would be similarly affected if exposed to EB.

The main concern surrounding EB is the lack of information regarding how it will behave when used as a systemic pesticide in trees (or other plants) and the general absence of information regarding its effects on freshwater organisms.

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1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**1.1 Product identifiers**

Product name : Emamectin-benzoate

Product Number : 31733
Brand : Sigma-Aldrich

CAS-No. : 155569-91-8

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses : Laboratory chemicals, Manufacture of substances

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheetCompany : Sigma-Aldrich
3050 Spruce Street
SAINT LOUIS MO 63103
USATelephone : +1 800-325-5832
Fax : +1 800-325-5052**1.4 Emergency telephone number**

Emergency Phone # : +1-703-527-3887 (CHEMTREC)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture****GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS)**Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 3), H301
Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 3), H331
Acute toxicity, Dermal (Category 3), H311
Eye irritation (Category 2A), H319
Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H400
Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 1), H410

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H301 + H311 + H331

H319

H410

Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled

Causes serious eye irritation.

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s)

P261

P264

P270

P271

P273

Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Avoid release to the environment.

P280	Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.
P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
P302 + P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.
P322	Specific measures (see supplemental first aid instructions on this label).
P330	Rinse mouth.
P337 + P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
P361	Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.
P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC) or not covered by GHS - none

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

Synonyms : (4'R)-4"-Deoxy-4"-(methylamino)avermectin B1 benzoate

CAS-No. : 155569-91-8

Hazardous components

Component	Classification	Concentration
Emamectin-benzoate	Acute Tox. 3; Eye Irrit. 2A; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1; H301 + H311 + H331, H319, H410	90 - 100 %

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Move out of dangerous area.

If inhaled

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Take victim immediately to hospital. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

If swallowed

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

no data available

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Nature of decomposition products not known.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

5.4 Further information

no data available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear respiratory protection. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust. For personal protection see section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Pick up and arrange disposal without creating dust. Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For disposal see section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

Keep in a dry place.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Components with workplace control parameters

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Face shield and safety glasses Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection

Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

Full contact

Material: Nitrile rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm

Break through time: 480 min

Material tested: Dermatril® (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

Splash contact

Material: Nitrile rubber

Minimum layer thickness: 0.11 mm

Break through time: 480 min

Material tested: Dermatril® (KCL 740 / Aldrich Z677272, Size M)

data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374

If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an industrial hygienist and safety officer familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

Body Protection

Complete suit protecting against chemicals, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory protection

Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face particle respirator type N99 (US) or type P2 (EN 143) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Control of environmental exposure

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| a) Appearance | Form: powder
Colour: beige |
| b) Odour | no data available |
| c) Odour Threshold | no data available |
| d) pH | no data available |
| e) Melting point/freezing point | no data available |
| f) Initial boiling point and boiling range | no data available |
| g) Flash point | no data available |
| h) Evaporation rate | no data available |
| i) Flammability (solid, gas) | no data available |
| j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits | no data available |
| k) Vapour pressure | no data available |
| l) Vapour density | no data available |

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| m) Relative density | no data available |
| n) Water solubility | no data available |
| o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | log Pow: 5.77 |
| p) Auto-ignition temperature | no data available |
| q) Decomposition temperature | no data available |
| r) Viscosity | no data available |
| s) Explosive properties | no data available |
| t) Oxidizing properties | no data available |

9.2 Other safety information
no data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

no data available

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

no data available

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

no data available

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

In the event of fire: see section 5

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

LD50 Oral - rat - 76 mg/kg

LC50 Inhalation - rat - female - 4 h - 0.663 mg/l

LC50 Inhalation - rat - male - 4 h - 1,049.0 mg/l

LD50 Dermal - rat - 500.0 - 2,000.0 mg/kg

no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin - rabbit

Result: Mild skin irritation

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Eyes - rabbit

Result: Moderate eye irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

ACGIH: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by ACGIH.

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

Reproductive toxicity - rat - Oral

Maternal Effects: Other effects. Effects on Newborn: Growth statistics (e.g., reduced weight gain). Effects on Newborn: Behavioral.

no data available

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

no data available

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

Additional Information

RTECS: CL1203005

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish LC50 - Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) - 0.17 mg/l - 96.0 h

Toxicity to daphnia and EC50 - Daphnia - 0.001 mg/l - 48 h
other aquatic
invertebrates

12.2 Persistence and degradability

no data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

no data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT/vPvB assessment not available as chemical safety assessment not required/not conducted

12.6 Other adverse effects

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company. Contact a licensed professional waste disposal service to dispose of this material. Dissolve or mix the material with a combustible solvent and burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**DOT (US)**

UN number: 2811 Class: 6.1 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Toxic solids, organic, n.o.s. (Emamectin-benzoate)
Reportable Quantity (RQ):
Marine pollutant: No
Poison Inhalation Hazard: No

IMDG

UN number: 2811 Class: 6.1 Packing group: III EMS-No: F-A, S-A
Proper shipping name: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (Emamectin-benzoate)
Marine pollutant: No

IATA

UN number: 2811 Class: 6.1 Packing group: III
Proper shipping name: Toxic solid, organic, n.o.s. (Emamectin-benzoate)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**SARA 302 Components**

SARA 302: No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302.

SARA 313 Components

SARA 313: This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

SARA 311/312 Hazards

Acute Health Hazard

Massachusetts Right To Know Components

No components are subject to the Massachusetts Right to Know Act.

Pennsylvania Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Emamectin-benzoate	155569-91-8	

New Jersey Right To Know Components

	CAS-No.	Revision Date
Emamectin-benzoate	155569-91-8	

California Prop. 65 Components

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

16. OTHER INFORMATION**Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.**

Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Acute	Acute aquatic toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	Chronic aquatic toxicity
Eye Irrit.	Eye irritation
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H301 + H311 + H331	Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.

HMIS Rating

Health hazard:	2
Chronic Health Hazard:	
Flammability:	0

Physical Hazard 0

NFPA Rating

Health hazard: 2

Fire Hazard: 0

Reactivity Hazard: 0

Further information

Copyright 2014 Sigma-Aldrich Co. LLC. License granted to make unlimited paper copies for internal use only. The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. Sigma-Aldrich Corporation and its Affiliates shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product. See www.sigma-aldrich.com and/or the reverse side of invoice or packing slip for additional terms and conditions of sale.

Preparation Information

Sigma-Aldrich Corporation
Product Safety – Americas Region
1-800-521-8956

Version: 4.4

Revision Date: 07/02/2014

Print Date: 08/05/2018

SAFETY DATA SHEET

TREE-äge® Insecticide

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : TREE-äge® Insecticide

Product use : Insecticide.

Supplier's details : Arborjet
99 Blueberry Hill Road
Woburn, MA 01801, USA
1-781-935-9070

e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS : ajinformation@arborjet.com

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) : 1-800-255-3924 (CHEM-TEL)

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture : SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Fertility) - Category 2
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION (Unborn child) - Category 2
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity: 47.9%

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

: Warning

Hazard statements

: Causes serious eye irritation.
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

: Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Use personal protective equipment as required.
Wear eye or face protection: Recommended: splash goggles.
Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Response

: IF exposed or concerned: Get medical attention.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention.

Storage

: Store locked up.

Disposal

: Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Hazards not otherwise classified

: None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture
Other means of identification : Not available.

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number : Not applicable.
Product code : 1 Liter 040-4100 8 Case 040-4105

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol (THFA)	≥25 - <50	97-99-4
Avermectin B1, 4"-deoxy-4"-(methylamino)-, (4"R)-, benzoate (1:1)	≥3 - <5	155569-91-8

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
 pain or irritation
 watering
 redness

Section 4. First aid measures

- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled. Early signs of intoxication include dilation of pupils, muscular incoordination and muscular tremors. Vomiting within one-half hour of exposure can minimize toxicity following accidental ingestion of the product; rapidly after exposure (<15 minutes) administer repeatedly medical charcoal in a large quantity of water or ipecac. If toxicity from exposure has progressed to cause severe vomiting, the extent of resultant fluid and electrolyte imbalance should be gauged. Appropriate supportive parental fluid replacement therapy should be given, along with other required supportive measures (such as maintenance of blood pressure levels and proper respiratory functionality) as indicated by clinical signs, symptoms and measurements. In severe cases, observations should continue for at least several days until clinical condition is stable and normal. Since emamectin benzoate is believed to enhance GABA activity in animals, it is probably wise to avoid drugs that enhance GABA activity (barbiturates, benzodiazepines, valporic acid) in patients with potentially toxic emamectin benzoate exposure
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, foam or CO₂. Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : None known.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst.

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
Toxic gas

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.
- Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities** : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol	AIHA WEEL (United States, 10/2011). TWA: 0.5 ppm 8 hours.

Appropriate engineering controls : If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

Environmental exposure controls : Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures : Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles. Recommended: splash goggles

Skin protection

Hand protection : Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated. Recommended glove material: butyl rubber, nitrile rubber, neoprene rubber, polyvinyl chloride (PVC)

Body protection : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Other skin protection : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection : Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator. Use a NIOSH approved respirator with an organic vapor (OV) cartridge or canister with any R, P or HE filter.

Personal protective equipment (Pictograms) :



Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	: Liquid.
Color	: Blue.
Odor	: Aromatic.
Odor threshold	: Not available.
pH	: 4.6
Melting point	: Not available.
Boiling point	: Not available.
Flash point	: Closed cup: >107.8°C (>226°F) [Pensky-Martens.]
Evaporation rate	: Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not available.
Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits	: Not available.
Vapor pressure	: Not available.
Vapor density	: Not available.
Relative density	: Not available.
Solubility	: Not available.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	: Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	: 350°C (662°F)
Decomposition temperature	: Not available.
Viscosity	: Not available.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: No specific data.
Incompatible materials	: No specific data.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol Avermectin B1, 4"-deoxy-4"- (methylamino)-, (4"R)-, benzoate (1:1) TREE-äge	LD50 Oral	Rat	1600 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	76 mg/kg	-
	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	>2.54 mg/l	4 hours
	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat - Female	3129 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 milligrams	-
TREE-äge	Eyes - Severe irritant Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit Rabbit	- -	- -	- -

Sensitization

Product/ingredient name	Route of exposure	Species	Result
TREE-äge	skin	Guinea pig	Not sensitizing

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Not available.

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Skin contact** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Section 11. Toxicological information

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

General : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity : Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Developmental effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Fertility effects : Suspected of damaging fertility.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Not available.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Avermectin B1, 4"-deoxy-4"- (methylamino)-, (4"R)-, benzoate (1:1)	Acute EC50 1 ppb Fresh water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	48 hours
	Acute LC50 174 ppb Fresh water	Fish - Oncorhynchus mykiss	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 0.088 ppb Marine water	Daphnia - Daphnia magna	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 6.5 ppb	Fish - Pimephales promelas	32 days

Persistence and degradability

Not available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Not available.

Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.

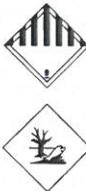
Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	Mexico Classification	ADR/RID	IMDG	IATA
UN number	Not regulated.	Not available.	UN3082	UN3082	UN3082	UN3082
UN proper shipping name	-	Not available.	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Avermectin B1, 4"-deoxy-4"- (methylamino)-, (4"R)-, benzoate (1:1))	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Avermectin B1, 4"-deoxy-4"- (methylamino)-, (4"R)-, benzoate (1:1))	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Avermectin B1, 4"-deoxy-4"- (methylamino)-, (4"R)-, benzoate (1:1))	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Avermectin B1, 4"-deoxy-4"- (methylamino)-, (4"R)-, benzoate (1:1))
Transport hazard class(es)	-	Not available.	9	9	9	9
Transport Label						
Packing group	-	-	III	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Marine Pollutant: Yes	Yes.
Additional information	-	-	The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.	The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg. Tunnel code (E)	The marine pollutant mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.	The environmentally hazardous substance mark is not required when transported in sizes of ≤5 L or ≤5 kg.

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Section 14. Transport information

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations : TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined
United States inventory (TSCA 8b): Not determined.

FIFRA Information: This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets, and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. Following is the hazard information as required on the pesticide label:

WARNING:

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury.
Do not get in eyes or on clothing.
Wear protective eyewear.
Harmful if swallowed.
Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Clean Air Act Section 112 (b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances : Not listed

DEA List I Chemicals (Precursor Chemicals) : Not listed

DEA List II Chemicals (Essential Chemicals) : Not listed

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients

No products were found.

SARA 304 RQ : Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification : Immediate (acute) health hazard
Delayed (chronic) health hazard

Composition/information on ingredients

Name	%	Fire hazard	Sudden release of pressure	Reactive	Immediate (acute) health hazard	Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol	≥25 - <50	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	Yes.
Avermectin B1, 4"-deoxy-4"-(methylamino)-, (4"R)-, benzoate (1:1)	≥3 - <5	No.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.

State regulations

Section 15. Regulatory information

- Massachusetts** : The following components are listed: TETRAHYDROFURFURYL ALCOHOL
New York : None of the components are listed.
New Jersey : None of the components are listed.
Pennsylvania : The following components are listed: 2-FURANMETHANOL, TETRAHYDRO-

International regulations

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

Montreal Protocol (Annexes A, B, C, E)

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Inform Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

International lists

National inventory

- Australia** : Not determined.
Canada : Not determined.
China : Not determined.
Europe : Not determined.
Japan : Not determined.
Malaysia : Not determined.
New Zealand : Not determined.
Philippines : Not determined.
Republic of Korea : Not determined.
Taiwan : Not determined.

Section 16. Other information

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



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Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk.

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
Eye Irrit. 2A, H319 Repr. 2, H361 (Fertility) Repr. 2, H361 (Unborn child)	On basis of test data Calculation method Calculation method

Section 16. Other information

History

Date of printing : 02/20/2015.

Date of issue/Date of revision : 02/20/2015.

Date of previous issue : July 2011

Version : 2

Key to abbreviations : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL 73/78 = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
UN = United Nations

References : Not available.

☑ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above-named supplier, nor any of its subsidiaries, assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.



Park Board Meeting August 16, 2018

Agenda Number: 8

Subject: Rutherford Park – Saputo Shelter

Documentation:

Action / Motion for Consideration:

Town Planner Report at Meeting / Discussion

Minutes
Park Board Meeting
August 16, 2018

RUTHERFORD PARK – SAPUTO SHELTER: Joe and Lisa Ehrman, 5251 Portland and John Igo, 2656 Stillwater Street attended the meeting to listen to the review of the Saputo shelter at Rutherford Park and the Lake Links Trail project.

The neighbors were informed that the Park Board visited Rutherford Park as part of their annual park tour in June. The view for the neighbors is important and the project is still in the planning stages. Comments included:

- The shelter may impair view of the lake from some of the properties.
- The east side of the park is high and there is no view of the lake.
- The shelter could go on the flat area and not be as much in the way.
- Igo stated that the trail stakes are not placed correctly. It was noted that the stakes show the south edge of the Highway 96 public right-of-way.
- Placing it off of Portland would offer a flat area.
- Mrs. Ehrman stated that they have no desire to open up their space to others (the White Bear Beach Community Club). She stated that this is a private area and they do not need to define what they are.
- Their concern is what the Township will do to protect them.
- The neighbors do not understand the purpose of the shelter. (It was explained that the shelter is proposed to be 10' x 24' in area and will have bike stands for repairs.
- They feel that the further away from their property would be best. (It was explained that there is no set spot for the shelter as yet.)

- Why can't something be worked out and place the shelter at the Ramsey County Beach property?

There was considerable discussion relative to traffic and parking.



**Park Board Meeting
September 20, 2018**

Agenda Number: 9

Subject: Summit Lane

Documentation:

Action / Motion for Consideration:

Report at Meeting / Discussion



**Park Board Meeting
September 20, 2018**

Agenda Number: 10

Subject: Public Works Report

Documentation: Report

Action / Motion for Consideration:

Report at Meeting / Discussion

**White Bear Township
Town Board Update
On
Public Works Department Activity
(August 2018)**

1. **Lift Station Upgrades–**
 - Lift Station #10 was awarded to Lametti and Sons. Lametti will provide a schedule soon.
 - Lift Station #3 Project. The landscaping requested by the adjacent residents has been completed.
2. **Safety**
 - The annual AWAIR training for all Township staff was held yesterday. There a number of staff that will have to make up the training at the City of Hugo in March 2019 or complete the training online.
 - The revised Job Hazard Analysis sheets are now being reviewed and signed by staff.
3. **Water Meter Repair/Reading**
 - Water meter issue update – Water meter negotiation status will be shared with the Town Board today.
 - Commercial meter testing will begin soon with the information that has been provided by Utility Billing.
4. **2018-2027 Capital Equipment/Capital Improvement Programs**
 - The GIS Request for Bids has been placed on hold per staff's request.
5. **Storm Water Program**
 - The Town Engineer is developing plans and specs for bidding on Outfalls 5 and 6 that discharge into Bald Eagle Lake.
 - There will be a large storm maintenance project completed by Public Works staff located south of Otterview Court in the easement. The system caused flooding in Brittany Court during one of the large rain events this summer. The ponding area has several large cottonwood trees to be removed, along with approximately 30 cu yds of sediment that is impairing drainage from two outlet pipes into inlet pipe that discharges into the I35E corridor. The Town Engineer is assisting staff in determining what the elevation of the pond bottom should be from the outlet and inlet pipe elevations.
 - The Town has applied for renewal of their current MS-4 permit and the SWPPP will need to be updated soon.
6. **Water system improvements/issues**
 - Well #5/Treatment Plant #1 – The valve limiter will be installed after the valve is reoriented. Tonka Water was on site to install the limiter in June. There is an issue with the ability to install the limiter with the valve in its current position. Tonka Water was not aware that the valve would need to be

rotated in their original proposal. The Public Works Director contacted Rice Lake Contracting for a quote to reposition the existing valve per Tonka Water's recommendation. The representative met the director on site yesterday and quote will be received soon.

- An interconnect for area south of TH 96 with the City of White Bear Lake's water system is going to be proposed to the Town Board in 2018. The Town Engineer and Public Works Director will need to visit the possible interconnect locations to determine which is the most feasible in May.
- The new concrete floor has been installed at the Northeast Water Tower.

7. Sanitary sewer system improvements/issues

- The Town Board awarded the lining of the gravity line west of Lift Station #3 at the August 20th Town Board meeting..
- The Town Board has approved the quote for the completion of the joint sealing project on August 20th.

8. Street Improvement Program.

- The Town Engineer has been directed by the Town Board to prepare a feasibility report on the Bellaire and Eastwood Manor neighborhoods.
- 2018 Sealcoat Project was completed by Allied Blacktop Company during the week of July 16th. A called has been placed with the contractor in regards to sweeping.
- Emerald Ash Borer Management Plan will be updated based upon the Park Board recommendations and Town Board approval.

9. Sign replacement program (retroreflectivity standard)

- Street name sign replacement is proposed for 2020. Staff has completed taking inventory of our existing sign locations and number. The CIP \$\$\$ have been increased.

10. Personnel Updates:

11. Park Projects:

- Bellaire Beach house rehabilitation. Quotes are being solicited for the repainting of both the interior and exterior, modifications to the plumbing in the Men's bathroom along with a new drinking fountain installed, and replacement of some of the metal door frames and doors.
- Eagle Park Tennis Courts fencing was replaced by Modern Fence. Court color coating quote was approved by the Town Board on August 20th.
- The trails along White Bear Parkway, Hammond Road, Centerville Road, Otter Lake Road, Polar Lakes Park and Columbia Park will be sealcoated in 2019. The Public Works Director is working on specifications for the project to be approved by the Town Board.
-

12. Ramsey County Projects within the Township;

2018

- Reclamation and paving of Stillwater Street – The work will now be completed in September of 2018. Due to the gas line replacement work.
- Mill and Overlay of County Road J from Highway 61 to Portland Avenue North. Completed
- System Improvements on Highway 96. In progress.

2019

- Mill and Overlay of Century Avenue from Co Rd E to Co Rd F.
- Mill and Overlay of South Shore Boulevard from White Bear Avenue to Co Rd F.
- Concrete Rehab of Highway 96 from I-35E to Highway 61.

2020-2022 Proposed

- Co Rd F from McKnight Road to Century (East Co Ln)
- Co Rd H-2 from Centerville Road to West Bald Eagle Boulevard
- Otter Lake Road from Goose Lake Road to CSAH 96
- Portland Avenue from Highway 96 to Taylor Avenue.

13. Informational sharing regarding Public Works in general:

Public Works Jobs for August 2018

1. Monthly safety inspections of fall harnesses, fire extinguishers, lighting, first aid kits and A.E.D.
2. Continuing doing water testing and monitoring of the Town's water system
3. Operating and testing water at well # 5
4. Continuous water testing at well's 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6
5. Continued water meter and radio repairs
6. Various water shut off for home repairs
7. New construction water turn on's
8. Repaired nonoperational fire hydrants
9. Finished the fire hydrant retrofit on the Southside
10. Gopher one locates in Township, North Oaks, Gem Lake, and Birchwood
11. Assisted City of Birchwood with water service locates
12. Removed dead trees and hanging branches on Town properties
13. Repaired a deteriorated storm pipe flared end section on White Bear Parkway
14. Started the 2018 Jetting operation's and cleaning in the Towns sanitary sewer system
15. Continued to skin patch the Mallard Ponds area (75 ton so far and 312 man hours as of 8.17.18)
16. Ongoing pothole patching
17. Mowing and weed whipping Town Parks and lots
18. Emptied trash in all the parks

19. Top dressed and seeded Polar Lakes baseball field # 2
20. Seeded and filled damaged areas in front of the goal mouths at Polar Lakes soccer fields

Mechanic jobs for August 2018

- Assisted Public Works
- Replaced the PTO belts on # 38(1ton dump truck)
- Installed a new tow hitch on # 18 (mower)
- Brought # 8 (Bobcat tire machine) in for repairs and wet kit installation
- Brought # 21 (Toolcat) tires in for replacement
- Brought # 5 (mower) in for warranty work
- Picked up steel and aluminum for the speed board sign installation
- Assisted with the speed board installation
- Had # 36 & 38 (1 ton dump trucks) DOT inspected
- Had # 51 & 53 (skid steer trailers) DOT inspected
- Had # 39 (pickup) DOT inspected
- Started to install equipment on the new supervisor truck



**Park Board Meeting
September 20, 2018**

Agenda Number: 11 - 12

Subject: Added Agenda Items
Adjournment

Documentation:

Action / Motion for Consideration:



Park Board Meeting September 20, 2018

Subject: FYI / Items passed by the Town Board Pertaining to the Park Board

Documentation:

Minutes
Town Board Meeting
August 20, 2018

EAGLE PARK TENNIS COURT SURFACING - RECEIVE & APPROVE QUOTES: This year the double tennis court at Eagle Park had the old asphalt court removed and replaced with new asphalt the week of June 25th. It now needs the color coat surfacing which is usually applied approximately 30 days after the asphalt court is installed. The new surface will provide players with lines for boundaries for both tennis and pickle ball. Quotes were received from Court Surfaces & Repair, Inc. for \$8,850.00, C&H Sport Surfaces, Inc. for \$8,985.00, and Surface Pro for \$12,960.00. The project is identified in the 2018-2027 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). To date, the expenses have been \$42,081.00 for the new asphalt court; \$17,600.00 for new tennis court fencing and net posts; leaving \$319.00 balance of the \$60,000.00 designated in the Park and Recreation Fund for the surfacing. After reviewing the \$8,531.00 shortfall in the total project cost with the Town Finance Officer, it was determined that the shortfall could be covered by other projects that came under budget in the Park and Recreation Fund in 2018. Staff recommends approval of the quote for the Eagle Park tennis court surfacing from Court Surfaces & Repair, Inc. for \$8,850.00.

Ruzek moved to receive quotes from Court Surfaces & Repair, Inc.; C & H Sport Surfaces; and Surface Pro. Prudhon seconded. Ayes all.

Ruzek moved, based on Public Works Director review and recommendation to approve the quote for the Eagle Park tennis court surfacing as identified in the 2018-2027 Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) from Court Surfaces & Repair, Inc. in the amount of \$8,850.00 noting that the \$8,531 shortfall will be funded by other projects that came under cost from the Park and Recreation Fund. Prudhon seconded. Ayes all.

WHITE BEAR LAKE HISTORICAL SOCIETY HISTORIC SITE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT – TOWN HALL – SARA HANSON TO ATTEND: Sara Hanson, Executive Director of the WBLA History Society provided an update on the Town Hall restoration project. She reported that the Township and WBLA Historical Society entered into a partnership in a Historic Site Management Agreement. This agreement provides that the Historical Society shall restore, manage, preserve, use and interpret the site for historical, educational and other compatible purposes for the Township's fiscal years 2017 and 2018. Sara Hanson provided photos reporting that in August 2017 the Town Hall building eaves and other construction aspects were done. In October 2017 the painting process for the outside of the building began using the color combination after finding a telltale touch of paint which was found after more and more original parts were dismantled. After looking at houses from that time period the green

color appeared to be commonly used. Over the winter months the Historical Society worked on the interpretive marker project. There will be five interpretive markers leading up the sidewalk that comes from the parking lot to the front of the building. She provided an overhead showing the initial design phase of the markers. The research and first draft of the writing has been done. Grant funding was provided for this project which involved running the information through the Minnesota Historical Society for review of the writing and history associated with the markers. In early summer of 2018 a crew from Northern Bedrock Historic Preservation was at the Town Hall working on shutters similar to what would have been on the building initially. Tools which would have been used for the original building of the shutters were used on the replications. One of the next necessary improvements is to get the electrical service connected so that the walls can be closed up along with security, lighting, and furnishings for the interior; landscaping, flooring, HVAC. Total raised to date for the Town Hall Restoration Campaign Fund is \$72,929 which is about one-half of the total projected. The next phase of the campaign is to move into the business phase which entails contacting local businesses for support. Following the business phase contact with the general public will be done. Prudhon asked about signage since the building is so visible from the freeway. Sara Hanson stated that they will be addressing signage with the Township. The Town Hall will be open for the 11th Annual Township Day on September 8th. They will be having presentations at 2:30 p.m., 4:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m.

Minutes
Town Board Meeting
August 6, 2018

WEST AVENUE RAINGARDEN KAYAK/HANDICAPPED ACCESS AGREEMENT FOR DESIGN SERVICES: 1) APPROVE AGREEMENT; 2) AUTHORIZE EXECUTION: The West Avenue raingarden was completed the week of July 3rd. The project involved the construction of a forebay stormwater collection and treatment system on the piece of property which was formerly a boat launch site and passive park. When reviewed by the Park Board an access to the lake was proposed in addition to the stormwater drainage system. The Park Board reviewed the proposed cost to provide a handicapped accessible ramp/walkway to the lake. The ramp/walkway was not included in the project due to the estimated cost of \$17,900. During the construction process, staff was contacted by neighbors requesting an access be provided so they can continue to launch kayaks and canoes as they have done in the past. Staff worked with the contractor and abutting neighbor to identify where the access could be placed and for what additional cost. The contractor provided a price for the additional work at \$4,200. The access would not be considered handicapped accessible however. The proposed walkway would place the access on the west side of the property. The abutting neighbor would prefer a more centered access. Staff contacted the Ramsey Conservation District regarding a design which would centralize the access and provide handicapped accessibility. The Park Board reviewed a design from the Ramsey Conservation District. The plan shows 120 linear feet of walkway designed at a 20:1 slope. Some retaining walls would be necessary to provide the walkway. An estimate of \$2,808.00 has been received from the Ramsey County Parks & Recreation, Soil and Water Conservation Division for Service Agreement fee schedule. The Town Attorney reported that he has reviewed the Agreement that that it is acceptable.

Ruzek moved, based on Park Board and Staff review and recommendation to approve the Agreement Between the White Bear Township and Ramsey County, a political subdivision of the State of Minnesota, on Behalf of its Parks & Recreation Department – Soil & Water Conservation Division. Prudhon seconded. Ayes all.

Ruzek moved to authorize execution by the Town Board Chair. Prudhon seconded. Ayes all.