BAZETTA TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES REGULAR MEETING MINUTES

Date:

July 6, 2015 at 7:00pm

Bazetta Township Administration Building

3372 State Route 5 Cortland, Ohio 44410

Present:

Vice Chairman Trustee Paul Hovis

Trustee Frank Parke

Chairman Trustee Ted Webb Fiscal Officer Rita K. Drew

Trustee Hovis reminded the assemblage of the Public Comment procedures

193-15 To accept the minutes from the June 15 Regular Meeting.

Motion:

Trustee Hovis

Second:

Trustee Webb

Vote:

Trustee Hovis - Yes

Trustee Parke - Abstain

Trustee Webb - Yes

194-15 To authorize the Fiscal Officer to pay all outstanding invoices incurred and approve all warrants issued.

Motion:

Trustee Hovis

Second:

Trustee Parke

Vote:

Trustee Hovis - Yes

Trustee Parke - Yes

Trustee Webb - Yes

195-15 To authorize the Fiscal Officer to perform the following transfers.

\$500.00 from 01-F-05 (General: Park Tools & Equipment) to 01-F-06 (General: Park Supplies) \$5,000.00 from 10-A-15A (Fire: Future Retirement Expenses) to 10-A-10 (Fire: Repairs) \$5,000.00 from 10-A-15A (Fire: Future Retirement Expenses) to 10-C-06 (Fire: EMS Repairs) \$2,000.00 from 10-A-15A (Fire: Future Retirement Expenses) to 10-C-05 (Fire: EMS Supplies) \$25,234.32 from 01-A-27 (General: Transfers) to 30-A-05 (OPWC Projects: Township Portion)

\$10,000.00 from 01 (General) to 05 (Cemetery) \$10,000.00 from 01 (General) to 13 (Zoning)

Motion:

Trustee Parke

Second:

Trustee Hovis

Vote:

Trustee Hovis - Yes

Trustee Parke - Yes

Trustee Webb - Yes

196-15 To authorize the Fiscal Officer to perform the following Supplemental Appropriations.

\$500.00 to 14-A-05A (Fire/EMS Training Center: Supplies)

Motion:

Trustee Hovis

Second:

Trustee Parke

Vote:

Trustee Hovis – Yes

Trustee Parke - Yes

Trustee Webb - Yes

197-15 To not request a hearing on the advisability of issuing a liquor control permit to Rajiman

LLC dba Carters Market & Drive Thru.

Motion:

Trustee Parke

Second:

Trustee Hovis

Vote:

Trustee Parke - Yes Trustee Hovis – Yes

Trustee Webb - Yes

198-15 To not request a hearing on the advisability of issuing a liquor control permit to Northwest

Hydraulic Systems, Inc. dba Speedgate Bar & Grill.

Motion: Second:

Trustee Parke Trustee Hovis

Vote:

Trustee Hovis – Yes Trustee Parke - Yes Trustee Webb - Yes

199-15 To authorize the Fiscal Officer to request an advance on the 2015 2nd Half Settlement from the

Trumbull County Auditor.

Motion:

Trustee Hovis

Second:

Trustee Parke

Vote:

Trustee Hovis – Yes

Trustee Parke - Yes

Trustee Webb - Yes

200-15 To adopt the attached Resolution to Proceed to Levy a Tax in Excess of the Ten Mill Limitation

(1.5 mill Current Expense Additional Levy).

Motion:

Trustee Parke

Second:

Trustee Hovis

Vote:

Trustee Hovis – Yes

Trustee Parke - Yes

Trustee Webb - Yes

201-15 To adopt the attached Resolution to Proceed to Levy a Tax in Excess of the Ten Mill Limitation

(0.6 mill Road & Bridge Renewal Levy).

Motion: Second:

Trustee Hovis

Vote:

Trustee Parke Trustee Hovis - Yes Trustee Parke - Yes

Trustee Webb - Yes

202-15 To adopt the attached Resolution to Proceed to Levy a Tax in Excess of the Ten Mill Limitation

(1.8 mill Police Renewal Levy).

Motion:

Trustee Parke

Second:

Trustee Hovis

Vote:

Trustee Hovis – Yes Trustee Parke - Yes Trustee Webb - Yes

203-15 To rescind Board Resolution #156-15, which enacted the Bazetta Township Social Media Policy.

Motion:

Trustee Hovis

Second:

Trustee Parke

Vote:

Trustee Hovis – Yes

Trustee Parke - Yes

Trustee Webb - Yes

Trustee Webb explained that the other two levies will be placed on the ballot at a later date

Correspondence (Copies available upon request):

- Letter from Rhonda Roberson regarding handicapped ramps on Mosquito Lake
- Invitation from Ohio Utilities Protection Service to attend their 2015 Annual Meeting and Reception
- Notice from Ohio Division of Liquor Control regarding a Hearing for Carters Market & Drive Thru
- 2014 Ohio Township Association Risk Management Authority (OTARMA) Annual Report
- Claim Form from Ohio Attorney General for Rock Salt Antitrust Litigation Settlement
- Notice from Ohio Division of Liquor Control regarding a Hearing for Speedgate Bar & Grill

Administration:

- Trustee Hovis stated that he and Assistant Road Superintendent Tempesta met with Valley Electric regarding complaints in Timber Creek and are awaiting a return contact from Valley Electric
- Trustee Parke said the Road Department is doing a good job keeping the ditches and culverts clear

Fire Department:

- See Attached Agenda & Report
- Chief Lewis stated the following
 - Thanked Firefighter/EMT Michael Wright for his assistance
 - o Station #13 is currently closed due to a wild animal infestation that is due to be inspected on July 8th

204-15 To authorize an expenditure of \$1,270.14 for ten (10) tires for emergency vehicles from American Tire Distributors, to be paid from the Fire Fund.

Motion:

Trustee Parke

Second:

Trustee Hovis

Vote:

Trustee Hovis – Yes

Trustee Parke - Yes

Trustee Webb - Yes

205-15 To accept a \$3,500.00 grant from the Ohio Department of Public Safety Division.

Motion:

Trustee Parke

Second:

Trustee Hovis

Vote:

Trustee Hovis – Yes

Trustee Parke - Yes

Trustee Webb - Yes

Police Department:

See Attached Agenda

206-15 To hire Michael L. Floravit II as a Reserve Officer, pending passage of psychological screening, effective immediately.

Motion:

Trustee Parke

Second:

Trustee Hovis

Vote:

Trustee Hovis - Yes

Trustee Parke - Yes

Trustee Webb - Yes

207-15 To authorize Chief Hovis to sell the following vehicles obtained via the Police Department Impound Lot, at a sale price not to exceed \$2,500 per ORC §4513.61.

Schwinn OCC Chopper Bicycle (No VIN)

Motion:

Trustee Parke

Second:

Trustee Hovis

Vote:

Trustee Hovis - Yes

Trustee Parke - Yes

Trustee Webb - Yes

208-15 To accept the attached list of donated items from Wal-Mart and authorize Chief Hovis to trade said items to Standard Law, with the proceeds to go towards the purchase of two (2) bullet proof vests.

Motion:

Trustee Parke

Second:

Trustee Hovis

Vote:

Trustee Hovis – Yes

Trustee Parke - Yes

Trustee Webb - Yes

Road Department:

Assistant Road Superintendent Tempesta reported that the department will be getting roughly \$2,100.00 back from the lawsuit against Morton Salt

Planning Director, Zoning Inspector & Code Enforcement Officer:

- Zoning Inspector Mills reported the following
 - o Attended two meetings
 - o Apologized for not getting back to people more quickly
 - o Said he knew he was a bit behind

- Permits have been moving forward
- Nuisance abatements have been moving as well

Zoning Commission, Zoning Board of Appeals & Code Enforcement Board of Appeals:

Nothing to Report

Parks & Recreation Board:

Nothing to Report

Safety Committee:

Nothing to Report

Health Insurance Committee:

Nothing to Report

209-15 To accept the low bid of \$2,500.00 from Tanglewood Trees to chip brush at 2997 Warren-

Meadville Road, to be paid from the Fire Fund.

Motion:

Trustee Parke

Second:

Trustee Hovis

Vote:

Trustee Hovis - Yes Trustee Parke - Yes Trustee Webb - Yes

Asked to be placed on the Agenda:

- Samantha Merrill to discuss mosquito spraying program
 - o Passed out the attached informational packets to the Trustees
 - O Spoke with the company that does Bazetta's môsquito spraying
 - Did some research on the chemicals being used
 - Neurotoxins
 - Possible carcinogens
 - Concerned about the health effects on humans and animals
 - Would like the Trustees to consider using more ecologically friendly alternatives
 - Volunteered to look into other options
- Betty Kistler, Norma Canfield, and Stephanie Markey to discuss nuisance abatement
 - Problems with a neighboring property not being mowed Same problem as last year
 - Zoning Inspector Mills said the following
 - He will contact the property owner
 - Cannot force the owner to mow the field in question
 - The township can control frontage and some back property, but cannot control a field
 - Problem here is that this Bazetta Township property abuts City of Cortland property
 - Just because the property seems to be in the City or a city, it is still in the Township where the nuisance abatement rules are different
 - Restated that he will contact the property owner
 - Also said he would contact Trumbull County Soil and Water to see if any noxious vegetation is present
- Dan Deluca to discuss Planet Aid Donation bins
 - Asked permission to put a clothing and show recycling bin in our recycling area
 - Passed out pamphlets to Trustees
 - Would prefer to put them at recycling centers
 - Answered Trustee questions

- No cost and no fees
- Bins are typically emptied weekly, but the schedule can be adjusted as needed
- Planet Aid carries liability insurance on the bins
- Willing to work with the township on a location

Public Comment:

- Jane Lewis of Durst Clagg Road
 - o Asked about the Tanglewood Tree resolution
 - Knew the township already paid do have the trees taken down
 - Questioned whether the bid for taking trees down included grinding
 - o Trustee Webb said original bids were for tree cutting only
- Jane Lewis of Durst Clagg Road
 - o Asked if the township will no longer have a social media policy
 - o Trustee Webb said the Trustees will work with employees to create a new one

210-15 To adjourn the Motion: Second:	meeting at 7:50pm. Trustee Hovis Trustee Parke				
Vote:	Trustee Hovis – Yes	Trustee Par	ke - Yes	Trustee Webb	- Yes
- Klas		Dated;	07-14-15		· ·
Attested by: Fiscal Off	icer Rita K. Drew		_		
To	Shift	Dated:	7/20/15		
Approved by: Chairma	n Trustee Ted Webb				

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NOTICE TO LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

OHIO DIVISION OF LIQUOR CONTROL 6606 TUSSING ROAD, P.O. BOX 4005 REYNOLDSBURG, OHIO 43068-9005 (614)644-2360 FAX(614)644-3166

7167250 PERMIT NUMBER 10 01 2014 06 09 2015 C1 C2 D6 PERMIT CLASSES 78 904 C F14251	RAJIMAN LLC DBA CARTERS MARKET & DRIVE THRU 1ST FL ONLY 959 WILSON SHARPSVILLE RD BAZETTA TWP CORTLAND OH 44410
TAX DISTRICT RECEIPT NO.	
	FROM 06/11/2015
1296480 10 01 2014 06 09 2015 C1 C2 D6 PERMIT CLASSES 78 904 TAX DISTRICT RECEIPT NO.	CARTERS MARKET & DRIVE THRU LLC DBA CARTERS MARKET & DRIVE THRU 1ST FL ONLY 959 WILSON SHARPSVILLE RD BAZETTA TWP CORTLAND OH 44410

TO

MAILED	06/11/2015	RESPONSES MUST BE POSTM	ARKED NO LATER	THAN. 0	7/13/2015	
		IMPORTANT NO				
PLEASE	COMPLETE AND RE	TURN THIS FORM TO THE	DIVISION O	F LIQUOF	R CONTROL	
WHETH		S A REQUEST FOR A HEA		TRFO	7167250	
			(IRANSACTION	& NUMBER)		
		(MUST MARK ONE OF T	HE FOLLOWI	NG)		
	QUEST A HEARING C ARING BE HELD	N THE ADVISABILITY OF IN OUR COUNTY				THAT
WE DO	NOT REQUEST A H U MARK A BOX?	EARING. THIS WILL BE C	ONSIDERED	A LATE	RESPONSE.	
PLEASE	SIGN BELOW AND	MARK THE APPROPRIATE	BOX INDICA	TING YO	UR TITLE:	
H					07-10-1	S_
(Signatu	re)	(Title)- Clerk of	County Commission	ner	(Date)	
		Clerk of	City Council			

Township Fiscal Officer

BAZETTA TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES ATTN TOWNSHIP FISCAL OFFICER 3372 STATE ROUTE 5 NE CORTLAND OHIO 44410

LLC / PARTNERSHIP CROSS REFERENCE DISPLAY

7167250 PERMIT NBR RAJIMAN LLC DBA CARTERS MARKET & DRIVE THRU 1ST FL ONLY 959 WILSON SHARPSVILLE RD BAZETTA TWP CORTLAND OH 44410

INDERJEET KAUR

06/09/2015 ACTIVE

MAN-MBR

PA2-KEY = END SESSION, CLEAR-KEY = END OPTION, ENTER-KEY = TO CONTINUE

OHIO DIVISION OF LIQUOR CONTROL 6606 TUSSING ROAD, P.O. BOX 4005 REYNOLDSBURG, OHIO 43068-9005 (614)644-2360 FAX(614)644-3166

TO

6444956 TRFC 10 01 2014 06 30 2015	NORTHWEST HYDRAULIC SYSTEMS INC DBA SPEEDGATE BAR & GRILL 375 WILSON SHARPSVILLE RD BAZETTA TWP WARREN OH 44481
78 904 C F14356 TAX DISTRICT RECEIPT NO.	FROM 07/02/2015
7209445 10 01 2014 15SUE DATE 06 30 2015 D1 PERMIT CLASSES 78 904 TAX DISTRICT RECEIPT NO.	RAYMOND EDWARD RATELL DBA LONGVIEW GOLF COURSE 375 SR305 & GOLF COURSE BAZETTA TWP WARREN OHIO 44481



MAILED 07/02/2015

RESPONSES MUST BE POSTMARKED NO LATER THAN.

08/03/2015

IMPORTANT NOTICE

PLEASE COMPLETE AND RETURN THIS FORM TO THE DIVISION OF LIQUOR CONTROL
WHETHER OR NOT THERE IS A REQUEST FOR A HEARING. C TRFO 6444956
REFER TO THIS NUMBER IN ALL INQUIRIES
(HORDACTION & HORDER
(<u>MUST MARK ONE</u> OF THE FOLLOWING)
WE REQUEST A HEARING ON THE ADVISABILITY OF ISSUING THE PERMIT AND REQUEST THAT
THE HEARING BE HELD IN OUR COUNTY SEAT IN COLUMBUS.
WE DO NOT REQUEST A HEARING.
DID YOU MARK A BOX? IF NOT, THIS WILL BE CONSIDERED A LATE RESPONSE.
PLEASE SIGN BELOW AND MARK THE APPROPRIATE BOX INDICATING YOUR TITLE:
$a(O_{i})$
07-10-15
(Signature) (Title) - Clerk of County Commissioner (Date)
Clerk of City Council
Township Fiscal Officer

BAZETTA TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES ATTN TOWNSHIP FISCAL OFFICER 3372 STATE ROUTE 5 NE CORTLAND OHIO 44410

CORPORATION INQUIRY PCS15

TUBE C139 TIME 09.00.14 DATE 07/01/15

PERMIT NUMBER (CORPORATION) 6444956
NORTHWEST HYDRAULIC SYSTEMS INC
DBA SPEEDGATE BAR & GRILL
375 WILSON SHARPSVILLE RD
BAZETTA TWP
WARREN OH 44481

F.T.I. NUMBER 00-000000

STATUS (ACTIVE OR INACTIVE) ACTIVE
SHARES OUTSTANDING 250.00

ACTIVE DATE 06/30/15

INACTIVE DATE
EXCEPTION CODE TEXT
STOCK TRANSFER CODE TEXT AND DATE
TO RAYMOND E RATELL JR

250.00 06/30/15 ACTIVE PRESIDENT

RESOLUTION TO PROCEED TO LEVY A TAX IN EXCESS OF THE TEN MILL LIMITATION

Resolution #200-15 (Additional Current Expense Tax Levy 1.5 mills)

The <u>Board of Township Trustees</u> of <u>Bazetta Township</u>, Trumbull County, Ohio met in <u>Regular</u> Session on the 6th day of <u>July</u>, <u>2015</u>, at the office of <u>said Board</u>, with the following members present:

Trustee Paul Hovis Trustee Frank Parke Trustee Ted Webb

Trustee Parke moved the adoption of the following resolution:

WHEREAS, on the 15th day of June, 2015 the Board of Trustees passed a resolution declaring the necessity, for the purposes set forth in ORC §5705.03, ORC §5705.19 (A), and ORC §5705.191 at a rate not exceeding 1.5 mill for each one dollar of valuation, which amounts to \$0.15 for each one hundred dollars of valuation for a period of 5 years, commencing tax year 2015 collection year beginning 2016; and

WHEREAS, the Trumbull County Auditor has certified to the Board of Trustees that the dollar amount of revenue to be generated by the tax levy during the first year of collection is \$210,542.00, based upon the current assessed valuation of the Township of \$140,361,060.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the <u>Board of Trustees</u> of <u>Bazetta Township</u>, Trumbull County, State of Ohio, all members elected thereto concurring that the Board desires to proceed with the submission of the question of an <u>additional</u> tax levy in excess of the ten mill limitation for the benefit of <u>Bazetta Township</u>, pursuant to under ORC §5705.03, ORC §5705.19 (A), and ORC §5705.191, <u>for the current expenses of said township</u>, at a rate not exceeding 1.5 mill for each one dollar of valuation, which amounts to <u>\$0.15</u> for each one hundred dollars of valuation for <u>a period of 5 years</u>, <u>commencing tax year 2015 collection year beginning 2016</u>.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the provisions of said tax levy be submitted to the electors of said <u>Bazetta Township</u>, in the general election to be held on the 3rd of November, 2015; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this tax levy be submitted to the electors under the authority of said Ohio Revised Code §5705.03, ORC §5705.19 (A), and ORC §5705.191; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Fiscal Officer of the <u>Board of Township Trustees</u> of <u>Bazetta Township</u> is hereby directed to certify a copy of the Resolution to the Board of Elections, Trumbull County, Ohio, <u>not less than ninety days prior to the election</u> and notify said Board of Elections to cause notice of election on the question of levying said tax to be given as required by law.

Trustee Hovis seconded the motion and the roll being called upon its adoption the vote resulted as follows:

Trustee Hovis - Yes Trustee Parke - Yes

Trustee Webb - Yes

Adopted the 6th day of July, 2015.

Fiscal Officer Rita K. Drew

RESOLUTION TO PROCEED TO LEVY A TAX IN EXCESS OF THE TEN MILL LIMITATION

Resolution #201-15 (Renewal Road & Bridge Tax Levy 0.6 mills)

The <u>Board of Township Trustees</u> of <u>Bazetta Township</u>, Trumbull County, Ohio met in <u>Regular</u> Session on the 6th day of <u>July</u>, <u>2015</u>, at the office of <u>said Board</u>, with the following members present:

Trustee Paul Hovis Trustee Frank Parke Trustee Ted Webb

Trustee Hovis moved the adoption of the following resolution:

WHEREAS, on the 15th day of June, 2015 the Board of Trustees passed a resolution declaring the necessity, for the purposes set forth in ORC §5705.03, ORC §5705.19 (G), and ORC §5705.191 at a rate not exceeding 0.6 mill for each one dollar of valuation, which amounts to \$0.06 for each one hundred dollars of valuation for a period of 5 years, commencing tax year 2016 collection year beginning 2017; and

WHEREAS, the Trumbull County Auditor has certified to the Board of Trustees that the dollar amount of revenue to be generated by the tax levy during the first year of collection is \$86,060.00, based upon the current assessed valuation of the Township of \$140,361,060.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the <u>Board of Trustees</u> of <u>Bazetta Township</u>, Trumbull County, State of Ohio, all members elected thereto concurring that the Board desires to proceed with the submission of the question of a <u>renewal</u> tax levy in excess of the ten mill limitation for the benefit of <u>Bazetta Township</u>, pursuant to under ORC §5705.03, ORC §5705.19 (G), and ORC §5705.191, <u>for the general construction</u>, <u>reconstruction</u>, <u>resurfacing</u>, and <u>repair of streets</u>, <u>roads</u>, and <u>bridges</u>, at a rate not exceeding 0.6 mill for each one dollar of valuation, which amounts to <u>\$0.06</u> for each one hundred dollars of valuation for <u>a period of 5 years</u>, <u>commencing tax year 2016 collection year beginning 2017</u>.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the provisions of said tax levy be submitted to the electors of said <u>Bazetta Township</u>, in the general election to be held on the 3rd of November, 2015; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this tax levy be submitted to the electors under the authority of said Ohio Revised Code §5705.03, ORC §5705.19 (G), and ORC §5705.191; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Fiscal Officer of the <u>Board of Township</u> <u>Trustees</u> of <u>Bazetta Township</u> is hereby directed to certify a copy of the Resolution to the Board of Elections, Trumbull County, Ohio, <u>not less than ninety days prior to the election</u> and notify said Board of Elections to cause notice of election on the question of levying said tax to be given as required by law.

Trustee Parke seconded the motion and the roll being called upon its adoption the vote resulted as follows:

Trustee Hovis - Yes Trustee Parke - Yes Trustee Webb - Yes

Adopted the 6th day of July, 2015.

Fiscal Officer Rita K. Drew

RESOLUTION TO PROCEED TO LEVY A TAX IN EXCESS OF THE TEN MILL LIMITATION

Resolution #202-15 (Renewal Police Tax Levy 1.8 mills)

The <u>Board of Township Trustees</u> of <u>Bazetta Township</u>, Trumbull County, Ohio met in <u>Regular</u> Session on the 6th day of <u>July</u>, <u>2015</u>, at the office of <u>said Board</u>, with the following members present:

Trustee Paul Hovis Trustee Frank Parke Trustee Ted Webb

Trustee Parke moved the adoption of the following resolution:

WHEREAS, on the 15th day of June, 2015 the Board of Trustees passed a resolution declaring the necessity, for the purposes set forth in ORC §5705.03, ORC §5705.19 (J), and ORC §5705.191 at a rate not exceeding 1.8 mill for each one dollar of valuation, which amounts to \$0.18 for each one hundred dollars of valuation for a period of 5 years, commencing tax year 2016 collection year beginning 2017; and

WHEREAS, the Trumbull County Auditor has certified to the Board of Trustees that the dollar amount of revenue to be generated by the tax levy during the first year of collection is \$233,760.00, based upon the current assessed valuation of the Township of \$140,361,060.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the <u>Board of Trustees</u> of <u>Bazetta Township</u>, Trumbull County, State of Ohio, all members elected thereto concurring that the Board desires to proceed with the submission of the question of a <u>renewal</u> tax levy in excess of the ten mill limitation for the benefit of <u>Bazetta Township</u>, pursuant to under ORC §5705.03, ORC §5705.19 (J), and ORC §5705.191, <u>for providing and maintaining motor vehicles</u>, communications, and other equipment used directly in the operation of a police department, or the payment of salaries of permanent police personnel, including the payment of police officer employer's contribution required under ORC §742.33 or the payment of the costs incurred by townships as a result of contracts made with other political subdivisions in order to obtain police protection, or the provision of ambulance or emergency medical services operated by a police department, at a rate not exceeding 1.8 mill for each one dollar of valuation, which amounts to \$0.18 for each one hundred dollars of valuation for a period of 5 years, commencing tax year 2016 collection year beginning 2017.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the provisions of said tax levy be submitted to the electors of said <u>Bazetta Township</u>, in the general election to be held on the 3rd of November, 2015; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this tax levy be submitted to the electors under the authority of said Ohio Revised Code §5705.03, ORC §5705.19 (J), and ORC §5705.191; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Fiscal Officer of the <u>Board of Township</u> <u>Trustees</u> of <u>Bazetta Township</u> is hereby directed to certify a copy of the Resolution to the Board of Elections, Trumbull County, Ohio, <u>not less than ninety days prior to the election</u> and notify said Board of Elections to cause notice of election on the question of levying said tax to be given as required by law.

Trustee Hovis seconded the motion and the roll being called upon its adoption the vote resulted as follows:

Trustee Hovis - Yes

Trustee Parke - Yes

Trustee Webb - Yes

Adopted the 6th day of July, 2015.

Fiscal Officer Rita K. Drew

BAZETTA TWP. FIRE/EMS

Chief Dennis Lewis

Chief's Office

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

Date: 6/30/2015 To: Trustees

From: Chief Dennis Lewis
Re: July 6, 2015 Trustee's
Cc: File, Fiscal Officer

Trustee Hovis - Trustee Parke - Trustee Webb

- 1. Requesting a supplemental appropriation from 14-05-A for the amount \$500.00.
- 2. Requesting emergency expenditure of \$1270.14 for 10 tires from ATD (American Tire Distributors, six tires were for an ambulance and 4 tires were for the expedition. To be paid from the Fire Fund.
- 3. Requesting the Trustees to accept a \$3,500.00 grant from the Ohio Department of Public Safety Division of EMS. Would like to Thank FF/Medic Mike Wright as he prepared the grant this year for a job well done. This is a 100% reimbursed grant.

Professionally, Dennis Lewis Fire Chief

BAZETTA Incident Type Report (Summary) Alarm Date Between {06/01/2015} And {06/30/2015}

Incident Type	Count	Pct of Incidents	Total Est Loss	Pct of Losses
1 Fire				
131 Passenger vehicle fire	1	1.21%	\$0	0.00%
142 Brush or brush-and-grass mixture fire	1	1.21%	\$0	0.00%
	2	2.43%	\$0	0.00%
2 Overpressure Rupture, Explosion, Overheat(no	fire)			
251 Excessive heat, scorch burns with no	1	1.21%	\$0	0.00%
	1	1,21%	\$0	0.00%
3 Rescue & Emergency Medical Service Incident				
321 EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with	57	69.51%	\$0	0.00%
322 Motor vehicle accident with injuries	2	2.43%	\$0	0.00%
324 Motor Vehicle Accident with no injuries	2	2.43%	\$0	0.00%
	61	74.39%	\$0	0.00%
4 Hazardous Condition (No Fire)				•
411 Gasoline or other flammable liquid spill	1	1.21% .	\$0	0.00%
444 Power line down	2	2.43%	\$0	0.00%
	3	3.65%	\$0	0.00%
5 Service Call				
553 Public service	5	6.09%	\$0	0.00%
561 Unauthorized burning	1	1.21%	\$0	0.00%
	6	7.31%	\$0	0.00%
6 Good Intent Call				
611E Dispatched & cancelled en route (EMS /	1	1.21%	\$0	0.00%
611F Dispatched & cancelled en route (Fire /	2	2.43월	\$0	0.00%
651 Smoke scare, odor of smoke	1	1.21%	\$0	800.0
671 HazMat release investigation w/no HazMat	1	1.21%	\$ 0	0.00%
	5	6.09%	\$0	0.00%
7 False Alarm & False Call				
733 Smoke detector activation due to	3	3.65%	\$0	0.00%
743 Smoke detector activation, no fire -	1	1.21%	\$0	0.00%

Incident Type Report (Summary)

Alarm Date Between {06/01/2015} And {06/30/2015}

Incident Type	Count	Pct of Incidents	Total Est Loss	Pct of Losses
7 False Alarm & False Call				
	4	4.87%	\$0	0.00%
Total Incident Count: 82	Total Es	t Loss:	\$0	

Incident Type Report (Summary)

Alarm Date Between {06/01/2015} And {06/30/2015} and District = "11 "

Incident Type	Count	Pct of Incidents	Total Est Loss	Pct of Losses
1 Fire				
142 Brush or brush-and-grass mixture fire	1	2.70%	\$0	0.00%
	1	2.70%	\$0	0.00%
2 Overpressure Rupture, Explosion, Overheat(no	fíre)		•	
251 Excessive heat, scorch burns with no	1	2.70%	\$0	0.00%
	1	2.70%	\$0	0.00%
3 Rescue & Emergency Medical Service Incident				
321 EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with	23	62.16%	\$0	0.00%
324 Motor Vehicle Accident with no injuries	1	2.70%	\$0	0.00%
	24	64.86%	\$0	0.00%
•				
4 Hazardous Condition (No Fire)				
411 Gasoline or other flammable liquid spill	1	2.70%	\$0	0.00%
444 Power line down	2	5,40%	\$0	0.00%
	3	8.10%	\$0	0.00%
5 Service Call				
553 Public service	3	8.10%	\$0	0.00%
561 Unauthorized burning	1	2.70%	\$0	0.00%
	4	10.81%	\$0	0.00%
6 Good Intent Call				
671 HazMat release investigation w/no HazMat	1	2.70%	\$0	0.00%
	1	2.70%	\$0	0.00%
7 False Alarm & False Call		0.100	40	0 000
733 Smoke detector activation due to	3	8.10%	\$0	0.00%
	3	8.10%	\$0	0.00%

Total Incident Count: 37

Total Est Loss:

\$0

Incident Type Report (Summary)

Alarm Date Between {06/01/2015} And {06/30/2015} and District = "11 " and Alarm Time Between "12:00" And "20:00"

Incident Type	Count	Pct of Incidents	Total Est Loss	Pct of Losses
2 Overpressure Rupture, Explosion, Overheat(no	fire)			
251 Excessive heat, scorch burns with no	1	6.66%	\$0	0.00%
	1	6.66%	\$0	0.00%
3 Rescue & Emergency Medical Service Incident				
321 EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with	7	46.66%	\$ 0	0.00%
	7	46.66%	\$0	0.00%
4 Hazardous Condition (No Fire)				
444 Power line down	2	13.33%	\$0	0.00%
	2	13.33%	\$0	0.00%
5 Service Call				
553 Public service	2	13.33%	\$0	0.00%
561 Unauthorized burning	1	6.66%	\$0	0.00%
	3	20.00%	\$0	0.00%
7 False Alarm & False Call				
733 Smoke detector activation due to	2	13.33%	\$0	0.00%
	2	13.33%	\$0	0.00%
Total Incident Count: 15	otal Est	· Toee·	\$0	

07/01/2015 15:36

Incident Type Report (Summary)

Alarm Date Between {06/01/2015} And {06/30/2015} and District = "11 " and Alarm Time Not Between "12:00" And "20:00"

Incident Type	Count	Pct of Incidents	Total Est Loss	Pct of Losses
1 Fire				
142 Brush or brush-and-grass mixture fire	1	4.54%	\$0	0.00%
	1.	4.54%	\$0	0.00%
3 Rescue & Emergency Medical Service Incident				
321 EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with	16	72.72%	\$0	0.00%
324 Motor Vehicle Accident with no injuries	1	4.54%	\$0	0.00%
	17	77.27%	\$0	0.00%
4 Hazardous Condition (No Fire)				
411 Gasoline or other flammable liquid spill	1	4.54%	. \$0	0.00%
···	1	4.54%	\$0	0.00%
5 Service Call				
553 Public service	1	4.54%	\$0	0.00%
	1	4.54%	\$0	0.00%
6 Good Intent Call				
671 HazMat release investigation w/no HazMat	1	4.54%	\$0	0.00%
	1	4.54%	\$0	0.00%
7 False Alarm & False Call				
733 Smoke detector activation due to	1	4.54%	\$0	0.00%
	1	4.54%	\$0	0.00%
Total Incident Count: 22	otal Est	Loss:	\$0	

Incident Type Report (Summary)

Alarm Date Between {06/01/2015} And {06/30/2015} and District = "13 "

		Pct of	Total	Pat of
Incident Type	Count	Incidents	Est Loss	Losses
1 Fire				
131 Passenger vehicle fire	1	2.56%	\$0	0.00%
	1	2.56%	\$0	0.008
3 Rescue & Emergency Medical Service Incident				
321 EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with	31	79.48%	\$0	0.00%
322 Motor vehicle accident with injuries	2	5.12%	\$0	0.00%
324 Motor Vehicle Accident with no injuries	1	2.56%	\$0	0.00%
	34	87.17%	\$0	0.00%
5 Service Call				
553 Public service	2	5.12%	\$0	0.00%
	2	5.12%	\$0	0.00%
6 Good Intent Call				
651 Smoke scare, odor of smoke	1	2.56%	\$0	0.00%
	1	2.56%	\$0	0.00%
7 False Alarm & False Call				
743 Smoke detector activation, no fire -	ı	2.56%	\$0	0.00%
	1	2.56%	\$0	0.00%
Total Incident Count: 39	otal Esi	- Y	\$0	

07/01/2015 15:35

Incident Type Report (Summary)

Alarm Date Between {06/01/2015} And {06/30/2015} and District = "13 " and Alarm Time Between "12:00" And "20:00"

	,	Pct of	Total	Pct of
Incident Type	Count	Incidents	Est Loss	Losses
1 Fire				
131 Passenger vehicle fire	1	4.16%	\$0	0.00%
	1	4.16%	\$0	0.00%
3 Rescue & Emergency Medical Service Incident				
321 EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with	17	70.83%	\$0	0.00%
322 Motor vehicle accident with injuries	1	4.16%	\$0	0.00%
324 Motor Vehicle Accident with no injuries	1	4.16%	\$0	0.00%
	19	79.16%	\$0	0.00%
5 Service Call				
553 Public service	2	8.33%	\$0	0.00%
	2	8.33%	\$0	0.00%
6 Good Intent Call				
651 Smoke scare, odor of smoke	1	4.16%	\$0	0.00%
	1.	4.16%	\$0	0.00%
7 False Alarm & False Call				
743 Smoke detector activation, no fire -	1	4.16%	\$0	0.00%
	1	4.16%	\$0	0.00%
Total Incident Count: 24	otal Est	. .	\$0	

Incident Type Report (Summary)

Alarm Date Between {06/01/2015} And {06/30/2015} and District = "13 " and Alarm Time Not Between "12:00" And "20;00"

Incident Type	Count	Pct of Incidents	Total Est Loss	Pct of Losses
3 Rescue & Emergency Medical Service Incident				
321 EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with	13	92.85%	\$0	0.00%
322 Motor vehicle accident with injuries	1	7.14%	\$0	0.00%
	14	100.00%	\$0	0.00%

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Total Incident Count: 14

Total Est Loss:

Aid Responses by Department (Summary)

Alarm Date Between {06/01/2015} And {06/30/2015}

Type of Aid	Count
STA. 12 CORTLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT	
Mutual aid given	1
Automatic aid given	1
	2
STA. 17 BRISTOL	
Automatic aid given	1
	1
STA. 30 HOWLAND	
Automatic aid given	1
	1
e en	
STA. 32 HOWLAND	
Mutual aid received	1
	1
STA. 38 MECCA FIRE DEPARTMENT	
Mutual aid given	1
9=101	
	1

Inspections by Type

Date Completed Between {06/01/2015} And {06/30/2015}

Date Time	Occupancy	Hrs Fee
200 INSPECTION	- General	
06/14/2015 12:5	7 ALLS01 ALL SOULS CEMETARY OFFICE 3823 BAZETTA RD NE/RD	0.89
06/14/2015 09:0	4 CARTO1 CARTER'S MARKET 959 STATE ROUTE 305 NE	0.09
06/14/2015 09:3	9 FINL01 FINLEY'S FLOWERS 2886 NILES CORTLAND RD NE	0.42
06/14/2015 13:5	7 MOSQ01 MOSQUITO STATE PARK 1439 STATE ROUTE 305 NE	0.17
06/14/2015 11:0	7 SANDO1 SANDY'S TIRES 2380 ELM RD NE	0.94
06/14/2015 10:2	9 AUTU02 Autumn Addiction Archery 3278 ELM RD NE	0.17
06/14/2015 10:2	9 FARM04 Farmers Insurance Group 3578 NILES CORTLAND RD NE	0.03
06/14/2015 11:2	1 HEATO1 HEATHERWOOD LANDSCAPE INC. 2396 ELM RD NE	0.14
06/14/2015 10:1	8 TAMM01 TAMMER WINN CORPORATION (GOLF COURSE) 2940 NILES CORTLAND RD NE	0.43
06/08/2015 09:4	8 AUTU01 Big blue trucking, Inc 518 PERKINS JONES RD NE/WARREN, OH 44483	0.02
06/08/2015 09:5	6 PERK01 PERKINS RESTAURANT 3870 ELM RD NE	0.05
06/14/2015 10:4	5 ALLS04 Allstate 3018 STATE ROUTE 5 /Unit A	0.13
06/09/2015		0.00
)6/09/2015	KATI01 Katies Corner 3260 STATE ROUTE 5	0.00
06/09/2015	MURPO2 MURPHY USA 2021 MILLENNIUM BLVD NE	0.00
Cotal Activities	for Type: 15	3.48

Grand Total Activities: 15

Grand Totals: 3.48 0.00

Police Department Agenda for Monday July 6, 2015 Trustee Meeting

Thu 7/2/2015 1:16 PM From: Michael Hovis

To: rdrew@bazettatwp.org Cc: fparke@bazettatwp.org



Rita,

The following will be the agenda for the police department:

- To hire Michael L. Floravit II as a Reserve Officer effective immediately pending passage of his psychological and drug testing.
- 2. To authorize the sale of a Schwinn OCC Chopper bicycle with engine from the impound lot. It does not have any serial numbers.
- 3. To accept the following items as a donation from Walmart (Attached) and authorize them to be traded to Standard Law Enforcement Supply Company.

4.

Michael J. Hovis, Chief of Police

Bazetta Township Police Department

2671 McCleary Jacoby Rd.

Cortland, Ohio 44410

PH:330-638-5503

Fax: 330-638-9927

mhovis@bazettatwp.org

Wal-Mart Donation for trustee meeting 07/06/2015

- 302-9MM Rounds
- 951-22 caliber rounds
- 10-12 gauge shells
- 25-20 gauge shells
- 1-28 gauge shell
- 4-7.62X39 shells
- 11-50 callber bullets

Accept donation from Walmart and authorize to trade in with Standard Law Enforcement supply Company.



June 2015

Published Date: July 1,2015

Activity	Total Control
Calls for Service	637
Incident Reports Filed	107
Traffic Crash Investigations	12
Number of Persons Arrested	44
Traffic Offenses	59
Traffic Citations Issued	46
Vehicle Miles Traveled	10,140.30
Office Contacts	225
¹ Numbers are subject to change due	to report status and other circumstances



Bazetta Township Police Department Yearly Comparison Report 2014 - 2015

2014

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Mar	554		104	13	\$200 HERO WALL	34	84		14,376
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Jan	476	,	119	12	department and and	48	74		13,053.8
	Calls for Service		Incidents Filed	Traffic Crash Investigations	Number of Persons	Arrested	Traffic Offenses		Miles Traveled

2015

	Jan	Jan Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	[D]	Jul Aug Sep	Sep	Oct.	Nov	Dec	
Calls for Service	423	440	491	516	701	637							
Incidents Filed	1.00	97	117	110	124	107							2708
Traffic Crash Investigations	1.8	14	6	10	13	12							655
Number of Persons Arrested	42	38	54	46	46	44							9/
Traffic Offenses	58	27	8.1	65	116	or C							270
Miles Travel	11,116:1 9,326.80	9,326.80	10:909.1	11,181.20	11,590.40	10,							406
4													

*Some Statistics may have been updated

**Numbers updated on July 1, 2015

** Numbers published as of July 1, 2015 subject to change **COS Stats provided by the 911 center may not reflect actual #'s

Bazetta Township Police Department

Year to Date Analysis January to June 2014 Comparison to January to June 2015 Re Michael J Hovis

Chief of Police Michael J Hovis



	January to June 2014	January to June 2015	↑ Percentage Difference from 2014 to 2015
Calls for Service	3388	3208	-5.313
Incidents Filed	739	655	-11.367
Traffic Crash Investigations	85	2.6	-10.588
Number of Persons Arrested	307	270	-12.052
Traffic Offenses	542	406	-25.092
Miles Traveled	76,533.98	64,263.9	-16.032

Numbers published as of July 1, 2015 – subject to change Numbers updated on 7/1/2015

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Reactivity: Chronic: 1

Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4





Permethrin

1 of 10

sc-201319

Material Safety Data Sheet



De Rose in Quarte

Hazard Alert Code Key: ■XORNEME

HIGH

MODERATE

FoM

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

Permethrin

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. 2145 Delaware Avenue Santa Cruz, California 95060 800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800 EMERGENCY: ChemWatch Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305

Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255 (1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

SYNONYMS

C21-H20-Cl2-O3, "cyclopropanecarboxylic acid, 3-(2, 2-dichlorovinyl)-2, 2-dimethyl, ", "3-phenoxybenzyl ester, (+-)-, (cis, trans)-", "3-phenoxybenzyl (+-)-3-(2, 2-dichlorovinyl)-2, 2-", dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate, "3-phenoxybenzyl dl-cls/trans-3-(2, 2-dichlorovinyl)-2, 2-dimethyl-1-", cyclopropane, -carboxylate, "(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl-3-(2, 2-dichlorethenyl)-2, 2-dimethylcyclopropane", -carboxylate, Ambush, *Kestrel, *Talcord, Ambushos, *Outflank, *Tomade, Coopex, *Peregin, *Perigen, Corsair, *Picket, Dragnet, *Pounce, Ectoban, *Pramex, Exmin, *Qamlin, Exsmin, *Stockade, Kafil, *Stomoxin, pyrethrum/pyrethroid/pyrethrin

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

Mm Mark Flammability: 1 Toxicity: 2 Min/Nil=0 **Body Contact:** 2 Low=1 Reactivity: Moderate=2 1 High=3 Chronic: 2 Extreme=4





Rats fed on a diet of pyrethrins for 5000 ppm for 2 years showed some signs of tissue damage including liver tesions, bile duct proliferation and focal necrosis of the liver cells. A no-effect level of 1000 ppm found in animal experiments correspond to a daily dose of 3600 mg/man.

One long-term mouse study provided evidence of oncogenicity in the lungs at high dose levels. Toxicological evidence from mutagenicity studies and from long-term mouse and rat studies suggest that permethrins oncogenic potential is low, is limited to female mice and is

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



2 of 10

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISH

May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.

Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long term adverse effect.

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

EYE

Mathough the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result.

SKIN

- skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may resultfollowing absorption.
- The material is not thought to be a skin irrilant (as classified using animal models). Abrasive damage however, may result from prolonged exposures.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
- Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

- Inhalation of vapors, aerosols (mists, fumes) or dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.
- The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of dusts, or fume, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.
- Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.
- material, like natural pyrethrins, may cause central stimulation with nausea, vomiting, stomach upset, diarrhea, hypersensitivity, inco-ordination, tremors, muscle paralysis, convulsion, coma and respiratory failure. There may be aggressive behavior, tremor and weakness.
- Inhalation of pyrethrins may produce nausea, vomiting, sneezing, serious nasal discharge, nasal stuffiness and asthma. High concentrations may produce hyperexcitability, incoordination, tremors, muscular paralysis and death (due to respiratory failure). There have been some reports of transient facial tingling (paraesthesia) which lasts a few hours after exposure.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.

Chronic poisoning by natural pyrethrins may result in convulsion, tetanic paralysis, rapid and uneven heart beat, liver and kidney damage, or death.

The natural pyrethrins may produce hypersensitivity, especially following previous sensitising exposure. In general, repeated exposures over 2 or 3 years are required to elicit a response and involve exposure to pyrethrum rather than its individual components (including pyrethrins). The sesquiterpene lactone (pyrethrosin) and the pyrethrum glycoproteins account for the immediate and delayed hypersensitivity seen in guinea pigs following a single injection of ground chrysanthemum in Freud's adjuvant. Mild erythematic vesicular dermatitis (with papules), pruntus, localized cedema (particularly of the face, lips and eyelids), thinitis, tachycardia, pallor and sweating are the most common syndromes. An initial skin sensitisation can progress to marked dermal cedema and skin cracking. Pyrethrum dermatitis appears to increase in hot weather or under conditions were heavy perspiration is produced. The active ingredients of pyrethrum (except pyrethrin II) are inactive in patch tests. Those patients allergic to ragweed pollen are particularly sensitive to pyrethrin. Rats fed on a diet of pyrethrins for 5000 ppm for 2 years showed some signs of tissue damage including liver lesions, bile duct proliferation and focal necrosis of the liver cells. A no-effect level of 1000 ppm found in animal experiments correspond to a daily dose of 3600 mol/man.

One long-term mouse study provided evidence of oncogenicity in the lungs at high dose levels. Toxicological evidence from mutagenicity studies and from long-term mouse and rat studies suggest that permethrins oncogenic potential is low, is limited to female mice and is

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

Respirator:

probably epigenetic.

Oral administration in rats produced a marginal increase in pulmonary adenomas in males.

3 of 10

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME		ent a la Marketie	CAS RN	%	
permethrin			52645-53-1	100	
being a mixture of t	rans and cis-isomers				
(typically 60:40) as					
trans-permethrin			51877-74-8		
cis-permethrin			61949-76-6		

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

· IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. · Where Medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes: • Wash out immediately with fresh running water. • Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower tids.

SKIN

If skin contact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

INHALED

· If fumes or combustion products are inhated remove from contaminated area. · Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

For chronic or short term repeated exposures to pyrethrum and synthetic pyrethroids: Mammalian toxicity of pyrethrum and synthetic pyrethroids is low, in part because of poor bioavailability and a large first pass extraction by the liver. The most common adverse reaction results from the potent sensitizing effects of pyrethrins.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):

Negligible.

Upper Explosive Limit (%):

Not available

Specific Gravity (water=1):

1.190-1.272

Lower Explosive Limit (%):

Not available

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- · Dry chemical powder.

FIRE FIGHTING

- · Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- · Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire,

consider evacuation by 100 metres in all directions.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

· Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.

· Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2), hydrogen chloride, phosgene, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

🖿 Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

Respirator:

permethrin (Pyrethrum)

liver damage; lower respiratory

Particulate

4 of 10 Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- · Remove all ignition sources.
- · Clean up all spills immediately.
- · Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- · Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- · Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- · Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

MAJOR SPILLS

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

Moderate hazard.

- · CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- · Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- · Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.

- · Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.
- · In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Glass container.
- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- · Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	permethrin (Pyrethrum)		5						
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	permethrin (Pyrethrum)		5						s
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	permethrin (Pyrethrum)		5						
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	permethrin (Pyrethrum)		5				•		
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	permethrin (Pyrethrum)		5						TLV Basis: liver damage; lower respiratory

												tract imitation
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	permethrin (Pyrethrum)		5	į	5 of 10		, se desc	1 : .		, Ts - 48	18 C. H	maton
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	permethrin (Pyrethrum)		5									
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	permethrin (Pyrethrum)		5						 			
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	permethrin (Pyrethrum)		5									
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	permethrin (Pyrethrum)		5									
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	permethrin (Pyrethrum)		5									
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	permethrin (Pyrethrum)		5						 	,		
US - Hawali Air Contaminant Limits	permethrin (Pyrethrum)		5			10						
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	permethrin (Pyrethrum)		5									
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	permethrin (Pyrethrum)		5			10						
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	permethrin (Pyrethrum)	-	5		-	10						
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	permethrin (Pyrethrum)		5			10						

than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.

- · When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- · Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a

US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	permethrin (Pyrethrum)	5	6 of 10	
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	permethrin (Pyrethrum)	5	live da: fow res frac	mage; ver spiratory
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	permethrin (Pyrethrum)	5		
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	permethrin (Pyrethrum)	5	live dar low res	mage; /er :piratory
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	permethrin (Pyrethrum)	5		
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	permethrin (Pyrethrum)	5	40	

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

ENDOELTABLE

Particulate

Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- · Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET

NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitization in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- · frequency and duration of contact,
- · chemical resistance of glove material,
- · glove thickness and
- dextenty

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- · When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- · Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a

- are rijareijeed bj onjger ard er earnigin
- · may react with strong oxidisers to produce fire and explosions
- · are incompatible with alkalis.
- · Avoid strong acids, bases.

Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

7 of 10

- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- · butyl rubber
- · fluorocaoutchouc
- · polyvinyl chloride

Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

OTHER

- · Overalls
- · P.V.C. apron.
- · Barrier cream.
- · Skin cleansing cream.
- · Eye wash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- · Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- · Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	391.31
Melting Range (°F)	95~	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	428	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not available	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available.	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available.	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible.
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.190-1.272
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	13.5
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not available

PERMETHRIN

log Kow (Sangster 1997):

6.5

APPEARANCE

Colourless crystals at temperatures below melting point, or a pale yellow viscous liquid. Soluble or miscible with organic solvents, except ethylene glycol. Exists as two isomers, the alpha cis isomer is more active against insects and arthropods. Usually transported as an emulsifiable racemic concentrate. The material is rapidly degraded in soil and biodegraded in mammals.

log Kow 3.48-6.5

Material Value

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- · Product is considered stable.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Pyrethrins and permethrins:
- · are unstable in the presence of light, heat, moisture and air
- · are hydrolysed by oxygen and/ or sunlight
- · may react with strong oxidisers to produce fire and explosions
- · are incompatible with alkalis.
- · Avoid strong acids, bases.

Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

8 of 10 Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

PERMETHRIN

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
- The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

PERMETHRIN:

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

Oral (rat) LD50: 383 mg/kg

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 485 mg/m² Dermal (rat) LD50: 1750 mg/kg

Dermal (mouse) LD50: >10000 mg/kg

Oral (rabbit) LD50: 4000 mg/kg Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg Oral (g.pig) LD50: 4000 mg/kg

ordi (g.p.g) Ebbo; 1000 mg/k

Oral (rat) LD50: 6000 mg/kg *

cis/trans (None) ratio: 25 75: in com oil

■ [* The Pesticides Manual, Incorporating The Agrochemicals Handbook, 10th Edition, Editor Clive Tomlin, 1994, British Crop Protection Council].

Oral (rat) LD50; 430-4000 mg/kg * Oral (mouse) LD50; 540-2960 mg/kg *

cis/trans ratio: 40:60 cis/trans ratio: 20:80

ADI: 0.05 mg/kg for nominal cis-trans 40:60 and 25:75 isomers only

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

TRANS-PERMETHRIN:

Oral (mouse) LD50: 3100 mg/kg

Nil Reported

Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 1000 mg/kg

Subcutaneous (frog) LD50: 7.5 mg/kg

CIS-PERMETHRIN:

Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50:

108 mg/kg

Nil

Reported

Intravenous (mouse) LD50: 17 mg/kg

CARCINOGEN

PERMETHRIN

US Environmental Defense

Scorecard Suspected

Carcinogens

Reference(s)

OPP-CAN

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

N.U.S. "(CONTAINS PERMETHRIN)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 9 IMDG Subrisk: None UN Number: 3077 Packing Group: III

EMS Number: F-A , S-F Special provisions: 179 274 335 909

Ecotoxicity

Persistence:

Water/Soil

Persistence: Air Bioaccumulation

Mobility

permethrin

HIGH

HIGH

LOW

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- · Reuse
- · Recycling
- · Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

· Recycle wherever possible.

 Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no sultable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



топ.

Symbols: G Hazard class or Division: 9 Identification Numbers: UN3077 PG: III Label Codes: 9 Special provisions: 8, 146,

335, B54, IB8, IP3, N20, T1, TP33

Packaging: Exceptions: 155 Packaging: Non-bulk: 213 Packaging: Exceptions: 155 Quantity limitations: No limit

Passenger aircraft/rail:

Quantity Limitations: Cargo No limit Vessel stowage: Location: A

aircraft only:

Vessel stowage: Other: None

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:

Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 9 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None UN/ID Number: 3077 Packing Group: III

Special provisions: A97

Cargo Only

Packing Instructions: 911 Maximum Qty/Pack: 400 kg

Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo

Packing Instructions: 911 Maximum Qty/Pack: 400 kg

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity

Packing Instructions: Y911 Maximum Qty/Pack: 30 kg G

Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID,

N.O.S. *(CONTAINS PERMETHRIN)

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 9 IMDG Subrisk: None UN Number: 3077 Packing Group: III

EMS Number: F-A, S-F Special provisions: 179 274 335 909

Limited Quantities: 5 kg Marine Pollutant: Yes

Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

permethrin

(CAS:

. 52645-53-1,54774-45-7,57608-04-5,93388-66-0,63364-00-1,60018-94-2,75497-64-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada - Saskatchewan Environmental Persistent or Chronic Hazardous Substances", "OSPAR Substances removed from the List of Substances of Possible Concern", "US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established"

Regulations for ingredients

trans-permethrin (CAS: 51877-74-8) is found on the following regulatory lists:

"Canada - Saskatchewan Environmental Persistent or Chronic Hazardous Substances", "US - California Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (CAL/OSHA) - Hazardous Substances List", "US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List", "US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List", "US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Reportable Quantities of Designated Hazardous Substances", "US Department of Transportation (DOT) List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities - Hazardous Substances Other Than Radionuclides", "US List of Lists - Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act"

cis-permethrin (CAS: 61949-76-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada - Saskatchewan Environmental Persistent or Chronic Hazardous Substances", "US - California Occupational Safety and Health Regulations (CAL/OSHA) - Hazardous Substances List", "US - Massachusetts Oil & Hazardous Material List", "US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List", "US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Reportable Quantities of Designated Hazardous Substances", "US Department of Transportation (DOT) List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities - Hazardous Substances Other Than Radionuclides", "US List of Lists - Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to EPCRA, CERCLA and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

ND

Substance CAS Suggested codes cis-permethrin 61949-76-6

Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name CAS permethrin 52645-53-1, 54774-45-7, 57608-04-5, 93388-66-0, 63364-00-1, 60018-94-2, 75497-64-2

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- Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

 A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

 www.chemwatch.net/references.
- The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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Issue Date: Oct-22-2009 Print Date:Dec-22-2010 Limited Quantities: 5 kg Marine Pollutarit: Yes

Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.

10 of 10

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

permethrin

(CAS

52645-53-1,54774-45-7,57608-04-5,93388-66-0,63364-00-1,60018-94-2,75497-64-2) is found on the following regulatory lists:

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Regulations for ingredients

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Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

ND

Substance CAS Suggested codes cis- permethrin 61949-76-6

Ingredients with multiple CAS Nos

Ingredient Name CAS permethrin 52645-53-1, 54774-45-7, 57608-04-5, 93388-66-0, 63364-00-1, 60018-94-2, 75497-64-2

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 www.chemwatch.net/references.
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Issue Date: Oct-22-2009 Print Date: Dec-22-2010 treatment of head lice and scables on humans are available, but these are considered pharmaceuticals, which are regulated by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA)? Uses for Individual permethrin products vary widely. Always

e dai dro by the anal vienant ying p stop

aining permethrin may range from Caution to Danger The signal word reflects the co

refer to the NPIC fact sheets on **Signal Words** and Inert or "Other linguations."

1.800.858.7378

NPIC Technical Fact Sheets provide information that is complex and intended for individuals with a scientific background and/or familiarity with toxicology and risk assessment. This document is intended to promote informed decision-making. Please refer to the General Fact Sheet for less technical information.

Chemical Class and Type:

- Permethrin is an insecticide in the pyrethroid chemical family. The International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) name for permethrin is 3-phenoxybenzyl (1RS,3RS;1RS,3SR)-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethyl-cyclopropanecarboxylate and the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number is 52645-53-1.¹ Permethrin is considered a type I pyrethroid.²
- Permethrin was originally registered for use by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) in 1979, and it was re-registered in 2006.³ See the text box on Laboratory Testing.
- Permethrin is a blend of two stereoisomers.¹ Details on the ratio
 used in a specific product may be listed on the label, or may not
 be readily available. For the remainder of this fact sheet, note
 that permethrin refers to an isomer blend and not one isomer
 alone.

Laboratory Testing: Before pesticides are registered by the U.S. EPA, they must undergo laboratory testing for short-term (acute) and long-term (chronic) health effects. Laboratory animals are purposely given high enough doses to cause toxic effects. These tests help scientists judge how these chemicals might affect humans, domestic animals, and wildlife in cases of overexposure.

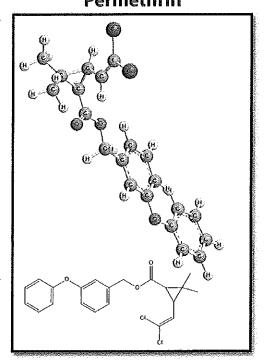
Physical / Chemical Properties:

- Technical permethrin ranges from a colorless crystal to a yellow or brown viscous liquid.^{1,2} No information on the odor of permethrin was found.
- Vapor pressure²: 2.15 x 10⁻⁸ mmHg
- Octanol-Water Partition Coefficient (log K_m)¹:6.1 at 20 °C
- Henry's constant²: 1.4 x 10⁻⁶ atm·m³/mol
- Molecular weight¹: 391.3 g/mol
- Solubility (water)^{1,2}: 5.5 x 10⁻³ mg/L, 6 x 10⁻³ mg/L
- Soil Sorption Coefficient (K_x)⁴: 1.00 x 10⁵

Uses:

 Permethrin can be used in public health mosquito abatement programs and on a variety of food or feed crops and livestock; or in structures and buildings, including livestock housing and food-handling establishments. Permethrin can also be used in numerous residential sites, both indoor and outdoor, and on pets and clothing. When permethrin is used on large areas like crops, nurseries, and sod farms it is considered a restricted use pesticide. For other applications, it is considered a general use pesiticide. Formulations of permethrin used for

Molecular Structure -Permethrin



- treatment of head lice and scabies on humans are available, but these are considered pharmaceuticals, which are regulated by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA).² Uses for individual permethrin products vary widely. Always read and follow the label when applying pesticide products.
- Signal words for products containing permethrin may range from Caution to Danger. The signal word reflects the combined toxicity of the active ingredient and other ingredients in the product. See the pesticide label on the product and refer to the NPIC fact sheets on Signal Words and Inert or "Other" Ingredients.

mal exposure to permethrm may cause irritation, itching or paresthesia (a tingly prickly sensation) at the site o These symptoms rarely last more than 24 hours. 12 Ocular exposures may result in pain, redness, or a burning sensation

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objertial skin sensitizers¹², no human data were found

PESTICIDE • INFORMATION

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	High Toxicity	Moderate Toxicity	LowToxicity	Very Low Toxicity
Acute Oral	Up to and including 50 mg/kg (≤ 50 mg/kg)	Greater than 50 through 500 mg/kg (> 50 – 500 mg/kg)	Greater than 500 through 5000 mg/kg (> 500 – 5000 mg/kg)	Greater than 5000 mg/kg (> 5000 mg/kg)
Inhalation IC ₅₀	Up to and including 0.05 mg/L (≤ 0.05 mg/L)	Greater than 0.05 through 0.5 mg/L (>0.05 – 0.5 mg/L)	Greater than 0.5 through 2.0 mg/L (> 0.5 - 2.0 mg/L)	Greater than 2.0 mg/L (> 2.0 mg/L)
Dermal LD ₅₀	Up to and including 200 mg/kg (≤ 200 mg/kg)	Greater than 200 through 2000 mg/kg (> 200 - 2000 mg/kg)	Greater than 2000 through 5000 mg/kg (>2000 – 5000 mg/kg)	Greater than 5000 mg/kg (> 5000 mg/kg)
Primary Eye Irritation	Corrosive (irreversible destruction of ocular tissue) or corneal involvement or irritation persisting for more than 21 days	Corneal involvement or other eye irritation clearing in 8 – 21 days	Corneal involvement or other eye irritation clearing in 7 days or less	Minimal effects clearing i less than 24 hours
rimary Skin -Irritation	Corrosive (tissue destruction into the dermis and/or scarring)	Severe irritation at 72 hours (severe erythema or edema)	Moderate irritation at 72 hours (moderate erythema)	Mild or slight irritation at 72 hours (no irritation or erythema)

Agency, Office of Pesticide Programs, Label Review Manual, Chapter 7; Precautionary Labeling, http://www.epa.gov/opp/ead1/labeling/irm/chap-07.pdf

- Cats exposed dermally to some permethrin products may experience hyperexcitability, depression, ataxia, vomiting, anorexia, tremors, or convulsions. Symptoms can begin within a few minutes or up to three days after the exposure. Some permethrin products contain high concentrations of the active ingredient and are labeled for use only on dogs. Close physical contact with a recently treated dog may also lead to symptoms in cats. If symptoms are severe and untreated, they may result in death.5,7,10
- A report of 11 cats intentionally treated with products containing 45-65% permethrin described adverse effects including muscle tremors, seizures, incoordination and agitation after exposure. Of the 11 cats that were treated, all were hospitalized, and four died after the exposure. Seizures were found to develop within 24 hours of exposure, with some cats experiencing seizures within two hours. In one additional case, a cat was in proximity of two large dogs treated with a permethrin product 48 hours after treatment. Between 18 and 24 hours after being near the dogs, the cat developed signs including agitation, tremors, seizures, and ataxia.11
- Animals may also display drooling or lip-smacking. This is believed to be a result of licking at the application site and thought to be caused either by the taste or a tingling sensation in the mouth.5
- Cattle which have been treated topically with permethrin may show signs of paresthesia including twitching the skin on their backs, trying to rub their backs, and general restlessness.5

Signs of Toxicity - Humans

- Dermal exposure to permethrin may cause irritation, itching, or paresthesia (a tingly, prickly sensation) at the site of contact. These symptoms rarely last more than 24 hours.¹² Ocular exposures may result in pain, redness, or a burning sensation.¹³
- While pyrethroids have been suggested as potential skin sensitizers¹², no human data were found to support this for permethrin.
- Ingestion of permethrin may cause sore throat, abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting.^{6,13}

PERMETHRIN Endocrine Disruption: TECHNICAL EACT SHEET



EXCHANCAL FACT SHEET lines indicated that permethrin did not act as an appailing confidence of the condition of the condition

- Inhalation of permethrin may cause headache, nasal and respiratory irritation, difficulty breathing, dizziness, nausea or vomiting.^{6,13} Because of permethrin's low vapor pressure, inhalation exposures are more likely to result from aerosols, spray droplets, and dust, than from actual vapors.⁶
- Always follow label instructions and take steps to minimize exposure. If any exposure occurs, be sure to follow the First Aid
 instructions on the product label carefully. For additional treatment advice, contact the Poison Control Center at 1-800222-1222. If you wish to discuss an incident with the National Pesticide Information Center, please call 1-800-858-7378.

Chronic Toxicity:

Animals

 Dogs fed daily doses of permethrin at 0,5,50 or 500 mg/kg body weight per day for at least 96 days showed transient signs of permethrin toxicosis at the highest dose used, including tremors. Researchers determined the NOAEL to be 50 mg/kg per day for this study, based on increased liver weights and neurological effects.⁹ See the text box on NOAEL, NOEL, LOAEL, and LOEL. **NOAEL: No Observable Adverse Effect Level**

NOEL: No Observed Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observable Adverse Effect Level

LOEL: Lowest Observed Effect Level

- Mice were fed permethrin at concentrations ranging from 28 to 1400 mg/kg body weight per day for 28 days. No mice died
 during this experiment and no significant clinical signs were seen. Necropsies revealed an increase in liver weights relative
 to body weights in the 280 and 1400 dose groups. Researchers determined the NOAEL at 140 mg/kg per day based on the
 doses used in this study.⁹
- Rabbits given 21 daily dermal doses of permethrin ranging from 0.10 to 1.0 g/kg body weight showed signs of skin irritation, but no additional signs of toxicity were observed.¹⁴
- Guinea pigs, dogs, and rats were exposed to aerosolized permethrin for 13 weeks, five days per week, six hours each day.
 Concentration levels used in the experiment were 125, 250, and 500 mg/m³. At the highest dose tested, rats experienced tremors and convulsions in the first week only. The guinea pigs and dogs exhibited no clinical signs of poisoning throughout the experiment.¹⁴
- Rats involved in a 2-year feeding study were given 100 mg/kg permethrin in their diet. These rats showed no signs of toxicity.¹

Humans

- The U.S. EPA has determined a reference dose (RfD) and a Population Adjusted Dose (PAD) of 0.25 mg/kg/day for both acute and chronic dietary exposures to permethrin. These levels are based on a NOAEL of 25 mg/kg/day in rats and an Uncertainty Factor (UF) of 100.² See the text box on **Reference Dose (RfD)** (page 8).
- No human data were found on chronic effects of permethrin. See the text box on **Exposure**.

Exposure: Effects of permethrin on human health and the environment depend on how much permethrin is present and the length and frequency of exposure. Effects also depend on the health of a person and/or certain environmental factors.

Endocrine Disruption:

• Experiments with rat and human cancer cell lines indicated that permethrin did not act as an antagonist for estrogens or androgens, nor did it act as an agonist for estrogens or androgens. 15,16 It was also concluded that permethrin did not act

as a progestin in human cancer cells.^{15,16} However, other research on human cancer cell lines implied a potential for permethrin to interfere with estrogenic activity through interface with the progesterone receptor.¹⁷ More research is required to better understand any possible link between permethrin and endocrine function.

 Permethrin is included in the draft list of initial chemicals for screening under the U.S. EPA Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP). The list of chemicals was generated based upon exposure potential, not based on whether the pesticide is a known or likely potential cause of endocrine effects.¹⁸

Carcinogenicity:

Animals

- Rats fed diets containing 500, 1000, or 2500 ppm for a period of two years showed no signs of carcinogenicity, however, signs of toxicity were noted at the highest doses used.¹⁹
- A lifetime cancer study involving mice fed diets with 250, 1000, or 2500 ppm permethrin resulted in slightly elevated numbers of benign hepatic tumors in males at the highest dose tested although the effect was not statistically significantly different from controls.¹⁹

Humans

• In 1991, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classified permethrin as Group 3, "not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans", due to a lack of evidence. More recently, the U.S. EPA has classified permethrin as "likely to be carcinogenic to humans" by ingestion. This rating is based on benign lung and liver tumors found in mice and similar, though inconclusive, evidence in rats, as well as corroborative Structure-Activity Relationships (SAR) information. See the text box on **Cancer**.

Cancer: Government agencies in the United States and abroad have developed programs to evaluate the potential for a chemical to cause cancer. Testing guidelines and classification systems vary. To learn more about the meaning of various cancer classification descriptors listed in this fact sheet, please visit the appropriate reference, or call NPIC.

No human data were found on the carcinogenic effects of permethrin.

Reproductive or Teratogenic Effects:

Animals

- Researchers studied the potential developmental effects of oral exposure to permethrin in pregnant rats. At a dose of 150 mg/kg body weight per day of pregnancy, researchers observed a reduction in fetal rat weights and a greater occurrence of additional ribs in the developing fetuses. No adverse effects were noted at 50 mg/kg body weight per day, the next lowest dose.²¹
- A similar study examined the effects of oral permethrin exposures on the offspring of pregnant rabbits. At 1200 mg/kg body
 weigh per day of gestation, rabbits exhibited a greater loss of developing fetuses and decreased ossification of hind- and
 fore-limbs of the fetuses. No adverse effects were observed at the next lowest dose, 600 mg/kg body weight per day.²¹

Humans

- A study was conducted involving 196 women who had applied a single, full-body, dermal dose of 4% permethrin as a scabies treatment during their second or third trimesters of pregnancy. Researchers found no evidence that exposure to permethrin affected the outcome of the participants' pregnancies.²²
- A study involving 113 women using a 1% permethrin head lice treatment during pregnancy found no indication that exposure to permethrin affected the outcome of their pregnancies.²³

FIGURE OF SHEET TECHNICAL FACT SHEET

NATIONAL PESTICIDE INFORMATION

Permethrin bines tightly to soil and is broken down primarily by microorganisms, but also by photolysis
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Fate in the Body:

Absorption

- Human case studies involving skin applications of permethrin indicated that about 0.5% of the applied dose was absorbed dermally.²⁴
- Animal studies showed quick and substantial absorption of permethrin upon ingestion.⁹ In one study of rats, about 60% of
 the orally administered dose was absorbed with an absorption half-life of less than one hour.²⁵
- · No information was found regarding absorption rates following inhalation of permethrin.

Distribution

- Feeding studies using rats indicated that permethrin was rapidly distributed throughout the body. Peak concentrations
 measured in plasma, nerve tissue, liver, and kidneys occurred around four hours after ingestion. Levels found in nervous
 tissues were generally higher compared with in plasma.^{25,26}
- A human case study involving an intentional ingestion of permethrin showed a similar distribution pattern with a peak permethrin concentration found in blood three to four hours after ingestion.²⁷

Metabolism

- In animal feeding studies using rats, goats, cows, and hens, permethrin was metabolized quickly in the liver. Hydrolysis, hydroxylation, oxidation, and conjugation are all involved in the process of metabolism. 9.28
- While several metabolites of permethrin have been identified, permethrin itself is considered the only compound of toxicological significance.^{2,9}

Excretion

- Permethrin and its metabolites are excreted primarily in the urine, but also in the feces.^{6,9}
- In rats given oral doses of permethrin, the excretion half-life was measured at 12.3 hours for plasma and from 9 to 23 hours for certain brain and nervous tissue, including the medulla oblongata.²⁵

Medical Tests and Monitoring:

- Permethrin metabolites can be detected in urine or blood; however, most clinical laboratories do not offer these testing
 services. The presence of a measurable amount of these metabolites in blood or urine does not mean that adverse health
 effects would be expected. In addition, these chemicals are not exclusively the products of exposure to permethrin. Further
 research is needed for scientists to better understand the relationship between the measured metabolites and the potential for adverse health effects.²⁶
- The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) included testing for permethrin metabolites in urine among 2539 Americans, ages 6 to 59. The relevant metabolites detected were cis- and trans-3-(2,2-dichlorovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropane carboxylic acid, and 3-phenoxybenzoic acid. These chemicals are also metabolites of other pyrethroids, thus their presence does not necessarily imply exposure to permethrin. The results from the NHANES survey indicated an average concentration of 0.321 μg/L of 3-phenoxybenzoic acid. The other permethrin metabolites were frequently below the level of detection so that a valid average concentration could not be calculated.²⁹

Environmental Fate:

Soil

- The average half-life of permethrin in aerobic soils is 39.5 days, with a range from 11.6 to 113 days.³⁰ See the text box on **Half-life**.
- Permethrin binds tightly to soil and is broken down primarily by microorganisms, but also by photolysis.³⁰

ppm. Spinach samples alone accounted for 97% of the detected levels of permethrin.3

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Water

- When permethrin enters an aquatic system, some is degraded by sunlight while in the water column but the majority binds tightly to the sediment.^{30,31}
- In water, permethrin is broken down by photolysis into 3-phenoxybenxzyl alcohol (PBA) and dichlorovinyl acid (DCVA).³² The average half-life range for permethrin in the water column is about 19-27 hours, however permethrin adsorbed to sediments can persist more than a year.³⁰
- Permethrin is not likely to contaminate groundwater due to its low water solubility and strong adsorption to soil.^{4,30}

Air

Permethrin has the potential to drift depending on application technique, however it has a very low vapor pressure and is not expected to volatilize.³⁰

The "half-life" is the time required for half of the compound to break down in the environment.

1 half-life = 50% remaining

2 half-lives = 25% remaining

3 half-lives = 12% remaining

4 half-lives = 6% remaining

5 half-lives = 3% remaining

Half-lives can vary widely based on environmental factors. The amount of chemical remaining after a half-life will always depend on the amount of the chemical originally applied. It should be noted that some chemicals may degrade into compounds of toxicological significance.

Plants

- The half-life of permethrin on plant foliage varies depending on the species. The approximate range is from one to three
 weeks.¹⁴
- Scientists applied radio labeled permethrin to soil at a rate of 2 kg/hectare. Sugar beets, wheat, lettuce, and cotton seeds were planted in the treated soil 30, 60, and 120 days after treatment. Radioactive residues in the edible portions of mature plants were found at levels up to 0.86 μg/g in the 30-day series and 0.09 μg/g in the 120-day series.³³ A closer look at the sugar beet residues in the 30-day series indicated that the radioactivity was more likely from uptake of the metabolites than of the parent compound.³³

Indoor

 Permethrin was applied in a thin layer to an indoor surface beside a window and exposed to daylight. After 20 days, 60% of the permethrin remained on the surface.¹⁴

Food Residue

- In the FDA's Total Diet Study of 2003, permethrin residues were detected in 3% of the 1039 food samples tested. The range of permethrin levels found was 0.0008-4.7130 ppm.³⁴
- In the 2006 United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Pesticide Data Program (PDP) report on pesticide residues in food crops, total permethrin levels were measured in 1726 food samples including bananas, collard greens, summer squash, and watermelon. A total of 0.5% of these samples had detectable residues of permethrin ranging from 0.048-4.900 ppm. None of the detected levels exceeded their corresponding permethrin tolerances.³⁵
- When testing for the cis- and trans-isomers separately, the USDA examined several additional crops, including broccoli, cranberries, peaches, and spinach. Of the 8948 samples tested, 6.7% had detectable residues ranging from 0.004 to 5.30 ppm. Spinach samples alone accounted for 97% of the detected levels of permethrin.³⁵

Ecotoxicity Studies:

Birds

Oral dose LD₅₀s for chickens, mallard ducks, and Japanese quail are >3000, >9800, and >13,500 mg/kg body weight, respectively.¹

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 Permethrin is low in toxicity to birds. However, some aerosol spray formulations contain a propellant that may pose a hazard to birds by inhalation.5

Fish and Aquatic Life

- Permethrin is highly toxic to marine/estuarine, freshwater fish and other aquatic organisms.³
- For rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), the 96-hour LC₅₀ is 2.5 μ g/L and the 48-hour LC₅₀ is 5.4 μ g/L. The 48-hour LC₅₀ s for bluegill sunfish (Lepomis macrochirus) and Daphnia are 1.8 µg/L and 0.6 µg/L respectively.1
- Research with freshwater amphipods indicates permethrin in aquatic sediments may inhibit growth of exposed invertebrates at levels as low as 44-73 ng/g sediment.36
- In a sediment toxicity study, researchers found detectable levels of permethrin in 26 of 30 creek sediment samples in California. All 30 samples were found to be toxic to *Hyalella azteca*, a local species of amphipod, at 15 °C. Several sediment samples also included other pyrethroids and low levels of organophosphates and/or organochlorines. Researchers concluded the main contributors to sediment toxicity in this study were bifenthrin, cypermethrin, cyfluthrin, and lambdacyhalothrin.37

Terrestrial Invertebrates

Permethrin is highly toxic to invertebrates, including honey bees and other beneficial insects. The topical LC_{so} for honeybees is 0.029 ug/bee.1,3

Regulatory Guidelines:

 The U.S. EPA has determined a RfD of 0.25 mg/kg/day for both acute and chronic dietary exposures to permethrin,² See the text box on Reference Dose (RfD).

Reference Dose (RfD): The RfD is an estimate of the quantity of chemical that a person could be exposed to every day for the rest of their life with no appreciable risk of adverse health effects. The reference dose is typically measured in milligrams (mg) of chemical per kilogram (kg) of body weight per day.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Technology Transfer Network, Air Toxics Health Effects Glossary, 2009. http://www.epa.gov/ttnatw01/hlthef/hapglossaryrev.html#RfD

- The U.S. EPA has classified permethrin as "likely to be carcinogenic to humans". See the text box on Cancer (page 5).
- The U.S. EPA has not determined a MCL for permethrin in drinking water. However, a limit of 0.3 mg/L was set by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a quideline for permethrin in drinking water when it is applied to water for mosquito control.³⁸ See the text box on Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).
- The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) determined Minimum Risk Levels (MRLs) for oral exposures to technical grade permethrin of 0.3 mg/kg/day for acute oral exposures (up to 14 days) and 0.2 mg/kg/day for intermediate durations (15-364 days).26

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The MCL is the highest level of contaminant that is legally allowed in drinking water. The MCL is enforceable. The MCL is typically measured in milligrams (mg) of contaminant per liter (L) of water.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, Water, Underground Injection Control Terms, 2011. http://epa.gov/r5water/uic/glossary.htm#mc

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NPIC is a cooperative agreement between Oregon State University and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA, cooperative agreement # X8-83458501). The information in this publication does not in any way replace or supersede the restrictions, precautions, directions, or other information on the pesticide label or any other regulatory requirements, nor does it necessarily reflect the position of the U.S. EPA.

<u>Ecologically Sound Alternatives to Permethrin-Fogging for Mosquito Abatement</u> Samantha Merrill

Bat Houses

- · Can be placed on public or private property
- Made to order or purchased from a variety of distributors
- Cost ranges from \$20-\$60 depending on type and size of house
- "Insectivorous bats are primary predators of night-flying insects, and many very damaging
 pests are on their menu. Pregnant or nursing mothers of some bat species will consume up
 to their body weight in insects each night (1)."

Cons:

- · Must establish proper space for bat houses, volunteers to use private property
- · Public misconceptions of bats
- · Higher initial cost

Pros:

- Ecologically-friendly
- Native animal
- · Provide shelter for important insectivore/pollinator/seed disperser
- Low-maintenance
- No special skills required to install, can be done by volunteers
- · Low overall cost





Purple Martin Houses

- · Can be placed on public or private property
- Made to order or purchased from a variety of distributors
- Cost from \$24-up
- "Purple Martins are beautiful, friendly birds that seem to enjoy the company of humans as much as humans enjoy listening to their song. In addition to their aesthetic qualities, Purple Martins are also beneficial. A group of Purple Martins is capable of eating tens of thousands of mosquitoes in a single day. Hosting this wild bird species will help you control insects in a natural way without using chemicals that can harm plants and animals. Bats and some other bird species are also beneficial in this way. Many people interested in natural mosquito control invest in Purple Martin houses and bat houses to naturally control mosquitoes and other insects during the summer (2)."

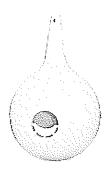
Cons:

- Higher initial cost
- Migratory species, houses must not be allowed to be inhabited by other birds while martins are away
- Must establish proper space for houses to be used

Pros:

- Native migratory species
- · Provide much-needed habitat for martins migrating in eastern states
- · Ecologically-friendly
- · Beautiful song bird that citizens will enjoy
- No special installation skills required, can be done by volunteers
- Lower overall cost to township
- Keeping bird houses open is primary maintenance concern





Plant Insect Control

- · Certain plant oils produce unattractive scent to mosquitoes
- · Lemongrass and Citronella most effective
- Seeds or plants distributed for use on public or private lands (planted into lawns, roadsides, ditches, planters, gardens, etc.)
- When areas are trimmed or mowed, plants release oils

Cons:

- · Large quantities may be required for proper efficacy
- May be greater maintenance required if plants adversely affected by environmental factors
- May not be as effective as other measures

Pros:

- · Ecologically-friendly
- · Attractive garden plant
- · Very low cost
- · Easy to implement
- · No permanent structures required
- · Citizens have control over level of protection

- 1. http://www.batcon.org/why-bats/bats-are/bats-are-important
- **2.** http://www.tractorsupply.com/know-how_Bird-Feeders-and-Houses_purple-martin-houses

Thank you for your time and consideration. I do hope that you will read the provided material and decide to make a change to the mosquito abatement program that will allow the private citizens as well as the public to enjoy this beautiful area without the hassle of mosquitoes or harmful chemicals. We are the stewards responsible for the safety and well-being of the plants and animals with which we share a home, and we can do a better job of protecting them while also creating a healthier place for us to live. I would love to continue the conversation about creating more ecologically-sound practices for our township and I think it would be great to get feedback from experts and citizens alike. I have included my contact information for anyone who would like to reach me, and I do hope to be updated on progress as it is made. Again, thank you for your time.

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