

JUNE 10, 2020

MOSQUITO INFORMATION

Vector-borne diseases are a significant threat in the United States. Several vector-borne diseases showing up around the nation include: West Nile Virus (WNV) , Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE) , St. Louis Encephalitis (SLE) , Lacrosse Virus , Malaria , Dengue Hemoragic Fever Virus , and Rift Valley Fever (RFV). According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) , more than 15,000 Americans have been infected with WNV , with more than 500 cases resulting in death. These diseases are the direct cause of Mosquito population reaching record highs.

Over 3,500 species of Mosquitoes have already been described from various parts of the world. Some Mosquitoes that bite humans routinely act as vectors for a number of infectious diseases affecting millions of people per year. Blood sucking Mosquitoes, depending on species , gender , and weather conditions , have a potential adult lifespan ranging from as little as a week to as long as several months.

Females of many common species of Mosquitoes can lay 100-200 eggs during the course of the adult phase of their lifecycle. Even with high egg and intergenerational mortality, over a period of several weeks a single successful breeding pair can create a population of thousands. Female Mosquitoes use two very different food sources. They need sugar for energy, which is taken from sources such as nectar, and they need blood as a source of protein for egg development.

Disease prevention through preparedness remains the mosquito control profession's primary focus, and is fully consistent with the very finest traditions of public health. We already have the Mosquitoes and we are continually importing the diseases they carry. We must be prepared to prevent their becoming part of our public health landscape. Continued public support is crucial for the success of each of these efforts. We must remain prepared to accept and meet these challenges – our citizens and our Borough's wildlife deserves no less.

This letter is to inform you that Delaware County has confirmed several cases of the West Nile Virus though out the area and has further indicated that the Mosquito population in the country has hit all time highs. The CDC has also confirmed that an infected mosquito has been discovered in the Borough of Ridley Park and tested positive for West Nile Virus. The Ridley Park Borough Public Works Department will be spraying for Mosquitoes throughout the EDDYSTONE BOROUGH, starting on JUNE 24TH. The spraying will be conducted each Wednesday, during the evening hours of 8:00PM until 12AM. The rain date will be set for the following day to maximize our efforts in controlling the wide spread mosquito population. The licensed applicator will also adjust the schedule accordingly due to other conditions or other circumstances. The Borough will follow this schedule until the last week of

October. These applications are being performed by a Licensed Pesticide Spray Applicator and every effort will be made to ensure public safety. Questions or concerns should be directed to William Christie at the Ridley Park Borough Hall 610-532-2100.

Pesticide : Zenivex E4 – EPA Registration # 2724-807

Applicator : William Christie - - - Ridley Park Public Works Director

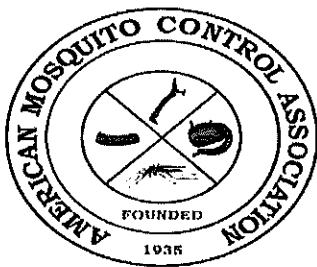
Certified Public Pesticide Applicator # 708798 BU # 8402

Control of Invertebrate and Vertebrate Pests / Vegetation Control for Invasive Aquatic and Terrestrial Environments / Lawn and Turf Disease Management / Sewer Root Control / Mosquito ULV Fogging / Aquatic Pest Control / Household Pest Control / Municipal Vegetation Management

Licensed for Residential / Commercial / Schools / Parks

Thank you for your cooperation,

William Christie



TPSA
THE PESTICIDE STEWARDSHIP ALLIANCE

JUNE 15, 2016

MOSQUITO INFORMATION

Vector-borne diseases are a significant threat in the United States. Several vector-borne diseases showing up around the nation include: West Nile Virus (WNV), Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE), St. Louis Encephalitis (SLE), Lacrosse Virus, Malaria, Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever Virus, and Rift Valley Fever (RVF). According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), more than 15,000 Americans have been infected with WNV, with more than 500 cases resulting in death. These diseases are the direct cause of Mosquito population reaching record highs.

Over 3,500 species of Mosquitoes have already been described from various parts of the world. Some Mosquitoes that bite humans routinely act as vectors for a number of infectious diseases affecting millions of people per year. Blood sucking Mosquitoes, depending on species, gender, and weather conditions, have a potential adult lifespan ranging from as little as a week to as long as several months.

Females of many common species of Mosquitoes can lay 100-200 eggs during the course of the adult phase of their lifecycle. Even with high egg and intergenerational mortality, over a period of several weeks a single successful breeding pair can create a population of thousands. Female Mosquitoes use two very different food sources. They need sugar for energy, which is taken from sources such as nectar, and they need blood as a source of protein for egg development.

Disease prevention through preparedness remains the mosquito control profession's primary focus, and is fully consistent with the very finest traditions of public health. We already have the Mosquitoes and we are continually importing the diseases they carry. We must be prepared to prevent their becoming part of our public health landscape. Continued public support is crucial for the success of each of these efforts. We must remain prepared to accept and meet these challenges – our citizens and our Borough's wildlife deserves no less.

This letter is to inform you that Delaware County has confirmed several cases of the West Nile Virus throughout the area and has further indicated that the Mosquito population in the county has hit all time highs. The CDC has also confirmed that an infected mosquito has been discovered in the Borough of Ridley Park and tested positive for West Nile Virus. The Ridley Park Borough Public Works Department will be spraying for Mosquitoes throughout the Borough of Eddystone, starting on June 15th. The spraying will be conducted each Wednesday, during the evening hours of 8:00PM until 12AM. The rain date will be set for the following day to maximize our efforts in controlling the wide spread mosquito population. The licensed applicator will also adjust the schedule accordingly due to other conditions or other circumstances. The Borough will follow this schedule until the last week of October.

These applications are being performed by a Licensed Pesticide Spray Applicator and every effort will be made to ensure public safety. Questions or concerns should be directed to William Christie at the Ridley Park Borough Hall 610-532-2100.

Pesticide : Zenivex E4 – EPA Registration # 2724-807

Applicator : William Christie - - - Ridley Park Public Works Director

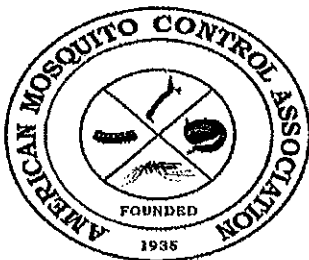
Certified Public Pesticide Applicator # 708798 BU # 8402

Control of Invertebrate and Vertebrate Pests / Vegetation Control for Invasive Aquatic and Terrestrial Environments / Lawn and Turf Disease Management / Sewer Root Control / Mosquito ULV Fogging / Aquatic Pest Control / Household Pest Control / Municipal Vegetation Management

Licensed for Residential / Commercial / Schools / Parks

Thank you for your cooperation,

William Christie



TPSA
THE PESTICIDE STEWARDSHIP ALLIANCE

Date Issued:
Supersedes:

July 2010
New

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
Zenivex E4 RTU

Manufacturer: Wellmark International
Address: 1501 East Woodfield Road, Suite 200 West, Schaumburg, IL 60173
Emergency Phone: 800-248-7763
Transportation Emergency Phone: CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Name: Zenivex E4 RTU
Chemical Name/Synonym: Etofenprox
Chemical Family: Non-ester Pyrethroid
Formula: C₂₅H₂₈O₃
EPA Registration No.: 2724-807
RF Number: RF2146

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>Component (chemical, common name)</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Tolerance</u>
Etofenprox: 1-[[2-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-2-methylpropoxy]methyl]-3-phenoxybenzene	80844-07-1	4.0%	None established
Other Ingredients (non-hazardous and/or trade secret)		96.0%	PEL & TLV: 5 mg/m ³

3. HAZARD INFORMATION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION
HAZARDOUS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. CAUSES MODERATE EYE IRRITATION. AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES, SKIN, OR CLOTHING. WASH THOROUGHLY WITH SOAP AND WATER AFTER HANDLING AND BEFORE EATING, DRINKING, CHEWING GUM, USING TOBACCO, OR USING THE TOILET. REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING AND LAUNDRY BEFORE REUSE. REPEATED EXPOSURE TO ETOFENPROX CAN CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION.

PRIMARY ROUTE OF ENTRY Dermal/Eye: Yes. Oral: No. Inhalation: Yes.

ACUTE TOXICITY Oral: No specific hazard identified.
 Dermal: No specific hazard identified.
 Inhalation: No specific hazard identified.

OTHER TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Skin Irritation: Repeated exposure to etofenprox can cause skin irritation.
Eye Irritation: Causes moderate eye irritation.
Sensitizer: Not a dermal sensitizer.

Zenivex E4 RTU

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

If swallowed: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor
Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.
Do not give any liquid to the person
Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing.
Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Note to Physician: May pose aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillates.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

NFPA Rating: Health: 2 Fire: 2 Reactivity: 0
Flammability Class: Class III A Combustible Liquid.
Flash Point: 217° F (103°C).
Explosive Limits (% of Volume): Not available.
Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, CO₂, foam, water fog. Do not use water jet, handle as an oil fire.
Special Protective Equipment: Firefighters should wear full protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus.
Fire Fighting Procedures: Use water fog to cool fire exposed containers. USE WATER CAREFULLY NEAR EXPOSED/BURNING LIQUIDS. May cause frothing and splashing of hot material. Handle as an oil fire. Do not allow run-off to enter waterways or sewers. This product is toxic to aquatic organisms.
Combustion Products: Oxides of carbon.
Unusual Fire/Explosion Hazards: Burning fluid may evolve irritating/noxious fumes.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Steps to be taken: Use appropriate personal protective equipment. Eliminate sources of ignition. Floor may be slippery; use care to avoid falling. Absorb spill with an inert material. Place in container for disposal. Do not allow spill to enter waterways or sewers. This product is toxic to aquatic organisms.
Absorbents: Clay granules, sawdust, dirt, or equivalent.
Incompatibles: Strong oxidants and acidic agents.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Wash hands with soap and water after handling material. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.
Storage: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed, by storage. Store upright at room temperature. Avoid exposure to extreme temperatures.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL MEASURES

Exposure Limits: Severely hydrotreated paraffinic oil. OSHA PEL 5 mg/m³. ACGIH TLV 5 mg/m³.
Ventilation: Use with ventilation adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below recommended exposure limits.
Personal Protective Equipment: Use appropriate precautions to avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Use splash goggles or safety glasses. Chemical resistant gloves are recommended. If ventilation is inadequate, or airborne concentrations exceed recommended exposure limits, respiratory protection suitable for use with oil

Zenlvox E4 RTU

mists may be required.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance and Odor:	Clear, pale yellow liquid.
Boiling Point:	Not known.
Melting Point:	Not applicable.
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	Not known.
Vapor Density (Air = 1):	Not known.
Specific Gravity:	0.8944 g/ml @ 20°C
Bulk Density:	7.4 lbs per gallon.
Solubility:	Not soluble in water.
Evaporation Rate:	Not known.
pH:	Not applicable.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:	Stable.
Reactivity:	Not reactive.
Incompatibility w/ Other Materials:	No incompatibilities known except with strong oxidants such as hypochlorites.
Decomposition Products:	Oxides of carbon from combustion.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE TOXICITY

Acute oral toxicity (rat): LD50 >5,000 mg/kg
Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 >5,000mg/kg
Acute Inhalation toxicity: 4-hr LC50 >2 mg/L
Skin Irritation: Very slight irritation
Eye irritation: Minimally irritating
Dermal Sensitization: Not a sensitizer

SUBCHRONIC TOXICITY [Specific to Active Ingredient(s)]

Etofenprox is a mild skin irritant after 4-weeks of treatment. No systemic toxicity from dermal exposure was observed at doses up to 1000 mg/kg/day.

CHRONIC TOXICITY [Specific to Active Ingredient(s)]

Etofenprox is not listed as a carcinogen by NTP or IARC and is not regulated by OSHA.

In rats the target organs are the liver and thyroid. The NOAEL for chronic toxicity is 3.7 mg/kg/day for male rats. The target organ in mice is the kidney. The NOAEL is 3.1 mg/kg/day for mice.

DEVELOPMENTAL/REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY [Specific to Active Ingredient(s)]

Etofenprox is not a teratogen. It does not have adverse effects on reproduction.

MUTAGENICITY [Specific to Active Ingredient(s)]

Etofenprox is not a mutagen.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms, including fish and invertebrates.
The product is toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops and weeds.

ECOTOXICITY [Active Ingredients Only]

Etofenprox

Acute Toxicity: Rainbow trout: LC₅₀ = 3.3 ppb
Bluegill: LC₅₀ = 8.5 ppb

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Wastes resulting from use of this product should be disposed of in accordance with all federal, state and local requirements. For additional regulatory information, see section 15 of this document.

This pesticide is toxic to aquatic organisms, including fish and aquatic invertebrates. Runoff from treated areas or deposition into bodies of water may be hazardous to fish and other aquatic organisms. Do not apply over bodies of water (lakes, rivers, permanent streams, natural ponds, commercial fish ponds, swamps, marshes or estuaries), except when necessary to target areas where adult mosquitoes are present, and weather conditions will facilitate movement of applied material away from water in order to minimize incidental deposition into the water body. Do not contaminate bodies of water when disposing of equipment rinseate or wash waters.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT49CFR Description: Not Regulated.

Freight Classification: Insecticide NOI NMFC I-155060 SUB 6 CLASS 55

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

CERCLA (Superfund): Not regulated.

RCRA: Not a characteristic or listed hazardous waste.

SARA 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Immediate Health: Yes.

Delayed Health: Yes.

Fire: Yes.

Sudden Pressure: No.

Reactivity: No.

The information presented herein, while not guaranteed, was prepared by technically knowledgeable personnel and to the best of our knowledge is true and accurate. It is not intended to be all inclusive and the manner and conditions of use and handling may involve other or additional considerations.