

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: 2/26/16 12:07 PM
Received: February 24, 2016
Status: Posted
Posted: February 26, 2016
Tracking No. 1k0-8o4t-63wg
Comments Due: April 18, 2016
Submission Type: Web

Docket: ATSDR-2016-0002

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ

Comment On: ATSDR-2016-0002-0003

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill ATSDR-2016-0002

Document: ATSDR-2016-0002-0005

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ Comment on FR Doc # 2016-03305

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

I hope there is consideration as to how the crumb rubber impacts children's health. Children as young as 4 and 5 are playing on this surface on a regular basis. Their pregnant mothers and their toddler siblings who join them at the field are also being exposed.

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: 4/14/16 1:40 PM
Received: March 31, 2016
Status: Posted
Posted: April 11, 2016
Tracking No. 1k0-8otb-cum9
Comments Due: April 18, 2016
Submission Type: Web

Docket: ATSDR-2016-0002

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ

Comment On: ATSDR-2016-0002-0003

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill ATSDR-2016-0002

Document: ATSDR-2016-0002-0015

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ Comment on FR Doc # 2016-03305

Submitter Information

Name: Christina Majorowicz

Address: 98021

Email: cwong78@hotmail.com

General Comment

I want to express my support for these studies and my relief that these federal agencies are finally focusing some attention on this potentially very serious health issue for anyone who spends time on artificial turf which contains crumb rubber infill. I hope that these studies will address how young children in particular are affected by exposure to crumb rubber (early stage development) when they are playing on these fields, eating post-game snacks on the field, and tracking crumb rubber into their homes. Thank you.

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: 4/14/16 1:42 PM
Received: April 06, 2016
Status: Posted
Posted: April 11, 2016
Tracking No. 1k0-8ox6-5g5r
Comments Due: April 18, 2016
Submission Type: Web

Docket: ATSDR-2016-0002

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ

Comment On: ATSDR-2016-0002-0003

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill ATSDR-2016-0002

Document: ATSDR-2016-0002-0016

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ Comment on FR Doc # 2016-03305

Submitter Information

Name: Melissa Pruess

Address: 92117

Email: mpruess2@gmail.com

General Comment

I am a concerned parent and am happy to see our government agencies taking a closer look at crumb rubber infill and its potential effects on children. Small children play on these fields and there needs to be a comprehensive look at their exposure in particular, based on the prevalence of "hand to mouth" behaviors in small children... not just the risks of inhaled exposure or accidental ingestion. Smaller children have a totally different absorption rate that older kids and adults and if there is even a chance that this material can be hazardous in any way, it should be banned completely from the elementary school levels and replaced with one of the several available alternatives to crumb rubber.

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: 4/28/16 11:17 AM
Received: April 14, 2016
Status: Posted
Posted: April 22, 2016
Tracking No. 1k0-8p2k-60pc
Comments Due: May 02, 2016
Submission Type: Web

Docket: ATSDR-2016-0002

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ

Comment On: ATSDR-2016-0002-0003

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill ATSDR-2016-0002

Document: ATSDR-2016-0002-0020

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ Comment on FR Doc # 2016-03305

Submitter Information

Name: Jodie Williamson

Address: 44443

Email: Scojod94@gmail.com

General Comment

I am relieved that this is being taken very seriously. I am a parent who has crumb rubber mulch in our public school elementary playground. Knowing the children put it in their mouths, throw it, dig in it it is of great concern. Children explore their surroundings and are exposed at a much higher rate. I hope all of this will be taken into account. I also hope the study will be done in a more appropriate situation when kids are playing on the fields and not a still field with nothing being kicked up. Also one of the leading studies only used 1/3 ounce ingestion rate over the course of an athletes career and this does not seem a likely ingestion rate, especially for smaller children.

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: 4/28/16 11:34 AM
Received: April 21, 2016
Status: Posted
Posted: April 22, 2016
Tracking No. 1k0-8p74-bdt4
Comments Due: May 02, 2016
Submission Type: Web

Docket: ATSDR-2016-0002

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ

Comment On: ATSDR-2016-0002-0003

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill ATSDR-2016-0002

Document: ATSDR-2016-0002-0035

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ Comment on FR Doc # 2016-03305

Submitter Information

Name: C Ellis

Address: 30707

Email: charles-ellis@hotmail.com

General Comment

How will the issue of inhomogeneity be addressed when testing crumb rubber?

This is the inherent problem of arriving at definitive testing results when considering the total mass of crumb rubber in a playground, sports pitch, or any other use.

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: 4/28/16 11:38 AM
Received: April 27, 2016
Status: Posted
Posted: April 28, 2016
Tracking No. 1k0-8pb6-npxf
Comments Due: May 02, 2016
Submission Type: Web

Docket: ATSDR-2016-0002

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ

Comment On: ATSDR-2016-0002-0003

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill ATSDR-2016-0002

Document: ATSDR-2016-0002-0040

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ Comment on FR Doc # 2016-03305

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

As a soccer player and a parent of a soccer player who's played multiple years on these surfaces in California, I would hope the study would adequately address the effects of the excessive heat created by the fields, which have been measured at up to 160 degrees. Even in breezy areas, such as San Francisco, the fields themselves emit high heat (one we measured was 120 degrees on an 80-degree day). How does the temperature affect first the parts of the body in most direct contact with it: the feet? How does it affect the body's processes in a 90-minute game played at high velocity? How does it affect the ability of players to recover from games? (My personal observation on recovery times has shown a vast increase in recovery needed because of heat stress and dehydration.) I came to this concern after witnessing near heat-stroke by referees, watching games in which a teenage goalkeeper yelled out, in the middle of a serious competition, "I am too hot!" -- he literally was having difficulty keeping his feet on the ground -- and after my own son became ill not once, but twice, requiring a week-long hospitalization for a condition that can be both caused and greatly advanced by high heat.

The two other heat-related issues that are concerning are:

- the dissemination of chemicals in the turf are they more breathable in high heat?
- climate: do these "hot spots" (and the removal of cooling, living material, including trees, shade and grass) further burden already plant-deprived cities & suburbs of California?

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: 5/3/16 6:19 PM
Received: May 02, 2016
Status: Posted
Posted: May 02, 2016
Tracking No. 1k0-8pe9-f189
Comments Due: May 02, 2016
Submission Type: Web

Docket: ATSDR-2016-0002

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ

Comment On: ATSDR-2016-0002-0003

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill ATSDR-2016-0002

Document: ATSDR-2016-0002-0046

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ Comment on FR Doc # 2016-03305

Submitter Information

Name: California Safe Schools

Address: 90012

Email: calisafe@earthlink.net

General Comment

California Safe Schools, a children's environmental health and environmental justice coalition would like to comment on Docket No. ATSDR-2016-0002, which proposes two studies that will investigate the chemical composition, and use of crumb rubber infill in synthetic turf, including the potential for exposure, and links between tire crumb rubber exposure and human health.

We respectfully request that the study consider including research to determine when chemicals in tire crumb rubber may be released under various environmental conditions. We also would like the studies to identify, and examine the exposure pathways and health risks these potential releases may pose to athletes and other individuals who come in contact with tire crumb rubber playing, working, or participating in events on these fields and play areas.

To date, existing research and information on tire crumb rubber has been incomplete and based largely on an unsupported theory that there is limited exposure. We are requesting that these two studies please consider an analysis of all health and environmental risks from tires, tire crumb rubber, and their various proposed uses which include, but may not be limited to: athletic fields, playgrounds, play mats, gardens, driveways, sidewalks, and pathways.

We would like the studies to please include detailed accounts of athletes, parents, soccer coaches and other individuals regarding their personal experience and health effects that they

believe were directly related to interacting with tire crumb rubber.

Examples include, but are not limited to: allergic reactions such as asthma, nasal, eye, ear and throat irritation when swallowing the material, rashes related to the off gassing and dust generated from the materials disintegrating, various cancers, hormonal and neurological disorders, and burns sustained when temperatures on the fields rise, often exceeding 140 degrees on hot days.

We request the two studies be full, comprehensive, and that they address new questions and concerns, tackle the gaps in research, and include the synergistic and cumulative impacts to health.

Because of the tire shredding process into crumb rubber, there are unique mixtures of tire crumb at each field, and the tires are manufactured throughout the world. As a result, the unique cumulative impacts and synergistic effects of exposures are especially important to both human health and the environment.

California has discovered more than thirty hazardous chemicals in tire crumb rubber. Of particular concern is carbon black, a substance that has been classified as a cancer-causing chemical by the state. Other tire ingredients can include but are not limited to; arsenic, cadmium, chromium, mercury and dangerous hydrocarbons.

Studies have also found that crumb rubber can emit gases that can be inhaled. Athletes, children, and other individuals playing on these fields and areas where tire crumb rubber are installed or used are often exposed to these materials for years.

According to one parent whose child has played for more than a decade, parents and coaches are urged to bring sterilized tweezers to the games played on fields with tire crumb rubber in order to physically remove tire crumb pellets from abrasions.

The tire crumb rubber exposure is not only on the fields where it enters their clothing, shoes socks, hair, ears, eyes, nose, ears mouth and often ingested. Leaving the fields, it remains in their clothing, in the seats and floors of vehicles transporting the individuals to and from the fields, and in their showers.

Given all of the above, we hope that there will be a moratorium placed on installing any new fields with tire crumb rubber, and exposure to already installed fields with tire crumb rubber should require posting advising individuals of the known chemicals in tire crumb rubber.



We urge you to discourage the continued funding for installation of tire crumb rubber fields while the studies are being conducted. Many of these proposed fields are being placed in environmental justice communities who already have a disproportionate amount of environmental concerns. These communities in particular, deserve a Right to Know about the materials being used and chemicals they are being exposed when playing.

We ask that you consider epidemiology studies, and include studying particulates from tire crumb rubber released in the air, water, and soil.

Our children and athletes should not be treated as lab rats or guinea pigs and we cannot forget that tires are considered to be too toxic to be placed landfills, yet continue to be used in areas where athletes and children play.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Respectfully,

Robina Suwol
Founder & Executive Director
California Safe Schools
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Los Angeles, California 90012
818.785.5515  office
818.261.7965  cell
www.calisafe.org

Attachments

MAY 1 FINAL CALIFORNIA SAFE SCHOOLS COMMENTS TIRE CRUMB STUDY

May 1, 2016

May 1, 2016

Docket No. ATSDR-2016-0002

California Safe Schools, a children's environmental health and environmental justice coalition would like to comment on Docket No. ATSDR-2016-0002, which proposes two studies that will investigate the chemical composition, and use of crumb rubber infill in synthetic turf, including the potential for exposure, and links between tire crumb rubber exposure and human health.

We respectfully request that the study consider including research to determine when chemicals in tire crumb rubber may be released under various environmental conditions. We also would like the studies to identify, and examine the exposure pathways and health risks these potential releases may pose to athletes and other individuals who come in contact with tire crumb rubber playing, working, or participating in events on these fields and play areas.

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We would like the studies to please include detailed accounts of athletes, parents, soccer coaches and other individuals regarding their personal experience and health effects that they believe were directly related to interacting with tire crumb rubber.

Examples include, but are not limited to: allergic reactions such as asthma, nasal, eye, ear and throat irritation when swallowing the material, rashes related to the off gassing and dust generated from the materials disintegrating, various cancers, hormonal and neurological disorders, and burns sustained when temperatures on the fields rise, often exceeding 140 degrees on hot days.

We request the two studies be full, comprehensive, and that they address new questions and concerns, tackle the gaps in research, and include the synergistic and cumulative impacts to health.

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Studies have also found that crumb rubber can emit gases that can be inhaled. Athletes, children, and other individuals playing on these fields and areas where tire crumb rubber are installed or used are often exposed to these materials for years.

According to one parent whose child has played for more than a decade, parents and coaches are urged to bring sterilized tweezers to the games played on fields with tire crumb rubber in order to physically remove tire crumb pellets from abrasions.

The tire crumb rubber exposure is not only on the fields where it enters their clothing, shoes socks, hair, ears, eyes, nose, ears mouth and often ingested. Leaving the fields, it remains in their clothing, in the seats and floors of vehicles transporting the individuals to and from the fields, and in their showers.

Given all of the above, we hope that there will be a moratorium placed on installing any new fields with tire crumb rubber, and exposure to already installed fields with tire crumb rubber should require posting advising individuals of the known chemicals in tire crumb rubber.

We urge you to discourage the continued funding for installation of tire crumb rubber fields while the studies are being conducted. Many of these proposed fields are being placed in environmental justice communities who already have a disproportionate amount of environmental concerns. These communities in particular, deserve a Right to Know about the materials being used and chemicals they are being exposed when playing.

We ask that you consider epidemiology studies, and include studying particulates from tire crumb rubber released in the air, water, and soil.

Our children and athletes should not be treated as lab rats or guinea pigs and we cannot forget that tires are considered to be too toxic to be placed landfills, yet continue to be used in areas where athletes and children play.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Respectfully,

Robina Suwol
Founder & Executive Director
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PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: 5/3/16 6:21 PM
Received: May 01, 2016
Status: Posted
Posted: May 02, 2016
Tracking No. 1k0-8pe0-19e6
Comments Due: May 02, 2016
Submission Type: Web

Docket: ATSDR-2016-0002

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ

Comment On: ATSDR-2016-0002-0003

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill ATSDR-2016-0002

Document: ATSDR-2016-0002-0048

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ Comment on FR Doc # 2016-03305

Submitter Information

Name: Amy Ziff

General Comment

As the mother of three growing children I am concerned about the growing incidence of crumb rubber and synthetic playing surfaces across this country. Increasingly, our children are exposed to synthetic playing surfaces -- from playgrounds to gym class, recreational sports to the sidelines. While we all desire to be more environmentally conscious, why are we using crushed up, milled tires on plastic "grass" and calling it safe without any study? Why are we using plastic surfaces over natural ones that we have evolved with over millennia, again without any study?

My business is to study toxics, as the Founder of MADE SAFE, my organization looks at products that are made without any known toxicants and puts a certification label on them. Where there are questions we exercise the Precautionary Principle and wait for more science to emerge. For the work we do, we rely on the use of available science. What I do know for sure is that there is a tremendous amount of existing science to make those of us "in-the-know" question the use of the synthetic plastic on these fields along with ground up tires.

The synthetic turf is highly likely to contain endocrine disruptors, as most flexible plastics do, and they are prone to leach, especially when they get very hot as these fields do on warm days. Does that matter? We don't know because it hasn't been studied. And those tires. The very same tires that are considered "toxic waste" when you dispose of them through regular means are then ground up for children and teens to play on. We know tires contain PAH's and heavy metals along with other toxins commonly found on roads -- but have those effects on children

been studied? Not in this exact scenario.

So what we have are known toxic substances being used in a new way -- using our growing children as guinea pigs -- and we are allowing this to happen all across America without first conducting a proper study. When are we going to put children first? If anything is worthy of a study by the EPA I can't think of anything more valuable than where our children will play.

I hope the EPA studies crumb rubber and artificial turf materials and once and for all scientifically identifies it as the toxic substance it is and bans crumb rubber on turf fields forever.

Thank you,
Amy Ziff
Founder and Executive Director,
MADE SAFE
www.madesafe.org

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: 5/3/16 6:22 PM
Received: May 01, 2016
Status: Posted
Posted: May 02, 2016
Tracking No. 1k0-8pe0-911y
Comments Due: May 02, 2016
Submission Type: Web

Docket: ATSDR-2016-0002

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ

Comment On: ATSDR-2016-0002-0003

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill ATSDR-2016-0002

Document: ATSDR-2016-0002-0049

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ Comment on FR Doc # 2016-03305

Submitter Information

Name: Tanya Murphy

General Comment

As a concerned parent of two middle schoolers who play on turf day in and day out, please take this away from their environment. Here is a List of Carcinogens and Other Dangerous Chemicals in Tires

<http://www.ehhi.org/turf/findings0815.shtml> and here is a Health Based Consumer Guide:

http://media.wix.com/ugd/fd0a19_f5aa0824698341499b4228ebabf90cb5.pdf

Thanks,
Tanya Murphy

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: 5/3/16 6:23 PM
Received: May 01, 2016
Status: Posted
Posted: May 02, 2016
Tracking No. 1k0-8pdy-gu1b
Comments Due: May 02, 2016
Submission Type: Web

Docket: ATSDR-2016-0002

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ

Comment On: ATSDR-2016-0002-0003

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill ATSDR-2016-0002

Document: ATSDR-2016-0002-0051

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ Comment on FR Doc # 2016-03305

Submitter Information

Name: Rhonda Sherwood

Address: 06820

Email: rsherwood@poolingcap.com

General Comment

As the mother of two college aged boys and a founding board member of the Mount Sinai Children's Environmental Health Center in New York, I am deeply concerned about the fact that children who play soccer, football, lacrosse, and baseball must, on a daily basis, practice and play on turf fields that contain crumb rubber. Why is it illegal for me to dispose of automobile tires in my local dump (due to the toxic runoff from rain falling on the tires), yet the same tires can be ground up and sprinkled on my children's sports fields? Every day our children are playing on fields that contain carcinogens and I fear these young athletes will grow up and find their cancer incidence to be higher than their non turf playing predecessors.

When my sons were in middle and high school, I saw:

- baseball players slide into home base and create a spray of crumb rubber that covered other players' faces
- football players get crumb rubber on their mouth guards that they subsequently put into their mouths
- kids sitting on the sidelines of a lacrosse field sifting crumb rubber in their hands like it was sand

Through inhalation, dermal exposure and ingestion, our children are being exposed to carcinogens. If this were a work site/OSHA situation, I'm sure the government would ban

crumb rubber immediately. Why don't our children deserve the same safety consideration? I hope the EPA studies crumb rubber and once and for all scientifically identifies it as the toxic substance it is and bans crumb rubber on turf fields forever.

Thanks for listening,
Rhonda Sherwood
Founding Vice Chairman
Mount Sinai Children's Environmental Health Center
New York, New York

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: 5/3/16 6:24 PM Received: May 01, 2016 Status: Posted Posted: May 02, 2016 Tracking No. 1k0-8pdw-u7hh Comments Due: May 02, 2016 Submission Type: Web
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Docket: ATSDR-2016-0002

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ

Comment On: ATSDR-2016-0002-0003

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill ATSDR-2016-0002

Document: ATSDR-2016-0002-0052

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ Comment on FR Doc # 2016-03305

Submitter Information

Name: Steven Gilbert

Address: 98105

Email: sgilbert@innd.org

General Comment

My very you young 3-4 year old granddaughters plays soccer or at least kicks the ball around - How do you intend ti keep her from eating the crumb rubber ? She is very curious about thus black stuff and naturally wants to taste it.

also a few other questions

Why is the CPSC not already testing and regulating this material as a children's product given the pervasive and targeted use for children's play areas? (See recent reports from Duluth MN on tire crumb playgrounds as examples of what is going on all over).

Will the study be looking at combinations of personal exposures low to the surface directly with tire crumb on under active use?

Why are they not studying child exposure on tire crumb playgrounds? Why are they leaving it to the CPSC to (maybe) do?

How will the study, as planned, help answer the question, "Are synthetic turf fields and playgrounds with crumb rubber infill safe for children of all ages to play on?"

What are the plan and the timeline for gathering all of the data to answer the above safety question to a reasonable degree of certainty?

How do the agencies plan to obtain toxicity data that would be needed for a components based health risk assessment model?

Do they plan on conducting toxicity testing for all the components for which toxicity data is currently missing? Where will they get the data for interaction effects? Do the agencies plan on testing the toxicity of crumb rubber as a whole?

Why isn't an epidemiological study the first priority? Are there plans for one? If so, when will it be done?

What about the effects of small rubber particles on the eco-system? Are there plans to study the effects of run-off on marine life?

why not use the precautionary principle - test before it is used with kids ?

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: 5/3/16 6:26 PM
Received: May 01, 2016
Status: Posted
Posted: May 02, 2016
Tracking No. 1k0-8pdh-ydk3
Comments Due: May 02, 2016
Submission Type: Web

Docket: ATSDR-2016-0002

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ

Comment On: ATSDR-2016-0002-0003

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill ATSDR-2016-0002

Document: ATSDR-2016-0002-0056

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ Comment on FR Doc # 2016-03305

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

I am happy to hear that more comprehensive studies are under way on crumb rubber and its exposures, however I am deeply troubled with hearing it is going in at my child's elementary school this year and all of his succeeding schools for the rest of his public education at San Diego Unified School District. I substitute taught at an elementary school with a new crumb rubber field and the children were rolling in these fields, eating their snacks and dropping their water bottles on the field, and I even saw some of them making mountains out of the tire pellets. It was in their hair, around their mouth, on their hands, and quite possibly on their water bottles and snacks that were dropped on the artificial turf. It didn't look right at all and it's not right. Our kids aren't possibly going to be ingesting this stuff or getting it in their eyes or an open wound, they are RIGHT NOW! And NOBODY can tell us that it's safe!

I hope these studies will look extensively into ingestion and dermal contact with young children, ages 1-10, with years of exposure to crumb rubber, but I wonder....how can that be done in a 1-2 year study? I know that science can take decades to prove a chemical is unhealthy or even deadly. How many decades did it take to prove cigarettes and asbestos were dangerous? How many decades will it take to prove the same of crumb rubber? All while our children are the canaries in the coal mine. I hope all schools and communities can put a ban on crumb rubber until these studies are complete. Inform parents of those kids that are playing on this kind of turf and that proper cleaning after playing on them and the restriction of food and drinks needs to be posted and made aware to the parents/children/athletes. There are safer, non-toxic alternative infills out there; new and improved products to look at. Crumb rubber is old, outdated and was a bad idea to begin with. Let's stay with natural turf or keep the dirt, it's better for our

environment as well. Our children and our Mother Earth deserve better!
I will look forward to what the studies will find.

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: 5/3/16 6:28 PM
Received: May 02, 2016
Status: Posted
Posted: May 03, 2016
Tracking No. 1k0-8pef-tfe5
Comments Due: May 02, 2016
Submission Type: Web

Docket: ATSDR-2016-0002

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ

Comment On: ATSDR-2016-0002-0003

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill ATSDR-2016-0002

Document: ATSDR-2016-0002-0058

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ Comment on FR Doc # 2016-03305

Submitter Information

Name: Ami Gadhia

Organization: American Academy of Pediatrics

General Comment

See attached file(s)

Attachments

AAP Crumb Rubber Comments FINAL

**AAP Headquarters**

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Reply to**Department of Federal Affairs**

Homer Building, Suite 400 N
601 13th St NW
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: 202/347-8600
Fax: 202/393-6137
E-mail: kids1st@aap.org

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Fayetteville, GA

May 2, 2016

Pat Brysse, Ph.D.

Director

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

1600 Clifton Road NE

MS-D74

Atlanta, GA 30329

Docket No: **ATSDR-2016-0002**

Dear Dr. Brysse:

On behalf of the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), a non-profit professional organization of 64,000 primary care pediatricians, pediatric medical sub-specialists, and pediatric surgical specialists dedicated to the health, safety and well-being of infants, children, adolescents, and young adults, we appreciate the opportunity to provide input on the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) information collection regarding the proposed study of health risks associated with crumb rubber, used frequently in playing fields used by children and adolescents.

The AAP applauds ATSDR, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) for devoting resources to the study of exposures and possible human health risks from crumb rubber playing fields and playgrounds. As you know, there has been significant news coverage of possible adverse health outcomes associated with these playing surfaces. However, there are large data gaps in our knowledge of the precise health effects of playing on these surfaces, particularly for infants, children, adolescents, and young adults. Given the potentially serious health outcomes, such as cancer, it is appropriate that ATSDR, EPA, and CPSC undertake a study of the health risks associated with crumb rubber. The AAP urges you to focus your study and analysis on in particular on the public health impacts, including those in children.

The Federal Register Notice of February 18, 2016 indicates that the agencies may engage with stakeholders prior to study initiation. The AAP supports this step, and urges that among the stakeholders you consult should be pediatricians with expertise in environmental health, toxicology, and sports medicine, particularly with regards to the second study, the "Characterization of Exposure Potential during Activities Conducted on Synthetic Turf with Crumb Rubber Infill." For example, these pediatricians may be able to assist ATSDR in identifying the population that routinely performs activities that would result in a high level of contact to crumb rubber surfaces.

With regard to the first study contemplated, “Determination of Field Operating Procedures, Use Conditions, and Chemical Composition of Crumb Rubber Infill in Synthetic Turf Fields,” facilities should be required to supply samples from their synthetic turf fields with crumb rubber infill. This additional data can help future researchers, including independent pediatric experts, better understand the chemical composition of crumb rubber infill and its potential effects on child health.

We also support the undertaking of surveys and focus groups of parents/caregivers as part of the CPSC’s work on this study, as well as the CPSC’s focus on outdoor playgrounds that may be built with crumb rubber “mulch” or unitary tiles. As part of its investigation of outdoor playgrounds, we strongly urge CPSC to consider a broader age range of children than those between the ages of 3 and 5, as mouthing behaviors can start in infants, and continue in older children. Mouthing and sucking activity among infants and very young children is a very common and necessary part of early childhood behavior that satisfies both nutritive (e.g. breast or bottle feeding) and non-nutritive (e.g. pacifier, toy, blanket) needs. Research indicates that from two months of age to 36 months, children engage in mouthing behavior between 20 minutes to 2.5 hours per day, with a decline as children increase in age (and in some children with a cessation of such behaviors after age 5). Given this developmentally appropriate behavior, it is understandable why very young children would readily put loose tire crumb “mulch” materials in their mouths.

The AAP also supports the agencies investigation of various types of crumb rubber infill, including loose tire crumb and unitary crumb rubber surfaces. However, we urge you to consider exposure to these materials not only at room temperature and at temperatures simulating a hot summer day, but also at spring-like or cooler temperatures, as the crumb rubber playing surface can still get quite hot due to sun exposure, and still pose a risk to children and adolescents.

Thank you again for the opportunity to provide input on this information collection. If we can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact Ami Gadhia in our Washington, D.C. office at 202/347-8600 or agadhia@aap.org.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Benard P. Dreyer". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name being the most prominent.

Benard P. Dreyer, MD, FAAP
President
BPD/avg

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: 5/3/16 6:28 PM
Received: May 02, 2016
Status: Posted
Posted: May 03, 2016
Tracking No. 1k0-8pef-4vnd
Comments Due: May 02, 2016
Submission Type: Web

Docket: ATSDR-2016-0002

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ

Comment On: ATSDR-2016-0002-0003

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill ATSDR-2016-0002

Document: ATSDR-2016-0002-0059

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ Comment on FR Doc # 2016-03305

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General Comment

See attached

Attachments

5-2-16_PEER Comments _Federal Artificial Turf Research Action Plan



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**Comments on
Federal Research Action Plan on Recycled Tire Crumbs Used on
Playing Fields and Playgrounds**

**Submitted by
Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility (PEER)**

May 2, 2016

Introduction

Many parents have remarked on their children looking like “coal-miners” after playing in tire crumb on playgrounds or fields, and that their white soccer balls quickly turn dark gray to black as they roll on these artificial surfaces, in contrast to the green chlorophyll stains from playing on grass.

Yet, there is poor official understanding of what exactly is in the tacky fine tire-derived material coming off the tire crumb playgrounds and fields sticking to objects and children alike and the possible short and long term impacts on human health.

There can be no disagreement, and indeed government and independent experts and the industry concede, that there are a litany of substances in tire crumb and plastics, many of which are known to be harmful to various body systems (e.g. as carcinogens, hormone disruptors, neurotoxins, inflammatory irritants etc) and most of the rest have not been tested. There remains an array of unknowns about the effects on children being in direct contact – some for hours a day and in a variety of conditions – with shredded tire pellets containing known toxic substances such as but not limited to lead, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, mercury, carbon black, benzothiazoles and a number of dangerous hydrocarbons.

Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility (PEER) is submitting the following comments on the proposed multi-agency federal study into the human health and eco-impacts of widespread use of shredded tires in playgrounds and sports fields:

I. Research Action Plan Is Poorly Designed and Will Raise More Questions than It Answers

Announced in February to address to growing public concerns “about the safety of recycled tire crumb used in playing fields and playgrounds in the United States,” the Obama administration directed the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Centers for Disease Control and

Prevention/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, and the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) to undertake a “coordinated Federal Research Action Plan.” That plan, however, will not produce definitive guidance as it is geared to diagnose the array of “data and knowledge gaps” including what precise mix of chemicals is in “recycled tire crumb” and the potential pathways for human exposure.

The very preliminary nature of this initiative, however, may delay rather than hasten public health safeguards, especially for very young children spending hours a day on turf playgrounds and sports fields:

- There will be no moratorium on building new tire crumb fields while the research continues. Nor will parents be given warnings about the potential risks already identified;
- Even for the chemical exposures identified previously or through these studies, there are no longitudinal studies proposed to learn the effects of long-term exposure, especially to children. Instead, toxicity reviews will be confined to “existing databases” which are few and seriously incomplete at best. As a result, the key question of what level of childhood exposure should be of concern will be left largely unexamined; and
- Some of the plan’s elements are an utter waste of resources, such as CPSC being tasked with “exploring conducting a survey of parents to get first hand perspectives on potential exposures from playground surface materials.” The Consumer Product Safety Commission does not need a survey to know that children come into intimate contact with playground surfaces and play with any loose shredded or granular surface by building with it, pouring it over each other, burying each other in it and sometimes ingesting it in the process.

II. There Should Be a Focus on Lead

The scattered design of this effort threatens to deflect attention away from several already identified toxic substances. One of the most obvious of immediate concern is lead – one of the most harmful neurotoxic substances for children often but irregularly and unpredictably found in both tire crumb and plastic components of synthetic turf systems.

As CDC’s National Center for Environmental Health warns:

“Reducing children’s exposure to lead is one of the greatest environmental health accomplishments in the past 20 years. However, there is no safe level of lead, and children are still being exposed to lead and other environmental hazards.”¹

Moreover, there is no identified safe blood lead level in children. Lead exposure can affect nearly every system in the body. The effects are especially insidious because lead exposure often occurs with no obvious symptoms, it frequently goes unrecognized.²

¹ Healthy Homes/Lead Poisoning Prevention Program *CDC 24/7: Saving Lives. Protecting People from Health Threats* http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/information/healthy_homes_lead.htm

² <http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/> and http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/information/healthy_homes_lead.htm

Lead has been identified in synthetic turf fields as early as 2008 but was not addressed in any systemic way due to lack of standards or required testing (although the CPSC could have required the testing mandated for children's products since 2008 under the Children's Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA).

In fact, the CPSC tested synthetic turf carpets and found lead at varying levels depending on sample age, but then, astoundingly, concluded the whole synthetic turf system was always and everywhere safe for children, based on inappropriate modelling rooted in two incorrect presuppositions: 1) that there is a safe level of blood lead for children; and 2) ingestion is the only mode of exposure, which it is not since inhalation and dermal exposure are obvious routes as well.³

To this day the synthetic turf industry cites the still CPSC-posted "OK to Install, OK to Play On" press release⁴ which has been disavowed, in front of Congress, by CPSC Commissioner Kaye.⁵

A 2012 study on artificial turf done for the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection found artificial fields made of tire crumb can contain highly elevated levels of lead much greater than the allowed levels for children, noting "concerns with regard to potential hazards that may exist for individuals and in particular children who engage in sports activities on artificial fields"; and that "Inhalable lead present in artificial turf fields can be resuspended by even minimal activity on the playing surface."⁶

Scientists from Rutgers recently participated in a study which found lead and other toxins in the both the plastic rug (supplied by the industry) and tire crumb infill. Lead was also found in simulated body fluids meaning there is little or no protection of any kind against the lead getting out of the material into the body:

"Since it is possible that children may be exposed to potentially high concentrations of lead while using artificial turf fields we recommend, at a minimum, all infill and fibers should be certified for low or no lead content prior to purchase and installation."⁷

The study also found lead and chromium in both the tire crumb and the plastic rug and simulated body fluids at sometimes extremely high levels even in new field carpets:

"Lead was detected in almost all field samples for digestive, sweat, and total extraction fluids with digestive fluid extract of one field sample as high as 260 mg/kg. Metal concentrations were not markedly different across the three different sample types (new infill, new turf fiber, tire crumb field sample). However, one of the 'new' turf fiber

³ http://www.peer.org/assets/docs/epa/3_21_13_CPSC_Complaint.pdf

⁴ <http://www.cpsc.gov/en/Newsroom/News-Releases/2008/CPSC-Staff-Finds-Synthetic-Turf-Fields-OK-to-Install-OK-to-Play-On>

⁵ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7crcxR8aYjo>

⁶ <http://www.nj.gov/dep/dsr/publications/artificial-turf-report.pdf>

⁷ "Bio-accessibility and Risk of Exposure to Metals and SVOCs in Artificial Turf Field Fill Materials and Fibers" 2014 Brian T. Pavilonis¹, Clifford P. Weisel¹, Brian Buckley¹, and Paul J. Liroy
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4038666/pdf/nihms565643.pdf>

samples contained relatively large concentrations of chromium (820 mg/kg) and lead (4400 mg/kg) compared to the other samples tested... [The] variability of lead contained in the infill material is large and can span more than two orders of magnitude. One field [tire crumb] sample did contain a high lead level (260 mg/kg) which was on the same order of magnitude as the NJ DEP cleanup value (400 mg/kg).”

In evaluating and regulating lead in synthetic turf, the Division of Health Assessment and Consultation of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry concluded that:

“Synthetic turf can deteriorate to form dust containing lead at levels that may pose a risk to children. Given elevated lead levels in turf and dust on recreational fields and in child care settings, it is imperative that a consistent, nationwide approach for sampling, assessment, and action be developed. In the absence of a standardized approach, we offer an interim approach to assess potential lead hazards when evaluating synthetic turf.”⁸

But no such approach has ever been instituted. Indeed, as reported in *USA Today* in 2015:

“The CDC in 2008 said communities should test recreational areas with turf fibers made from nylon, and they should bar children younger than 6 from the areas if the lead level exceeded the federal limit for lead in soil in children's play areas. But some communities have refused to test their fields, fearing that a high lead level would generate lawsuits or force them to replace and remove a field, which costs about \$1 million, according to a 2011 New Jersey state report. Forty-five of 50 New Jersey schools and towns contacted in 2009 by epidemiologist Stuart Shalat would not let him test their turf-and-rubber fields, Shalat's report states. The EPA also found, in 2009, that ‘it was difficult to obtain access and permission to sample at playgrounds and synthetic turf fields.’”⁹

Industry also admits that its products contain lead. In testimony before the Maryland State House, a representative of the company FieldTurf when asked point-blank by one delegate: “Is there lead in your products?” The company executive answered,

“There’s lead in a lot of things in this world... Yes, there’s lead in our products.”¹⁰

Both old and new fields keep showing up with lead in them when tested. But the distribution is not homogeneous and is unpredictable with demonstrated high level content hotspots which could evade representative sampling. Some tested fields have little or no lead, while some have high levels and some fields have both high and low levels within the same field (both carpet and tire crumb infill). There is no way of knowing if any of the components of a given field contain lead, and how much, without stringent and thorough testing of each field. Unfortunately for the children, fields with high lead remain in use. However, no one is monitoring, let alone regulating, artificial turf for lead or other toxins in either old or new fields.

⁸ Van Ulirsch et al (Environmental Health Perspectives. 2010 Oct;118(10):1345-

⁹ <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20884393>

⁹ <http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/2015/03/15/artificial-turf-health-safety-studies/24727111/>

¹⁰ <http://wtop.com/montgomery-county/2016/03/md-lawmakers-seem-information-artificial-turf-schools/>

In short, the priority for any federal efforts should be to ensure that all playing surfaces for children are lead-free. The CDC has repeatedly stressed that every effort should be made to eliminate all unnecessary sources of lead in the environment, especially a child's environment. **Lead in artificial turf is not only totally unnecessary but dangerous to health at any level.**

III. Federal Action Plan Should Be Tied to Some Action

No matter how hazardous, artificial turf is essentially unregulated. Under a revised rule of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), recycling of hazardous waste may be considered “legitimate” and therefore exempt from RCRA requirements, even if the end product it creates is more toxic than other similar products on the market. This applies even where the end-product is used by children. According to EPA:

“If a hazardous secondary material has been reclaimed and made into a product that will be used by children, and that product contains hazardous constituents that are not in analogous products, that product will likely need to be closely scrutinized.”¹¹

Therefore, the EPA does not prohibit the unnecessary incorporation of hazardous constituents into these products, or even guarantee close scrutiny of this recycling even when children are involved. Thus, manufacturers that use hazardous wastes to make products for children are no longer subject to RCRA safety requirements.

To fill this void in public health safeguards, PEER makes three recommendations:

1. The three participating agencies should issue a joint public statement urging that tire-crumbs not be installed as play surfaces for children under age 13 until a thorough risk assessment and analysis of toxic pathways has been completed.

2. The CPSC should declare playgrounds and sports fields in elementary schools to be a children’s product.

Spurred by outrage over importation of toxic Chinese-made toys, in 2008 Congress mandated safeguards for children’s products by imposing a lead content limit of 100 parts per million and third-party testing to ensure compliance. Playgrounds made with shredded tires, however, generally exceed this lead limit. In fact, the only test the CPSC ever conducted found nearly half of the fields that it sampled contained lead in amounts more than three times this legal limit (and they did not test tire crumb infill but only carpets).

In 2012, the Commission declined to classify crumb rubber playgrounds and elementary school sports fields as a children’s product in response to a PEER request saying that it needed evidence of promotion and marketing directed at children. In 2013, PEER submitted evidence of companies like TotTurf and KidWise Outdoor Products marketing products under names such as PlaySafer and Play Tuff Tiles using sales slogans declaring “softer on little knees” and “keep kids safe.”¹²

¹¹ <http://www.epa.gov/oecaerth/cleanup/rcra/index.html>

¹² <http://www.peer.org/news/news-releases/move-to-make-synthetic-playgrounds-lead-free.html>

In response to this submission, on September 27, 2013 the CPSC informed PEER that it had tasked its Office of Compliance and Field Operations with a “review and determination of whether any enforcement action is appropriate.”¹³ A year later PEER inquired and ultimately submitted a formal request under the Freedom of Information Act to find out the outcome of this review. The Commission declined to reply and PEER filed a lawsuit in federal district court to compel the answer.

That lawsuit ultimately produced documents that that the CPSC had decided not to enforce toxic lead limits required by law for children’s products in artificial turf playgrounds. On July 20, 2015, CPSC sent a letter to U.S. Senator Elizabeth Warren (D-MA) which contained the following statement:

“Upon further exploration, Compliance staff concluded, at that time, specific product enforcement was unlikely to be the best option, based upon the need for individual health assessments, among other factors. To my knowledge, this information has also been communicated to PEER.”¹⁴

This statement is curious in several respects, beyond that this decision was never shared with PEER:

- The children’s product enforcement route does not require a health assessment. It only requires a test for lead content – a test which is supposed to be done by the manufacturer;
- In response to the PEER Freedom of Information Act lawsuit and a subsequent FOIA about the basis for the letter to Senator Warren, the CPSC has not been able to locate any paper trail documenting this decision. A request for clarification received no written answer. Another email suggests the decision was never reduced to writing; and
- If enforcement was not “the best option,” CPSC cannot identify what other options it examined.

In short, this federal research action plan is proposed solely because the CPSC has abdicated its legal duty to protect children on playgrounds from chemical exposure.

3. Standardize and monitor ingredients used in artificial fields.

There should be stringent testing of all the colors and of the backing of the carpet for total lead content (chromium and cadmium should also be tested for) as well as testing of many samples of the infill.

These products contain an ever-changing “witches brew” of chemicals with wide variations even in the same field.- so undetectable, low and very high levels can all be found in the same field. Since there is not standardization, monitoring or regulation of the source material, there is no way that any study or combination of studies, including the ones proposed, can identify with certainty just what people are being exposed to on these fields from one field to another or even

¹³ http://www.peer.org/assets/docs/cpsc/11_12_13_CPSC_child_product_referral.pdf

¹⁴ <http://www.peer.org/news/news-releases/cpsc-drops-artificial-turf-playground-safety-review.html>

within a given field. Certainly any assurance of health safety can never be made given the knowledge of definite toxins present and the sheer magnitude of the unknowns.

At the same time, there is a lack of Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for the source material i.e., the tires themselves.

A single company MSDS is an anomaly and indeed its partial list of ingredients raises many red flags. Most tire companies have asserted they do not need to file MSDS, stating:

“Tires meet the definition of article as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 190.1200) and are exempt from MSDS requirements.”

This ingredient labeling is even more important since pulverizing of the material makes all the ingredients exponentially more available to interact with and affect living things including people the smaller the pieces get.

In summary, the federal research action plan is inadequate and must be tied to some actions, including immediate actions available to CPSC, if it is to do any good.

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PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: 5/3/16 6:30 PM
Received: May 02, 2016
Status: Posted
Posted: May 03, 2016
Tracking No. 1k0-8pei-xo5g
Comments Due: May 02, 2016
Submission Type: Web

Docket: ATSDR-2016-0002

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ

Comment On: ATSDR-2016-0002-0003

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill ATSDR-2016-0002

Document: ATSDR-2016-0002-0061

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ Comment on FR Doc # 2016-03305

Submitter Information

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General Comment

My son's school has a crumb rubber play ground surface. The other day, I saw a neighbor's 9-month-old baby crawling on the surface. She fell and ended up with crumb rubber over her face and hands. A piece of crumb rubber made it into her mouth before her mom could stop it. How many other times has that happened? How many other babies have been ingesting the crumb rubber? My son plays on the surface every day before lunch. I asked the school if his class could wash their hands before lunch. I was told that there isn't enough time. So only my son is allowed to wash his hands. The city soccer league has 4-year-olds playing on crumb rubber athletic fields, and they eat half-time snacks on the field, without any hand washing.

We know what's in crumb rubber. We know what our kids are getting exposed to--whether it's breathing in the VOCs, getting particles in their cuts when they fall, or ingesting the particles or dust that results from the particle break-down. Kids should NOT be playing on carcinogens. And yet they are. How can you let kids play on carcinogens when there's absolutely no long-term safety data? I've read through existing research articles. They have small sample sizes, they are short-term, they are based on models not people. Please use common sense -- carcinogens, endocrine disruptors, and heavy metals are not a good playing surface for children. Please start considering our children's overall chemical burden and not the turf industry.

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: 5/3/16 6:34 PM
Received: May 02, 2016
Status: Posted
Posted: May 03, 2016
Tracking No. 1k0-8pel-3fcr
Comments Due: May 02, 2016
Submission Type: Web

Docket: ATSDR-2016-0002

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ

Comment On: ATSDR-2016-0002-0003

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill ATSDR-2016-0002

Document: ATSDR-2016-0002-0067

Comment on FR Doc # 2016-03305

Submitter Information

Name: Anonymous Anonymous

General Comment

Children have unique developmental vulnerabilities to the synergistic affects of unregulated toxins in their environment. When exposed at a critical point in development the results can be life altering

Our kids are not a science experiment. This has to stop. A recycling need cannot come before the health of our children.

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: 5/3/16 6:35 PM
Received: May 02, 2016
Status: Posted
Posted: May 03, 2016
Tracking No. 1k0-8pem-rune
Comments Due: May 02, 2016
Submission Type: Web

Docket: ATSDR-2016-0002

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ

Comment On: ATSDR-2016-0002-0003

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill ATSDR-2016-0002

Document: ATSDR-2016-0002-0069

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ Comment on FR Doc # 2016-03305

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General Comment

See attached file(s)

Attachments

ME comment re federal review of AT



**MONTGOMERY COUNTY COUNCIL
ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND**

Comment on “Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill”

From: Montgomery County, Maryland Councilmember Marc Elrich (At-large)

Date: May 2, 2016

As an elected official, I have been confronted with the issue of whether artificial turf playing fields are safe and whether public funds should be used to construct and maintain these fields. I represent the almost one million residents of Montgomery County, Maryland; our county is one of the wealthiest and best-educated counties in the country. My staff and I have grappled with questions surrounding artificial turf for years, and the more we have examined the issue, the more we realize how little is known and how few questions can be adequately answered.

I appreciate the attempt by the federal agencies to tackle this issue, and on behalf of many of my constituents and based on years of reviewing research and conversations with scientists, parks managers, school administrators, elected officials, residents and other concerned individuals, I make the following comments, observations and requests. I have five major points and then follow them with additional information to support those points.

1. Clarify that the questions and goals outlined in this study will not answer the question of the true safety/toxicity of AT with tire crumb infill. Characterizing chemical composition and “exposure potential” are insufficient tools. This study will not satisfactorily answer the question: are artificial turf fields safe for children to use over the long-term? An epidemiological study is necessary. Only a long-term controlled epidemiological study could provide meaningful answers about human safety. University of Washington soccer coach Amy Griffin continues to collect names of soccer players, other athletes and other frequent users of artificial turf fields (like marching band participants). This information raises serious concern, and the federal agencies need to consider how they can collect information that could analyze actual uses and outcomes.
2. Any and all toxicity studies must address and examine cumulative and combined effects of toxic chemicals. Artificial turf contains a variety of chemicals that interact with each other and in the body. Without studying their synergistic effects, the study will exclude some important considerations. (See below for scientific comment on this issue.)
3. All potential health impacts should be viewed specifically and separately for children. Studies should examine exposure for **children**. “Environmental exposure for children is quite different. They take in much more of everything than adults. Their brains and nervous systems are developing quite rapidly – referred to as “unique windows of vulnerability.” (Joel Forman, MD, Mt. Sinai Medical School, Program Director of the Pediatric Residency

Program, Children's Environmental Health Center) Towards that end, I urge you to consult extensively with Dr. Forman, Dr. Phillip Landrigan and other researchers associated with the Childrens Environmental Health Center at Mt. Sinai Medical School.

4. For a federal study to be useful to local jurisdictions and residents, it must acknowledge and address the myriad of issues and concerns that are inextricably intertwined. The chemical composition of crumb rubber infill is an important issue, but it is not the only issue. The blades, carpet, carpet backing and the color of the blades are all integral to any meaningful assessment. Other issues should be examined and acknowledged: the heat impact for the field users as well as serious environmental concerns, including the “heat island” effect and impacts on waterways, aquatic life and wildlife.

5. Every step of the way, the involved federal agencies must be mindful of their possible biases. I would refer you to the EPA website announcing this study: “Limited studies have not shown an elevated health risk from playing on fields with tire crumb, but the existing studies do not comprehensively evaluate the concerns about health risks from exposure to tire crumb.” (<https://www.epa.gov/chemical-research/federal-research-action-plan-recycled-tire-crumb-used-playing-fields>) Such a statement is misleading and should be deleted. Results from “limited studies” have been mixed. If “limited studies” refers to EPA’s prior studies, it should be noted that they were not simply limited but also quite possibly flawed, and therefore, not an appropriate basis for any general statements. (<http://www.peer.org/news/news-releases/epa-retracts-synthetic-turf-safety-assurances.html>)

Additional information and commentary:

Regarding points 1 and 2 above:

How we think about levels of concern of chemicals is changing and evolving.

A recently published scientific paper, “What Can Epidemiological Studies Tell Us about the Impact of Chemical Mixtures on Human Health?” explains:

“Although there is growing concern that exposure to chemical mixtures during critical periods of human development could increase the risk of adverse health effects including allergic diseases, cancer, neurodevelopmental disorders, reproductive disorders, and respiratory diseases, researchers primarily study chemicals as if exposure occurs individually. This one-chemical-at-a-time approach has left us with insufficient knowledge about the human health effects of exposure to chemical mixtures.” [Emphasis added.] <http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/15-10569/>

Another study from 2015 suggests that the **combination** of “safe” chemicals may increase cancer risk:

“Our analysis suggests that the cumulative effects of individual (non-carcinogenic) chemicals acting on different pathways, and a variety of related systems, organs, tissues and cells could plausibly conspire to produce carcinogenic synergies.” [Emphasis added.] http://carcin.oxfordjournals.org/content/36/Suppl_1/S254.full?sid=db47f5ec-47a2-4879-bf30-6da9c076003d#ref-8

In commenting on the above study, the director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, Linda Birnbaum (who was not involved in the study), said

“...We live in a chemical soup,... Considering the safety of individual chemicals is a lot like looking at the trees, but missing the forest, Birnbaum said. When doing research to determine chemical safety, “we’ve got to start thinking more about what reality is,” she said. This could mean sweeping changes in rules about the levels of chemicals considered safe in drinking water, food, and air. **I’d like to see regulators and policy makers start looking at the totality of the exposure instead of one chemical at a time,” she said.** [Emphasis added.] (“Combinations of ‘safe’ chemicals may increase cancer risk, study suggests,” *Los Angeles Times*, by Sasha Harris-Lovett, 7/1/15 <http://www.latimes.com/science/sciencenow/la-sci-sn-chemical-combinations-safety-cancer-20150626-story.html>)

While the 2015 report is important and significant, this general idea and information is not new. As the President’s Cancer Panel pointed out in its 2008-2009 annual report, federal environmental laws not only leave many known carcinogens completely unregulated, they also “fail to address the potential hazards of being exposed to combinations of chemicals”. [Emphasis added] (Environmental Working Group, <http://www.ewg.org/research/rethinking-carcinogens/executive-summary>)

The true impact of chemical exposure could take decades to be measured.

A telling example is a study of 9,300 daughters born to mothers who had been exposed to the pesticide DDT, which was banned in 1972 because of its effects on the environment, especially the eggs of the bald eagle. EPA labeled DDT as a probable carcinogen, and multiple studies linked DDT exposure to breast cancer, but then a 2014 meta-analysis found no significant association. But then this mother-daughter study showed that the prior studies were looking at the wrong generation – the daughters of women exposed to DDT - were associated with almost a fourfold increase in breast cancer, independent of the mother’s history of breast cancer. The study, which covered a span of 54 years, also determined that those with higher levels of exposure were diagnosed with more advanced breast cancer. The study results are dramatic, but they took **54 years**. (“Startling link between pregnant mother’s exposure to DDT and daughter’s risk of breast cancer,” by Ariana Eunjung Cha, *The Washington Post*, 6/17/15 <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/to-your-health/wp/2015/06/16/ddts-breast-cancer-legacy-pregnant-mothers-exposure-linked-to-four-fold-increase-in-daughters-risk/> and <http://press.endocrine.org/doi/10.1210/jc.2015-1841>)

You will not have “safety” answers in 2016 or one or two years later. Please acknowledge this fact and address epidemiological questions.

Further points to consider:

Federal agencies should not reference “prior studies” without including and acknowledging the following studies, which raise serious concern about artificial turf. One study raises the possibility of inhalable lead.

The study states “...if the lead is present to any appreciable extent in the wipes it will likely be present in the breathing zone of players who are active on these fields, and that furthermore, these levels potentially exceed ambient EPA standards. (“An Evaluation of

Potential Exposures to Lead and Other Metals as the Result of Aerosolized Particulate Matter from Artificial Turf Playing Fields Submitted to: Alan Stern, Dr.P.H. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Submitted by: Stuart L. Shalat, Sc.D. (July 14, 2011) <http://www.nj.gov/dep/dsr/publications/artificial-turf-report.pdf>) Note that many facilities would not allow testing.

Other studies have raised serious concerns about tire crumb and lead exposure.

A 2014 study found lead and other toxins in the both the plastic rug and tire crumb infill. Lead was also found in simulated body fluids meaning there is little or no protection of any kind against the lead getting out of the material into the body. "Since it is possible that children may be exposed to potentially high concentrations of lead while using artificial turf fields we recommend, at a minimum, all infill and fibers should be certified for low or no lead content prior to purchase and installation."

("Bio-accessibility and Risk of Exposure to Metals and SVOCs in Artificial Turf Field Fill Materials and Fibers" Brian T. Pavilonis, Clifford P. Weisel, Brian Buckley, and Paul J. Lioy <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4038666/pdf/nihms565643.pdf> 2014)

No two fields are alike because each field contains 30,000 to 40,000 ground up tires, which come from a multitude of manufacturers.

"Every turf field has to be analyzed in detail to be sure it doesn't have a problem," said Paul Lioy, a professor of environmental and occupational medicine at the Robert Wood Johnson Medical School in New Jersey." [Emphasis added.] ("Feds promote artificial turf as safe despite health concerns," by Thomas Frank *USA Today*, 3/16/2015 <http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/2015/03/15/artificial-turf-health-safety-studies/24727111/>)

"Not surprisingly, the shredded tires contain a veritable witch's brew of toxic substances," Gaboury Benoit, Ph.D., Yale Professor of Environmental Chemistry and Engineering. ("Study: Artificial turf contains carcinogens," by Tony Spinelli, 7/3/15 <http://www.theridgefieldpress.com/48210/study-artificial-turf-contains-carcinogens/#ixzz47WNF1FSf>)

Additionally, the information required from field managers around the country is time-intensive as outlined in the Federal Register, and the attempt to reach a maximum of 40 fields nationally is insufficient. So the time required from the individuals is large and the amount of information collected will not be much more than anecdotal.

The fields heat is a health hazard. It is hotter than asphalt and much hotter than grass.

At the Women's World Cup in Edmonton, Canada, in June 2015, the air temperature was 75 degrees, and **"the heat from the carpet approaching 120 degrees at kickoff...** Research, partly funded by the city of Las Vegas, found artificial turf above 122 degrees is considered unsafe for sustained athletic use and that, **depending on the air temperature, turf can get as hot as 180 degrees**... This was a temperature where if you put your hand down on it, you could only hold it for five seconds or so before it would burn," Dale Devitt, director of the Center for Urban Water Conservation at the University of Nevada Las Vegas told the Vegas Sun. [Emphasis added.]

(“The artificial turf at the Women’s World Cup was reportedly 120 degrees at kick off,” by Marissa Payne, *The Washington Post*, 6/6/2015

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/news/early-lead/wp/2015/06/06/the-artificial-turf-at-the-womens-world-cup-was-reportedly-120-degrees-at-kick-off/>)

Environmental impacts of artificial turf should also be noted.

Artificial turf fields create “heat islands” – an environmental hazard.

The extreme heat “is not only a hazard for users, but also can contribute to the ‘heat island effect,’ in which cities become hotter than surrounding areas because of heat absorbed by dark man-made surfaces such as roofs and asphalt.” (“Synthetic Turf: Health Debate Takes Root” by Luz Claudio, *Environmental Health Perspectives* 2008 March; 116(3): A116–A122. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2265067/>)

“Columbia University climate researcher Stuart Gaffin analyzed thermal images generated from NASA satellite maps of New York City. He wanted to figure out how urban trees may help cool down neighborhoods. When **Gaffin noticed a bunch of hot spots on the maps, he assumed they were rooftops**...two turned out to be turf fields” says Gaffin. In retrospect, he says he should have realized that, because they’re a perfect sunlight-absorbing system.” (“High Temps On Turf Fields Spark Safety Concerns,” by Allison Aubrey, *National Public Radio*, 8/7/2008

<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=93364750>)

Artificial turf appears to contribute to elevated levels of zinc in the water.

“There is a potential risk to surface waters and aquatic organisms associated with whole effluent and zinc toxicity of stormwater runoff from AT fields.” (“Artificial Turf Study, Leachate and Stormwater Characteristics,” July 2010 Conn. Department of Environmental Protection

“Crumb rubber derived entirely from truck tires may have an impact on aquatic life due to the release of zinc. For the other three types of crumb rubber, aquatic toxicity was found to be unlikely.” Pg. 2

“Zinc concentrations are higher than the surface water standards.” Pg. 29

(“An Assessment of Chemical Leaching, Releases to Air and Temperature at Crumb-rubber Infilled Synthetic Turf Fields” May 2009 from staff at NY State Department of Environmental Conservation)

Plastic artificial turf blades will likely disintegrate and degrade with some ending up in bodies of water and in the food of wildlife either directly or via landfills; plastics of various sizes are already threatening aquatic life.

The impacts of larger sized plastics is more widely known, but now more is being discovered about the serious effects of microplastics. (“Ingested microscopic plastic translocates to the circulatory system of the mussel, *Mytilus edulis* (L).” by Browne MA1, Dissanayake A, Galloway TS, Lowe DM, Thompson RC, *Environmental Science & Technology*, 7/1/2008 <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18678044>) “As plastic breaks into smaller pieces, it is more likely to infiltrate food webs. In laboratory and field studies, fish, invertebrates and microorganisms ingest micrometer-sized particles...” (“Classify plastic waste

as hazardous,” by Chelsea M. Rochman, Mark Anthony Browne, Eunha Hoh, Hrisi K. Karapanagioti, Lorena M. Rios- Mendoza, Hideshige Takada, Swee Teh, Richard C. Thompson. *Nature*, 2/14/13.)

Confusion over focus of the undertaking:

While the official federal register announcement does not mention playgrounds, the EPA’s website explaining this study refers to “this coordinated Federal Research Action Plan on Recycled Tire Crumb Used on Playing Fields and Playgrounds...”

(<https://www.epa.gov/chemical-research/federal-research-recycled-tire-crumbs-used-playing-fields>)

It would be better to include playgrounds, especially since children are particularly vulnerable to toxic chemicals, but at a minimum the information disseminated should be consistent between postings.

Conclusion:

As should be apparent from the above information and comments, my staff, constituents and I have spent numerous hours reviewing these issues. I am deeply concerned that the study as designed will offer the false hope of absolute answers. We may not know for many years the true and complete impacts of artificial turf fields. I have concluded that we should adhere to the precautionary principle and minimize use of artificial turf fields. Instead, we need to focus our research and energy on improving natural grass fields, which already can be designed to withstand heavy rains and avoid rain-outs. Increasing knowledge and experience is helping expand the usage of these fields. The public focus should be on the best practices that give the greatest use of natural grass fields with the least amount of fertilizers, pesticides and water.

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: 5/3/16 6:38 PM
Received: May 02, 2016
Status: Posted
Posted: May 03, 2016
Tracking No. 1k0-8pen-xk2y
Comments Due: May 02, 2016
Submission Type: Web

Docket: ATSDR-2016-0002

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ

Comment On: ATSDR-2016-0002-0003

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill ATSDR-2016-0002

Document: ATSDR-2016-0002-0073

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ Comment on FR Doc # 2016-03305

Submitter Information

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Organization: Children's Environmental Health Center, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai

General Comment

See attached file(s)

Attachments

Mount Sinai CEHC Comment on ATSDR-2016-0002



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May 2, 2016

Leroy A. Richardson, Information Collection Review Office
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
1600 Clifton Road NE., MS-D74 Atlanta, Georgia 30329.

Federal eRulemaking Portal: Regulation.gov

Re: Docket No. ATSDR-2016-0002

To Whom It May Concern:

We, the Children's Environmental Health Center (CEHC) of the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, strongly support the [*Federal Research Action Plan on Recycled Tire Crumb Used on Playing Fields and Playgrounds*](#). It is our hope that this study will exhaustively address data gaps, characterize crumb rubber constituents, assess exposure pathways under realistic play conditions, and consider health effects to vulnerable populations. **Based upon the presence of known toxic substances in tire rubber, the CEHC has issued a call for a moratorium on the use artificial turf generated from recycled rubber tires pending comprehensive safety studies.**

As pediatricians, epidemiologists, and laboratory scientists at the Children's Environmental Health Center of the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, which hosts one of 10 nationally funded Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Units, we have received numerous phone calls from concerned parents and physicians regarding the wide scale use of recycled rubber surfaces on school grounds and in park properties. This led us to conduct a review of the risks and benefits of artificial playing surfaces, during which we found **significant gaps in the evidence supporting the safety of recycled rubber turf products**. The hazards associated with recycled tire rubber, coupled with the unique vulnerability of children have led us to recommend that these products never be used as surfaces where children play.

The major chemical components of recycled rubber are styrene and butadiene, the principal ingredients of the synthetic rubber used for tires in the United States¹. Styrene is neurotoxic and reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen². Butadiene is a proven human carcinogen that has

¹ Denly *et al* A Review of the Potential Health and Safety Risks from Synthetic Turf Fields Containing Crumb Rubber Infill. May 2008. http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/eode/turf_report_05-08.pdf

² ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Styrene, November 2010. <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp53.pdf>.



been shown to cause leukemia and lymphoma³. Shredded and crumb rubber also contain lead, cadmium, and other metals known to damage the developing nervous system^{4,5}. Potentially harmful chemicals have been detected in the air above rubber turf such as benzothiazole and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), both of which are linked to cancer⁶.

Recommendations: To be informative, comprehensive studies should consider, at a minimum:

- **Exposure assessment under realistic playing conditions.**
Studies should consider weather conditions such as extreme heat, potential for increased exposures as turf degrades over time, as well as extended exposure times that may occur when rubber pellets are transported home on the bodies and clothing of players.
- **All possible routes of exposure: inhalation, ingestion and dermal absorption.**
Individuals are exposed to harmful substances when crumb rubber pellets touch their skin or are swallowed, and possibly from breathing chemicals released into the air from the surface. While manufacturers claim that a number of scientific studies indicate low risk of harm from recycled tiring playing surfaces, these studies were not conducted in a rigorous manner comprehensive enough to prove safety.
- **Potential health effects not only of individual chemicals, but also of mixtures of chemicals to determine their additive and synergistic effects.**
It is important to note that risk of harm due to exposures from recycled rubber turf has been assessed only for single chemicals, yet children are exposed to numerous harmful chemicals in aggregate during play on these surfaces. It is widely recognized that carcinogens and other environmental toxins act in an additive or multiplicative fashion, making risk assessment of the chemical mixtures present in recycled rubber critical for a comprehensive safety assessment⁷.

³ International Agency for Research on Cancer, 2008. <http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Monographs/vol100F/mono100F-26.pdf>

⁴ Timothy Ciesielski *et al.* Cadmium Exposure and Neurodevelopmental Outcomes in U.S. Children. *Environ Health Perspect.* 2012 May; 120(5): 758–763. 27. doi: 10.1289/ehp.1104152

⁵ CDC (2012) Low Level Lead Exposure Harms Children: A Renewed Call for Primary Prevention. http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/acclpp/final_document_010412.pdf

⁶ Connecticut Department of Public Health (2010) Human Health Risk Assessment of Artificial Turf Fields Based Upon Results from Five Fields in Connecticut. http://www.ct.gov/deep/lib/deep/artificialturf/dph_artificial_turf_report.pdf

⁷ Goodson WH *et al* 2015. Assessing the carcinogenic potential of low-dose exposures to chemical mixtures in the environment: the challenge ahead. *Carcinogenesis* 36(Suppl 1):S254–S296.



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- **The unique vulnerability of very small children as well as individuals in certain “Windows of Susceptibility” such as pregnancy and the pubertal period.**
Children and fetuses are particularly sensitive to exposure to toxic chemicals due to their developing organ systems and immature enzymatic, hepatic, and renal function. In addition, children’s developmentally appropriate hand to mouth behaviors, high respiratory rates compared to adults, and close proximity to the ground lead to increased potential for toxins to be inhaled, absorbed through the skin and even swallowed by children who play on recycled rubber surfaces.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide you with our professional opinion. We would be more than happy to answer any questions that you might have.

Kind Regards,

Robert Wright, MD, MPH
Director, Mount Sinai Children’s Environmental Health Center

Sarah Evans, PhD, MPH
Research Scientist
Children’s Environmental Health Center

Homero Harari ScD, MSc
Research Scientist
Children’s Environmental Health Center

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: 5/3/16 6:40 PM
Received: May 02, 2016
Status: Posted
Posted: May 03, 2016
Tracking No. 1k0-8pep-dxpb
Comments Due: May 02, 2016
Submission Type: Web

Docket: ATSDR-2016-0002

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ

Comment On: ATSDR-2016-0002-0003

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill ATSDR-2016-0002

Document: ATSDR-2016-0002-0075

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ Comment on FR Doc # 2016-03305

Submitter Information

Name: Amy Stephan

Organization: Safe and Healthy Playing Fields Coalition

General Comment

I am a researcher for the Safe and Healthy Playfields Coalition, in Washington, DC.

The attached files are part the comments we would like to submit to ASTDR to support the Federal Research on the Use of Tire Crumb in Playfields. ASTDR 2016-0002-0003.

First is a document that was submitted to OEHHA for its study on tire crumb safety, and is relevant to your study. Second is a look up table for tire crumb volumes on fields, and runoff volumes. If it would be interesting, the calculation data is available.

Many thanks for the chance to comment on this important topic.

Attachments

OEHHA meeting materials 2-8-16 for ASTDR2016-002-0003

TOTAL RUNOFF AND TIRE CRUMB VOLUMES TABLE

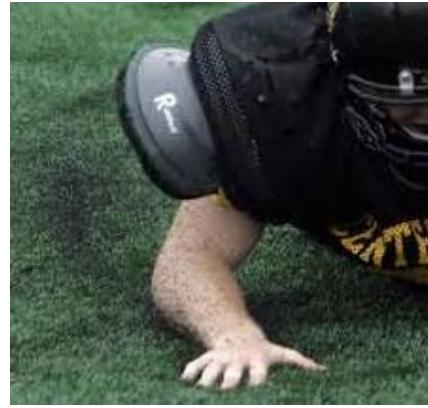
ATHLETES AND PARENTS

California Synthetic Turf Scientific Advisory Panel Meeting - 2/8/2016

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Submitted by Safe Healthy Playing Fields Coalition www.safehealthyplayingfields.org





In addition to stirring up the tire crumb particulates and tire crumb dust ...



... the on the field activity acts as a mortar and pestle to further break down the tire crumb into dust.

CHEMICALS & TIRE CRUMB

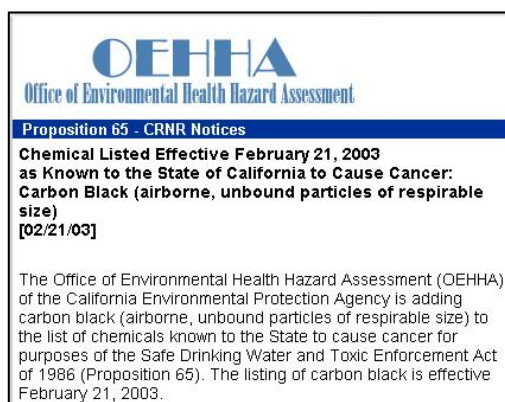
Hundreds of chemicals and additives make up tire crumb. Some of the toxic chemicals found in tire crumb synthetic turf include, but are not limited to; 1,3-butadiene, benzene, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), manganese, zinc, lead, benzothiazole, butylated hydroxyanisole, n-hexadecane, 4-(t-octyl) phenol, and phthalates.

Carbon black is the most prevalent chemical component of tire crumb. Carbon black is a nano-particulate powder produced by the incomplete combustion of heavy petroleum products and hydrocarbons. (Carbon black was not included in the “List of Chemicals of Potential Concern” in the Synthetic Turf Study Scientific Advisory Panel Meeting materials).

Even though tire manufacturers are not required to divulge how much carbon black they use in each tire -- it is generally recognized that carbon black makes up well over 25% (by weight) of a tire. The current California Synthetic Turf Study lists the percentage as 38% (West Coast Rubber - Materials Data Sheet).



carbon black



OEHHA listing for carbon black

The State of California’s Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) lists carbon black as a chemical known to cause cancer, (“airborne, unbound particles of respirable size”). In 2006, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) determined carbon black’s classification as a Group 2B carcinogen.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set the legal limit for carbon black exposure in the workplace as 3.5 mg/m³ over an 8-hour workday. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has set a recommended exposure limit (REL) of 3.5 mg/m³ over an 8-hour workday. At levels of 1750 mg/m³, carbon black is considered immediately dangerous to life and health.

An average tire crumb synthetic turf football field contains over 150 tons of carbon black material. (This does not include the field’s apron -- sidelines and end zones. The larger soccer fields and sports multiplexes would also contain more material)

*Over 40,000 tires are used per playing field, (football field / soccer field).
An average passenger tire includes 7.5 pounds of carbon black.
40,000 x 7.5 = 300,000 pounds of carbon black per regulation football field.*

FieldTurf.com

RubberNews.com / Crain Communications, Inc.

TIRE CRUMB SAMPLE



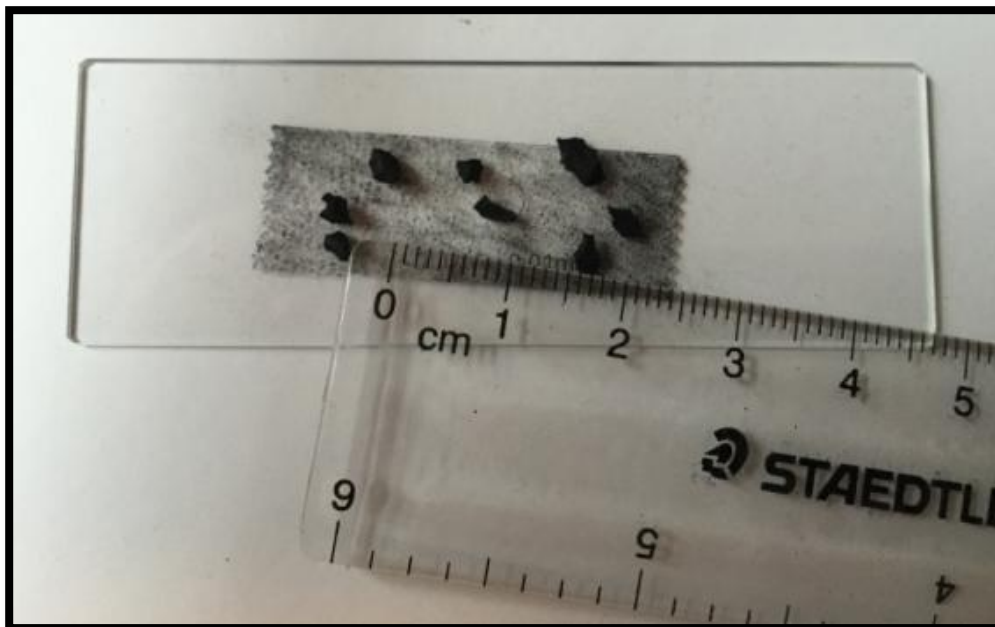
The sampled tire crumb is from infill material intended for an athletic field.



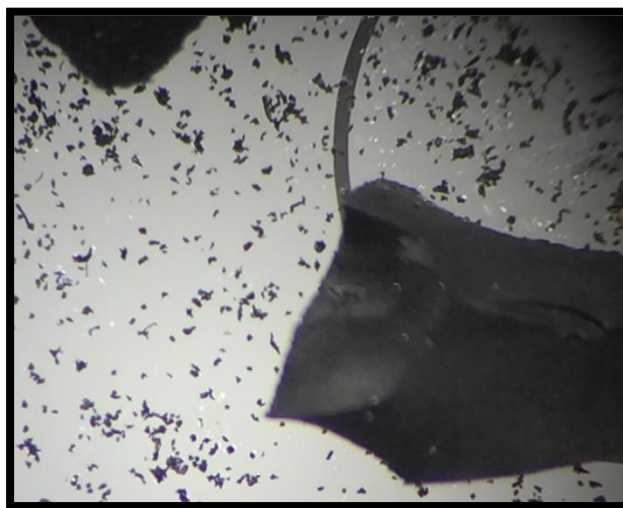
Tire crumb sample in container with lid, calibration slide, and ruler (6 inch / 15 cm).

TIRE CRUMB PARTICULATES -- SIZE RANGE & CONTOURS

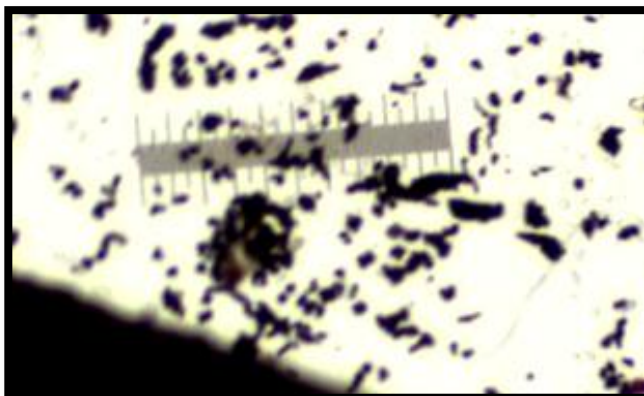
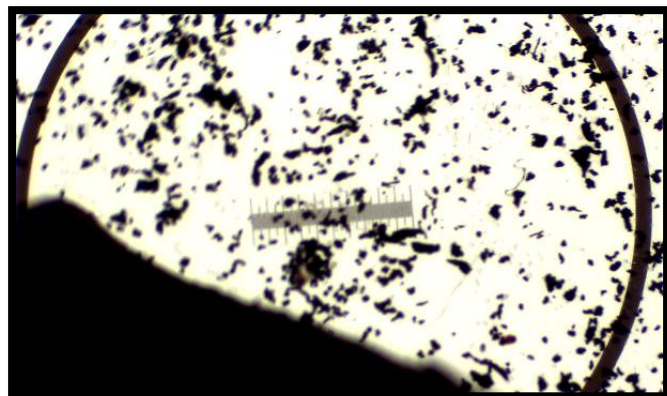
(This series of images zooms in on a single microscope calibration slide – images A-E)



A
Tire crumb and tire dust samples - placed on a calibration slide alongside metric ruler.



B
C
Calibration slides' circle diameter is less than 4mm.

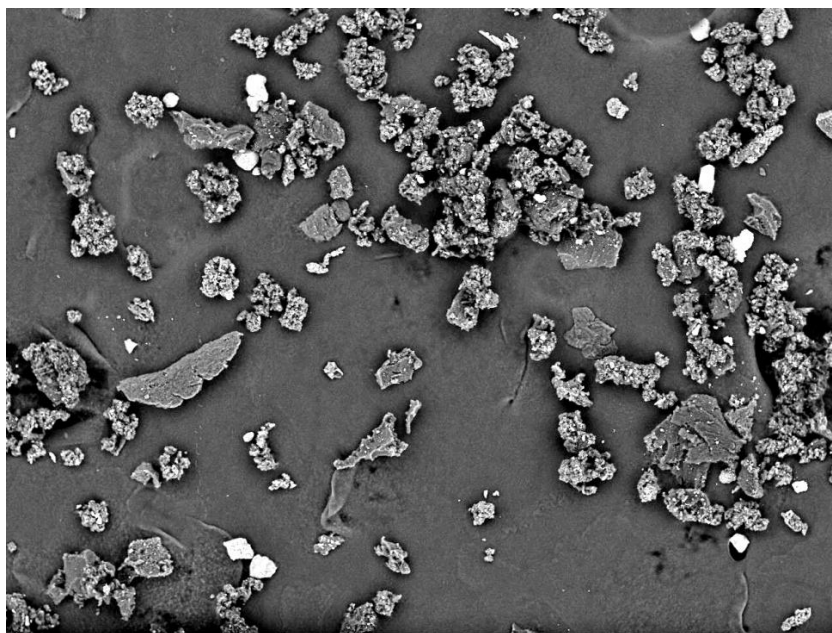


D
E
Each of the smallest divisions on the calibration slide equals 0.01 mm.

ELECTRON MICROSCOPE / TIRE CRUMB DUST

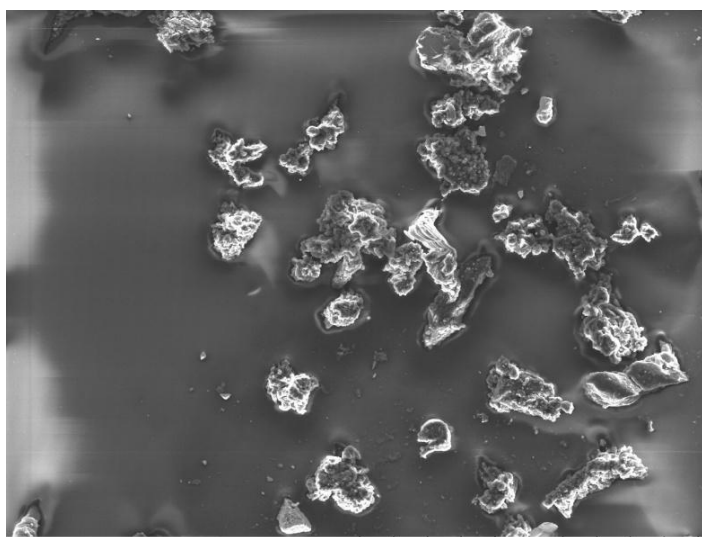


HITACHI TM3000 electron microscope.



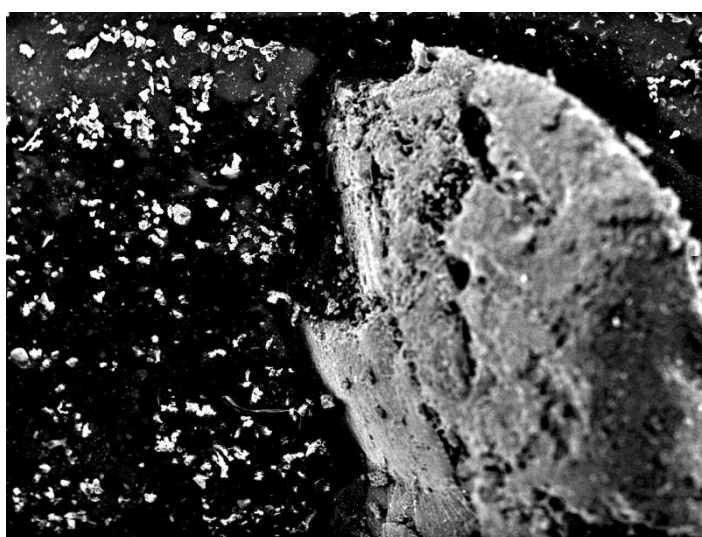
TM3000_1375 2016/01/28 15:40 N D3.9 x180 500 um

Electron microscope image of tire crumb dust at 500 microns.



TM3000_1373 2016/01/28 15:13 N D4.7 x400 200 um

Image of tire crumb dust at 200 microns.



TM3000_1374 2016/01/28 15:21 N D6.2 x50 2 mm

Image of tire crumb dust at 2mm.

BIO-EXPOSURE -- LODGING AND ENTRAPMENT POTENTIAL OF TIRE CRUMB PARTICULATES AND DUST

Respiratory Tract

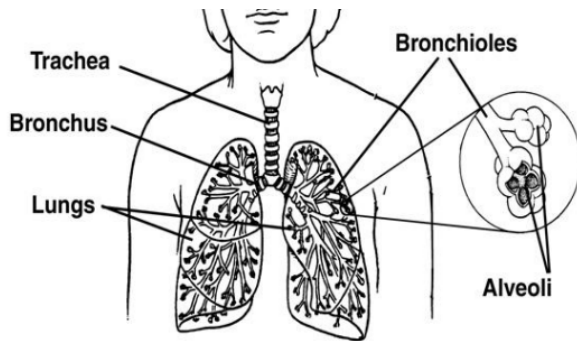
trachea ~ 1 inch diameter (= 2.54cm = 25.4 mm)

bronchioles ~ 1- .5 mm or less

alveoli ~ .1 - .05 mm

(particles in the narrower sections of the respiratory system
can remain for extended periods and damage organ walls)

NOSE, (particles can be deposited & trapped in nose)



Gastrointestinal Tract

esophageal ulcers ~ 2.5 cm

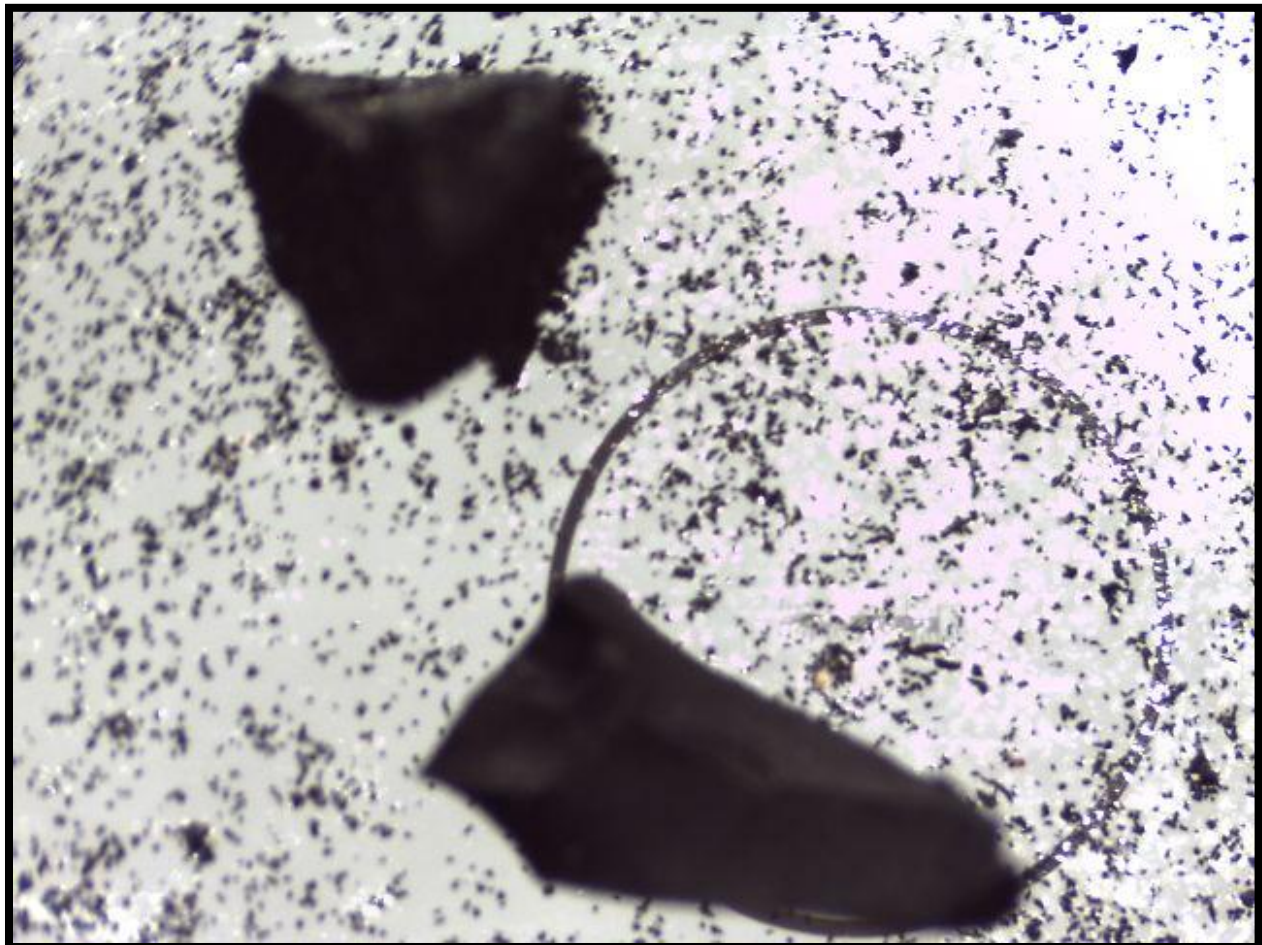
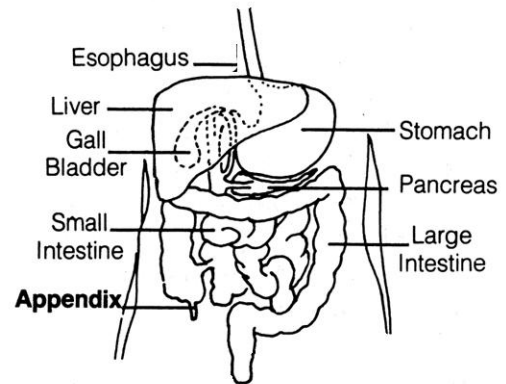
colon ~ 2.5-3.0 cm diameter

(gases from material trapped in the colon can be absorbed)

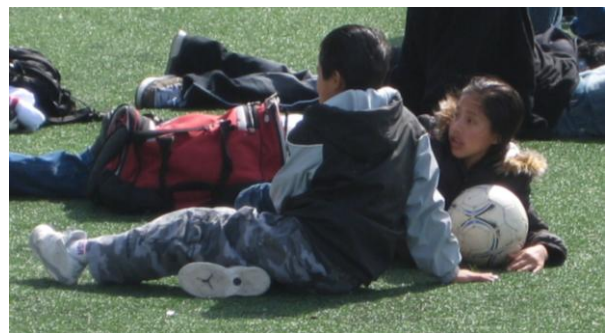
colon diverticula ~ 3.0 mm to 3.0 cm

folds of intestinal lining - up to 8mm in depth

intestinal appendix ~ 9 cm long / 7-8 mm diameter



Tire crumb and tire crumb dust on calibration slide -- calibration slide circle's diameter is less than 4mm.



Users of the fields also include infants -- and passive activities.

The chemicals found in the tire particulates, and gases of tire crumb synthetic turf can enter the human body through open cuts, inhalation, ingestion, etc. Athletes and parents ask for the panels' consideration of the following variables regarding the chemicals and their physiological impact on the athletes. They might include -- but not be limited to;

Indefinite source of tire crumb;

- the inconsistency (or lack of standardization) of the chemical makeup of the heterogeneous particles, i.e.;
 - variability of 100s of tire manufacturers, including multiple countries of origin, (see pages 1 through 8 of Tire Manufacturer Plant Codes <http://www.harriger.com/tire1.htm>)
 - variability of years of manufacture,
 - variability of tire types and models,
 - variability of tire components; (tread, side wall, lining, etc.)
 - variability of environmentally absorbed chemicals (lead, diesel exhaust, etc.)
- the sample size (depth & dimension) relative to available amount of tire crumb particulates per field.

Condition of tire crumb samples;

- new tire crumb application vs. previous (environmentally affected) tire crumb application
- accounting for granular convection (brazil nut effect)
- the range of particulate sizes (initial tire crumb applied to field, relative to a "treated/washed" sample as suggested at the OEHHA workshops) (the smaller the individual particulates, the greater the total surface area).
- variability of ossification of tire crumb sample particulates
- field conditions (in relation to rain/watering activity, intensity of play activity, heat, etc.)
- sample location on field (i.e. corners, penalty kick areas, in front of goal, mid-field, etc.)

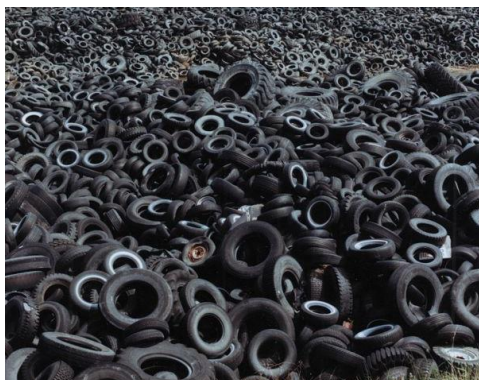
Impacts of tire crumb chemicals on human body;

- the individual as well as cumulative types of chemical impacts of the tire chemicals on the human body (i.e. carcinogens, mutagens, sensitizers-agents, etc.)
- the person's length of exposure time to chemical gases (polyaromatic hydrocarbons PAHs, etc.),
- the variety of intake mechanisms; respiration, ingestion, and dermal uptake (including open wounds)
- the number & duration of exposures (1 time exposure vs. cumulative) creating a chemical buildup within body.
- the cumulative types of exposures – large particle exposures, small particulate exposures, other chemical exposures (including phthalate exposure from the plastic turf), & gas exposures (including heat variability), etc.
- the abrasive impacts of large (sharp) tire particles during intense respiration (inhalations and exhalations) on lining of respiratory organs,
- the irritability (ulcerative and inflammatory) impact of tire particles (sharp) on various organ linings
- the amount of time chemicals are exposed to various organs of the body (i.e. trachea, lungs, bronchioles, alveoli, intestines, appendix, etc.),
- the indirect transport routes of particle within body (i.e. traveling from respiratory system then swallowed into alimentary system),
- the transport time of particle within body,
- the absorption of tire particulates and chemicals into transport systems, (i.e. the bloodstream, lymphatic system),
- the distribution of tire chemicals in secondary exposures, (i.e. chemicals and metabolites may be distributed and stored in various parts of the body, such as fat or bone, and remain in the individual for many years).
- the variety of potential metabolizing processes for conversion of tire chemicals into metabolites (metabolites may be more toxic than the original chemical which was absorbed)

Condition and precondition of user or athlete;

- the respiration rate of athlete -- resting rate vs. exertion rate (resting an average athlete will breathe in and out about 12 times a minute bringing in about 6 liters of air per minute. In conditions of physical exertion, up to 10,000 liters may be exchanged),
- the effect of hyperventilation or respiratory alkalosis on tire chemical interactions
- the age, sex, genetic background, previous exposures, diet and other factors of person exposed to tire crumb and synthetic turf chemicals (i.e. infant, elderly, athlete,)
- the precondition of person (i.e. prior exposures to a toxin, asthmatic condition, autoimmune deficiency, bezoars)

ADDRESSING SOME COMMON MISUNDERSTANDINGS REGARDING TIRE CRUMB:



waste tire stock pile



spreading tire crumb on top of plastic turf

- **Tire crumb is not covered by the plastic turf.**

The tire crumb is poured on top of the plastic turf and is directly exposed to the athletes or children.

- **The toxic chemicals used in tires have not been encapsulated through vulcanization.**

Vulcanization is a temporary binding process that involves adding more chemicals. The tire, as it ages; dries, hardens, and breaks down into a dust. The increased surface area of tire crumb and trampling hastens this process.

- **The tire crumb used in the United States is not a less toxic mixture -- and the repurposed tires used on synthetic turf are not limited to tires manufactured in the United States.**

1) Hundreds of recipes are used to make tires. The ingredients used in the United States, (as well as throughout the world), are secret, (or proprietary), information.

2) 30,000 to 40,000 tires are used per single athletic field. Determining the origin of each tire pulled from various stockpiles is a difficult and unrealistically time consuming process of finding and identifying a tiny (usually well worn) numerical code embedded on the tire, then matching it with an international index of hundreds of international manufacturers. (see pages 1 through 8 of Tire Manufacturer Plant Codes <http://www.harriger.com/tire1.htm>)

- **Cryogenic “cleaning” of the tire crumb does not remove the toxic chemicals.**

Cryogenic cleaning is a process whereby the tire is frozen and then pulverized, to remove the steel belts and other large components. The shattering of the frozen tire creates sharp angular edges,

- **Potential high lead readings found in synthetic turf samples are not limited to the plastic turf.**

Lead has been found in infrequent, but significant spikes, in the tire crumb. This is potentially due to environmental uptake, (i.e. picked up from the lead weights historically used to balance tires), as well as highway environmental exposures (i.e. lead paint, vehicle exhausts, etc.).



Soccer goalies ingest and inhale a greater amount of tire crumb.

TIRE CRUMB AND TIRE DUST



Total Run-off and Tire Crumb for Artificial Turf Fields Based on Average Rain Fall for TOP 50 MSAs

Total Estimated Fields in Top 50 MSAs (1) (2) (3)	7,705 Fields
Total Annual Runoff Estimate for Top 50 MSAs (4) (5)	15,006,799,787 gallons
Average Annual Runoff per field for To 50 MSAs in US	1,947,553 gallons
Total Annual Runoff Estimate for all 12,000 fields	23,370,639,827 gallons

Estimated Tire Crumb per 85,000 sq ft field and 2" deep tire crumb infield (6)	525 cubic yards	396,667 pounds	198 tons
Total Tire Crumb for all 12,000 fields	6,296,296 cubic yards	4,760,000,000 pounds	2,380,000 tons

- (1) TOP 50 MSA Population (2105 est) from: <http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=bkmk>
- (2) TOP 50 MSA number of fields prorated by total MSA population of 275,252,217 (2015 est)
- (3) Prorated by population based on 12,000 total fields.
- (4) Based on Average Annual Precipitation for top 50 US cities from: <http://www.currentresults.com/Weather/US/average-annual-precipitation-by-city.php>
- (5) Average Field Size: 85,000 sqft
- (6) Assumes 1 cuft of Tire Crumb equals 28 pounds from tire crumb manufac
<https://shop.tjb-inc.com/2000-lb-super-sacks-of-rubber-crumb-synthetic>

<http://www.currentresults.com/Weather/US/average-annual-precipitation-by-city.php>

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: 5/3/16 6:43 PM
Received: May 02, 2016
Status: Posted
Posted: May 03, 2016
Tracking No. 1k0-8per-o6x7
Comments Due: May 02, 2016
Submission Type: Web

Docket: ATSDR-2016-0002

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ

Comment On: ATSDR-2016-0002-0003

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill ATSDR-2016-0002

Document: ATSDR-2016-0002-0079

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ Comment on FR Doc # 2016-03305

Submitter Information

Name: Jonathan Damm

Address: 20191

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General Comment

Dear Federal Agencies:

I am a concerned parent with a background in environmental law and a lacrosse player and coach. Because of my education, I understand and appreciate the dangers inherent with repeated exposure to toxins. Since I am a coach and player, I have also spent many hours on tire crumb fields. I have witnessed how children are exposed to the fine particulate. After reading all the available literature, my wife and I concluded the risks far outweigh any benefits of using fields with tire crumb. Regardless of your final conclusions, it is clear that tire crumb is beyond our capacity to thoroughly investigate - as I will discuss below. So we will never let our three young children play on tire crumb. A generation of young Americans relies on you for similar protection.

Later this year, when the federal government issue its preliminary statement regarding the safety of tire crumb on synthetic turf fields, the most important messages to communicate to concerned parents are: 1) Tire Crumb is a "Moving Target" - tire manufacturers frequently change tire ingredients. So any formal study conclusion only speaks to existing fields. Any field installed after a study, or any field not studied, may contain chemicals that were not examined in past studies - including any federal study. So for all the millions of dollars of resources the federal government is about to spend on this study, any conclusions can only speak to actual

fields that were studied. A study can only be backwards looking by its very nature since there can be zero confidence that manufacturers will not change tire ingredients. This must be clearly communicated. 2) Compound based risk assessment can only be done on chemicals and compounds that have regulatory risk frameworks. Tire crumb contains numerous chemicals and compounds with no regulatory risk frameworks. Therefore, any formal study will necessarily contain significant data gaps. 3) Given that tire crumb contains multiple chemicals and compounds with no risk frameworks, epidemiological studies and animal studies are the only available methods of study to overcome this intrinsic problem. If there are no significant epidemiological studies undertaken or planned, this must be communicated. If there are no animal studies planned, this must be communicated.

If the three points of focus above were communicated clearly and prominently, it would help educated field users to truly understand that sometimes, a problem is beyond our ability and present capacity to accurately make predictions or draw conclusions regarding safety. If the federal government was realistic in this endeavor, it would recognize this from the very start. And given what we know about the multiple carcinogens, mutagens and reprotoxins in this material, the government should conclude from the start that tire crumb is simply too risky to use in such close proximity to children.

Sweden Concluded that Tires should Not be Used

Such a position would not be novel or unprecedented. The Swedish agency tasked with reviewing tire crumb on synthetic fields recommended that tires should not be used as material on synthetic turf fields for exactly these reasons. Sweden wisely concluded that given the complexity and the inherent unknowns regarding tire crumb use on turf fields, they simply should not be used.

"Tyres contain substances of very high concern

Tyres contain several substances that are substances of very high concern. These substances may persist in the environment, they may be bioaccumulative, carcinogenic, reprotoxic, or mutagenic. This is true of, for example, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), phthalates and certain metals. These substances should not be released into the environment and thus waste tyres should not be used for synthetic turf surfaces.

KemI's Recommendations:

Do not select synthetic turf that contains substances of very high concern when laying new surfaces

Material that contains substances of very high concern should not be used, as specified by the environmental objectives of the Swedish parliament. This means that granulate formed from recycled rubber should not be used when laying new surfaces of synthetic turf. The Norwegian authorities have issued a similar recommendation."

http://www.wellesleyma.gov/pages/WellesleyMA_SpragueResources/Swedish%20Study.doc

In addition to Sweden and Norway, whole countries that have recommended that tires not be used on turf fields, municipalities like as New York City have has banned tire crumb since 2009 for their schools and parks.

Similarly in 2009, the L.A. Unified School district has banned tire crumb. The list grows larger by the week. In early 2015, Montgomery County, Maryland's most populous, banned tire crumb by a unanimous vote of the council.

Please honor the precautionary principal and recommend a complete ban on the use of tire crumb on turf fields and playgrounds. See attached for full comments.

Regards,

Jonathan Damm

Attachments

Comments on ASTDR 2016-0002 by Jonathan Damm

Comments on ASTDR 2016-0002-0003

Federal Research Action Plan on

Recycled Tire Crumbs Used on Playing Fields and Playgrounds

Submitted to Federal Register May 2, 2016

By Jonathan R. Damm

Dear Federal Agencies:

I am a concerned parent with a background in environmental law and a lacrosse player and coach. Because of my education, I understand and appreciate the dangers inherent with repeated exposure to toxins. Since I am a coach and player, I have also spent many hours on tire crumb fields. I have witnessed how children are exposed to the fine particulate. After reading all the available literature, my wife and I concluded the risks far outweigh any benefits of using fields with tire crumb. Regardless of your final conclusions, it is clear that tire crumb is beyond our capacity to thoroughly investigate – as I will discuss below. So we will never let our three young children play on tire crumb. **A generation of young Americans relies on you for similar protection.**

Later this year, when the federal government issue its preliminary statement regarding the safety of tire crumb on synthetic turf fields, the most important messages to communicate to concerned parents are: 1) Tire Crumb is a **“Moving Target”** – tire manufacturers frequently change tire ingredients. So any formal study conclusion only speaks to existing fields. Any field installed after a study, or any field not studied, may contain chemicals that were not examined in past studies – including any federal study. So for all the millions of dollars of resources the federal government is about to spend on this study, any conclusions can only speak to actual fields that were studied. A study can only be backwards looking by its very nature since there can be zero confidence that manufacturers will not change tire ingredients. This must be clearly communicated. 2) **Compound based risk assessment can only be done on chemicals and compounds that have regulatory risk frameworks. Tire crumb contains numerous chemicals and compounds with no regulatory risk frameworks.** Therefore, any formal study will necessarily contain significant data gaps. 3) Given that tire crumb contains multiple chemicals and compounds with no risk frameworks, epidemiological studies and animal studies are the only available methods of study to overcome this intrinsic problem. **If there are no significant epidemiological studies undertaken or planned, this must be communicated. If there are no animal studies planned, this must be communicated.**

If the three points of focus above were communicated clearly and prominently, it would help educated field users to truly understand that sometimes, a problem is beyond our ability and present capacity to accurately make predictions or draw conclusions regarding safety. If the federal government was realistic in this endeavor, it would recognize this from the very start. And given what we know about the multiple carcinogens, mutagens and reprotoxins in this material, the government should

conclude from the start that tire crumb is simply too risky to use in such close proximity to children. The following links provide examples of chemicals of concern in tire crumb.

http://www.albany.edu/ihe/Synthetic_Turf_Chemicals.php

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/m/pubmed/22352997/>

http://www.ehhi.org/turf/new_study_jun2015.shtml <http://southlakesturf.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Pg-31.jpg>

<http://southlakesturf.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Attachment-1-Crumb-Rubber-Chemicals.pdf>

Sweden Concluded that Tires should Not be Used

Such a position would not be novel or unprecedented. The Swedish agency tasked with reviewing tire crumb on synthetic fields recommended that tires should not be used as material on synthetic turf fields for exactly these reasons. Sweden wisely concluded that given the complexity and the inherent unknowns regarding tire crumb use on turf fields, they simply should not be used.

Tyres contain substances of very high concern

Tyres contain several substances that are substances of very high concern. These substances may persist in the environment, they may be **bioaccumulative, carcinogenic, reprotoxic, or mutagenic**. This is true of, for example, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), phthalates and certain metals. These substances should not be released into the environment and thus waste tyres should not be used for synthetic turf surfaces.

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Do not select synthetic turf that contains substances of very high concern when laying new surfaces

Material that contains substances of very high concern should not be used, as specified by the environmental objectives of the Swedish parliament. This means that granulate formed from recycled rubber should not be used when laying new surfaces of synthetic turf. **The Norwegian authorities have issued a similar recommendation.**

http://www.wellesleyma.gov/pages/WellesleyMA_SpragueResources/Swedish%20Study.doc

In addition to Sweden and Norway, whole countries that have recommended that tires not be used on turf fields, municipalities like as New York City have has banned tire crumb since 2009 for their schools and parks. <http://www.nydailynews.com/new-york/city-yields-ground-crumb-rubber-turf-wars-article-1.389543>

Similarly in 2009, the L.A. Unified School district has banned tire crumb.

http://usatoday30.usatoday.com/sports/2009-06-10-artificial-turf_N.htm

The list grows larger by the week. In early 2015, Montgomery County, Maryland's most populous, banned tire crumb by a unanimous vote of the council.

<http://www.mymcmedia.org/councilmember-berliner-applauds-council-turning-the-page->

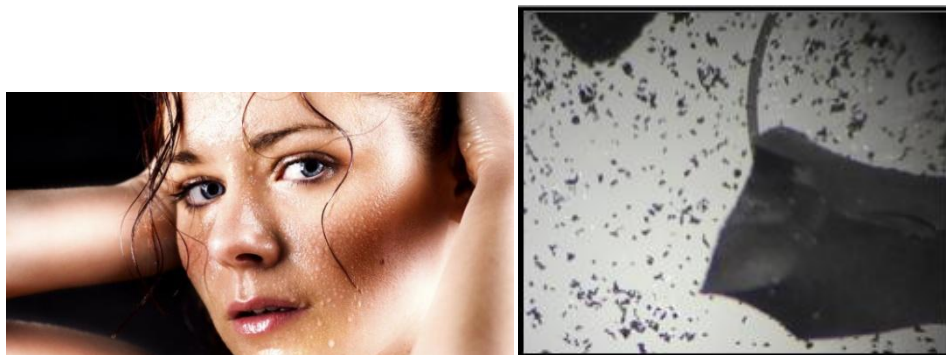
on-artificial-turf/ Recently, the city of Hartford, CT banned Tire Crumb as well. <http://ctmirror.org/2016/02/12/a-shifting-ground-for-artificial-turf-in-connecticut/>

There are many other communities taking similar action. A Google search will provide you with plenty of evidence. Industry lobbyists and representatives will likely tell you that these are just reactionary measures because of sensational headlines of anecdotal news about goalies with cancer. I will discuss the goalies with cancer below. First, Sweden and Norway took their precautionary measures in 2006, well before the news about goalies with cancer in 2014. It was enough for them to understand what is in tire crumb. They didn't need to conduct a generation long experiment to decide if it is safe. They erred on the side of caution, which is a reasonable measure given the multiple chemicals of concern, carcinogens, PAHs, VOCs, phthalates, heavy metals and endocrine disruptors. All these things are in tire crumb. There is no debate about that.

Over the last ten to twenty years, parents have been increasingly aware that they should take reasonable steps to protect their kids from having toxins bioaccumulate in their kids' bodies. So countries and municipalities that are avoiding tire crumb are not simply acting because they are scared, they are taking prudent and reasonable measures to minimize exposure to dangerous toxins. BPA and phthalates are good examples. These chemicals are not banned by EPA and really not heavily regulated as far as I understand.

Exposure

But the science is pretty clear at this point that we should protect children from unnecessary exposure to endocrine disruptors. When developing kids are on a tire crumb field, they often ingest tire crumb. They either ingest actual particles or they ingest micro particles that get mixed into their sweat as it runs over their skin and into their mouth. The attached document from the safe healthy playing fields coalition illustrates how small particles actually are. The picture below is from the attachment. But look at how small the dust is. The larger black spot is a highly magnified piece of tire crumb. The specs are microscopic dust. The picture of the woman illustrates how easily the dust can be transferred from a field to a sweaty person and into their mouth.



They inhale fine tire crumb dust. They inhale VOCs. They absorb chemicals and oils from tire plasticizers either directly through their skin or in open wounds. It gets in their noses. It gets in their eyes. There are multiple exposure routes.

Bioavailability

Based on limited study, industry representatives like to assert that the chemicals in tire crumb are somehow not bioavailable. But there are studies that contradict that. For example, there is a study from South Korea that concludes that lead in EPDM rubber particulate is indeed bioavailable. It should not be any different for metals in particulate and dust like tire crumb. **“Conclusions - Results of this study confirm that the exposure of lead ingestion and risk level increases as the particle size of crumb rubber gets smaller.”** <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3278598/>

So it is reasonable for parents to take precautions in their daily lives to protect their children from toxins. People wash fruit, they off-gas products, they avoid flame retardants, and they avoid endocrine disruptors and PAHs in their children's products. The list goes on. So when municipalities ban tire crumb, they are simply acting in the same reasonable and cautious way that their populations act every day. **Why would parents want to take reasonable steps to protect their children from harmful toxins in their daily lives, then turn around and expose their kids to all the same chemicals of concern and even worse? It does not make sense to take one step forward and two steps back.**

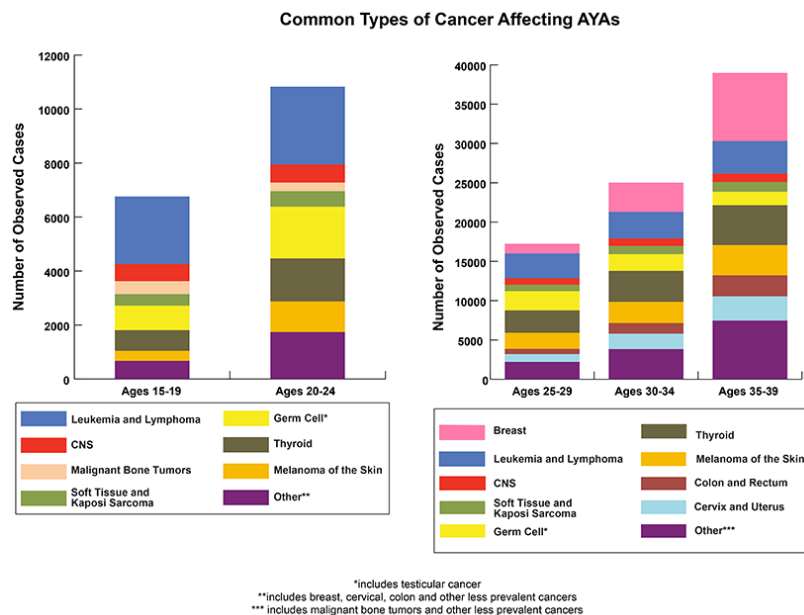
Avoiding tire crumb is not a reactionary measure to sensational news; it is wisdom and common sense. Using tire crumb where kids play is reckless and out of step with a growing population of educated American's approach to toxins around children. It is truly mind boggling that there are individuals in the federal government that consider this even remotely as a good idea.

Every day, we learn how toxins bioaccumulate in the body. Folks take careful steps to protect their families. By even pretending that somehow a field full of all the same chemicals of concern could be tolerable under any circumstance is just plainly behind the times. The only reason there has not already been a mass revolt is that there has not been an opportunity to educate the millions of people that need the education. But if the same people who avoid BPA and phthalates in their children's products actually learned in detail just how full of toxins their kids' fields are, they would put it all together.

So please don't pretend that somehow different rules apply just because kids are running around and exercising. It is illogical to think that exercising somehow mitigates the harms and risks. If anything, it makes it worse.

Goalies with Cancer – Only 5000 blood Cancers a Year

What about those soccer goalies with cancer? Anything short of a serious statistical analysis would be too bad. It appears that there are only around 5000 blood cancers a year under the age of 24. There are now over 100 goalies on Amy Griffin's list. Most have blood cancers. Given so few kids with blood cancers in a given year, it seems very unlikely that one person would be able to put together a list of so many people with two things in common 1) plays one particular position (goalie), and 2) plays mostly on one particular kind of field (tire crumb). And there are still not that many tire crumb fields nationally – around 12,000. So Amy Griffin's list should be taken very seriously.



<http://www.cancer.gov/research/progress/snapshots/adolescent-young-adult>

Carbon Black

Any investigation must also look closely at carbon black. Carbon black makes up about 1/3 of a tire. That means about 1/3 of a tire crumb field is also carbon black. Carbon black is a known animal carcinogen and a possible human carcinogen. Nanoparticles in carbon black have been theorized to present asbestos like concerns.

http://www.turfandrec.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=2986 If this is not looked at very closely, it would be a monumental oversight. Will the study look closely at carbon black exposure?

Carbon Nanotubes

“Inhaling carbon nanotubes could be as harmful as breathing in asbestos, and its use should be regulated lest it lead to the same cancer and breathing problems that prompted a ban on the use of asbestos as insulation in buildings, according a new study

posted online . . . by *Nature Nanotechnology*.”
<http://www.scientificamerican.com/article/carbon-nanotube-danger/>

"[Ti]res enhanced with CNT (carbon nanotubes) appear to have improved mechanical properties, such as tensile strength, tear strength and hardness of the composites, by almost 600%, 250% and 70% respectively, comparing with those of the pure SBR composites (styrene-butadiene rubber)." <http://www.iosrjournals.org/iosr-jmce/papers/vol11-issue4/Version-1/B011410711.pdf>

This concern with carbon nanotubes goes back to the “Moving Target” concern I discussed in the first page of this document. Tires are waste products that are not designed for use, ingestion, inhalation and absorption by children. Any slew of potentially carcinogenic material could make their way into the next generation of tires, and probably will. This should be unacceptable from the start.

Past studies have been negligent in how they collect data. They underestimate exposure. The 2008 EPA study set up a particle collector and had kids run by periodically. The particle collector was surrounded by a small 3 foot fence. That is not realistic exposure replication. In order to replicate a goalies exposure, you would literally have to kick the tire crumb fly-out into the collector again and again for hours and hours.

Past studies also use simulated body fluids that do not accurately extract all the chemicals in tire crumb. The Yale study found 12 carcinogens.
<http://www.ehhi.org/turf/findings0815.shtml> Industry critics claim that Yale used to harsh an extraction method. But there is no debate that the carcinogens were present. One can make an argument that prior extraction methods based on simulated body fluids were not stringent enough.

I am attaching the written testimony of Dr. Wright from the Mount Sinai Children’s Environmental Health Center.

<https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/101177270/CEHC%20RB%205139%20Testimony%20Feb%2016%202016.pdf>

It says it all. In short:

1. "Given the hazards associated with recycled tire rubber, it is our recommendation that these products never be used as surfaces where children play."
2. "[W]e found significant gaps in the evidence supporting the safety of recycled rubber turf products."
3. "Children are uniquely vulnerable to harmful exposures from recycled rubber surfaces."
4. "In the absence of convincing evidence of safety, we recommend that children not play on recycled rubber surfaces that contain known carcinogens and neurotoxins and support a ban on the use of these products."

I hope the federal government takes the same reasonable position. Even if you do not, a large portion of the population will continue to act prudently and will avoid using fields with tire crumb. You might as well act responsibly and protect those that do not have the fortune to be as educated on the dangers of bioaccumulated toxic exposure.

Heat - 120 degrees

A few comments on heat - I read that the fields would be tested at two temperatures. One would be at room temperature or average outdoor temp. The other would be at a higher temperature to mimic a hot day. I hope you paid attention to the temperatures at the women's soccer world cup. The temperatures of the turf were not just hot, they were astonishingly hot. It was measured at 120 degrees! So please measure it at that temperature. Anything else would be a sham.

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/early-lead/wp/2015/06/06/the-artificial-turf-at-the-womens-world-cup-was-reportedly-120-degrees-at-kick-off/>

Industry MSDS

The Synthetic Turf Council has a MSDS that makes clear there are certain precautions that their installer should take. They include washing frequently, wearing a respirator, and wearing eye protection to name a few (see next page). But importantly, this is the industries own material. How can they be asserting on the one hand that children are safe to play on tire crumb and then at the same time, warning their installers to take very deliberate and thorough measures to protect themselves from tire crumb as they install it?

It is very puzzling to try to understand how this material is safe for players who get the same if not more exposure than installers. Kids who roll in tire crumb, eat tire crumb, drink tire crumb in sweat, inhale tire crumb, absorb tire crumb, and grow up on tire crumb are getting absolutely no warnings like the installers. It is a terrible injustice and wildly hypocritical.

Standard Format MSDS (continued)

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE	
STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED	Sweep up or vacuum into disposal containers
WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD	Product not defined as hazardous waste. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state, and local regulation.
PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE	Do not store near flame or ignition source. Do not store hot material in tubs or containers where spontaneous ignition could occur.
OTHER PRECAUTIONS	If material burns, an oily residue will result. This residue must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (Specify Type)	Use any dust and mist respirator noted for up to 10 mg/m ³ .

CONTROL MEASURES	
VENTILATION: Yes	LOCAL EXHAUST: Yes, if dusty conditions occur.
SPECIAL: None	MECHANICAL (General): Dust collector and
PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Recommended	EYE PROTECTION: Use safety goggles to prevent dust entry.
OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT	Enough fresh air should flow past the user to prevent exposure to airborne fibers and particles.
WORK/HYGENE PRACTICES	Good personal hygiene; frequent washing with soap and water of exposed areas; remove and clean solid clothing.

The information contained in this MSDS is consistent with the U.S. Department of Labor OSHA Form OMB 1218-0072. Consult OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 for additional information. To fully understand the use of any material, the user should avail themselves of reference material and expert consultation in the fields of fire prevention, ventilation and toxicology.



Why should kids not receive the same warnings when they get even more exposure than installers? When parents are educated on this seeming hypocrisy, they see right through industry assertions that the material is safe. If you conclude that tire crumb is safe as well, you will have to explain why installers receive special warnings about wearing respirators and washing.



There should be signs on every field that provide the same warnings to parents and players.

SAFE PRACTICES WHEN PLAYING ON SYNTHETIC TURF FIELDS

- Watch for signs of **heat-related illness** and **dehydration**—fields can get excessively hot on warm, sunny days
- Wash crumb rubber dust off your hands and face before eating or drinking
- Wash hands, hair, and exposed skin parts thoroughly after playing on fields
- Turn clothes inside out as soon as possible to avoid transferring dust and fibers to other locations
- Keep water bottle nozzles, food containers, and other beverages closed and in bags/coolers when not drinking to minimize contamination from field dust and fibers

Chemical contaminants in crumb rubber are known to be harmful to health

These are just some thoughts that hopefully provide some insight as to why you should categorically conclude that tire crumb is too risky to use where children play. Please do the right thing and recommend that there be a moratorium on the use of tire crumb on synthetic turf fields and playgrounds.

Please consider attachments 1 and 2 as a fully incorporated part of this document and part of my formal comments as well.

Regards,

Jonathan R. Damm
Reston, VA 20191
jondamm@yahoo.com
Vermont Law School, JD, MSEL '99

Attachment 1



Children's Environmental Health Center
Department of Preventive Medicine

Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai
One Gustave L. Levy Place, Box 1217
New York, NY 10029-6574

Written Testimony before the Connecticut General Assembly Committee on Children
February 16, 2016

Testimony in Support of:
Raised Bill 5139, An Act Concerning the Use of Recycled Tire Rubber at Municipal and Public School Playgrounds.

To Senator Bartolomeo, Representative Urban, and honorable members of the Committee on Children:

We, the Children's Environmental Health Center of the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, strongly support *Raised Bill 5139, An Act Concerning the Use of Recycled Tire Rubber at Municipal and Public School Playgrounds*. **Given the hazards associated with recycled tire rubber, it is our recommendation that these products never be used as surfaces where children play.**

As pediatricians, epidemiologists, and laboratory scientists at the Children's Environmental Health Center of the Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, which hosts one of 10 nationally funded Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Units, we have received numerous phone calls from concerned parents and physicians regarding the wide scale use of recycled rubber surfaces on school grounds and in park properties. This led us to conduct a review of the risks and benefits of artificial playing surfaces, during which we found **significant gaps in the evidence supporting the safety of recycled rubber turf products**. Our findings are summarized below and discussed in detail in the attached documents: "Artificial Turf: A Health-Based Consumer Guide" and "Position Statement on the use of Recycled Tires in Artificial Turf Surfaces".

Children are uniquely vulnerable to harmful exposures from recycled rubber surfaces. Public playgrounds are typically utilized by children age 6 months to 12 years, a population exquisitely vulnerable to the health effects of toxic environmental exposures. This vulnerability is due to a number of factors including, but not limited to, their unique physiology and behaviors, rapidly developing organ systems, and immature detoxification mechanisms¹. Additionally, because of their young age, children have more future years of life and therefore more time to develop chronic diseases.

¹ Bearer, CF. *Neurotoxicology* 21:925-934, 2000.



Children's Environmental Health Center
Department of Preventive Medicine

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New York, NY 10029-6574

We have identified several potential dangers that playing on recycled rubber playing surfaces pose to children. These include:

- 1. Extreme heat.** On hot summer days, temperatures of over 160 degrees Fahrenheit have been recorded on recycled rubber play surfaces². Vigorous play in these conditions conveys a very real risk of burns, dehydration, heat stress, or heat stroke. Children are less able to regulate their body temperature than adults, making them particularly susceptible to conditions of extreme heat³. In addition, children have a higher surface area to body mass ratio, produce more body heat per unit mass, and sweat less than adults, all factors that increase susceptibility to heat injury⁴.
- 2. Inhalation and ingestion of toxic and carcinogenic chemicals.** Children are particularly vulnerable to chemical exposures from playground surfaces due to their developmentally appropriate hand to mouth behaviors. In addition, their close proximity to the ground and higher respiratory rates compared with adults increase the likelihood of inhalational exposures. Thus, there is a potential for toxins to be inhaled, absorbed through the skin and even swallowed by children who play on recycled rubber surfaces.

The major chemical components of recycled rubber are styrene and butadiene, the principal ingredients of the synthetic rubber used for tires in the United States⁵. Styrene is neurotoxic and reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen⁶. Butadiene is a proven human carcinogen that has been shown to

² Devitt, D.A., M.H. Young, M. Baghzouz, and B.M. Bird. 2007. Surface temperature, heat loading and spectral reflectance of artificial turfgrass. *Journal of Turfgrass and Sports Surface Science* 83:68-82

³ <https://www.aap.org/en-us/advocacy-and-policy/aap-health-initiatives/Children-and-Disasters/Pages/Extreme-Temperatures-Heat-and-Cold.aspx>

⁴ Falk B, Dotan R. *Appl Physiol Nutr Metab*. 2008 Apr;33(2):420-7. doi: 10.1139/H07-185.

⁵ Denly *et al* A Review of the Potential Health and Safety Risks from Synthetic Turf Fields Containing Crumb Rubber Infill. May 2008. http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/downloads/pdf/eode/turf_report_05-08.pdf

⁶ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Styrene, November 2010. <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp53.pdf>.



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cause leukemia and lymphoma⁷. Shredded and crumb rubber also contain lead, cadmium, and other metals known to damage the developing nervous system^{8,9}. Some of these metals are included in tires during manufacture, and others picked up by tires as they roll down the nation's streets and highways. Children may also inhale potentially harmful chemicals that have been detected in the air above rubber turf such as benzothiazole and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), both of which are linked to cancer¹⁰.

It is important to note that risk of harm due to exposures from recycled rubber turf has been assessed only for single chemicals, yet children are exposed to numerous harmful chemicals in aggregate during play on these surfaces. It is widely recognized that carcinogens and other environmental toxins act in an additive or multiplicative fashion, making risk assessment of the chemical mixtures present in recycled rubber critical for a comprehensive safety assessment¹¹. Because tire rubber composition varies by manufacturer, it is impossible to know the full contents of chemicals contained within a recycled rubber playing surface. For a more comprehensive description of the harmful chemicals contained within recycled rubber products, please see the attached Consumer Guide.

- 4. Transportation home of rubber pellets.** Recycled rubber materials used in play surfaces break down into smaller pieces over time that may be picked up on children's shoes, clothing and skin. The rubber is then tracked into children's homes and cars, and carried into the places where children live, play, eat and sleep. Thus exposure can continue for many hours beyond the time that a child spends in the play area.

⁷ International Agency for Research on Cancer, 2008.

<http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Monographs/vol100F/mono100F-26.pdf>

⁸ Timothy Ciesielski *et al.* Cadmium Exposure and Neurodevelopmental Outcomes in U.S. Children. *Environ Health Perspect.* 2012 May; 120(5): 758–763. 27. doi: 10.1289/ehp.1104152

⁹ CDC (2012) Low Level Lead Exposure Harms Children: A Renewed Call for Primary Prevention.

http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/acclpp/final_document_010412.pdf

¹⁰ Connecticut Department of Public Health (2010) Human Health Risk Assessment of Artificial Turf Fields Based Upon Results from Five Fields in Connecticut.

http://www.ct.gov/deep/lib/deep/artificialturf/dph_artificial_turf_report.pdf

¹¹ Goodson WH *et al* 2015. Assessing the carcinogenic potential of low-dose exposures to chemical mixtures in the environment: the challenge ahead. *Carcinogenesis* 36(Suppl 1):S254–S296.



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5. Escape of chemical hazards from rubber surfaces to the environment. A number of the toxic and chemical components of the recycled rubber that is installed on playgrounds are soluble in water. When rain and snow fall on synthetic fields, these materials can leach from the surface to contaminate ground water and soil¹². In addition, chemicals in turf can be released into the air and inhaled, particularly on hot days.

Disposal of recycled rubber surfaces. A further unresolved issue is what to do with the toxic components of recycled rubber play surfaces 10 years from now when they reach the end of their usable life-span and need to be dismantled. The costly process of separating, reclaiming, reusing, recycling, or disposing of the various components of a turf field are often overlooked at the time of installation. What will disposal cost? Who will pay? Often, these questions have not been factored into the overall cost.

Safe alternatives to recycled rubber playground surfaces exist. Daily outdoor play and physical activity are essential components of a healthy childhood. Thus safe play areas are critical to any school environment. While it is important to minimize playground injuries, the Consumer Product Safety Commission Public Playground Safety Handbook¹³ contains several additional safe and affordable alternatives such as wood mulch, which does not carry the same risks of chemical and heat exposure outlined above.

The potential long-term consequences of exposures to synthetic rubber play surfaces have not been carefully assessed by independent third parties prior to their installation throughout the country. For this reason, Senator Richard Blumenthal called upon the federal government to conduct comprehensive studies to verify the safety of recycled rubber for use in areas where children play – including playgrounds¹⁴. Subsequently, on February 12, 2016, the United States Environmental Protection Agency announced the launch of an investigation into the safety of crumb rubber in partnership with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Consumer Product Safety

¹² Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (2010) Artificial Turf Study: Leachate and Stormwater Characteristics.

http://www.ct.gov/deep/lib/deep/artificialturf/dep_artificial_turf_report.pdf

¹³ US Consumer Product Safety Commission. *Public Playground Safety Handbook*. #365, November 2010. <https://www.cpsc.gov/PageFiles/122149/325.pdf>

¹⁴ <http://www.nhregister.com/article/NH/20151106/NEWS/151109637>



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Commission, stating "existing studies do not comprehensively evaluate the concerns about health risks from exposure to tire crumb"¹⁵. **In the absence of convincing evidence of safety, we recommend that children not play on recycled rubber surfaces that contain known carcinogens and neurotoxins and support a ban on the use of these products.**

We urge your support of HB 5139 in order to protect the health of the children of Connecticut. Thank you for the opportunity to provide you with our professional opinion. We would be more than happy to answer any questions that you might have.

Kind Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert Wright", on a light gray background.

Robert Wright, MD, MPH
Director, Mount Sinai Children's Environmental Health Center

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sarah Evans", on a light gray background.

Sarah Evans, PhD, MPH
Children's Environmental Health Center
Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai

¹⁵ http://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-02/documents/us_federal_research_action_plan_tirecrumb_final_0.pdf

Attachment 2
Comments on ASTDR 2016-0002-0003

Federal Research Action Plan on

Recycled Tire Crumbs Used on Playing Fields and Playgrounds

Submitted to Federal Register May 2, 2016

SAFE AND HEALTHY PLAYING FIELDS COALITION www.safehealthyplayingfields.org

A grass roots coalition working for healthier alternatives for children and communities

INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the millions of children, parents and athletes who play field sports in the US at schools, parks, athletic facilities and playgrounds, thank you for agreeing to study the potential harm caused by playing on or being near athletic fields with surfaces made waste tires. There are more than 12,000 of these playfields in place (15,000 according to the website of a large company that installs them), and they are being installed at a rate we estimate to be about 3000 a year. By our calculations, 12,000 fields currently present 2,380,000 tons or 4,760,000,000 pounds of loose, unencapsulated tire crumb on their field surface. (See our Table of Runoff and Material Volumes attached.) Tens of thousands of students and young athletes play on those fields, many more thousands have direct or indirect contact with the material. It is a public health issue of substantial importance.

The following lists our comments on the proposed study. We argue that the fields present known carcinogenic, pathogenic, and mutagenic material in a high surface area, pulverized form that is more toxic than whole tires, and should never have been allowed near children, or adults, because of risk of ingestion and inhalation exposure to all the ingredients in tires. On warm, sunny days the surface temperature routinely reaches over 150F, which presents direct, well-known heat injury risks to children. The heat increases off-gassing of the tire components, increasing the likelihood of pulmonary

exposures, and creates a complex dynamic in the children's exposure zone immediately above a field that has not been correctly modeled or studied yet. The material lacks uniformity, or any regulatory or exposure controls. We assert that it is impossible to assure even a single tire crumb field is free of inhalation and ingestion risk of dangerous particulate and gases inherent in tires, tire crumb, and add-in composites; and that dangerous and unwanted exposures from lead, benzothiazoles, 12 carcinogens, phthalates, carbon black and other materials, can happen with every use. The data gaps are enormous, and we hope CDC/CPSC/EPA will recognize there is no way the tire crumb industry can protect any player, on any field, from the potential for dangerous exposures with normal use. We argue that not enough scrutiny was placed on this material.

NOTE: The Safe and Healthy Playing Fields Coalition is a grass roots group of scientists, public health professionals, toxicologists, neurobiologist, educators, plastics engineers, medical doctors, waste management and remediation professionals, coaches, researchers, and parents who donate their own time and skills towards helping communities and individuals assess risks to their communities from tire crumb field use. We do not have a lobbying firm, law firm, hired laboratory, consultant, or revenue-generating source (such as tire crumb), and rely solely on the skill of researchers who donate time to compile our comments. That said, we have found compelling data that refutes almost all claims of safety, and when we asked for additional time to compile the information, we were given two weeks, but denied additional time. Hence, we are working at a disadvantage, and hope that during this study year, we will have time and opportunity to substantiate our concerns, and share our research with the study officials. One of our comments below explains our requests for a conference or virtual meeting that allows more disclosure and discussion.

Our comments are listed in numerically and organized into: 1. General Comments, 2. Characterization and methodology comments; 3. Summary List of requests, and a number of supporting documents are also submitted as part of our comments.

PART I: GENERAL COMMENTS:

1. CPSC/CDC/EPA should use their existing authority to immediately reclassify tire crumb athletic fields as a children’s product, since thousands of fields have been installed in schools that serve hundreds of thousands of children.

2. We have grave concerns about their safety to human health and the environment, since **known carcinogenic and pathogenic components in the field material yield into both air and water pathways, and provide ample opportunity for both chronic low dose exposures with every use of the field to lead, chromium, mercury, zinc, PAH, VOC, carbon black, styrenes, benzothiazoles, and plastics; and more intermittent, but dangerous high dose exposures from “HOTSPOTS” of component material.** (See comments on Characterization). Each of the fields has material that is known to cause cancer, illnesses, and injury in humans; and leachate from runoff causes several negative impacts on the aquatic ecosystems. We believe that the potential for human illness (including several cancers) from both low dose and high dose exposures to the ingredients in tires is staggering. Basic logic favors our position. Based on the known potential for exposures to children, and the finding of a group of 200 soccer players with cancer (the group represents the reach of a single charismatic soccer coach), an immediate moratorium on new construction of the fields should be put in place with the existing authority of CDC/CPSC/EPA, until the tire crumb fields can be shown to be safe to inhale and ingest.

3. The tire crumb recycling industry, which appears “green” in its efforts to sell millions of used tires in “repurposed” shredded form, in fact enables a direct transfer of the contamination burden of waste tires from landfills/collection sites (in the US and abroad) to the play surfaces of 12,000 schools and sports centers, where tens of thousands of children and adults have direct contact with the toxins in tire crumb materials on the field surface, and *these exposures could happen with every single contact.*

4. For the most part, the **schools and sports centers do not have resources to conduct toxicity due diligence;** meaning, they do not have access to a toxicologist who reads the industry studies with their health as the only priority. Purchasers rely on the tire crumb recycling industry statements, industry studies, and industry funded websites that claim toxicology assessment and public health guidance. The sales material can be striking, and the studies appear convincing on the surface, but our study groups have found significantly misleading information about the safety and actual risk of harm from the tire

crumb fields to all users, particularly children. They are likely unaware that claims that the fields are “SAFE TO INSTALL; SAFE TO PLAY” have been repealed.

5. **PEER Filings.** Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility have filed a number of complaints and documents that argue for a repeal of endorsements of tire crumb safety from EPA/CPSC, and those statements were in fact repealed; but most schools and potential purchasers are unaware of the removal of endorsements and claims of safety. The PEER filings are an excellent source for telling the toxicity story and regulatory story of this product. We respectfully request that the entire file of complaints and responses to the complaints, and other supporting material be entered into the record for ASTDR 2016-0002-0003.

The full list of documents for the ASTDR 2016-002-0003 collection and record can be found here:

<http://www.peer.org/campaigns/public-health/artificial-turf/news-releases.html>. Please include all in that list, and all supporting materials.

6. Formal legal requests have been made to classify the tire crumb fields as a children’s product since children use them, and sales and marketing material are very clear about tire crumb fields are for children. **CDC/CPSC/EPA should use their existing authority to explicitly label the fields as children’s products.** (Please refer to PEER filings for details and supporting arguments:

<http://www.peer.org/campaigns/public-health/artificial-turf/news-releases.html>)

7. CLASSIC CANCER CLUSTER APPEARANCE: SOCCER PLAYERS

Parents and schools may have trusted the “Safe to Play” statements, **but the parents of the 200 young women and men, who played intense soccer and were stricken with cancer do not trust those claims anymore.**

The case of over 200 young soccer players who used tire crumb fields and contracted cancer, strongly indicates a classic cancer cluster, though the cases have not undergone the formal validation process, not yet. That is because a process for the collection of this information, does not exist yet for either cancer victims, or for other illnesses, head injuries, and heat injuries/illness from the fields.

8. We respectfully request that an official study of the soccer player cancer cluster be initiated by CDC immediately.

Through our activist network, we learned about these cases, which were reported to the NBC news link, or directly to a single, trusted concerned soccer coach. EHHI reported as follows:

“New Cancer Numbers Among Soccer Players on Synthetic Turf,

April 2016

It is important to remember that the only people counted in the numbers below are those who have known to call Amy Griffin. There is still no government agency tracking the cancers among the athletes who have played on synthetic turf. We know the actual numbers of athletes who have played on synthetic turf and contracted cancer have to be much greater than those who have known to report their illness to Amy Griffin.

In January of 2016, there were 159 cancers reported among soccer players; now (April 2016) there are 166. Ninety-seven of those in January were goalkeepers; now there are 102. Sixty-one percent of the soccer players with cancer are goalkeepers. As of this writing, 220 athletes of various sports who have played on synthetic turf have cancer; 166 soccer players who have played on synthetic turf also have cancer.

166 Soccer Players who have played on synthetic turf and have cancer

- 102 are goalkeepers (61% are goalkeepers)
- 64 soccer players with lymphomas, 39 are goalkeepers (61%—over half are goalkeepers)
- 10 soccer players with Non-Hodgkin lymphoma, 7 are goalkeepers (70%—over half)

- 54 soccer players with Hodgkin lymphoma, 32 are goalkeepers (60%—over half)
- 41 total leukemias, 24 are goalkeepers (59%—over half)
- 16 total sarcomas, 7 are goalkeepers (44%)
- 12 thyroid, 9 are goalkeepers (75%—over half)
- 11 brain—5 are goalkeepers (45%)
- 9 testicular—6 are goalkeepers (67%—over half)
- 4 lung—3 are goalkeepers (almost all are goalkeepers)

Remaining are OTHER rare cancers.”

Source: Various; Victim parent volunteers, EHHI primary collection; 4/2016 (ongoing)

All the victims were frequent users of turf fields, spending multiple hours a week in close contact with the material in the fields. All were in their mid-twenties or younger.

9. The self-reporting to a trusted coach, is also an indication that the actual illness rates are not yet being properly assessed or managed by any hospital, medical system, or group; there is no “home” for this information, yet. The 200+ cancer victim count is likely the reach of a single coach with the help of a link in broadcast media, and a fraction of the actual count of victims of cancer or other serious illnesses. Better investigation and creating a “safe” place to report serious and intermittent illness will uncover many more victims, and provide needed perspective on the accuracy of risk assessment for this product.

10. The CDC and appropriate agencies should issue a directive asking for adequate screening for injury and disease. That US hospital and medical systems are not yet set up to collect this data is a contributing factor; and concurrently, screening for synthetic field use should be part of a responsible screening protocol. To our utter dismay, we learned from pediatric oncologists in our group that at least some oncologist are prohibited from screening victims/patients for tire crumb field use; the screening must be part of the approved protocol, and tire crumb product is not yet included..

11. In fact, the number of **all injuries from tire crumb fields should be collected and analyzed to include, but not be limited to: head injury and concussion; joint injuries (multiple); heat injury; blood cancer; lymphomas; testicular cancer; pulmonary illness; neurological impairment; kidney disease; diabetes; brain disease and cancers.** These findings need to be documented, and the children who suffer from them should be screened for tire crumb field use and proximity. No doctor or oncologist should be prevented from asking questions, screening for, or questioning the safety of this product or contact with this product. We believe there are many more heat related illnesses, head injuries, and endocrine system disruptions directly resulting from exposure to the fields than what is being reported.

12. REQUEST MORE INVESTIGATION INTO EXISTING AND POTENTIAL CANCER CLUSTER: We ask that the multiagency group takes steps to expedite the process of collecting epidemiological data and verification of the current soccer player cluster, and other potential clusters, to include field maintenance workers who rake the fields, field installers who pour the millions of pounds of material onto field surfaces, school custodians, high contact users of any kind, and school children in buildings adjacent to the fields. Residences near the fields should be considered in the scope of the study or subsequent studies. **In our own informal assessment, and using SEER database and known levels of cancer victims, we found the potential for 7-11 cancer clusters.** We respectfully ask the CDC experts to look into this possibility and take the necessary steps to prevent additional injury and cancers.

13. NEED FOR EXPLICIT PROTECTION FROM RETRIBUTION: Sadly, the families, coaches, and school leaders who have reported illnesses do so with concern for **retribution from the tire crumb industry, school boards, university administrations, and even sports league administrators, and may need explicit protection and remedy against retribution.** Researchers who study the potential for harm tell us that they do not have protection from retribution from tire crumb field industry proponents. Even in our own group, public health and medical professionals must make statements of concern anonymously to protect themselves from retribution—professionally and personally from industry proponents. Adequate protections need to be established to protect the professionals and parents who speak out.

14. PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN IS NOT A COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS. Children have a unique vulnerability to toxic exposures—both intermittent high exposures—and to low dose exposures, and if we are aware of a carcinogenic presence, then we are responsible for using a precautionary principle, and removing that exposure risk. With due respect, this is not a cost-benefit analysis that will show a

percentage of children will get sick (cost) vs. tournaments played or jobs created (benefit). It is a decision made by a civil society that upholds protection for children's health above all other industry priorities, and a recognition that tens of thousands of children, if not hundreds of thousands, are already being exposed to material with known carcinogenic, and harmful materials on school turf fields.

15. The CDC/CPSC/EPA should recognize that the fields serve children, acknowledge that there are zero safety controls on the material and the potential exposures, and immediately acknowledge tire crumb fields as children's products, and use your existing authority to regulate them as children's products.

Therefore, we emphatically REQUEST THAT THE CPSC/EPA/CDC USE EXISTING AUTHORITY TO IMMEDIATELY CLASSIFY ARTIFICIAL TURF AS A CHILDREN'S PRODUCT, SINCE THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN ALREADY USE THE FIELDS, IN THOUSANDS OF SCHOOLS.

Since children and adults are already being exposed on tire crumb fields to the materials in tires, we ask for an **immediate moratorium on further construction of tire crumb based or recycled rubber based artificial turf fields** until adequate assurances that tire crumb particulate, off-gassing, and combinations are safe for children to inhale and safe for children to ingest.

Your three agencies do not need to conduct a study to know with absolute certainty that tires were not designed to be inhaled by children, and we should protect children, at any length, from chronic or lose dose carcinogenic exposures.

Even if we cannot model or know (or will we ever know) the exposures to each child, each day (and we will never know), we do know with certainty that:

1. Carcinogens are in tires.
2. Shredded, pulverized tire crumb contains everything in tires, and more ingredients, including: carbon black, phthalates, VOCs, PAHs, benzothiazoles, lead, chromium, zinc, nanoparticle additives, proprietary additives, 12 known carcinogens, 90 materials known to be harmful to human and environmental health, (EHHI)
3. The material can be inhaled when playing and ingested with contact, or intermittent adjacent contact.

4. Every single direct or indirect use has the potential for exposure to hotspots and low dose chronic exposures to multiple scenarios of these materials.
5. The exposures could impact children, school buildings, and surrounding areas; contamination travels to cars, homes, and even children's bedrooms.
6. It is both within the authority and the responsibility of your three agencies to take immediate action to protect the public, especially children, from known carcinogenic, pathogenic exposures.

Only a complete moratorium on their use will protect the millions of children, athletes and bystanders from inhalation and ingestion of the materials that yield from tire crumb synthetic turf fields.

16. It is also evident that tire crumb will never be safe unless ALL tire ingredients, all "recipes", the manufacturing of tires, and then preparation of materials for fields are controlled from a toxicity perspective. This level of voluntary cooperation from the tire manufacturing industry will, of course, never happen.

17. ONLY UNIFORM MATERIAL SAFE TO INHALE AND INGEST IS APPROPRIATE FOR SCHOOL FIELDS ; UNTIL THEN, A MORATORIUM. When the play surface material is uniform, consistent, and controlled, when it is tested by an adequate study with pediatric toxicology assessments to be safe for ingestion and inhalation, and results are peer reviewed following IRB standards, then we may consider a synthetic turf field might be safe. Until then, tire crumb should be rejected from any casual or unnecessary contact with children or adults.

18. RECONSIDERATION: A reconsideration of the moratorium could occur when the industry can demonstrate a uniform, non-carcinogenic, non-inhalable, non-ingestible alternative that does not present PAH, VOCs, phthalates, lead, chromium, mercury, 1,3-benzothiazoles, butadiene, styrenes, carbon black (in particulate, gaseous form, or any form to children); and the product undergoes strict, peer-reviewed study by independent qualified toxicologists who have a mandate to protect children's health and the health of the environment above the interests of industry. The hypothetical product should be subject to regular reviews and quality control determinations to ensure safety over the life of the synthetic field. Safety Data Sheets should be provided and accessible for every user. If waste tires

are used, the controls requested above will never be possible, since the tire material, by definition, is a composite of many toxins in unknown quantities and with unknown impacts.

PART TWO: CHARACTERIZATION OF TIRE CRUMB COMMENTS

1. SCALE AND SCOPE: Tire crumb potential to individuals, buildings, surrounding areas and stormwater for contamination is enormous.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUE: SCALE AND SCOPE CONCEPTS

The potential for contamination from tire crumb is a growing public health issue, in terms of the relative size of the product and its mass; the total number of potential fields; and their basic contact with students, athletes, school personnel, buildings, communities, and streams/storm water.

To give an idea of the existing volumes of material, the field runoff and children affected or who may be affected, we have developed reference tables, and the summary is attached to this filing. These tables indicate the scope and scale, and demonstrate that these are not isolated fields, nor tiny exposure potentials. The quantities of material are enormous. The source and reasoning is explained, but the tables are designed for your model development and quick reference.

3. ENORMOUS QUANTITIES ON EACH FIELD SURFACE .

To give an idea of the scale, a modest soccer field uses 30,000 waste tires. According to a randomly selected company selling packaged tire crumb infill for original or replacement treatments, 30,000 tires makes about 396,667 pounds of lbs of material. According to our calculations, the volume for 2" thick field is about 525 cubic yards. However, a large football field, three times the size of a small soccer field, could use 1,000,000 pounds of tire crumb material.

4. The tires are shredded, pulverized into crumb of various sizes, and the shredded material is poured on top of a plastic "grass" carpet. Importantly, the material is loose, unencapsulated and can loft into the air when struck by a ball or foot, or body. We estimate that, depending on the school, each field has

regular, daily contact with at least 1000 athletes and students. At sports events, busy tournaments, or with active use, a field can have contact with many, many more.

5. No fields we found have mandated capture of the leachate or particulate at the field.

6. TOTAL FIELD VOLUMES POTENTIAL: The universe of potential tire crumb playfields is approximately 200,000 - 220,000 schools and athletic facilities in the US, based on number of schools. The potential reach of exposure from use of these fields is in the millions of children, millions of adults, hundreds of thousands of exposed buildings and adjacent soils, and hundreds of thousands of public easements and storm water access points (we estimate 1:1 ratio for field to point source drainage).

7. TABLE RUNOFF AND VOLUMES: SUMMARY OF KEY METRICS

For reference, we analysed fields by sport type, by Metropolitan Service Area, and calculated the volumes for rainfall (by city), and for amount of tire crumb material on a field surface.

Key metrics are the following:

- Estimated tire crumb per 85,000 sq feet field and 2" deep tire crumb infill is 525 cubic yards, 396,667 pounds, or 198 tons per field.
- **The total amount of tire crumb material on surface of 12,000 fields is estimated to be 6,296,296 cubic yards, or 4,760,000,000 pounds or 2,380,000 tons** that are currently in sports centers and schools in April 2016..
- **Runoff is calculated by city and field size, but the total runoff for fields in the top 50 MSAs is 15,006,99,787 gallons.**

- **Total Runoff for** 12,000 fields based on number of fields per MSA, accounting for rainfall in that MSA, and added together for 2016 is: **23,370,639,827 gallons...** for a single year.

The calculations were made to illustrate the scale and scope of this product, and to characterize the reach of exposures from the field surface into the airway, and into the water pathway.

8. INGREDIENTS IN TIRE CRUMB: Lack Of Uniformity, High Variation, Multiple Toxins

Tire crumb appears to be a composite material, heterogenous with multiple known carcinogens, pathogens, and mutagens. The material is not uniform, comes from multiple sources and lots, and can be mixed with plastics and materials of unknown origin. The material can have anticlumping agents, flame retardant additives, paint, and strengthening or characteristic enhancing additives. Shredding of tires can cause small pieces of steel or metals to be included in the material from steel belted tires. Some tire crumb is from newer depositories from recalled tires, some from landfills, and some have been subjected to a variety of weather and conditions. Leachate and off gassing could be variable, with the expectation that newly installed/poured material off-gassing is higher than from an older field, but we expect those rates would vary with the age of the tires from which the tire crumb was made.

9. HETEROGENEOUS, MULTIPLE TOXINS, UNKNOWN ORIGIN: To say that tire crumb infill comes from multiple sources, is an understatement: dispensaries, landfills in the US, landfills abroad, collection centers, factory waste from China, factory waste from the US and abroad. Some of the newer marketed blends included multi colored sport shoe waste, shoe factory waste, and many unidentified synthetic materials. Just as tire companies may add anything to their “recipe” for a tire, an infill provider may offer materials that could have anything added into the blend. Tire plugs, tire polishes, tire coatings, and materials picked up on the roads should be considered. And even if it is known that there are only tires in the blend, there is a broad variation in the ingredients based on the use of the tire, and the manufacturer. Those tires may look the same, but from a toxicity standpoint their variation and the unknowns in the “recipe” create a margin of uncertainty that makes any claim of known safety for inhalation or ingestion impossible. If a vendor says he or she knows what is in a lot of tire crumb, and that is known to be safe, then they ignored the materials in the product. Since we never know what is

in any field for sure, and if we know that they have tire crumb, they cannot be demonstrated safe for children to inhale, ingest, nor play upon.

10. What Is In Tires? SOME GROUPS WENT LOOKING

Since it was difficult from MSDS or any other source to identify the components in tires or tire crumb, some groups studied them directly.

11. Environment and Human Health Inc, and Yale University Study

EHHI, Inc. in cooperation with Yale University studied samples of rubber mulch, and new tire crumb with the intent of characterizing their ingredients.

The summary text of their characterization study is found here:

http://www.ehhi.org/turf/metal_analysis2016.shtml

<http://www.ehhi.org/turf/findings0815.shtml>

The EHHI/Yale Study list of components found is explained this way:

The shredded rubber tire playground mulch samples tested were provided by the manufacturer and were purchased in new bags of rubber mulch for use in gardens and playgrounds. The rubber tire infill for synthetic turf fields was obtained as new infill material from installers of synthetic turf fields. There were 5 samples of infill from 5 different installers of fields and 9 different samples of rubber mulch taken from 9 different unopened bags of playground mulch.

RESULTS There were 96 chemicals found in 14 samples analyzed. Half of those chemicals had no government testing on them - so we have no idea whether they are safe or harmful to health. Of

those chemicals found that have had some government testing done on them these are the findings with their health effects.

TWELVE (12) KNOWN CARCINOGENS

2-Mercaptobenzothiazole/ **Carcinogen**, toxic to aquatic life

9,10-Dimethylanthracene/ **Carcinogen**, respiratory irritant and can cause asthma

Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate/ **Carcinogen**, may cause damage to fetuses

Fluoranthene / **Carcinogen**, Fluoranthene is one of the US EPA's 16 priority pollutant, A PAH.

Heptadecane/ **Carcinogen**

2-mercaptobenzothiazole / **Carcinogen**

Phenol, 4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)/**Carcinogen**

Phenanthrene/ **Carcinogen** - A PAH

Phthalimide/ **Carcinogen**, skin, eye and lung irritant. A Fungicide

Pyrene, 1-methyl- /**Carcinogen**

Tetratriacontane /**Carcinogen**, eye and skin irritant. Can cause systemic damage to central nervous system.

Pyrene/ **Carcinogen**, toxic to liver and Kidneys, a PAH

Carbon Black/ **Carcinogen**

Carbon Black makes up to 20% to 30 % of every tire. It is used as a reinforcing filler. Carbon Black is listed as a carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Carbon Black, as such, was not analyzed by the Yale Study because Carbon Black is made up of a

number of chemicals – some of which were found in the Yale study.

Carbon Black is not one chemical -- it is made up of many chemicals - often of petroleum products. Furthermore, carbon black has no fixed composition, even of the many compounds it contains. Carbon black from different sources will have differing compositions. In our method, carbon black will register as a series of substances extracted from it. There is no carbon black molecule, it is a mixture.

TWENTY (20) KNOWN IRRITANTS

1,4-Benzenediamine, N-(1,3-dimethylbutyl)-N'-phenyl-

Irritant - causes skin and eye irritation, toxic to aquatic life

1,4-Benzenediamine, N-(1-methylethyl)-N'-phenyl-

Irritant - causes skin and eye irritation, toxic to aquatic life

2(3H)-Benzothiazolone

Irritant - causes skin and lung irritation

2-Dodecen-1-yl(-)succinic anhydride

Irritant - causes eyes, skin and lungs irritation

3,5-di-tert-Butyl-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde

Irritant - causes irritation to eyes, skin and lungs.

Anthracene

Irritant - causes skin, eye and respiratory irritation. Breathing it can irritate the nose, throat and lungs causing coughing and wheezing.

Benzenamine, 4-octyl-N-(4-octylphenyl)-

Irritant - causes eye and skin irritation

Benzenesulfonamide

Considered hazardous, very little testing has been done on it.

Benzothiazole, 2-(methylthio)-

Irritant - causes Skin and eye irritation.

Dehydroabietic acid

Toxic to aquatic organisms

Docosane

Irritant - causes Skin irritation

Hexadecanoic acid, butyl ester

Irritant - causes eye, skin and lung irritant. Can cause reproductive effects.

Methyl stearate

Irritant - causes eye, skin and lung irritation.

Octadecane

Irritant - causes skin, eye and respiratory irritation

Octadecanoic acid also known as Stearic acid

Irritant - causes skin, eye and respiratory irritation

Oleic Acid

Irritant - causes skin and eye irritation

Phenol, 2,2'-methylenebis[6-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-ethyl-

Irritant - causes skin, eye and respiratory irritation

Tetradecanoic acid

Toxic to aquatic organisms. Skin and eye irritant.

Anthracene, 2-methyl-

Acute aquatic toxicity, Not much data available - what there is shows it to be an eye, skin and lung irritant

Anthracene, 9-methyl-

Acute aquatic toxicity, serious eye irritant

13. Carbon Black

Carbon black plays an extraordinary role in tires, and in their toxicity and potential for harm from exposures. Well known from decades of air pollution studies, urban epidemiological studies, carbon black causes lung cancer, brain cancer, kidney cancer, heart disease, neurological disorders, and cognitive degenerative disease.

A known carcinogen (WHO), we have found variations in percentages of the amount of carbon black in a tire, from 30%-68%. (EHHI/Yale Study; NY STUDY, .pdf, pp19-20.) Carbon black breaks down into many sized particles, including PM10/PM2.5. That size particle was shown to cause several types of cancer, including brain cancer, kidney cancer, kidney disease, bladder cancer, and neurological disease and cognitive impairment disorders. (CITE; Harvard Mexico Studies and Urban Cohort Studies) We know for sure that carbon black is in tires, in part from simple observation of color.

14. THE NY STUDY CHARACTERIZES TIRE CRUMB THIS WAY:

“The components of Firestone’s and Dow Chemical Company’s rubber are summarized in technical specification documents. Although they are only two of many different rubber manufacturers, a similarity between the two vendors is readily apparent, even between three different types of rubber, solution-SBR, cold polymerized emulsion SBR, and high cis-2-4 polybutadiene rubber. In general, the following similarities were observed between the two manufacturers for the compounds used to produce the rubber:

- The polymer used to produce solution-SBR contained approximately 18-40% bound styrene.

- The oil content in the polymer ranged from 27.3-32.5% in solution-SBR and cold polymerized emulsion SBR. Oils used include aromatic oil, high viscosity naphthenic oil, and treated distillate aromatic extract oil.

- Besides the polymer used, the other components of the rubber were similar between manufacturers and the relative proportions (parts by weight) of these other components ranged as follows:
 - o Carbon black: 50.00 – 68.75

 - o Zinc oxide: 3.00

 - o Stearic acid: 1.00 – 2.00

 - o Sulfur: 1.5 – 1.75

 - o N-tert-butyl benzothiazole sulfonamide (TBBS): 0.9 – 1.50

 - o Naphthenic or aromatic oil: 5.00 – 15.0

The components summarized above are the principal components of the major type of rubber (SBR) used for the manufacturing of crumb rubber and therefore have the potential to have a significant presence in crumb rubber. As discussed in subsequent sections of this report, some of these components have been found to be prevalent in crumb rubber, including zinc (from the zinc oxide), benzothiazole compounds (from TBBS), and PAHs (possibly from the oils used). These compounds may be attributed to the SBR used in the manufacturing of crumb rubber.”

15. Phthalates are a regulated toxin, and PEER filings covered some of the toxicity and regulatory discussion. Please refer to <http://www.peer.org/campaigns/public-health/artificial-turf/news-releases.html>

16. ZINC

Coastal Marine Resource Center Study, found fatal levels of zinc in leachate from tire crumb fields. This amount would cause fatal impacts to aquatic ecosystem within 48 hours. This is a notable amount, and though was assessed in terms of environmental health, indicates presence.

Menichini and Abate Study: “Zn concentrations (1 to 19 g/kg) and BaP concentrations (0.02 to 11 mg/kg) in granulates largely exceeded the pertinent standards, up to two orders of magnitude”. “Zinc and BaP concentrations are high in rubber largely exceeding the Italian soil standards”.

17. METALS: MERCURY, CHROMIUM, ARSENIC

The highest median values were found for Zn (10,229 mg/kg), Al (755 mg/kg), Mg (456 mg/kg), Fe (305 mg/kg), followed by Pb, Ba, Co, Cu and Sr. The other elements were present at few units of mg/kg. The highest leaching was observed for Zn (2300 µg/l) and Mg (2500 µg/l), followed by Fe, Sr, Al, Mn and

Ba, Little As, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Li, Mo, Ni, Pb, Rb, Sb and V leached, and Be, Hg, Se, Sn, Tl and W were below quantification limits. Data obtained were compared with the maximum tolerable amounts reported for similar materials, and only the concentration of Zn (total and leached) exceeded the expected values.

18. LEAD, POLITICS and CHILDREN

The problem is synthetic turf is NOT REGULATED as a children's product by the CPSC thwarting the ability to apply lead regulations that CPSC could enforce.

Lead was identified in synthetic turf fields as early as 2008 but was not addressed in any systemic way due to lack of standards or required testing (although the CPSC could have required the testing mandated for children's products since 2008). The CPSC has chosen not to mandate this children's product testing for synturf and in fact advised the industry about not having it designated as a children's product < <http://parentscoalitionmc.blogspot.com/2009/03/artificial-turf-tale-of-lead-levels.html>> .

This has led to a "buyer beware" situation especially after the CPSC tested synthetic turf carpets, found lead at varying levels depending on sample age, and astoundingly concluded the whole synthetic turf system was, always and everywhere, safe not just for adults but for children. The assumptions were based on inappropriate modelling for blood lead levels from a meager sampling and the troubling finding presupposes that there is, a safe level of blood lead, which most pediatricians and lead experts agree there is not safe level.

To this day the synthetic turf industry cites the still CPSC-posted "OK to Install, OK to Play on" press release which should never have been posted to begin with, has been disavowed, in front of US Congress, by CPSC commissioner Kaye and is an embarrassment to government science, policy and public health <<http://www.cpsc.gov/en/Newsroom/News-Releases/2008/CPSC-Staff-Finds-Synthetic-Turf-Fields-OK-to-Install-OK-to-Play-On/>>

19. By contrast, The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in contrast warned and continues to warn the "there is no safe level of lead" to expose children.

<http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/>>

http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/information/healthy_homes_lead.htm.

"No safe blood lead level in children has been identified. Lead exposure can affect nearly every system in the body. Because lead exposure often occurs with no obvious symptoms, it frequently goes unrecognized"

In 2010 Van Ulirsch et al (Environ Health Perspect. 2010 Oct;118(10):1345-9 <<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20884393>

20. Evaluating and regulating lead in synthetic turf.

Division of Health Assessment and Consultation, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (gulirsch@cdc.gov) concluded that: "Synthetic turf can deteriorate to form dust containing lead at levels that may pose a risk to children. Given elevated lead levels in turf and dust on recreational fields and in child care settings, it is ***imperative that a consistent, nationwide approach for sampling, assessment, and action be developed***. In the absence of a standardized approach, we offer an interim approach to assess potential lead hazards when evaluating synthetic turf."

21. *But no such approach has ever been instituted. Indeed as reported in USA today this year: "The CDC in 2008 said communities should test recreational areas with turf fibers made from nylon, and they should bar children younger than 6 from the areas if the lead level exceeded the federal limit for lead in soil in children's play areas. But some communities have refused to test their fields, fearing that a high

lead level would generate lawsuits or force them to replace and remove a field, which costs about \$1million, according to a 2011 New Jersey state report . Forty-five of 50 New Jersey schools and towns contacted in 2009 by epidemiologist Stuart Shalat would not let him test their turf-and-rubber fields, Shalat's report states. The EPA also found, in 2009, that "it was difficult to obtain access and permission to sample at playgrounds and synthetic turf fields."<<http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/2015/03/15/artificial-turf-health-safety-studies/24727111/>>

22. And for the past 2 years the company FieldTurf has, with impunity, noted its synturf fields contain lead during testimony on various bills in the Maryland State House.

The latest admission documented on video: <<http://wtop.com/montgomery-county/2016/03/md-lawmakers-seem-information-artificial-turf-schools/>>

"....asked point-blank by one delegate, "Is there lead in your products? The executive answered, "There's lead in a lot of things in this world.".... **"Yes, there's lead in our products."** In spite of this admission and the fact that the legislation in question was meant to post the CDC prescribed warnings about minimizing lead and other toxin exposures from the synturf and tire waste products, and in spite of the fact that the legislation had strong and broad input and support, the legislation was not even allowed to come up for a vote in committee by the committee chair.

23. Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility compiled the literature as of early 2012 on lead

see: <<http://www.peer.org/campaigns/public-health/artificial-turf/news-releases.html>> and specifically: [2012-07-12 lead-limits-needed-on-tire-crumb-playgrounds](#) (NOTE if you go to [PEER.ORG](#) news releases: click on public health and "artificial turf" to find the actual filings with many links)

Unfortunately for the children, fields with high lead remain. But those responsible for protecting children are kept in the dark. NO ONE IS MONITORING OR REGULATING ARTIFICIAL TURF FOR LEAD OR OTHER TOXINS in either old or new fields, including the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) (see <<http://www.peer.org/news/news-releases/cpsc-drops-artificial-turf-playground-safety-review.html>> Even though the Chairman of the CPSC, recently admitted to congress that its soothing conclusions of safety after finding lead in synthetic turf were NOT correct.

Tested fields keep showing up with lead in them both old AND NEW. Some tested fields have little or no lead , some high levels and some have both within the same field. There is no way of knowing if any of the components of a field contain lead, and how much without stringent and thorough testing of each field.

This problem highlights the need for application of the designation as a children's product for testing and regulation : 1) stringent testing of all the colors and of the backing of the carpet for total lead content (chromium and cadmium should also be tested for) AND 2) Testing many samples of the infill which is an ever-changing "witches brew" of chemicals- so undetectable, low and very high levels can all be found in the same field. In addition to having testimony both last year and this year in the MD state chambers from Field Turf that their product DOES indeed contain lead (as you heard in the recent committee testimony on MD house Bill 883 , and in addition to those referenced in the PEER review, other studies on lead also exist.

24. For a comprehensive media article on Lead in artificial turf which cites scientists and studies that the synturf industry avoids please go to: <<http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/2015/03/15/artificial-turf-health-safety-studies/24727111/>>

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For example as reported in that article:

Dr. Shalat's New Jersey State Study (2012) on artificial turf found lead in the field dust in the respirable

air space of a robot and real player- highly variable but sometimes very high (note most facilities would NOT LET THEM TEST).

<http://www.nj.gov/dep/dsr/publications/artificial-turf-report.pdf>

25. PEER writes: The concerns about lead exposure have taken on a new urgency following the release in June of 2012 of a study done for the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection which found artificial fields made of tire crumb can contain highly elevated levels of lead much greater than the allowed levels for children:

a)- It reports "concerns with regard to potential hazards that may exist for individuals and in particular children who engage in sports activities on artificial fields"; and

b) ***"Inhalable lead present in artificial turf fields can be resuspended by even minimal activity on the playing surface."***

26. Dr. Liroy of Rutgers who is quoted in the USA Today article recently participated as the senior author in a study which found lead and other toxins in the BOTH the plastic rug (supplied to them by the industry) and tire crumb infill. LEAD was also found in simulated body fluids meaning there is little or no protection of any kind against the lead getting out of the material into the body .

27. Pavilonis Study found lead.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4038666/pdf/nihms565643.pdf> > 2014

" Bio-accessibility and Risk of Exposure to Metals and SVOCs in Artificial Turf Field Fill Materials and Fibers" , Brian T. Pavilonis¹, Clifford P. Weisel¹, Brian Buckley¹, and Paul J. Liroy¹

QUOTE from Pavilonis et al.:**"Since it is possible that children may be exposed to potentially high concentrations of lead while using artificial turf fields we recommend, at a minimum, all infill and**

fibers should be certified for low or no lead content prior to purchase and installation."

*The main out-comes of concern from Pavilonis et al:

a) the finding of **lead, and chromium** in **both the tire crumb and the plastic rug** and simulated **body fluids** at sometimes extremely high levels ***EVEN IN NEW FIELD CARPETS.***

b) **Benzothiazole** derivatives and **4-(tert-octyl) phenol** were also found in in the simulated body fluids. Both are probable carcinogens (the subject of another fact sheet).

QUOTE: "**Lead was detected in almost all field samples** for digestive, sweat, and total extraction fluids with digestive fluid extract of one field sample as high as 260 mg/kg. Metal concentrations were not markedly different across the three different sample types (new infill, new turf fiber, tire crumb field sample). However, one of the ***new*** turf fiber samples contained relatively large concentrations of **chromium (820 mg/kg) and lead (4400 mg/kg)** compared to the other samples tested...the variability of lead contained in the infill material is large and can span more than two orders of magnitude* . One field [tire crumb] sample did contain a high lead level (260 mg/kg) which was on the **same order of magnitude as the NJ DEP cleanup value (400 mg/kg).**"

In summary: Lead-free is the only acceptable level for child products (and indeed for people in general). **There is NO safe level of lead for children.** And yet many of our children are playing often, if not daily, on fields that may contain lead and certainly do contain many other toxic substances. Finding ANY lead in any play area for children of any age is unacceptable. As the CDC notes: Every effort should be made to eliminate ALL unnecessary sources of lead in the environment, especially a child's environment. ***Lead in artificial turf is not only totally unnecessary but dangerous to health AT ANY LEVEL*.**

28. Other sources of information on Lead in tire crumb fields:

www.ehhi.org/turf/<<http://www.ehhi.org/turf/>>

www.safehealthyplayingfields.org<<http://www.safehealthyplayingfields.org>>

www.synturf.org<<http://www.synturf.org>>

[FOOTNOTE SYN TURF]Where on the Synturf page on lead you can find:

No. 36] Mayo Clinics tips to protect children from lead in artificial turf. April 2015.

No. 35] Durham, New Hampshire: Lead scare at UNH, s Memorial Field. November 2012.

No. 34] Beware of lead content in exotic color artificial turf fields! September 2012.

No. 33] Odessa, Texas: Eager fans will not be given pieces of the artificial turf field. September 2012.

No. 32] U.S. Federal panel increases child protection against lead. February 2012.

No. 31] UNLV researcher spreads word about the need to test artificial turf fields. December 2010.

No. 30] Environmental Health Sciences study (2010): Deteriorating synthetic turf dust containing lead may pose a risk to children. October 2010.

No. 29] Concord, Mass.: Town replaces fake grass fields, officials insist nothing is wrong with the lead levels! July 2012

28. TWELVE (12) CARCINOGENS found and HOW DO THEY INTERACT:

The Yale Study identified the presence of so many carcinogenic materials in a single material that it raises many more questions about interaction of PAHs with metals, and combination impacts. The

interaction of the PAHs and benzothiazoles with other materials in the fields needs to be characterized and addressed

29. Strengthening Additives: Nanoparticles

We would also ask for information and clarity about tire strengthening additives of any kind that were built into the material anytime in the past 30 years, these would have been added to tires.

[<http://nice.asu.edu/nano/carbon-black-and-amorphous-silica-tires>]

Similarly, we request that the tire manufacturing industry explain their use of nanoparticle products, of any kind, including the type and size, source company and source country, and ask for an explanation about how:

- a. they can be quantified in the product, and
- b. how can they be cleaned up if they are released when the tire crumb and or plastic “grass” carpet degrades?
- c. We would also like to understand what material characterization of their behavior in tires performance,
- d. And or their behavior once they are released into the environment.
- e. We ask for any epidemiological due diligence that was conducted by any tire company on nanoparticle use prior to using them in a commercial product.
- f. Plans for continued use and safety precautions tire companies will impose upon themselves
- g. Epidemiological studies conducted on these particles in tires

30. Plastics, Microplastic Fibers, Microbeads, and Small Particulate Plastics

Assessment of microfiber particulate and small particulate plastics needs to be assessed in characterization studies.

31. Flame Retardants

Flame retardants can be added to a tire in production, or applied post production in a shipping setting or possibly as tire crumb. Since flame retardants are known carcinogens with health issues of concern, and will be on the surface of the waste tire crumb, tire infill providers need to know if they are present, and purchasers need to know that the material contains flame retardants prior to purchase.

32. Tires and Tire Crumb Additives

Myriad products exist to clean, protect, condition, and color tires. We wonder if they are components of tire crumb?

33. Road Waste Picked Up By Tires

Tires spend their lives on roadways, of course, and can pick up many materials in their travels. Debris, hydrocarbons,

34 CARINOGENIC, PATHOGENIC, and MUTAGENIC ingredients in tires cannot be removed by shredding tires into tire crumb and must be assumed to be accessible.

35. Tire crumb and repurposed rubber appear to be the same thing, with interchangeable use... but are they the same? We would like clarification.

We would like clarification about the distinction between the tire crumb, repurposed crumb rubber, and crumb rubber. Specifically if using the term “repurposed rubber crumb” implies uniformity of ingredients? Does that term imply tires are not used? If so, what are the ingredients in repurposed rubber crumb and how do they differ from tire crumb?

36. **We would also like access to all MSDS/SDS of tire crumb manufacturers and tire companies,** and the ability to ask questions about how and where they were made, variations on lots, source and composite addendums. It is difficult to locate them.

37. EXEMPTION ON LISTING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS: We would like to understand why tire companies have an exemption on their need to list ingredients under Section 2: Hazardous Materials of an MSDS/SDS. We were unable to find the source of that exemption, if it has a deadline, and whether your study group thinks it is an obstacle to understanding and characterizing risk of exposure from tires and tire crumb.

38. Of those MSDS that we located, several, like this Michelin North America Material Safety Data Sheet for Michelin, Uniroyal, BF Goodrich, says in **“Section 2 HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS: Note: Tires meet the definition of article as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and are exempt from MSDS requirements.”**

There was clearly no mention of 1,3 butadiene, carbon black, POHs, VOCs, benzothiazoles, or any plasticizers, nor metals, styrene, sulphur, known irritants, or well... anything. Since that section also outlines corrosive, combustible and waste treatment, it is important for more than this issue. We explicitly ask CDC/CPSC/EPA if they can use their existing authority to require tire crumb companies and tire companies to provide ingredient information.

39. SOURCE MATERIAL UNKNOWN: MSDS/SDS CANNOT REPRESENT WHOLE FIELD. Tire crumb comes from many tires, and many sources. Since not a single tire crumb field can accurately list or track which tires were source materials, or what other mixed in components, and there is no accountability from tire crumb recycling industry for the shredded product, then MSDS/SDS cannot be accurate for a whole field due to variability. Therefore, the burden of “proof” of risk lays squarely on the ability of the purchaser (schools, sports directors, booster clubs) to assess risk... of a very very complex product. So,

if the exemption stays in place, we will know for sure that we cannot know what is in a tire crumb based field.

40. TREATMENT TO SHOW NO PARTICULATE OR BREAKDOWN: SHOW US.

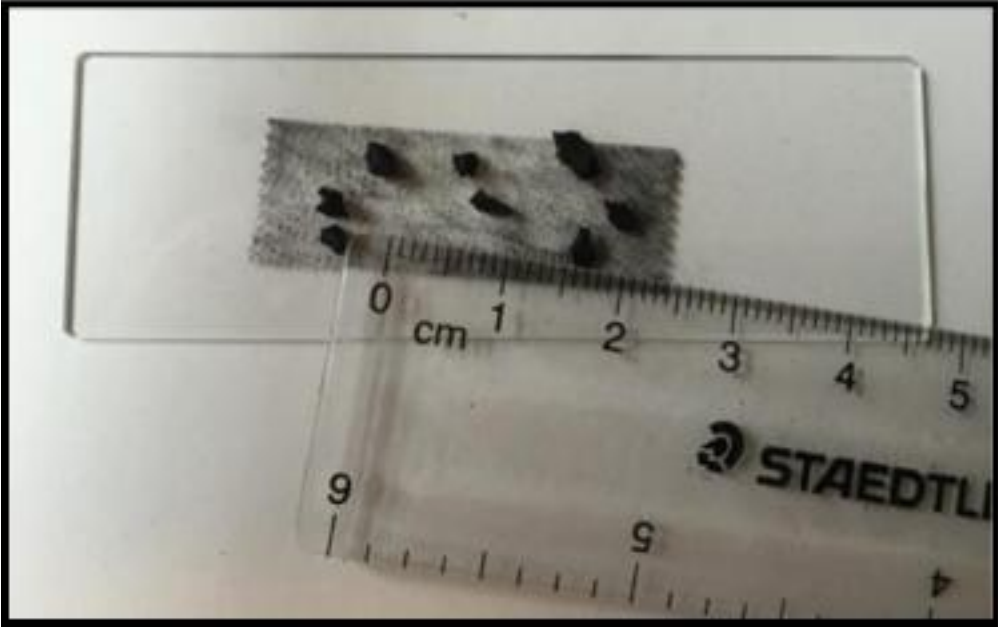
As for studies that claim that their product has been treated (such as cryogenic treatment) to not break down into dangerous particulate, we are deeply skeptical, and would ask for proof. We also ask for assay testing over a period of at least several summer weeks. We ask for the researchers to simulate the pounding over 10 years and assess the particulate characteristics and particle size. That testing in fact is being done right now... in thousands of children across the country. Simple observation on a player body, on the sideline benches, or under a microscope shows consistent breakdown into particulate.

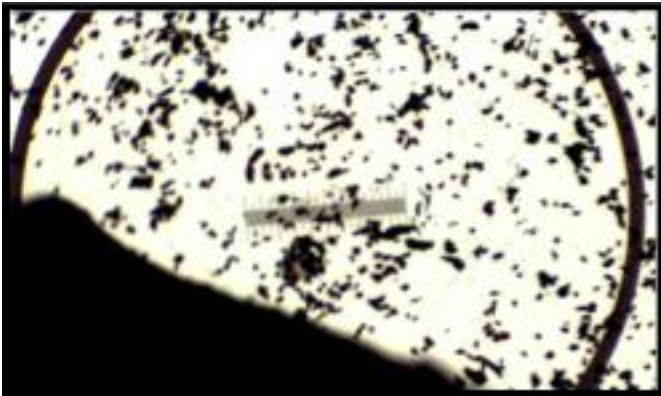
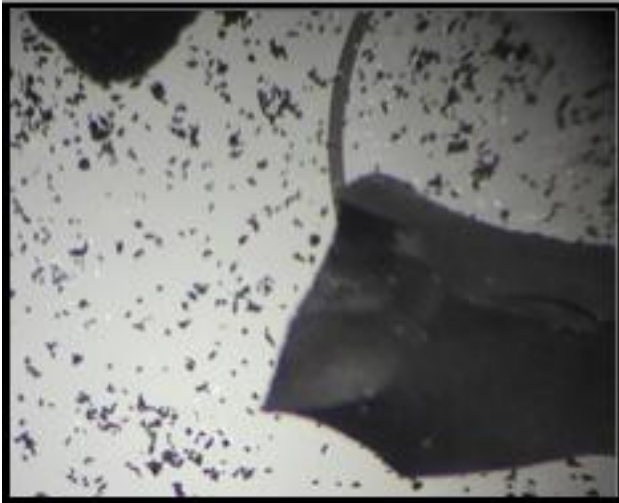
41. SHREDDED, PULVERIZED, HIGH SURFACE AREA FORM OF TIRES and ADD INS is LIKELY MORE TOXIC THAN WHOLE TIRES.

Unfortunately, because it is shredded, pulverized, and in loose and unencapsulated form, tire crumb has exponentially more surface area than whole tires (Thomas, Gupta study;) and we are concerned the material is very likely more toxic—possibly many times more toxic—in the school field form than whole tire form, since the increased surface area provides more opportunity for molecules to escape. We know for sure that the increased amount of surface area in tire crumb makes the material in tire crumb more available to the breathing and exposure zones, and to runoff.

42. CRUMB IS SURROUNDED BY DUST PARTICULATE:

Accurate characterization technique must include a study of the particulate that surrounds tire crumbs, and steps must be taken to make sure that the sampling process does not inadvertently remove that dust and particles. We found several examples of the samples being washed, some in unbuffered water, prior to their analyses being done. Of course, that removes the particulate that concerns us the most. Distribution of the particulate size and type is important. Those particulate can become aerosolized by numerous gases and we ask that attempts are made to properly model this dynamic under high heat conditions, primarily.





43. VERY COMPLEX PICTURE From TOXICOLOGY PERSPECTIVE: Tire crumb material is complex from a toxicology perspective, largely due to the chemical complexity presented by multiple known toxic components and variation. It has been described as a “toxic soup” of ingredients for which we have no consistent data on proportions or levels. Characterization of ingredients’ margin of error is unknown.. Testing must be done at the field levels using accepted sampling plans that have been statistically shown to be valid. Not fields have been tested in sufficient detail to determine or rule out any exposures or risks. A look at testing protocols for lead in urban soil sites illustrate the level of attention required and show the degree that current testing has fallen short of that needed for decision making for children’s health.

44. CONTACT PATTERNS, FIELD USE and ADJACENT BUILDING CONTAMINATION

Exposure is likely determined by ingredients in surface, activity, and number of children or users on field. Each school or community field has high use and high contact patterns, such as hosting contact sports, like football, lacrosse, soccer, and baseball, athletic camps, workshops and practices. In those sports, children dive into the field materials. As a child runs or skids or slide tackles, a column of material rises up, as does the dust and particulate that surround the tire crumbs themselves.

Testing for exposure need to list weather conditions including humidity, wind speed, and precipitation, temperature on field surface and ambient air temperature. Number of children on field, and activity level of that play needs to be recorded, video would be most interesting.

Children of all ages use the fields for multiple sports, recreation and school events. Artificial turf tire crumb fields abound in elementary schools and at indoor and outdoor sports centers where children of all ages and all stages of development play soccer, lacrosse, football, track, cheerleading, band, and use the field for general recreational school activities. In the fields with which we are familiar, families with members of all ages use the fields; and the community holds events, picnics, special fairs, and activities. Some fields are immediately adjacent to a school building.). That there are many uses, and probably many levels of contact and exposure is an important part of characterizing exposures, but both low dose exposures AND high contact exposure scenarios and use need to be examined, with appropriate epidemiological process.

45.. SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND SURROUNDING AREAS ARE CONTAMINATED with a great deal of tire crumbs. The fields appear to lose from 1-30 tons of material over their 8-10 year life, and some of it goes directly into buildings, cars, and then homes. This impact needs to be studied as an inadvertent consequence.

46. CANNOT ARGUE NO INHALATION OR INGESTION RISK or SAFETY FOR EVEN A SINGLE FIELD. We argue that given the unique characteristic of nonuniformity, known carcinogenic materials, breakdown into particulate/dust, no known source of origin, and no accurate studies on complex interactivity of those components in the children's exposure zone, in the tire crumb as it is installed today in 12, 000 fields, not a single field installer, nor material provider can demonstrate that the material is safe from inhalation and ingestion during normal use, active use, and on hot days.

47. EVERY USE COULD POSE A TOXIC EXPOSURE and it would be irrational to argue otherwise. We argue that due to the high variability of toxins in the tire crumb substrate (from tires, unknown additives, and factory waste add-ins), and lack of any control of the material, well-known sampling techniques will NOT accurately predict risks to human health.

48. CHILDREN CANNOT AVOID THE EXPOSURES: Since school children cannot self-advocate and take responsibility for staying off a field if directed to be there by coaches or school officials or parents, we must assume that children cannot avoid the exposures when they play on those fields.

49. CANNOT CLAIM THAT EXPOSURES WILL NOT OCCUR. Absolutely no way to responsibly claim that ingestion and inhalation of particulate from the material will NOT occur to those children.

50. HOTSPOTS of intermittent dangerous exposures are possible, and should be expected and searched for in every field.

We must assume that tires have different "recipes" based on their type of use. Therefore, knowing the type of tire used in tire crumb, and each tire "recipe" would be helpful in assessing characterization of

ingredients. However, there is no way to ever know what tires, or what material is in any field, and therefore, an MSDS/SDS cannot be representative of any field, or even any meaningful part of a field. Alarming, the high variability in the ingredients presents worrisome “hotspots” potential, where the hotspots might be missed in sampling but even a single exposure could have very serious impacts for a child who has the unfortunate luck to dive into that hotspot. PAH’s may be more prevalent, and present dangerous levels for installation period of the field, and for some unknown period of time afterwards, and considered a “hotspot”, then the consistent release of PAHs in the subsequent years could mean low dose, chronic exposures. Both need to be examined.

51. Lead, chromium, mercury and arsenic could be hotspot sources, based on which tires were used, and how they were treated prior to being placed in the field.

52. For example, when we asked about the source of lead in tire crumb fields, an infill vendor explained to us that a) lead could be in any field as an ingredient of the tires, of the treatment of tires, and b) once, they were aware of a shipment of tires that was treated with an anticlumping material that contained lead and the whole lot had lead, and c) that some lots had flame retardants added as well. They would never really know, but “most purchasers never ask”, according to the infill material vendor. If an MSDS was required, an additional charge was to be imposed, since MSDS were not available from the materials they acquired from China or other countries. We have collected many more examples of the worrisome unknown ingredients in our fields and can share with the study teams, if requested. While this information is anecdotal, that is the point: we have no idea what is in any field, for sure.

53. Another example, but this is not anecdotal: in a primary study field exposures in CT, a researcher found that the children’s monitors showed benzene. Since there is no safe level of exposure for benzene, and in fact, tires are not expected to have benzene, the field was sampled more closely, until that “hotspot” was located. The original source of that benzene was not determined, but it was next to a busy parking lot where cars’ exhaust may have been a source as they turned the corner, or possibly the tire crumb material had been previously stored in an area with benzene in surrounding environment, or perhaps it was picked up from contact on roads. We will never know. That finding suggests that the carbon black in the tires can adsorb additional toxins present near tires or tire crumb, and could release that material as the fields are pounded with running feet, or possibly on a hot day.

The proper characterization of this material needs to account for adsorption characteristics of carbon black, and other interactions

54. The point is, that it is impossible to locate hotspots for all toxins in every field, and incorrect to extrapolate the risk for a whole field from a single sample or even multiple samples, since every sample is unique. So, while hotspots can easily be missed in a field, the unfortunate child that dives into that particular part of a field has an exposure that can actually be life threatening, but missed in its entirety in the sampling based risk assessment.

55. In fact, since the tire crumb creates multi sized “dust” particles, and off gases, it is impossible to prove that even a single field is safe from inhalation or ingestion exposures from tire dust particulate, off-gassing components, multiple toxins and combinations of toxins, and heat.

56. Importance of the Heat Factor: Source of direct injury and chemical catalyst

HOT HOT HOT HOT EXTREMELY HOT FIELDS

Grass playfields remain close to the temperature of ambient air, and are often much cooler. Asphalt playgrounds used to have a use limit of 141F and many schools remove children from playgrounds when temperatures get hot. With tire crumb based turf fields, surface temperatures can soar on even mild sunny days.

Tire crumb fields “superheat” to levels that are routinely over 150F on a sunny spring day, and in a recent study conducted on a sunny day Utah, found to be close to boiling point, 190F, according to the Penn State Field Turf Heat Study. The study found that tire crumb field surfaces are hotter than ambient air, and increase in heat in a non-linear function with each additional degree Kelvin of heat, hence the designation “superheating”. To draw an example, on a Labor Day Weekend in DC area, with ambient temps of 82F, the field surface temperature hit 164F by noon on several fields used in a busy, tournament for about 1000 children, both boys and girls, ages 8-15. Those levels are known to melt plastic cleats, require tubs of water on the sidelines to cool down shoes, and create heat-related injury

including heat stroke, nausea, heat exhaustion, and dehydration in children and all users. It is not unusual for children players to vomit, faint, and suffer dehydration from hot conditions on the fields.

57. Marketing and sales for these fields tout their usability in all conditions as a benefit (more practice and play hours), but in fact, the heat build up on fields makes them very uncomfortable during many days and conditions. In DC, there are over 100 days of sunshine each year, and most are during the spring, summer and fall, making the fields uncomfortably hot and possibly dangerously hot for a third of a year. A calculus should be made on the percentage of safe days to play based on field yield risk, and heat.

58. Tire crumb fields do not have any protection from heat, and so they are irrigated to be cooled down, but the effect is temporary.

59. To our knowledge, there has been no well known place for doctors nor parents to report heat injury, though they are commonplace. (This author specifically remembers a hot, poor air quality day in August in 2014 in Washington DC when during a single practice, 4 soccer players vomited, another child was taken to the hospital after passing out, and another sidelined himself against the coach's wishes, due to extreme dizziness and nausea.)

60. **Reluctance to Report?** Yet, it is curiously uncommon for school teachers, coaches and parents to remove the children from the fields, due to temperature. We cannot explain that in rational terms.

We have also noted another curious effect: as football, soccer and lacrosse increase in popularity and competition in the US, competition for spots on high performance teams is fierce. There is a perception from strong sales and marketing of the fields, that the turf fields present a competitive edge for a school, a club or even a teenager trying to get into college, and are worth the high price paid. As psychologist Dr. Wendy Miller, explains, " it is a culture where high performance parents, players and schools might be willing to overlook these injuries, thinking that to complain would jeopardize their child's access to a competitive team. This thinking could easily lead to the silencing of reporting of injuries."

Heat injury reporting needs to be included in the survey questionnaires, and victims of heat injury and illnesses need to have a place to report, with impunity.

61. HEAT MAKES THE CHEMICAL DYNAMICS ABOVE A FIELD VERY COMPLEX

In addition to the serious issue of direct injury from hot playfields to young children, or anyone, the super hot fields present a very challenging chemical situation.

Dr. David Brown, ShD, toxicologist, professor and former Deputy Director of Public Health Practice Group at ATSDR/ CDC explains that, “the unintended, and largely unstudied chemical consequences of what comes off such an enormous quantity of high surface area material, in amounts and sequence that is scientifically accurate is very difficult to predict and model. Since the chemicals in the area above the field could change instantaneously, the conditions are critically important (number of players, temperature, time from last rainfall, etc.), as is the sampling methodology. But no one has been able to come close to modeling the actual yield, we only know the materials by characterization with samples, and that variation in samples is so broad as to almost be meaningless, since it could be easy to miss harmful exposures.”

62. Analyzing the field yield on a hot day is very complex, and challenging to even trained toxicologists. The superheating of the fields makes gases yield at faster rates as temperatures on the tire crumb surface increases. So, as a day heats up, it is very likely that the yield increases directly with temperature increase; a hot day creates more gases. Based on well understood scientific laws, we presume that the gas yield from the field at surface temperature of 50F (a cloudy day in January in DC) would be considerably less than a field surface temperature of 158F measured last week. If more gases are escaping the surface, then there are more “opportunities” for particulate to adsorb onto the surface of the gases, creating very dynamic series of compounds, none of which would be recommended to inhale.. The changes in the chemical composition over the fields as their temperatures rise is very difficult to test and model. These changes happen in an instant... as a threshold is reached... and the exposures can increase sharply. It is a very sophisticated and difficult challenge to model. But what is the most important is not only that the 24 gases that escape tire crumb (Norway Study) create dangerous mixtures but those gas/particulate mixtures, (and air) create a vector for deep lung exposures of all the

materials in the tire crumb field. So, on poor air quality days, when there are many children on the field and a lot of stirring up of the material, the fields could present enormous risk.

63. We are concerned about the range of yield levels, but, we are most concerned about the intermittent risk to children during those hot periods (a hot, poor air quality summer day during children's soccer camp week in Washington DC, for example) when the fields are likely yielding more gas, and therefore particulate has more "carriage" into lungs, respiration rates are higher, skin is exposed, and perspiration is highest. All these are likely factors in exposure. It is during those days when exposures are probably highest, and high enough overwhelm a developing immune system.

64. Exposure Study Needs To Focus On Worst Case Conditions

We acknowledge that the level of yield from the fields might vary widely with material variation, and will also vary with outdoor weather (temperature, wind, humidity and sun) conditions. Taking averages from fields across the country will be meaningless, and will only help the industry to expand its message of "found no harm". An analogy might be to determine the health of a forest taking 4 samples from 40 locations, evenly spaced, but the sampling might easily miss a blazing forest fire. That one day might destroy living material exponentially, but it could easily be missed. Dangerous exposures can be unpredictable in this material due to the scope and scale, the toxic character, and the superheating characteristic.

65. A better approach is to carefully detect high yield days, and look THAT DAY for exposures in a child's body during those periods. Since the exposures might attenuate, the work would have to be done expeditiously. The harmful exposures may or may not be detectable a day or a month later in a child. Monitor both genders, for patterns that might lead to that awful air quality soccer camp in the city on a tire crumb field, on days when vomiting and melting shoes are commonplace. A focus on the impacts from the high end of those yields we believe will present exposures that are clearly, and unequivocally harmful from both heat injury perspective and toxicity exposure potential. We do not know for sure if the carcinogenic exposures from low dose regular exposures or from high dose "events" are more dangerous, but both need to be studied as separate situations, not as an average.

66. We urge your team to focus the study resources on primary measurements made in high use scenarios on hot days, and refrain from the approach used in earlier studies that look at chemical compositions during winter or rain conditions on limited number of fields.

67. The only reliable way to assess the risk to children from a particular field, or groups of fields, is to look at their direct exposures, and importantly look at bloodlevels of the known substances. Cooperation from both high use athletes and those exposed to chronic levels of materials will be important.

68. The Study Needs To Focus Also On Low Dose Exposure Risks

Trained immunotoxicologists look at the impacts of chronic low dose exposures to metals, PAHs, VOCs and many other materials in tire crumb. Their input is crucial to understanding risk of exposure in a developing child.

69. Characterization Mistakes

Studies look convincing, but miss the forest for the trees.

Tire recycling and tire crumb industry reports are quick to point out that when they find harmful materials in their samples, they are under the known safety limits. There are two interesting fallacies in that reasoning.

First, since the samples in several studies are few and not uniform, they fail to acknowledge the statistical significance of finding known regulated toxic material in 2 million pounds of powdered tires... if one finds the needle, is it luck, or is it because needles are more prevalent than expected?

Proof of presence is meaningful! For example, in the NY Study, PAHs were found, as were metals, benzothiazoles, and many substances. Their presence indicates a risk.

In a child's product, since many materials are not known how they affect children, just knowing they are there is enough to use a precautionary principle and prevent the exposure. Arguing that the materials

appear under a limit (especially if that quantity is an average of multiple samples), or there is no established limit (because it has not been studied), are not as meaningful as the proof of their presence.

Second, though the conclusions of the industry reports may be of no harm found/safety, a close look at the data itself on PAHs, lead, cobalt, chromium, etc. is useful, since a) it proves presence, and b) at levels that suggest risk for **chronic exposure**. Chronic exposure risk is the subject of a great deal of new cancer research, and we care about all the materials, including those which are potentially toxic.

70. ARGUMENT FOR MORATORIUM BASED ON KNOWN CHARACTERIZATION FOR TIRE CRUMB

Because of the:

- a. known loss of 1-30 tons of material from the fields during the 8-10 year “life of the field” into air and water
- b. ingredients list: over 50% of its components are known carcinogens and pathogens, [cite Yale Study]
- c. massive scope and scale of this product, (the amount of material and surface area of these fields is enormous; scale/millions of pounds in each installation),
- d. inability to control the levels of toxic exposure to children, or even properly characterize them due to immense variation and chemical complexity of what happens on a hot day over a field, and around children. We cannot suggest mitigation strategies for the danger, because the material is inconsistent,
- e. Even if we did know for sure what was in each field, and suggest mitigation techniques and protections.... All the tire company has to do is change their recipe, or many recipes, as they do continually, and the study is worthless. Children are still being exposed to whatever is in the tire, the lot or that particular field..

71. Moving Target Analogy

Even if the study were completely successful, and the tire crumb material categorized properly, the trouble is, tire manufacturers could change the “recipe” for tires... and in fact they do this regularly... and the study results will be useless, or at best, diminish in usefulness.

Any attempt to study tire crumb safety on turf fields is analogous to trying to hit a moving target. Tire crumb is a waste product. Tires are not designed or intended to be used as infill for turf fields.

Ingestion, inhalation and absorption of fine particulate by children is not a consideration of tire manufacturers as they choose chemicals and compounds for their tires. Nor are they bound to maintain any safety considerations for such use by children.

So any study of present day tire crumb is a futile endeavor, because such study tells us nothing about a field that gets installed immediately after the study. Tire manufacturers often change the chemical composition of tires and will likely do so again.

Even if a field passed safety concerns in a present day study, a new field could easily fail a hypothetical study conducted the day after the present study. So unless every field was tested using the exact same methodology after every installation, there is absolutely no way to assure the user that their new field is safe. Those new fields could easily have an entirely different chemical composition simply because tire manufacturers changed their tire ingredients.

So the present Federal Study is only a backwards looking study, not forward looking. Any conclusion must be transparent and clear on that issue - upfront and center. Otherwise the public is being misled into a false sense of security.

72. Sampling: Not Appropriate For Tire Crumb

The core pediatric toxicology problem in industry based safety studies, is that there appears to be an assumption that tire crumb is a uniform material, and behaves uniformly. It does not. There also appears to be an assumption that sampling will be an accurate method for studying tire crumb risk to children, and it is not. **Sampling will not be accurate to assess a nonuniform, heterogeneous material with multiple known toxic ingredients, high direct contact (dermal, hand to mouth, breathing zone) for pediatric use. Sampling cannot produce a single sample that is representative of the whole field, or even a part of the field, other than the sample itself.**

73. Methodology needs to study PERFECT STORM exposure conditions, and be able to calculate exposures during those relatively dangerous days.

Nor can sampling in the way it is proposed (samples from 40 fields across the US), illustrate impacts from a perfect storm of exposure conditions on a particular field, say, during an intense soccer camp in in summer in Washington, DC with high ambient and field surface temperatures (ie 160F), bad air quality, no wind, when working athletes are breathing in particulate with high VOC, PAH, benzothiazoles, and carbon black... and many more compounds, on a particularly high yield day. Averages cannot be relied upon in sampling for this type of product, since they will further obscure the risk from exposures to hot spots of high risk material that are on fields. Averaging the results from a national distribution in various weather conditions simply obscures the acute risks further; it is useless for risk analysis. In layman's terms, it is like studying a forest using "x" number samples, but missing the forest fire that is blazing away at a nearby area of the park. For a child, it means that she plays on a field that was called "SAFE TO PLAY", after sampling, but in fact she might easily have been covered with multiple materials known to cause cancer, and in fact, that might be a regular event. The uncertainty of exposure frequency makes the risk higher, not less.

74. The core of the methodology used in the 50 studies asserted by the tire recycling industry were based on simple characterization of a single sample, but not on realistic, combined, nor worst case (the most important) use scenarios.

75. Multiple carcinogen and multiple pathogen combined effects need to be measured. Single material measurements could be only a fraction of the exposures, since the material exposures are likely to be from combinations of materials.

76. BIOMONITORING FRONT AND CENTER

Because sampling presents inconclusive results, a methodology that relies on biomonitoring will be more meaningful. We suggest that more sophisticated approach be considered. Personal sampling monitors attached to children, dermal, urine, breathing analyses, and particularly, blood and tissue samples from frequent users, players on “Perfect Storm Days” and those expected to have chronic low dose exposures. We understand that biomonitoring raises more issues, but absent a good model, empirical data is the most reliable way to accumulate actual evidence of exposures and to be able to establish a reliable causal link to the cancers and diseases we predict from exposures.

77. IMMUNOTOXICOLOGY SUPPORT: RECRUIT THE BEST PEDIATRIC IMMUNOTOXICOLOGISTS AND RESEARCHERS. Some researchers and epidemiological professionals are already on the trail of better ways to identify actual exposures, and can create biomarker groups as indicators of presence of illness or exposures. These researchers have background in immunological toxicology, and can track subtle changes in an immune system that might be precursors to serious disease, like cancer, kidney disease, brain changes, and lung disease. It is possible to create biomarker group to prove tire crumb exposures in users and we believe that the preliminary proof of concept step could be accomplished in less than 6 months with cooperative athletes, and study volunteers, and modest budget. While we will not list them here, for protection of their privacy and frankly, for fear of industry retribution, we will nonetheless let you know that we have found multiple professionals who are capable and willing to work on this task, provided a protective forum and IRB standards are in place.

78. Immunotoxicology support: look carefully at the ages those immune system markers in all children who are using these fields, understanding that some metabolic types, and ages may be more

vulnerable than others. In fact, there are early indications that certain age groups, such as prepubescent females (age 8-11), may be more vulnerable to exposures to benzothiazoles, plastics, phthalates, and endocrine disruptors in general, and therefore might be at higher risk to contract cancer or disease from low dose particulate exposures from tirecrumb, and the plastic “grass” carpet particulate. We need to establish the datum from players to study this. We still do not know, but some indications exist. For that reason, we respectfully request that the study team include toxicologists and epidemiologists that are trained to keep these concepts front and center.

79. LOW DOSE EXPOSURE CONCEPTS and CONCERNS

Based on what we know now about low dose exposures to VOCs, PAHs, benzothiazoles, styrenes, carbon black, plastics, plasticizers, and metals, even at low, sub acute exposures, the fields could be very dangerous. That possibility was not considered in the CPSC study, EPA study, nor in multiple industry studies. These need to be assessed:

- Chronic exposure to metals, plastics and plasticizers
- Chronic exposure to carbon black mimics air pollution exposures
- Immune system reactions
- Endocrine disruption exposures from plasticizers and phthalates,
- Exposures from multiple low doses and chronic exposures

80. The study should calculate yield of material that leaves the fields, and how it leaves the fields. How much in the air , water pathways, and with users (in shoes, cars, etc.) Interviews with schools and vendors need to establish the replacement quantities of these fields, and how often new material is put into place, since it would affect exposures, and give an indication of gross yields. We estimate that the fields lose from 1-30 tons (estimated) of material, so exposures and impacts need to be measured in adjacent buildings, soils, and stormwater systems. With 12,000 existing facilities, this may need to be the subject of additional studies conducted to also assess if the fields shall be regulated as point source contamination under Clean Water Act and Clean Air Act. It is a very important metric, and a perfect opportunity to include it, with little incremental cost, in your study.

81. INTEGRITY STANDARDS. To track the history of the emergence of this product is to track effective lobbying for regulation changes that favored the tire industry, and the tire recycling industry. This industry took advantage of an enormous quantity of recalled and used tire stockpiles, and heavily sold and marketed the materials to schools, and sports centers where millions of children play. Central to the steps that catapulted this industry forward was the removal of the designation of artificial turf fields as children’s products, based on the rationale that adults played on them, too. Yet the fields continue to be sold to elementary schools and to sports centers brimming with elementary, middle and high school players. The sales oriented industry was willing to submit children, schools and communities to the materials in tires in enormous amounts, and call them safe. As this claim is deeply questioned now, we also urge you to NOT allow the sampling or data collection to be conducted by an interested party, including schools, sports centers, athletic group personnel or administrators, field installers or laboratories or consultants hired by those groups, and establish peer reviewed standards for testing.

82. Any group or individual who does participate in the study, including regulatory staff, needs to sign an affidavit certifying that she or he, and her/his group has not received compensation or benefits in any form, including but not limited to sales commissions, direct payment, compensation, bonuses, grass to artificial turf grant, field financing, water savings rebates (State of California and possibly others), or physical benefits including but not limited to uniforms, facility enhancements (restrooms, concession stands, parking lots, storage facilities, etc.), stadium components, or field equipment of any sort, from the field installers or tire crumb field industry and its assigns, and has no financial conflict of interest. The document should be filed with an appropriate agency and made public.

83. We ask for full transparency on all parts of the study process for parents, interested parties, and schools.

OUR REQUESTS TO ASTDR/CDC/CPSC/EPA	
Request	Background
I. Regulate tire crumb and rubber mulch as children’s product	PEER filed formal request; 12,000 fields x 30,000 tires is the amount of existing material in children’s use; see table A for details on volumes and surface area sizes, children/schools. Known carcinogenic material and known

	contact.
2. Remove “safe to play, safe to install” or any other references that imply safety from all EPA, CPSC and CDC websites and public information sources	PEER Formal Request; agencies must remove all endorsements of safety.
3. Place all PEER artificial turf filings in Federal Record	http://www.peer.org/campaigns/public-health/artificial-turf/news-releases.html
4. Issue a directive to public health agencies to disseminate warnings regarding unknown risks from lead exposure from AT fields, as well as exposures to carbon black, known carcinogens, PAH, VOCs into air and water pathways; direct hospital systems and medical systems to screen for tire crumb field use, and report results	For parents, schools, athletic groups, and communities; conduct parent outreach webinars
5. Use only independent lab or consultants unassociated with tirecrumb industry, adhering to high ethics guidelines; transparent process for review; affidavit of no conflict of interest	
6. Commission a primary study, conducted by independent, peer reviewed group such as CDC to examine existing cancers AND illness in tire crumb field users and maintenance workers of tire crumb fields	
7. Mandate Cal Recycle Study corrections to methodology; mandate methodology peer review; and mandate to impose Prop 65 rule based on OEHHA’s own findings on carcinogenic exposure	
8. Convene a conference for presentation of risks and concerns from parent groups, cancer survivors to Federal Research Team	Needs participation from CDC/CPSC/EPA staff so parents and public can have direct contact
9. Convene series of webinars and open comment opportunities	
10. Allow public health and environmental advocacy groups in Federal Research Team with complete transparency	
11. Establish a collection point for recording experience of victims and those who may have suffered injury from use of the fields, including heat injury, concussion or head trauma, cognitive disorder, illness, and cancer for study and documentation; victim hotline; for both child and adult contact with fields	
12. Funding to identify potential biomarkers of exposure; conclusive marker study in users	
13. Conduct blood monitoring and studies on existing cancer survivors.	
14. Conduct cancer cluster study on soccer player cluster, and identify additional clusters such as maintenance workers and installers	
15. Provide full transparency with all interested parties	
16. Conduct full epidemiological study of tire crumb on playfields existing and predictive	
17. Study forms and questionnaires should include data collection on what is released from fields into air, adjacent areas, water pathways, and quantified. Replacement quantities for tire crumb fields should be quantified and examined as a metric that indicates yield.	
18. Based on release/yield figures, and other inputs, tire crumb fields should be evaluated for compliance with Clean Water Act and Clean Air Act, and regulated accordingly.	
19. We request that OEHHA study methodology be peer reviewed by your agencies before it begins, taking into account the comments received in this proceeding.	
20. OEHHA Study Process and Methodology Concerns: How will those be considered?	
21. Consider explicit protection from retribution steps be put in place to protect researchers, players, and concerned parents from retribution	

PUBLIC SUBMISSION

As of: 5/3/16 6:48 PM
Received: May 02, 2016
Status: Posted
Posted: May 03, 2016
Tracking No. 1k0-8per-rnvv
Comments Due: May 02, 2016
Submission Type: Web

Docket: ATSDR-2016-0002

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ

Comment On: ATSDR-2016-0002-0003

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill ATSDR-2016-0002

Document: ATSDR-2016-0002-0085

Collections Related to Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill 0923-16PJ Comment on FR Doc # 2016-03305

Submitter Information

Name: Tracy Stewart

Address: 02053

Email: tracystewart903@gmail.com

General Comment

Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill ATSDR-2016-0002

Submitted by: Tracy Stewart

May 2, 2016

Please accept the following attached letter of inquiry and concern along with supporting documents as noted.

NOTE: I AM HAVING DIFFICULTY UPLOADING MY DOCUMENT TITLED "Heat" and "heat 2" and require assistance.

Attachments

COVER LETTER_STEWART_Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill ATSDR

ATSDR-2016-0002_STEWART_Medway Athletic Fields Follow-Up

ATSDR-2016-0002_STEWART_Medway Turf Submittal 6-30-14-2

Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill

ATSDR-2016-0002

Submitted by: Tracy Stewart
May 2, 2016

Please accept the following letter of inquiry and concern along with supporting documents as noted.

Background: I am a mother to a 10 yr old child who participates in sports throughout the year including soccer. In the town of Medway Massachusetts where we reside there are currently 3 synthetic turf fields constructed with the use of tire-crumb rubber infill. (voted in May 2014 and opened in April 2015) These fields are located on the grounds of our public High School and are used during the school day by the physical education classes and various outdoor groups. During the off hours when school is not in session, sports groups both independent and school-organized use the fields.

This spring my husband and I chose to defer our daughter's soccer practices which were held on the synthetic turf fields.

I have been an active and vocal resident regarding the concerns of tire-derived materials as outlined below.

While I oppose the use of any tire-derived material in spaces where athletes or children play; many "studies" and resources offer no definitive information. It is the desire of parents to obtain definitive answers through the launch of this investigation known as *Synthetic Turf Fields with Crumb Rubber Infill ATSDR-2016-0002*.

Concerns that need to be proven:

- **HEAT:** The dangers of heat were documented in Medway MA in June of 2015 as found in attachment *ATSDR-2016-0002_HEAT_STEWART*

The Thermal Physics of Artificial Turf By Tom Sciacca found in: *ATSDR-2016-0002_HEAT_STEWART2*

- **OFF-GASSING,** see concerns addressed in attachment regarding off-gassing visible in sunny conditions.

Regulatory issues need to be addressed and action taken:

- **Use as a Children's product:** It is commonly known that Children as young as age 4 are playing youth sports both indoors and outdoors on synthetic turf fields and playgrounds made with tire-derived crumb rubber and rubber mulch

HEALTH:

Asthma: ?

Inhalation: ?

Cumulative exposure: ?

I strongly believe that the industry has dominated the conversation for many years through paid consultants and hefty marketing budgets. Our government needs to listen to the parents and athletes while also gaining first-hand experience from our perspective. The health risk associated with tire-derived waste products used on sports field and playgrounds is extremely suspect. I hope the agencies will consider the exposures and causes that may be associated with various disease and illness from lung irritation through the more serious exposures leading to the possibility of cancer.

Thank you for your consideration,

Tracy Stewart

Board of Selectmen

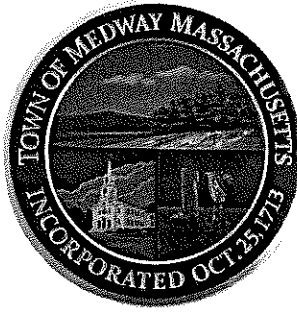
Dennis P. Crowley, Chair

John A. Foresto, Vice-Chair

Richard A. D'Innocenzo, Clerk

Glenn D. Trindade

Maryjane White



Medway Town Hall
155 Village Street
Medway, MA 02053
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TOWN OF MEDWAY

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

November 3, 2014

Dear Residents:

During the last few weeks, the Board of Selectmen have received concerns from a group of residents regarding the safety of the materials being used as infill at the athletic complex at Medway High School. Specifically, these concerns have arisen again following a press story on NBC Nightly News earlier in October. That story, however, brought forward conjecture and speculation rather than scientific evidence that a real hazard or risk is present in these fields. With little in the way of new information, the story raised fears that were brought forth at the outset of our fields program, fears that were appropriately addressed and answered as recently as this spring. Now, with our project nearing completion, we again find ourselves as a community pausing to be certain that the path we have chosen for this project is indeed safe for all. As your Board of Selectmen, that is our responsibility and you can be certain that we take that responsibility very seriously.

Since the outset of this project, one point is very clear: everyone, from volunteer committee members, to our elected and appointed Boards, to staff alike, is in fact working toward a most common goal. That goal is the creation of a new modern field system that is not only multi-dimensional but most importantly, one that is safe for all those who may use it. This latter point is very clear upon a review of the project specifications, as well as a review of the certifications and attestations on our products used in and on the fields. In fact, our specifications directly require that the turf materials used are lead free, and that the infill substance is made with materials that meet or exceed safety standards. Further, the Town has also received a hold-harmless statement for any claims "related to hazardous materials (e.g. lead, zinc) or other environmental impacts." These are significant safety and legal protective measures that have been built into this project right from the beginning, measures that would not be possible if our product was anything but safe. And, since the NBC story aired, our volunteers and staff have again sought to confirm this data with our design professionals and the agents representing the manufactures of our products. To that end, this Board has again received assurances that the products designed and specified for the Town of Medway will result in a safe playing surface.

As noted from design through project construction, the Town has placed demands upon the design firm, Gale Associates, to produce documentation to verify that this product's history is well known from a safety and use perspective. To date, the information received has been quite positive. In fact, as presented by Gale,

“it should be noted that crumb rubber from recycled tires has been incorporated into recreational surfaces since the early 1970's where it can be found in playground and running surfaces. Such use has been a recycling alternative encouraged by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). As a direct result, crumb rubber has been a highly tested and researched material. While there are alternative infill products available (EPDM, TPE, Cork, Coconut), they remain relatively untested in terms of their performance, long term stability, health, safety and environmental risks.”

Again, please be assured that your Board of Selectmen recognizes the concerns that some have raised relative to the NBC report. However, the suggested options of switching infill materials or simply halting the project may pose even greater health, environmental and financial risks to our Community, risks that are at best unnecessary and at worst irresponsible based upon the conjecture and innuendo that the aired story was based upon. Rather at this time, it is clear that the Town has indeed taken the appropriate steps to ensure safety for all, and will continue to do so as we move toward final completion of the fields complex. That said, please be reminded, as stated at the October 21 Board of Selectmen meeting, if any factual and scientific data is presented to the Town from State or Federal authorities that contradicts our current understanding, then we will respond to that accordingly as well.

What sets Medway apart from others is the commitment, the cooperation, and the caring of her residents. Those qualities are again most evident here, and those qualities will ensure that we as a Community and in particular this Board will make the best decision today and in the future regarding the safety of our fields and all public places.

Thank you!

Very truly yours,

Your Medway Board of Selectmen

Dennis P. Crowley, Chair
John A. Foresto, Vice-Chair
Richard A. D'Innocenzo, Clerk
Glenn D. Trindade
Maryjane White



Gale Associates, Inc.
163 Libbey Parkway | P.O. Box 890189 | Weymouth, MA 02189-0004
P 781.335.6465 F 781.335.6467
www.galeassociates.com

November 3, 2014

Mr. Thomas Holder
Department of Public Services
Town of Medway
155 Village Street
Medway, MA 02053

Re: Athletic Facilities Improvements
Medway High School
Gale JN 715821

Dear Mr. Holder:

Gale Associates Inc. (Gale) is submitting this letter to provide a comparison of the rubber crumb infill specification compared to what was submitted and being installed.

- The specification requires a signed letter on turf manufacturer company letterhead holding the Owner, Designer and all other project consultants harmless for any violation of patent rights or infringements and claims related to hazardous materials (e.g. lead or zinc) or other environmental impacts.

This documentation was submitted on June 25, 2014 and meets or exceeds the requirements of the specification.

- The specification requires that the Synthetic Turf Supplier/Installer provide a written statement that their product is lead free prior to installation.

This documentation was provided on October 29, 2014 and meets or exceeds the requirements of the specification.

- The specification requires third party testing on the rubber crumb to be submitted for review.

This documentation was submitted November 3, 2014 showing the lead content is 38 ppm. This is less than the Federal requirement for lead in paint and similar surface coatings of a not to exceed limit 90 ppm, to be classified as "lead free".

- The specification requires a sieve analysis showing rubber crumb size distribution.

CELEBRATING 50 YEARS



This documentation was provided in June of 2014 and the product submitted substantially meets or exceeds the intent of the specification.

- The specification requires a mechanical analysis reflecting maximum percentage values for fiber, metal, and mineral content.

We have not received sufficient information on the product to compare to the specification.

Overall the product as submitted to date meets or exceeds the intent of the specification. We trust this information serves your needs at this time. Should you have any questions or require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

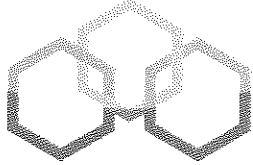
Very truly yours,

GALE ASSOCIATES, INC.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sean T. Boyd". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "S" and "B".

Sean T. Boyd, E.I.T.
Project Engineer

STB/lad



Advanced Polymer Technology
APT Worldwide - Always 'APT'

APT AMERICAS

Advanced Polymer Technology Corp | World Headquarters

Member of Advanced Polymer Technology Group
109 Conica Lane, PO Box 160 | Harmony, PA 16037 USA

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Fax: (724) 452-1703

info@advpolytech.com
www.advpolytech.com

Wednesday, October 29, 2014

Town of Medway
155 Village Street
Medway MA 02503

Re: APT Gridiron Turf Systems Lead Content Certificate

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter serves as certification that all APT Gridiron turf systems are manufactured and installed without the use of any lead or other heavy metals. This includes all materials used for the turf fibers (in all colors) and backings.

In recent years, the CPSC released a standard for artificial turf stating that the total lead content measured shall be less than 100 mg/kg (ppm). The materials used in the production of APT turf systems contain no lead or heavy metals, and therefore our systems test in compliance with CPSC standard.

APT is proud to offer complete control over the production process of our turf, without the need to outsource any components. Each step, from extruding the yarn to tufting and coating with urethane produced by APT takes place in our U.S. manufacturing facility. With complete control of the materials going into the production of the turf, we are able to guarantee the quality and safety of your field.

Best regards

Dr. Axel Hinrichs
axelh@polytex-usa.com
+1 706 229 4427



November 3, 2014

Rob Delmonico, CFB
President
RAD Sports
171 VFW Drive
Rockland, MA 02370

Dear Rob:

Per your request, I'd like to confirm that Liberty Tire Recycling supplies the only Crumb Rubber Infill that meets the industry's most stringent testing protocol, Underwriters Laboratories Environmental GREENGUARD™ Certification.

In addition, Liberty is a long-standing member of the Synthetic Turf Council and our product also meets the STC's guidelines for Crumb Rubber Infill.

For your reference, I've attached the GREENGUARD™ Certificate for both of our production sites that ship into the Northeast region, along with a copy of the STC's guidelines.

Please let me know if I can be of further service, and thanks as always for your continued business.

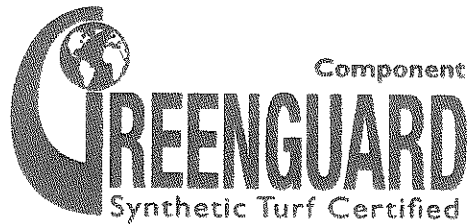
Best regards,



Kyle Eastman
VP, Crumb Sales & Development

Enclosures (3)

Liberty Tire Recycling, LLC
1251 Waterfront Place, 4th Floor, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-4261
Phone: 412.562.1700 • Fax: 412.562.0248 • www.libertytire.com



Liberty Tire

Turf Infill—Brantford, ON, Canada

Meets Criteria for:

Chemical Emissions
Heavy Metals
Lead

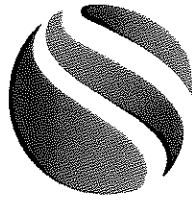
Certification Details

Certificate Number: 902709
Status: Certified
Period: 5/2011 - 5/2015
Restrictions: NONE

Reference Standard: GGPS.006 GREENGUARD Standard for Synthetic Turf Systems and Components
Product Type: Component - infill

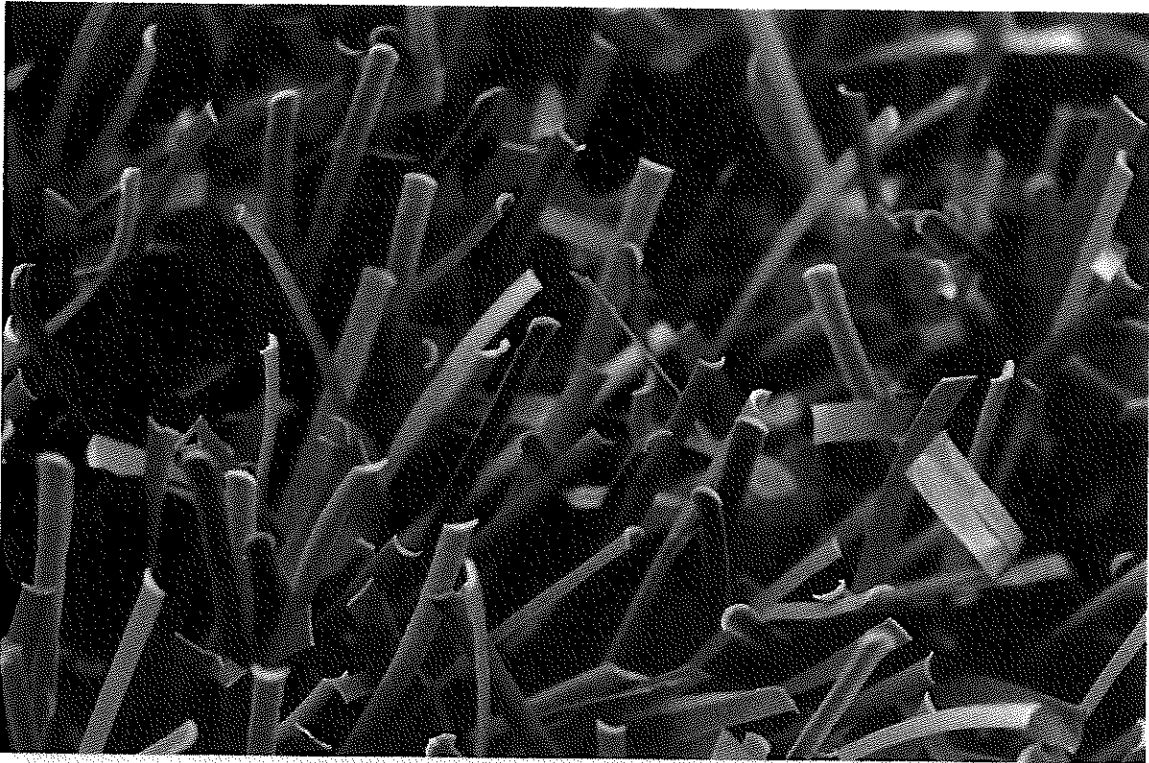
- Specified IVOCs must produce an air concentration level no greater than 1/100 the Threshold Limit Value (TLV) industrial workplace standard and no greater than 1/2 the CA Chronic Reference Exposure Level (CREL) following usage definition in GGPS.006 GREENGUARD Standard for Synthetic Turf Systems and Components.
- Total lead content meets the requirements of 90ppm in surface coatings (per Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA) of 2008).
- Heavy metal limits are based on ASTM F963-08 and the European Standard "Safety of toys," EN 71: Part 3: 1994, Amendments – AC: 2000 / AC: 2002.

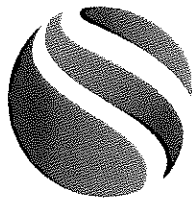
GREENGUARD Certification affirms that products meet the criteria of the referenced standard and the requirements of the specific certification program.
Certification testing is conducted according to a consistent, defined protocol.



Synthetic TurfSM
C O U N C I L

Guidelines for Crumb Rubber Infill Used in Synthetic Turf Fields





Synthetic TurfSM

C O U N C I L

Guidelines for Crumb Rubber Infill Used in Synthetic Turf Fields

Printed October 2010

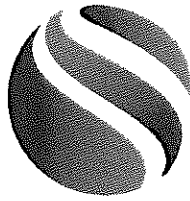
Revised October 23, 2014

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Atlanta, GA 30339

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Synthetic TurfSM

C O U N C I L

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Introduction

Purpose

To provide producers, customers and the public with an understanding of what CRI is and how the industry manages its safety, purity and quality.

Objectives

- Clear standards on origin and composition of CRI
- Clear standards on cleanliness and purity of CRI
- Guidance on testing, sampling and packaging of CRI

General Characteristics of Crumb Rubber Infill (CRI)

Effective January 1, 2011:

The CRI used in artificial turf fields shall be derived from used whole vulcanized automobile, SUV, and truck tires (DOT tires for over the road). Buffings, bladders and tubes shall not be used as feedstock for CRI.

The CRI shall have a specific gravity range from 1.1 minimum to 1.2 maximum grams per cubic centimeter as determined by ASTM D 297 (including any modifications made by ASTM in the future).

The CRI shall have an ash content of between 5 and 15% as determined by ASTM D 297 (including any modifications made by ASTM in the future).

CRI made after Jan 1, 2011 shall not contain more than .01% liberated fiber (mathematically expressed as 0.0001) (no more than 0.2 lbs. per ton, which is 3.2 ounces of fiber per 2,000 lb. supersack which is approximately 25 lbs. of fiber per average field) tested per ASTM D 5603. The liberated fiber remaining in the CRI shall be free flowing and not agglomerated into clumps of fiber as received at the job site. CRI made before Jan 1, 2011 shall contain no more than 0.05% liberated fiber. All CRI sold after 12/31/11 must meet the 0.01% standard.

The CRI shall be dry and free flowing.

Sieve/gradation specification shall be agreed upon between customer and producer.

Processing Standards for CRI

- CRI shall be produced cryogenically, ambiently, or a combination.
- Scales used for bagging must be certified per local/state requirements.

Certification Compliance

Suppliers shall certify that the CRI is derived from only used, whole, vulcanized automobile, SUV, or truck tires and produced in compliance with North American tire manufacturing specifications.

Providers of CRI shall provide in writing that they maintain an ongoing Quality Control program meeting all the standards of the STC Guidelines for CRI Used in Synthetic Turf Fields and capable of meeting all the specifications described herein.

Shipment and/or Order Certification shall include at least the following information:

- Type and origin of raw material (certify that it comes from tires)
- Production facility
- Production method (cryo or ambient)
- Fiber content (%)
- CRI sieve/gradation analysis

Old Packaging (applicable before 12/31/2010)

Supersacks must meet the following specifications:

- Rated 2,200 (minimum) working load
- Rated 5:1 safety factor
- Minimum loop length of 8"
- UV treated with a 1,200 hour standard
- Minimum fabric weight of 5.5 ounce
- Side seams: at least 50% of the way down the bag
- At point of shipment bag should be clean and free of debris
- The supersack shall be secure and stable on the pallet
- Customers shall be billed for net weight of rubber shipped
- All supersacks must have traceability to date of production
- In the case of used/recycled supersacks:
 - Certified as 1x only prior use and indoor use only
 - Certified as cleaned of prior use materials

New Packaging (applicable on and after 1/1/2011)

New supersacks must be used and must meet the following specifications. All material (regardless of date of manufacture) must be in new supersacks:

- Rated 2,200 (minimum) working load
- Rated 5:1 safety factor
- Minimum loop length of 8"
- UV treated with a 1,200 hour standard
- Minimum fabric weight of 5.5 ounce
- Side seams: at least 50% of the way down the bag
- At point of shipment bag should be clean and free of debris
- The supersack should be secure and stable on the pallet
- Customers should be billed for net weight of rubber shipped
- All supersacks should have traceability to date of production
- CRI producers may use used supersacks if a customer specifies them.

Packaging

Pallets will meet the following specifications:

- 2 way or 4 way
- No broken or cracked boards
- No missing boards
- Fasteners all level with surface, none missing
- Construction:
 - ⇒ Top: 1 x 4's (measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick x 3.5" wide); gaps < 3"
 - ⇒ Structural: 2 x 4's (measuring 1.5" x 3.5"), minimum of 3
 - ⇒ Bottom: 1 x 4's (measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick x 3.5" wide), minimum of 3

Field Quality Testing and Sampling

Equipment:

- Sampling stick
- Sample splitter
- Sample tray (width = 12", length = 12", Depth = 3")
- High precision scale (0.01 gram)
- Tweezers

Sampling:

- Randomly select 3 bags (super sacks) per load of infill material.
- Record the bag information such as bag number, lot number, date shipped, bill of lading number, etc.
- Place the sampling stick into the bag vertically 3 times in 3 different locations and collect 3 samples.
- Place the 3 samples into a plastic bag.
- Repeat above steps until at least 3000 grams of crumb rubber are obtained.
- Shake the collected sample well.

Field Quality Testing and Sampling (*continued*)

Measurements:

- Use the sample splitter to divide the crumb rubber sample evenly into 2 portions.
- Send 1 portion to the supplier with proper bag, lot, etc. identification as recorded above.
- Spread the second portion evenly on the sample tray and pick up all the free fabric with tweezers and place in the weighing tray of the scale.
- Weigh the collected fabric.
- Divide the weight of the fabric by the total weight of infill material in the tray and multiply the result by 100 to calculate percent fabric contamination.
- Repeat 3 times and average the result.
- Document the result with the proper bag, lot, etc. identification recorded above and report results to the supplier.

Standard Format MSDS

To create and maintain a uniform understanding of CRI in the marketplace, all CRI suppliers should use an MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet) with essentially the same elements and components.

The following format is the recommended MSDS format based on research that suggests more specificity is not required. Any producer who has received other counsel is free to use a more detailed MSDS.

Please note that this recommended format is intended to be fully consistent with OSHA and Canadian requirements and eliminates much of the chemical terminology that has historically been included because initial MSDS were derived from those used in the tire manufacturing industry.

MATERIAL (CAS)	WT%	OSHA PEL	(ACGIHTLV)
Vulcanized Rubber Compound	Approx. 99%	N/A	N/A
Talc (Hydrous Magnesium Silicate)	Less than 4%	2.0 mg/m ³	2.0 mg/m ³
FLASH POINT: Ignition temperature of dust cloud 320 degrees Centigrade (608 F) approximately		FLAMMABLE LIMITS	N/A

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS			
PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION/CHEMICAL & PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS			
PRODUCT NAME	Crumb Rubber	SOLUBILITY IN WATER	Insoluble
APPEARANCE	Black granular powder	ODOR	Slight smell of
SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.1—1.2 g/cm ³	MELTING POINT	N/A
VAPOR PRESSURE	N/A	VAPOR DENSITY	N/A
EVAPORATION RATE	N/A	BOILING POINT	N/A

Standard Format MSDS *(continued)*

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

LEL—.025 OZ/CU.FT. *

UEL: N/A

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:

Water, foam, dry powder, encapsulating fire suppressant. (DO NOT USE HIGH PRESSURE WATER)

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

Noxious gases may be formed under fire conditions. West NIOSH approved self contained apparatus.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

Dust may be explosive if mixed with air in critical proportions and in the presence of an ignition source. The hazard is similar to that of many organic solids.

* Estimates based on the NPFA Fire Protection Book

Standard Format MSDS *(continued)*

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS HEALTH HAZARD DATA	
STABLE: Yes	CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Conditions that will cause burning
INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to avoid)	Avoid strong oxidizing agents
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION OF BYPRODUCTS	Thermal decomposition may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, zinc oxide fumes/dust, sulfur dioxide, liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION : Will not occur	CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Do not store hot material in hoppers due to possibility of spontaneous combustion.
ROUTES OF ENTRY	Inhalation
HEALTH HAZARDS (Acute and Chronic)	This product can contain fine fibers that may cause itching. Otherwise, not known. This material is generally thought to be a nuisance dust.
CARCINOGENICITY	Rubber is not listed as a carcinogen.
SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE	Itching of skin, irritation of mucous membranes, sneezing and coughing, irritation of eyes.
MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE	Not known; however, could potentially aggravate allergies due to dust exposure/inhalation.
EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES	Normal washing of skin with soap and water. Ordinary means of personal hygiene are adequate.

Standard Format MSDS (*continued*)

PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE	
STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED	Sweep up or vacuum into disposal containers
WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD	Product not defined as hazardous waste. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state, and local regulation.
PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE	Do not store near flame or ignition source. Do not store hot material in tubs or containers where spontaneous ignition could occur.
OTHER PRECAUTIONS	If material burns, an oily residue will result. This residue must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION (Specify Type)	Use any dust and mist respirator noted for up to 10 mg/m ³ .

CONTROL MEASURES	
VENTILATION: Yes	LOCAL EXHAUST: Yes, if dusty conditions occur.
SPECIAL: None	MECHANICAL (General): Dust collector and
PROTECTIVE GLOVES: Recommended	EYE PROTECTION: Use safety goggles to prevent dust entry.
OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT	Enough fresh air should flow past the user to prevent exposure to airborne fibers and particles.
WORK/HYGENE PRACTICES	Good personal hygiene; frequent washing with soap and water of exposed areas; remove and clean solid clothing.

The information contained in this MSDS is consistent with the U.S. Department of Labor OSHA Form OMB 1218-0072. Consult OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 for additional information. To fully understand the use of any material, the user should avail themselves of reference material and expert consultation in the fields of fire prevention, ventilation and toxicology.

About the Synthetic Turf Council

Based in Atlanta, the Synthetic Turf Council was founded in 2003 to promote the industry and to assist buyers and end users with the selection, use and maintenance of synthetic turf systems in sports field, golf, municipal parks, airports, landscape and residential applications. The organization is also a resource for current, credible, and independent research on the safety and environmental impact of synthetic turf. Membership includes builders, landscape architects, testing labs, maintenance providers, manufacturers, suppliers, installation contractors, infill material suppliers and other specialty service companies. For more information, visit the STC's Online Buyers' Guide and Member Directory at www.syntheticurfCouncil.org.



Synthetic Turf Council
400 Galleria Parkway, Suite 1500
Atlanta, GA 30339

Phone: 678.385.6720 | Fax: 678.385.6501

www.syntheticurfCouncil.org

Online Buyer's Guide and Member Directory

www.stc.officialbuyersguide.net



Liberty Tire

Turf Infill—Lockport, NY

Meets Criteria for:
Chemical Emissions
Heavy Metals
Lead

Certification Details
Certificate Number: 902708
Status: Certified
Period: 5/2011 - 5/2015
Restrictions: NONE

Reference Standard: GGPS.006 GREENGUARD Standard for Synthetic Turf Systems and Components
Product Type: Component - infill

- Specified IVOCs must produce an air concentration level no greater than 1/100 the Threshold Limit Value (TLV) industrial workplace standard and no greater than 1/2 the CA Chronic Reference Exposure Level (CREL) following usage definition in GGPS.006 GREENGUARD Standard for Synthetic Turf Systems and Components.
- Total lead content meets the requirements of 90ppm in surface coatings (per Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA) of 2008).
- Heavy metal limits are based on ASTM F963-08 and the European Standard "Safety of toys," EN 71: Part 3: 1994, Amendments – AC: 2000 /AC: 2002.

GREENGUARD Certification affirms that products meet the criteria of the referenced standard and the requirements of the specific certification program.
Certification testing is conducted according to a consistent, defined protocol.



Air Quality Sciences

January 15, 2013

Liberty Tire Recycling, LLC
Mr. David Forrester
14 North Pine Circle
Belleair, FL 33756

Subject: AQS Project 90270, Profile Study Test Results

Dear David:

Thank you for choosing Air Quality Sciences, Inc. (AQS), an ISO 17025 accredited testing laboratory, for your analytical needs. Attached to this letter are profile study test results, including predicted room concentrations.

Sample Description	Predicted Levels Compared to GREENGUARD IAQ Criteria		
	TVOC	Formaldehyde	Total Aldehydes
10+20 BM Rubber Crumb, Brantford, ON	✓	✓	✓

✓ - meets criteria; ✓* - meets within 25%; X - over by more than 25% of criteria

Sample Description	Predicted Levels Compared to GREENGUARD Children & Schools Criteria			
	TVOC	Formaldehyde	Total Aldehydes	CREL/TLV Issues
10+20 BM Rubber Crumb, Brantford, ON	✓	✓	✓	---

✓ - meets criteria; ✓* - meets within 25%; X - over by more than 25% of criteria

AQS appreciates your business. Soon you will be contacted by your GREENGUARD Program Account Manager, John Testa (678) 444-4082.

Please keep in mind that all information obtained as part of the profile study testing is confidential as per the signed Testing Agreement. For more technical information about the GREENGUARD program, please visit, <http://greenguard.org/en/technicalCenter.aspx>.

Sincerely,

Allyson M. McFry
Chemistry Laboratory Director

Attachment: AQS Report No. 90270-86



SYNTHETIC TURF PROFILE STUDY TEST REPORT
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT FOR GREENGUARD CERTIFICATION

Profile study data provides a preliminary estimate of the product's potential to qualify for GREENGUARD Certification

PREPARED FOR: LIBERTY TIRE RECYCLING, LLC
PRODUCT 90270-P0860AA; 10+20 BM RUBBER CRUMB, BRANTFORD, ON

Table with 4 columns: ANALYTE, GREENGUARD MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LIMIT, 24 HR EMISSION FACTOR, 168 HR ESTIMATED CONCENTRATION. Rows include TVOC, Formaldehyde, and Individual VOCs.

BQL denotes below quantifiable level of 0.04 µg based on a standard 18 L air collection volume for TVOC and individual VOCs and 0.1 µg based on a standard 45 L air collection volume for formaldehyde and total aldehydes.

The predicted concentrations are based on a standard soccer field turf area usage (1,505 m²) in a stadium with ASHRAE 62.1-2010 ventilation conditions (94,423 m³ in volume and 0.73 ACH) and assumed decay parameters (kₜ = 0.005; kₓ = 0.005; kₐ = 0.005).

Analyses based on EPA Compendium Method TO-17 and ASTM D 6196 for VOCs by thermal desorption followed by gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (TD/GC/MS), and EPA Method TO-11A and ASTM D 5197 for selected aldehydes by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC).

Table with 9 columns: Heavy Metals, Arsenic (As), Barium (Ba), Cadmium (Cd), Chromium (Cr), Mercury (Hg), Lead (Pb), Antimony (Sb), Selenium (Se). Rows include GREENGUARD MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LIMIT and MEASURED VALUE.

(EN71-3: 1994 and Amendments -A1:2000/Ac:2002)

Test Method: Soluble heavy metals content analysis was determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrometry.

Table with 4 columns: CPSIA Lead Content, GREENGUARD MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LIMIT, MEASURED VALUE, PRODUCT COMPLIANCE. Row shows RESULTS with values < 90, 38.0, and Yes.

Total Lead Content in Substrate. Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA) of 2008 reduced to EN requirements. Per ASTM F963-08, the CPSIA and the European Standard "Safety of toys", EN 71: Part 3: 1994 Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA) of 2008

Metal testing completed by a CPSC approved laboratory.

Volatile organic compound (VOC), including aldehyde, testing was completed by AQS, Inc.

This test data is provided for general informational purposes only. The data indicate the level of emissions from the designated product and how they compare to the emission criteria of the GREENGUARD IAQ standards. This data does not imply that the product has been qualified to meet the requirements of the GREENGUARD Certification Program nor does it imply that the product is or is not certified by the GREENGUARD Certification Program.

EMISSIONS TESTING PARAMETERS

Customer: Liberty Tire Recycling, LLC

AQS Sample Identification: AQS 90270-P0860AA

Product Description: SYNTHETIC TURF; 10+20 BM Rubber Crumb, Brantford, ON
(one-sided area = 0.0361 m²)

Product Loading: 0.42 m²/m³

Test Conditions: 1.0 ± 0.05 ACH
50 % RH ± 5% RH
23°C ± 1°C

Test Period: 12/05/12 - 12/06/12

Test Description: The product was received by AQS on 12/03/12 as packaged and shipped by the customer. The package was visually inspected and stored in a controlled environment immediately following sample check-in. Just prior to loading, the product was unpackaged, prepared for the required loading, and poured into a tray to expose the top surface only. The sample was placed inside the environmental chamber, and tested according to the specified protocol.

Environmental chamber test following ASTM D 5116 in a 0.09 ± 0.007 m³ chamber.

TABLE 1

**EMISSION FACTORS OF IDENTIFIED INDIVIDUAL VOLATILE ORGANIC
 COMPOUNDS AT 24 ELAPSED EXPOSURE HOURS**

PREPARED FOR: LIBERTY TIRE RECYCLING, LLC
PRODUCT 90270-P0860AA; 10+20 BM RUBBER CRUMB, BRANTFORD, ON

CAS NUMBER	COMPOUND IDENTIFIED	EMISSION FACTOR ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3\cdot\text{hr}$)
107-21-1	1,2-Ethanediol (Ethylene glycol) [†]	281
95-16-9	Benzothiazole [†]	226
108-94-1	Cyclohexanone	73.9
108-10-1	2-Pentanone, 4-methyl (Methyl isobutyl ketone, MIBK) [†]	61.1
1120-21-4	Undecane	60.7
7206-29-3	6-Dodecene, (Z)-*	56.1
124-18-5	Decane [†]	49.3
17302-32-8	Nonane, 3,7-dimethyl*	45.0
62-53-3	Aniline	37.1
91-57-6	Naphthalene, 2-methyl	35.9
62016-14-2	Octane, 2,5,6-trimethyl*	34.2
934-74-7	Benzene, 1-ethyl-3,5-dimethyl	33.7
98-55-5	3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol, $\alpha,\alpha,4$ -trimethyl	28.9
2425-74-3	Formamide, N-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-*	28.6
112-40-3	Dodecane	27.9
1758-88-9	Benzene, 2-ethyl-1,4-dimethyl*	26.5
17312-55-9	Decane, 3,8-dimethyl*	26.2
95-93-2	Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetramethyl	26.0
91-17-8	Naphthalene, decahydro-*	25.0
17312-53-7	Decane, 3,6-dimethyl*	23.3
123-48-8	3-Heptene, 2,2,4,6,6-pentamethyl-*	21.2
1678-93-9	Cyclohexane, butyl	19.0
62016-33-5	Octane, 2,3,6-trimethyl*	17.8
629-50-5	Tridecane	16.8

CONFIDENTIAL
 Test data and interpretation applicable to
 GREENGUARD Certification Program only

CAS NUMBER	COMPOUND IDENTIFIED	EMISSION FACTOR (µg/m ² •hr)
138-86-3	Limonene (Dipentene; 1-Methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)cyclohexene)	16.4
96-48-0	2(3H)-Furanone, dihydro (Butyrolactone)	16.1
25551-13-7	Trimethylbenzene (All Isomers) [†]	15.9
77376-84-2	Tert.-butylaminoacrylonitril*	15.4
17302-36-2	5-Ethyldecane*	14.9
91-20-3	Naphthalene [†]	14.9
106-42-3	Xylene (para and/or meta) [†]	14.7
874-35-1	1H-Indene, 2,3-dihydro-5-methyl*	14.4
17312-54-8	Decane, 3,7-dimethyl*	14.4
57-55-6	1,2-Propanediol (Propylene glycol)	14.2
68-12-2	Formamide, N,N-dimethyl [†]	13.7
17302-23-7	Nonane, 4,5-dimethyl*	13.7
108-95-2	Phenol [†]	13.2
2958-76-1	Naphthalene, decahydro-2-methyl*	13.0
764-96-5	5-Undecene, (Z)*	11.1
1680-51-9	Naphthalene, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-methyl*	11.1
4292-75-5	Cyclohexane, hexyl*	10.8
475-20-7	Longifolene	10.6
17301-94-9	Nonane, 4-methyl	9.9
147-47-7	Quinoline, 1,2-dihydro-2,2,4-trimethyl*	9.9
629-62-9	Pentadecane	9.6
109-02-4	Morpholine, 4-methyl*	8.9
17312-57-1	Dodecane, 3-methyl*	8.7
622-96-8	Benzene, 1-ethyl-4-methyl (4-Ethyltoluene)	8.4
119-64-2	Naphthalene, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro	8.4
629-59-4	Tetradecane	8.4
90-12-0	Naphthalene, 1-methyl	7.9
871-83-0	Nonane, 2-methyl	7.7
489-40-7	1H-Cycloprop[e]azulene, 1a,2,3,4,4a,5,6,7b-octahydro-1,1,4,7-tetramethyl-, [1aR-(1aα,4α,4aβ,7bα)]*	7.5
99-87-6	Benzene, 1-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl) (p-Cymene; 4-Isopropyltoluene)	7.5
62016-30-2	Octane, 2,3,3-trimethyl*	7.2

CONFIDENTIAL
 Test data and interpretation applicable to
 GREENGUARD Certification Program only

CAS NUMBER	COMPOUND IDENTIFIED	EMISSION FACTOR (µg/m ² •hr)
110-12-3	2-Hexanone, 5-methyl*	6.5
100-52-7	Benzaldehyde	6.5
18321-36-3	Benzene, (1,1-dimethyl-2-propenyl)-*	6.3
1678-92-8	Cyclohexane, propyl	6.3
4904-61-4	1,5,9-Cyclododecatriene*	6.0
41446-63-3	7-Tetradecene, (E)*	6.0
61141-72-8	Dodecane, 4,6-dimethyl*	6.0
53927-61-0	Benzenamine, N-(2,2-dimethylpropyl)-N-methyl-*	5.5
581-40-8	Naphthalene, 2,3-dimethyl*	5.5
2051-30-1	Octane, 2,6-dimethyl	5.3
79-09-4	Propanoic acid	5.3
762-84-5	N-tert-Butylacetamide*	4.8

Analysis based on EPA Compendium Method TO-17 and ASTM D 6196 for VOCs by thermal desorption followed by gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (TD/GC/MS).

Quantifiable level is 0.04 µg based on a standard 18 L air collection volume.

*Indicates NIST/EPA/NIH best library match only based on retention time and mass spectral characteristics.

†Denotes quantified using multipoint authentic standard curve. Other VOCs quantified relative to toluene.

TABLE 2

**EMISSION FACTORS OF TARGET LIST ALDEHYDES
AT 24 ELAPSED EXPOSURE HOURS**

**PREPARED FOR: LIBERTY TIRE RECYCLING, LLC
PRODUCT 90270-P0860AA; 10+20 BM RUBBER CRUMB, BRANTFORD, ON**

CAS NUMBER	COMPOUND IDENTIFIED	EMISSION FACTOR (µg/m²·hr)
4170-30-3	2-Butenal	BQL
75-07-0	Acetaldehyde	BQL
100-52-7	Benzaldehyde	4.8
5779-94-2	Benzaldehyde, 2,5-dimethyl	BQL
529-20-4	Benzaldehyde, 2-methyl	BQL
620-23-5 /104-87-0	Benzaldehyde, 3- and/or 4-methyl	BQL
123-72-8	Butanal	BQL
590-86-3	Butanal, 3-methyl	BQL
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	12.0
66-25-1	Hexanal	BQL
110-62-3	Pentanal	BQL
123-38-6	Propanal	BQL

Analysis based on EPA Method TO-11A and ASTM D 5197 for selected aldehydes by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC).

BQL = Below quantifiable level of 0.1 µg based on a standard 45 L air collection volume.

TABLE 3
REGULATORY LIST

PREPARED FOR: LIBERTY TIRE RECYCLING, LLC
PRODUCT 90270-P0860AA; 10+20 BM RUBBER CRUMB, BRANTFORD, ON

CAS NUMBER	COMPOUND	✓() = FOUND IN LISTING (CLASS)					
		CAL PROP. 65	NTP	IARC	CAL AIR TOXICS	CREL	TLV
107-21-1	1,2-Ethanediol (Ethylene glycol) ¹				✓(IIA)	✓	✓
96-48-0	2(3H)-Furanone, dihydro (Butyrolactone)			✓(3)			
110-12-3	2-Hexanone, 5-methyl						✓
108-10-1	2-Pentanone, 4-methyl (Methyl isobutyl ketone, MIBK) ¹	✓(1)			✓(IVA)		✓
62-53-3	Aniline	✓(1)		✓(3)	✓(IIA)		✓
108-94-1	Cyclohexanone			✓(3)			✓
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	✓(1)	✓(2A)	✓(1)	✓(IIA)	✓	✓
68-12-2	Formamide, N,N-dimethyl ¹			✓(3)	✓(IIA)	✓	✓
91-20-3	Naphthalene ¹	✓(1)	✓(2B)	✓(2B)	✓(IIA)	✓	✓
90-12-0	Naphthalene, 1-methyl						✓
91-57-6	Naphthalene, 2-methyl						✓
108-95-2	Phenol ¹			✓(3)	✓(IIA)	✓	✓
79-09-4	Propanoic acid						✓
25551-13-7	Trimethylbenzene (All Isomers) ¹						✓
106-42-3	Xylene (para and/or meta) ¹			✓(3)	✓(IIA)	✓	✓

¹Denotes quantified using multipoint authentic standard curve.

CAL Prop. 65: California Health and Welfare Agency, Proposition 65 Chemicals

1 = known to cause cancer

2 = known to cause reproductive toxicity

IARC: International Agency on Research of Cancer

1A = carcinogenic to humans

3 = unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans

2A = probably carcinogenic to humans

4 = probably not carcinogenic to humans

2B = possibly carcinogenic to humans

California Air Toxics

Category I Substances identified as Toxic Air Contaminants, known to be emitted in California, with a full set of health values reviewed by the Scientific Review Panel. ☐

Category IIA Substances identified as Toxic Air Contaminants, known to be emitted in California, with one or more health values under development by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment for review by the Scientific Review Panel.

Category IIB Substances NOT identified as Toxic Air Contaminants, known to be emitted in California, with one or more health values under development by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment for review by the Scientific Review Panel. ☐

Category III Substances known to be emitted in California and are NOMINATED for development of health values or additional health values. ☐

Category IVA Substance identified as Toxic Air Contaminants, known to be emitted in California and are TO BE EVALUATED for entry into Category III. ☐

Category IVBA Substance NOT identified as Toxic Air Contaminants, known to be emitted in California and are TO BE EVALUATED for entry into Category III. ☐

Category V Substance identified as Toxic Air Contaminants, and NOT KNOWN TO BE EMITTED from stationary source facilities in California based on information from the AB 2588 Air Toxic "Hot Spots" Program and the California Toxic Release Inventory. ☐

Category VI Substances identified as Toxic Air Contaminants, NOT KNOWN TO BE EMITTED from stationary source facilities in California, and are active ingredients in pesticides in California. ☐

CREL: California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), Chronic Reference Exposure Levels

✓() = Found in Listing (Criterion)

TLV: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists' Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents.

✓ = Found in Listing



Gale Associates, Inc.

163 Libbey Parkway | P.O. Box 890189 | Weymouth, MA 02189-0004
P 781.335.6465 F 781.335.6467
www.galeassociates.com

June 30, 2014

Mr. Thomas Holder
Department of Public Services
Town of Medway
155 Village Street
Medway, MA 02053

Re: Athletic Facilities Improvements
Medway High School
Gale JN 715821

Dear Mr. Holder:

Gale Associates Inc. (Gale) has received the turf submittal (Enclosure 1) for the Athletic Facilities Improvements Project at Medway High School from RAD Sports, Inc. on June 23, 2014 as well as a supplemental submission on June 27, 2014. Gale reviewed the turf submittal and completed a turf review comparison sheet (Enclosure 2).

Based on our review of the turf product submitted, it is our opinion the product meets the intent of the specification as an "or equal". Based on MA Public procurement regulations, it is our intent to approve this submittal pending further input from the Town. Please provide Gale with direction on how Medway would like to proceed.

Very truly yours,

GALE ASSOCIATES, INC.

Sean T. Boyd, E.I.T.
Project Engineer

STB/lab

Enclosure 1 – Turf Submittal;
Enclosure 2 – Medway High School Turf Review Comparison Sheet

G:\715821\Letters\715821 - Turf Submittal 6-30-14.doc

CELEBRATING 50 YEARS

ENCLOSURE 1

TURF SUBMITTAL

R.A.D. Corp

171 VFW Drive
Rockland, MA 02370
Ph: 781-871-4400
Fx: 781-878-1161

Submittal

Submittal#: 14909-002
Submittal Date: 06/27/2014

To: Gale Associates, Inc.
163 Libbey Pkwy
Weymouth MA 02189

Project: 14909
Medway High School
88 Summer Street
Medway MA 02053

Prepared By: James Doherty

Item	Description	Action Required	Date Required
1	Seaming Tape Sample	Review for approval	
2	Sample colored Turf fibers	Review for approval	
3	Sample blended Sand / rubber	Review for approval	
4	Memo Synthetic turf supplier	Review for approval	
5	Hold harmless for any patent Rights or infringements	Review for approval	
6	memo of synthetic turf review of drawings	Review for approval	
7	APT Completed References list	Review for approval	

Notes

Ph #781-335-6465
Fx #781-335-6467

Attn: Sean

Here are 99% of missing synthetic turf submittal items.

Please review and advise ASAP

Thank you

Please sign and date this form as proof that you are in receipt of the above listed items.
Return form to R.A.D. Sports

Signed: 

Date: 6-27-14

Submittal

Submittal#: 14909-002

Continued...

Date: 06-27-2014

Item	Description	Action Required	Date Required
James P. Doherty			



Advanced Polymer Technology
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 Member of Advanced Polymer Technology Group
 109 Conica Lane, PO Box 160 | Harmony, PA 16037 USA

Tel. (724) 452-1330
 Fax (724) 452-1703
www.sportsbyapt.com
info@advpolytech.com

COMPLETED REFERENCES

YEAR	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	PRODUCT	
2014	Norwell High School	Norwell MA	Gridiron	Soccer
2014	Norwell High School	Norwell MA	Gridiron	Multisport
2014	Harvard University	Cambridge MA	Gridiron RS+52	Soccer
2014	North Greenville University	Tigerville SC	Gridiron RS+52	Multisport
2014	Bonham High School	Bonham TX	Gridiron RS+52	Football
2013	Hattiesburg High School	Hattiesburg MS	Gridiron	Multisport
2013	Total Sports Experience	East Rochester NY	Gridiron	Multisport
2013	SW Baptist University	Bolivar MO	LigaTurf	Soccer
2013	Rye Elementary School	Pueblo CO	Gridiron	Multisport
2013	Sweetwater High School	San Diego CA	LigaTurf	Multisport
2013	Philadelphia Eagles NFL Practice Field	Philadelphia PA	Gridiron	Football
2013	Jackson Prep High School	Jackson MS	LigaTurf	Multisport
2013	Tri City Sports Complex	Auburn MI	Gridiron	Multisport
2013	Pueblo Schools	Pueblo CO	Gridiron	Multisport
2013	Hartselle High School	Hartselle AL	Gridiron	Multisport
2013	Tucker Field	Cumberland, RI	Gridiron	Multisport
2013	Hooptown USA	Nashville TN	Gridiron	Multisport
2013	Camp Lejune Marine Base	Jacksonville NC	Gridiron	Multisport
2013	Denver Schools	Denver CO	Gridiron	Multisport
2013	Cedar Valley Sports Complex	Waterloo IA	Gridiron	Multisport
2013	Berry College	Rome GA	Gridiron	Baseball
2013	Endicott College	Boston MA	Gridiron	Soccer
2013	Maypearl High School	Maypearl, TX	Gridiron RS+ 52	Football
2013	Huffman High School	Birmingham, AL	Gridiron	Multisport
2010;2011	New London HS-Fields 1 & 2	New London, CT	LigaSport	Football
2012	Parker High School	Birmingham, AL	LigaSport RS+	Football
2012	Brown University	Providence, RI	Ligasport RS+ 45	Hockey
2012	Lawson Field	Birmingham, AL	Ligasport 40 oz	Football
2012	University of California - Davis	Sacramento, CA	Ligagrass 238 ACS 63n	Hockey
2011	Hurricane HS	Hurricane, UT	LigaSport	Football
2011	MIT	Cambridge, MA	LigaTurf 240 ACS 65	Soccer
2011	Saraland HS	Saraland, AL	LigaSport	Football
2011	Spring Arbor University	Spring Arbor, MI	LigaSport RS+	Soccer
2011	Boyle Stadium	Stamford, CT	LigaSport	Football
2011	University of Little Rock	Little Rock, AR	LigaSport RS+	Soccer
2010	Harvard	Boston, MA	LigaSport RS+	Soccer
2010	Highland Park Indoor	Dallas, TX	LigaTurf 240 ACS 65	Football
2010	Highland Park Softball	Dallas, TX	LigaGrass 250 ACS 75	Baseball

2010	Indiana University Field Hockey	Bloomington, IN	Megaturf CPF 13-2-38	Hockey
2010	Prince of Peace HS	Carrollton, TX	LigaTurf 240 ACS 65	Football
2010	University New England	Biddeford, ME	LigaGrass 238 ACS 63 - BLUE FIELD	Hockey
2010	University of Wisconsin Milwaukee	Milwaukee, WI	LigaTurf RS+ 240 ACS 70	Soccer
2010	Advanced Polymer Technology Vestavia	Vestavia, AL	LigaSport	Multisport
2010	Wills Point HS	Wills Point, TX	LigaTurf 240 ACS 65	Football
2009	Alabama Baseball	Tuscaloosa, AL	LigaTurf 255	Baseball
2009	Alabama State University	Montgomery, AL	LigaSport	Football
2009	Belton HS	Belton, MO	LigaTurf 260	Football
2009	Bessemer HS	Bessemer, AL	LigaSport	Football
2009	Booneville HS	Boonville, MO	LigaTurf 255	Football
2009	Eastern Connecticut State University	Willimantic, CT	LigaGrass 238 ACS 63	Hockey
2009	Hank Crisp Indoor - University of Alabama	Tuscaloosa, AL	Ligasport XP	Football
2009	Harper Creek HS Turf	Battle Creek, MI	LigaTurf 240 ACS 65	Football
2009	Little Elm HS	Little Elm, TX	LigaTurf 240 ACS 65	Football
2009	Waxahachie HS	Waxahachie, TX	LigaTurf 240 ACS 65	Football
2008	Boston College	Newton, MA	LigaTurf 240 ACS 65	Soccer
2007	Amherst HS	Amherst, MA	LigaGrass 238 ACS 63	Hockey
2007	Kingston HS	Kingston, WA	Monoslide PE 250 ACS 75	Football
2007	Mt. Holyoke HS	South Hadley, MA	LigaGrass 238 ACS 63	Hockey
2006	Brigham Young University	Rexburg, ID	LigaTurf 240 ACS 65	Football, Baseball, Soccer Fields
2006	John Burroughs School	St. Louis, MO	Monoslide PE 250 ACS 75	Soccer
2006	Wesleyan State University	Middletown, CT	LigaGrass 225 ACS 50	Soccer
2005	Chicago Bears - Walter Payton Center	Lake Forest, IL	LigaGrass 250 ACS 75	Football
2004	Austin Peay University	Clarksville, TN	LigaGrass 238 ACS 63	Football
2004	Paragould HS	Paragould, AR	Monoslide PE 250 ACS 75	Football
2002	College Misericordia	Dallas, PA	Monoslide PE 250 ACS 75	Football



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June 25, 2014

Mr. Sean Boyd
Gale Associates, Inc.
163 Libbey Parkway
Weymouth, MA 02189

Re: Medway Athletic Fields

Please be advised that the Drawings and Specifications have been reviewed by a qualified representative of Advanced Polymer Technologies and is in agreement that the materials and installation methods to be used for the infilled Synthetic Turf System are proper and adequate use as a multi-purpose athletic field in New England.

Thank you,

Gary

Gary Wilson
Director of Sales Americas

404-791-2130

wilson@advpolytech.com



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June 25, 2014

Mr. Sean Boyd
Gale Associates, Inc.
163 Libbey Parkway
Weymouth, MA 02189

Re: Medway Athletic Fields

Please be advised that Advanced Polymer Technologies holds the Owner, Designer and all other project consultants harmless for any violation of patent rights or infringements and claims related to hazardous materials (e.g. lead or zinc) or other environmental impacts.

Thank you,

Gary

Gary Wilson
Director of Sales Americas

404-791-2130

wilson@advpolytech.com



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June 25, 2014

Mr. Sean Boyd
Gale Associates, Inc.
163 Libbey Parkway
Weymouth, MA 02189

Re: Medway Athletic Fields

Please be advised that the synthetic turf shall be manufactured and supplied by Advanced Polymer Technologies (APT) which has been in business continuously since 1969 under the same name and ownership. APT has 45 years experience in the manufacturing and supply of the type of materials specified herein on projects of comparable size to this project.

Thank you,

Gary

Gary Wilson
Director of Sales Americas

404-791-2130

wilson@advpolytech.com

R.A.D. Corp

171 VFW Drive
Rockland, MA 02370
Ph: 781-871-4400
Fx: 781-878-1161

Submittal

Submittal#: 14909-001

Submittal Date: 06/23/2014

To: Gale Associates, Inc.
163 Libbey Pkwy
Weymouth MA 02189

Project: 14909
Medway High School
88 Summer Street
Medway MA 02053

Prepared By: James Doherty

Item	Description	Action Required	Date Required
1	Product Data Sheet	Review for approval	
2	Product Testing	Review for approval	
3	Sample Warranty	Review for approval	
4	Sample third party Warranty	Review for approval	
5	Certificate of Liability Insurance	Review for approval	
6	Sand Product spec & MSDS	Review for approval	
7	Rubber Product spec & MSDS	Review for approval	
8	Adhesive Product specs & MSDS	Review for approval	
9	Seaming Tape product	Review for approval	
10	Maintenance Equipment	Review for approval	
11	Resume installers and Ref-	Review for approval	
12	Layout Drawing Phase #1 field	Review for approval	
13	Sample Turf	Review for approval	
14	Sample Rubber	Review for approval	

Please sign and date this form as proof that you are in receipt of the above listed items.
Return form to R.A.D. Sports

Signed: 

Date: 6-23-14

Submittal

Submittal#: 14909-001

Continued...

Date: 06-23-2014

Item	Description	Action Required	Date Required
15	Sample Sand	Review for approval	

Notes

Ph #781-335-6465

Fx #781-335-6467

Attn: Sean

Attached is my submittal for the synthetic turf for the Medway High School project.

In this package is only the phase #1 layout drawings other tow fields drawing will be forwarded shortly.

We need to get this field released ASAP with the tight time frame of phase #1

Please advise by e-mail as soon as possible with approval or comments

Thank you

James P. Doherty



IT'S NOT JUST A FIELD.
IT'S YOUR HOME TURF.

GRIDIRON PRO ST

Part 1 – General

Description

- A. Gridiron PRO ST is synthetic turf with sand-rubber infill; 100% PE monofilament yarn.

Quality Assurance

- A. Manufacturer: APT Group has over 40 years of manufacturing experience, with facilities around the world, having produced over 475 million square feet of surfacing products that meet or exceed all necessary industry standards.
- B. Face fibers shall be APT only; it shall be made of the highest quality LLDPE resins. Fibers shall be mixed and extruded with specialized equipment designed for the manufacturing of artificial turf yarns, and stretched and annealed to the desired strength and durability required.
- C. Urethane backing shall be a proprietary compound from APT, applied with state-of-the-art equipment and properly oven cured to achieve the best tuft bind strength in the industry.
- D. Turf manufacture shall be vertically integrated, supplying all fibers, tufting, and backing at one location in the USA, having the capacity of producing 75,000,000 square feet annually.
- E. Manufacturer shall provide current Lisport testing, documenting wear values of fibers and turf systems. Contact Gary Wilson @ 404-791-2130

Part 2 – Products

A. YARN #1

Type:	APT MFPE350DM
Color:	Field Green (Other colors available)
Total Denier:	Approx. 10800
Description:	Proprietary PE formulation for good wear resistance
Thickness/Form:	Approx. 350 micron polyethylene diamond shape

Total Yarn Face Weight: 42 Oz. / SqYd

B. BACKING:

Primary Backing #1:	13 pic polybac
Primary Backing #2:	13 pic polybac
Primary Backing Weight:	6.0 Oz. / SqYd

Secondary Coating: 26 Oz. Urethane / SqYd
Total Product Weight: 74.0 Oz. / SqYd (+/-2oz)

C. TUFTING INFORMATION

Pile Height: 2.5"
Stitch Rate: AS REQUIRED
Tufting Gauge: 1/2"
Roll Widths: 15'
Drainage Perforations: STANDARD
Roll Length: Up to 240'

D. INFILL

Sand: 3 lbs. per square foot
Particle size: passing 20 to 40 sieve
Rubber Granules: 3.5 lbs. per square foot
Granule size: 0.5-2 mm, 10/20 mesh

Complete Infill System
Abrasive Index: app. 34, ASTM F 1015
Flame Resistance: Pass ASTM D 2859-04
Water Permeability: app. 24.5 inches/hour
Initial Impact Attenuation: app. 140 Gmax, ASTM F 355-95

Test data may vary due to manufacturing tolerances or consumer specifications.



APT

109 Conica Lane
P.O. Box 160
Harmony, PA 16037 USA

Phone: 724.452.1300
Fax: 724.452.1703

Web: sportsbyapt.com

E. LIMITED WARRANTY

APT warrants against manufacturing and workmanship defects for a period of eight years. For comprehensive warranty information and terms, please refer to APT's turf warranty.

Rev 0 JMM 6/30/14



APT

109 Conica Lane
P.O. Box 160
Harmony, PA 16037 USA

Phone: 724.452.1300
Fax: 724.452.1703

Web: sportsbyapt.com



TEST REPORT

DATE: 04-24-2014	TEST NUMBER: 0400442
CLIENT	Polytex USA
TEST CONDUCTED	ASTM D5034 Test Method for Breaking Strength and Elongation of Textile Fabrics (Grab Test)
	
PRODUCT NAME	Gridiron Pro St
DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT TESTED	Turf 1404090166

GENERAL PRINCIPLE

This test method is designed to measure the breaking load of woven and non-woven backing fabrics. It is a measure of the fabric's ability to withstand the forces applied during installation and the loads imposed by heavy traffic.

TEST RESULTS

	WARP (LENGTH)	FILL (WIDTH)
	BREAKING LOAD lbs or newtons (circle)	BREAKING LOAD lbs or newtons circle)
SPECIMEN 1	337.0 Lbs.	332.3 Lbs.
SPECIMEN 2	341.2 Lbs.	340.2 Lbs.
SPECIMEN 3	351.2 Lbs.	345.1 Lbs.
SPECIMEN 4	330.9 Lbs.	339.8 Lbs.
SPECIMEN 5	346.2 Lbs.	329.2 Lbs.
AVERAGE	341.2 Lbs.	337.3 Lbs.

APPROVED BY:

This report is provided for the exclusive use of the client to whom it is addressed. It may be used in its entirety to gain product acceptance from duly constituted authorities. This report applies only to those samples tested and is not necessarily indicative of apparently identical or similar products. This report, or the name of Professional Testing Laboratory Inc. shall not be used under any circumstance in advertising to the general public.



TEST REPORT

DATE: 04-24-2014

TEST NUMBER: 0400442

CLIENT Polytex USA

TEST CONDUCTED Surface Flammability of Carpets and Rugs (16 CFR Chapter II, Subchapter D, Part 1630 CPSC FF-170) also referenced as ASTM D2859



PRODUCT NAME Gridiron Pro St

DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT TESTED Turf 1404090166

TEST CRITERION

The uncharred area of the test specimen must be greater than one inch in at least seven of the eight specimens tested in order to meet the acceptance criterion.

TEST RESULTS

	SPECIMEN NUMBER							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uncharred Area (Inches)	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3

NOTE: This Sample was tested on the face side.

Sample was tested with infill per manufacturer's specifications.

This sample PASSES the Federal Flammability Standard DOC FF 1-70

APPROVED BY: Larry Colburn

This report is provided for the exclusive use of the client to whom it is addressed. It may be used in its entirety to gain product acceptance from duly constituted authorities. This report applies only to those samples tested and is not necessarily indicative of apparently identical or similar products. This report, or the name of Professional Testing Laboratory Inc. shall not be used under any circumstance in advertising to the general public.



TEST REPORT

DATE: 04-24-2014

TEST NUMBER: 0400442

CLIENT Polytex USA

TEST CONDUCTED ASTM D1335 Standard Test Method for Tuft Bind of Pile Yarn Floor Coverings



PRODUCT NAME Gridiron Pro St
DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT TESTED Turf 1404090166

GENERAL PRINCIPLE

This test method is designed to measure the force required to pull a tuft completely out of a pile floor covering. It is applicable to both cut and looped pile construction.

TEST RESULTS

Table with 5 columns and 3 rows of test results: 10.3, 10.0, 10.2, 10.3, 10.7; 10.1, 10.5, 10.9, 10.6, 10.3; 10.4, 10.6, 10.7, 10.8, 10.8

AVERAGE TUFT BIND 10.5 Lbs.

APPROVED BY: [Signature]



This facility is accredited by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program for the specific scope of accreditation under Lab Code 100297. This accreditation does not constitute an endorsement, certification, or approval by NIST or any agency of the United States Government for the product tested. This report is provided for the exclusive use of the client to whom it is addressed. It may be used in its entirety to gain product acceptance from duly constituted authorities. This report applies only to those samples tested and is not necessarily indicative of apparently identical or similar products. This report, or the name of Professional Testing Laboratory Inc. shall not be used under any circumstance in advertising to the general public.



TEST REPORT

DATE: 04-24-2014

TEST NUMBER: 0400442

CLIENT Polytex USA

TEST CONDUCTED ASTM F1015 Relative Abrasiveness



PRODUCT NAME Gridiron Pro St

DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT TESTED Turf
1404090166

GENERAL PRINCIPLE

Friable foam blocks are attached to a weighted platform which is pulled over the playing surface in a prescribed manner. Five sets are conducted and averaged. The weight of foam abraded away determines the abrasive index of the surface.

SIGNIFICANCE AND USE

Data obtained from the procedure of this test method are indicative of the relative abrasiveness of synthetic playing surfaces.

TEST RESULTS

INFILL SYSTEM	Per Manufacturer's Specification
ABRASIVE INDEX	35.3 ± 2

APPROVED BY: *Larry Colburn*

This report is provided for the exclusive use of the client to whom it is addressed. It may be used in its entirety to gain product acceptance from duly constituted authorities. This report applies only to those samples tested and is not necessarily indicative of apparently identical or similar products. This report, or the name of Professional Testing Laboratory Inc. shall not be used under any circumstance in advertising to the general public.



TEST REPORT

DATE: 04-24-2014

TEST NUMBER: 0400442

CLIENT

Polytex USA

TEST CONDUCTED

ASTM D5848 Mass Per Unit Area of Pile Yarn Floor Coverings



PRODUCT NAME

Gridiron Pro St

DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT TESTED

Turf
1404090166

GENERAL PRINCIPLE

Representative test specimens are taken from the sample submitted and conditioned to equilibrium at $70^{\circ} \pm 2^{\circ}$ F and $65\% \pm 2\%$ relative humidity. The pile yarn mass is determined by separating and removing the pile yarn from the backing fabric and the back coating with the assistance of the appropriate solvents.

TEST RESULTS

AVERAGE PILE YARN WEIGHT	ASTM D5848	39.5 Ounces/Square Yard
AVERAGE TOTAL WEIGHT	ASTM D5848	76.8 Ounces/Square Yard
PRIMARY BACKING WEIGHT	ASTM D5848	7.6 Ounces/Square Yard
SECONDARY BACKING WEIGHT	ASTM D5848	29.7 Ounces/Square Yard

APPROVED BY:

This report is provided for the exclusive use of the client to whom it is addressed. It may be used in its entirety to gain product acceptance from duly constituted authorities. This report applies only to those samples tested and is not necessarily indicative of apparently identical or similar products. This report, or the name of Professional Testing Laboratory Inc. shall not be used under any circumstance in advertising to the general public.



TEST REPORT

DATE: 04-24-2014

TEST NUMBER: 0400442

CLIENT: Polytex USA

TEST CONDUCTED: ASTM F355 Test Method for Shock-Absorbing Properties of Playing Surface Systems and Materials



PRODUCT NAME: Gridiron Pro St
DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCT TESTED: Turf 1404090166

GENERAL PRINCIPLE

A test specimen is impacted at a specified velocity with a missile of given mass and geometry. A transducer mounted in the missile monitors the acceleration-time history of the impact, which is recorded with the aid of an oscilloscope or other recording device. The 20 lb. missile with a 20 in² surface area was dropped at the appropriate height to ensure the appropriate missile speed as specified by the ASTM method. All samples were loose laid on a 4 inch thick concrete slab. The GMAX values, Severity Index, and Head Impact Criteria (HIC) are all recorded for three drops.

TEST RESULTS

	DROP 2	DROP 3	AVERAGE OF DROP 2 & 3
G-MAX	120	122	121
HIC	400	406	403

COMMENTS

The reference point used for GMAX is 200. This value is referenced and used to indicate the likelihood of a serious injury occurrence such as a skull fracture. The lower the value of GMAX the less the likelihood of a serious injury.

APPROVED BY:

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**TOUGHNESS.
RESILIENCY. LONGEVITY.
A FORMAL WAY OF SAYING**

BRING IT.

IT'S NOT JUST A FIELD. IT'S YOUR HOME TURF.

**Turf Warranty
Documentation**





8-Year Limited Warranty

(READ THIS WARRANTY – it contains highly important information, including responsibilities of the Warranty Holder to maintain its validity.)

Your high-performance, engineered sports surface comes with an 8-year limited warranty (“Limited Warranty”), in which your APT sports surface provider (“Warrantor”) guarantees that under normal conditions your sports surface will be serviceable as a sports field/court for the particular sports activity specified at the time of purchase. The 8-year warranty period begins to run when installation of your surface is complete, or the date of first use (“Warranty Period”).

All rights to recovery and remedy under this Limited Warranty shall be limited to the repair or replacement of the sports surface with the costs not to exceed the original purchase price paid by the Warranty Holder (that’s you). The cost of repair or replacement shall include labor costs and any related product costs. No cash payment for repairs or replacement will be given under any circumstances.

“So what must I do in order to maintain MY right to recover under this Limited Warranty?”

As the Warranty Holder you must do the following in order to keep your Limited Warranty Valid:

1. **Keep all documents related to the sale and warranty in a safe place** – In the event that you have to use your Limited Warranty, you will need to have the bill of sale (or other documentation that can show the price paid for the sports surface) and Certificate of Warranty. Keep these documents in a secure place.
2. **Pay for the sports surface in full** - This Limited Warranty is only valid, and entirely conditional, on the Warrantor receiving payment in full for all products and services which have been supplied and rendered and to which this Limited Warranty applies.
3. **Have an “APT-approved” Installer Install Your Sports Surface** - ALL SPORTS SURFACES MUST BE INSTALLED BY AN APT-APPROVED INSTALLER. The reason for this is that improper installation can lead to a lack of durability of the sports surface, as well as, decreased safety of the surface. APT-approved installers will have the specific knowledge on how to properly install your sports surface. Failure to have your APT sports surface installed by an APT-approved installer may result in your Limited Warranty being voided.
4. **Regularly Maintain Your Surface** - In order for the Limited Warranty to remain valid, regular maintenance (as laid out in the Maintenance Manual) must be performed on your sports surface. Regular maintenance will not only prolong the useful life of your sports surface, but will also help
5. **Keep a Maintenance Log** - A Maintenance Log (provided with the Maintenance Manual) must be maintained for the entire duration of the use of the sports surface for the Limited Warranty to remain valid. Because your Warrantor cannot be present to ensure that maintenance is being properly and regularly performed, if a complete Maintenance Log is not kept, the Warrantor is not responsible for any damage to the sports surface that could be attributable to the improper maintenance of the sports surface.
6. **Keep Your Filler at Proper Levels** (where applicable) - The SBR Rubber Granules in your sports surface (“Filler”) are very important to your surface. The Filler provides the field with its absorption qualities while also maintaining the look of the surface by holding the sports fibers in place. Too much or too little Filler can result in a variety of defects in the sports surface and can negatively impact the safety and longevity of your sports surface. Therefore, it is important that you maintain proper Filler levels as laid out in your Maintenance Manual. If proper levels are not maintained, then the Warrantor is not responsible for any damage to the sports surface, or any reduced safety, that could be attributable to the improper Filler levels.
7. **Use Only APT-Approved Paint When Marking Your Sports Surface** - Depending on the use, you may wish to add temporary or permanent markings to your sports surface. Using unauthorized paint or substances to mark the sports surface can result in permanent damage. Therefore, in order for this Limited Warranty to remain valid, for all temporary or permanent markings, you must use paint that is specifically approved by APT for APT sports surfaces. Use of any non-approved paint, or other non-approved marking substance, may result in this entire Limited Warranty to be voided.
8. **Use Only APT-Approved Service to Fix Your Sports Surface** – In the event you must repair your sports surface (and the repairs are not covered under this Limited Warranty) you must use an APT-approved service to fix your sports surface. Much like improper installation, improper repairs can lead to a lack of durability of the sports surface, as well as, decreased safety of the surface. Therefore, it is important to use a service that knows how to properly repair an ATP sports surface and failure to do so can lead to your Limited Warranty to be voided.
9. **Always Report Issues in a Timely Manner** – You have 30 days from the time you notice an issue, or should have noticed an issue, in order to report any issues to your Warrantor. The reason for this is that defects or problems that go unrepaired for extended periods of time can become much bigger problems. It is your responsibility to notify your Warrantor as soon as possible to keep mole hills from becoming mountains.



“So what is NOT covered under this Warranty?”

The following things are specifically NOT covered under this Limited Warranty:

1. **Second-Hand or Irregular Products** – Your Warrantor can only ensure the quality of new, APT-approved sports surfaces. Therefore, this Limited Warranty only applies to sports surfaces sold as original, top-quality APT sports surfaces and is not applicable to any sports surfaces sold as used, irregular, or under any other designation other than “original, top quality.”
2. **Acts of God, Nature, People** – The Warrantor can only guarantee the quality of the products sold to you, and is not responsible for damage done to your sports surface by outside forces. Thus, this Limited Warranty does not cover damage done by outside forces, including, but not limited to: accident, vandalism, improper maintenance or lack of maintenance, animals, Act of God, flooding, burning, non-specified sports activity, excessive use or any non-specified activity by the Warranty Holder that was not disclosed at the time of sale.
3. **Failure in Your base work** - All sports surfaces require a proper base work on which to sit. The Warrantor has not provided the foundation, base or subsurface to this sports surface and this Limited Warranty does NOT in any way cover any claims of imperfections, dents, holes, or any other flaw in the sports surface caused by, or attributable to, a failure in the foundation, base or subsurface. This does not mean that you have no recourse if your foundation fails - you should check your warranty from your foundation provider.
4. **Pad Failure** (where applicable) - Some sports surfaces are installed with a shock-absorbing pad beneath the sports surface. The Warrantor is not the manufacturer or distributor of this padding and NOT responsible for any damage or change in appearance to the sports surface that is the result of any deterioration of the pad or defects in the pad. However, much like a failure in foundation, this does not mean that you have no recourse if your padding fails - you should check your warranty from your pad provider.
5. **Installation on an Uneven Surface** - APT sports surfaces are not meant to be installed on inclines. Therefore, if you requested your sports surface be installed on one, this Limited Warranty does not cover any damage or appearance changes in the sports surface that are directly attributable to its installation on an incline. Any potential issues regarding incline and potential hazards shall be disclosed by the Warrantor at the time of the sale.
6. **Changes in the Surface Due to Markings** – While you are required to use APT-approved paint on your sports surface, applying any paint, even APT-approved paint, may change the texture, safety and performance of the areas of the surface where the paint is applied. The Warrantor is not responsible for the performance of any painting or marking substance put onto the sports surface, nor responsible for any consequences that result from the paint or mark-

7. **Difference from Sales Samples** – If sales samples are used when you purchase your APT sports surface, any minor and ordinary differences, including color and texture, between the sports surface samples used at the time of sale and the actual installed surface are not covered by the Limited Warranty.

“I see an issue with my sports surface, but I’m not sure if it is covered by my warranty...”

The following things are common issues with all artificial sports surfaces and are NOT covered by your Limited Warranty:

1. **Exfoliation of Fibers** – In the first year of use you may notice what appears to be a lot of exfoliation of sports fibers on your sports surface. This is completely normal. It will not affect the usefulness, durability or overall look of the sports surface. Regular maintenance should remove any exfoliated fibers
2. **Some Changes in Turf Color** - This Limited Warranty does not cover changes in the turf color that are due to improper maintenance, chemical spills, the application of any non-approved substance or residue from any objects placed on the sports surface. Further, a slight color variation from sunlight and weather should be expected.
3. **Visible Seams** - Seams are present in all APT sports surfaces. Some surfaces show the seams more than others.
4. **Indentations in the Surface** - Indentations will generally occur from heavy objects being placed on the surfaces, as well as from unauthorized vehicles being driven on the surface (or authorized vehicles with improper tires). Most indentations can be fixed by proper maintenance (as laid out in the Maintenance Manual).
5. **Matting of the Fibers** - Matting occurs when the sports fibers become entangled with each other and is generally caused by improper maintenance or low levels of “Filler” (where applicable). Further, matting can be caused by the application and removal of paint and markings on the sports surface, or by any other non-approved substance that is applied or comes into contact with the sports surface.
6. **Shifting of an Area of Fibers** - Shifting is a change in fiber direction in a certain area of the sports surface that appears as a color change. This is not in fact a color change and is not a manufacturing defect. The apparent change in color comes from the light catching the fibers at a different angle. Some shifting may be permanent and has no known cause. If shifting does occur it will not have any effect on the usefulness or durability of the sports surface.
7. **Areas of High Traffic** – As with all sports surfaces, synthetic or real, areas of high foot traffic and use are where the most changes will be visible. Regular maintenance will help prolong the look and usefulness of your sports surface, but cannot prevent areas of high use from changing appearance.



“So what do the lawyers have to say about this Limited Warranty?”

1. This Limited Warranty is only valid in the United States and Canada.
2. This Limited Warranty, and all warranties herein, extend only to the original Warranty Holder and is not transferable to any successors not listed in the enclosed “Certificate of Warranty.”
3. Except as provided in this Limited Warranty, and to the extent permitted by law, the Warrantor is not responsible for any consequential, incidental, special or indirect damages that result from any breach of warranty or condition. This includes damages for loss of use, loss of revenue, loss of anticipated savings, loss of business, loss of goodwill, loss of reputation, loss of anticipated profits and any travel, transportation and accommodation costs.
4. To the extent permitted by law, this Limited Warranty is the exclusive warranty available to the Warranty Holder and in lieu of all other implied or statutory warranties, including without limitation, the warranties of: merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, and warranties against hidden or latent defects. If the Warrantor cannot lawfully disclaim any of these warranties, then to the extent permitted by law, all such warranties shall be limited in duration to the Warranty Period of the Limited Warranty and to repair or replacement of your sports surface.
5. All APT sports surfaces are sport-specific and are not recommended for any other sport, activity or purpose than those specified at the time of sale. Any non-sport-specific activity performed on the sports surface may result in the voiding of the Limited Warranty.
6. This Limited Warranty is complete and contains all rights to repair and replace your sports surface. No third party is authorized to make any modification, extension or addition to this Limited Warranty on behalf of the Warrantor, and there are no warranties that extend beyond the face of this Limited Warranty.
7. All rights to recovery and remedy under this Limited Warranty shall be limited to the repair or replacement of the sports surface with the costs not to exceed the original purchase price paid by the Warranty Holder

“I have a problem, how do I report it under this Limited Warranty?”

1. Immediately notify the Warrantor in writing, via email (Email address of warrantor: info@advpolytech.com) upon noticing a problem or defect in your sports surface. (Immediately in this paragraph shall mean within 30 days upon discovering the problem or defect, or within 30 days of when the problem or defect should have been discovered. Late notice may void this Limited Warranty.)
2. Provide detailed information of the problem in the email and include photographic evidence of the problem or defect as an attachment.

Upon making a valid claim the Warrantor will make a determination if the problem or defect can be repaired and perform said repairs. And remember, if the Warrantor determines that the affected areas cannot be repaired, the Warrantor will arrange for the replacement of said areas, SUBJECT TO THE COST OF SAID REPLACEMENT NOT EXCEEDING THE ORIGINAL PURCHASE PRICE PAID BY THE WARRANTY HOLDER FOR THE SPORTS SURFACE.



APT

109 Conica Lane
P.O. Box 160
Harmony, PA 16037 USA

Phone: 724.452.1330
Fax: 724.452.1703

Web: sportsbyapt.com

Warranty of Authority

Each of the signatories individually represents and warrants that he or she has the requisite power and authority to execute this Limited Warranty Certificate on behalf of the party for which he or she has signed, and that the party has the full power and authority to fully perform its obligations under this Limited Warranty Certificate.

Policy Number	
Effective Date of Warranty	Expiration Date of Warranty
Warrantor	Warranty Holder
LOCATION of Installed Field	Installed Product

APT sports

By: _____
Signature of Authorized Officer/Manager

Its: _____
Print Name of Authorized Officer/Manager

Date: _____

Name:

By: _____
Signature of Authorized Officer/Manager

Its: _____
Print Name of Authorized Officer/Manager

Date: _____





SCOTT DANAHY NAYLON COMPANY, INC.

Date: 02/18/2014

Advanced Polymer Technology Corporation. "Insured" have secured a warranty insurance policy through our firm, Scott Danahy Naylon Company Inc. Outlined below are the key terms and conditions of the warranty policy(s).

1. *Insuring Agreement:*

In consideration of the payment of the "Policy Premium" and subject to all of the terms and conditions of the policy, the "Company" will reimburse the insured for those costs paid or incurred by the insured that it was obligated to pay or incur to fulfill its "contractual Obligations" under an "Insured Warranty".

2. *Insured Warranty:*

"Insured Warranty" means any standard warranty issued by the Insured and listed in Schedule A – Insured Warranty does not include that part of any warranty that extends beyond eight years after warranted installation is completed.

The Term of the warranty is to commence upon acceptance of the project by the Insured's client or at the time the turf field is used for its intended purpose whichever first occurs.

3. *Claim Reporting Period:*

"Claim Reporting Period" means the period of time in which a claim for the costs that were paid or incurred must be made. The "Claims Reporting Period" is a period of eight (8) years from the date of each "Insured Warranty" listed in Schedule A.

4. *Limit of Liability:*

\$10,000,000 each Insured warranty. \$15,000,000 aggregate for all fields installed during the 12 month period of 02/18/2014 – 02/18/2015.

5. *Deductible:*

No deductible shall ever apply to the Warranty Holder.





SCOTT DANAHY NAYLON COMPANY, INC.

6. *Policy Territory:*
The policy contains no policy territory restrictions.
7. *Reporting:*
The Insured shall report the enrollment of all designated contracts. Enrollment shall be sent to Colony within 60 days from the last day of each calendar quarter.
8. *Premium:*
Premiums for all warranties accepted via the Schedule A are considered prepaid throughout the eight year claim reporting period.
9. *Bankruptcy or Insolvency:*
Bankruptcy or Insolvency of the Insured or of the Insured's estate shall not relieve "The Company" of any of its obligations under this policy. Subject to all other terms and conditions of this policy, in the event bankruptcy or insolvency has caused the "Insured" to fail to fulfill its "Contractual Obligations" under its "Insured Warranties", the "Company" will reimburse the "Warranty Holder" for the expenses paid directly by the "Warranty Holder" to repair or replace a field, as required by "Insured Warranty" and as first approved by the "Company".
10. *Security:*
Underwriter – Colony National Insurance Company is rated by AM Best "A" or Excellent – www.Colonyins.com a member of the Argonaut Insurance Group. Underwriter-Great American E&S Insurance Company is rated AM Best "A" or Excellent.

Notwithstanding any of the statements provided in this outline, all terms and conditions of Colony National Insurance Company policy #103GL000246400 and Great American E&S Insurance Company policy #XS1944556 the final measure of coverage to the Insured and the Insured's clients.





CERTIFICATE OF LIABILITY INSURANCE

THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED AS A MATTER OF INFORMATION ONLY AND CONFERS NO RIGHTS UPON THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER. THIS CERTIFICATE DOES NOT AFFIRMATIVELY OR NEGATIVELY AMEND, EXTEND OR ALTER THE COVERAGE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES BELOW. THIS CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A CONTRACT BETWEEN THE ISSUING INSURER(S), AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OR PRODUCER, AND THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER.

IMPORTANT: If the certificate holder is an ADDITIONAL INSURED, the policy(ies) must be endorsed. If SUBROGATION IS WAIVED, subject to the terms and conditions of the policy, certain policies may require an endorsement. A statement on this certificate does not confer rights to the certificate holder in lieu of such endorsement(s).

PRODUCER Scott Danahy Naylor Co. Inc. 300 Spindrift Drive Williamsville, NY 14221 716 633-3400	CONTACT NAME: PHONE (A/C, No, Ext): 716 633-3400	FAX (A/C, No): 716 633-4306
	E-MAIL ADDRESS: 	
INSURED Advanced Polymer Technology Corporation 109 Conica Lane PO Box 160 Harmony, PA 603716037	INSURER(S) AFFORDING COVERAGE	
	INSURER A : Colony Insurance Company	
	INSURER B : Great American E&S Ins Co	
	INSURER C :	
	INSURER D :	
	INSURER E :	

COVERAGES **CERTIFICATE NUMBER:** **REVISION NUMBER:**

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE POLICIES OF INSURANCE LISTED BELOW HAVE BEEN ISSUED TO THE INSURED NAMED ABOVE FOR THE POLICY PERIOD INDICATED. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY REQUIREMENT, TERM OR CONDITION OF ANY CONTRACT OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH THIS CERTIFICATE MAY BE ISSUED OR MAY PERTAIN, THE INSURANCE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES DESCRIBED HEREIN IS SUBJECT TO ALL THE TERMS, EXCLUSIONS AND CONDITIONS OF SUCH POLICIES. LIMITS SHOWN MAY HAVE BEEN REDUCED BY PAID CLAIMS.

INSR LTR	TYPE OF INSURANCE	ADDL INSR	SUBR WVD	POLICY NUMBER	POLICY EFF (MM/DD/YYYY)	POLICY EXP (MM/DD/YYYY)	LIMITS
	GENERAL LIABILITY <input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY <input type="checkbox"/> CLAIMS-MADE <input type="checkbox"/> OCCUR GEN'L AGGREGATE LIMIT APPLIES PER: <input type="checkbox"/> POLICY <input type="checkbox"/> PRO-JECT <input type="checkbox"/> LOC						EACH OCCURRENCE \$ DAMAGE TO RENTED PREMISES (Ea occurrence) \$ MED EXP (Any one person) \$ PERSONAL & ADV INJURY \$ GENERAL AGGREGATE \$ PRODUCTS - COMP/OP AGG \$
	AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY <input type="checkbox"/> ANY AUTO <input type="checkbox"/> ALL OWNED AUTOS <input type="checkbox"/> SCHEDULED AUTOS <input type="checkbox"/> HIRED AUTOS <input type="checkbox"/> NON-OWNED AUTOS						COMBINED SINGLE LIMIT (Ea accident) \$ BODILY INJURY (Per person) \$ BODILY INJURY (Per accident) \$ PROPERTY DAMAGE (Per accident) \$
B	<input type="checkbox"/> UMBRELLA LIAB <input type="checkbox"/> OCCUR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCESS LIAB <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLAIMS-MADE DED RETENTION \$			XS1944556	02/18/2014	02/18/2015	EACH OCCURRENCE \$\$\$5,000,000 AGGREGATE \$\$\$5,000,000
	WORKERS COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ANY PROPRIETOR/PARTNER/EXECUTIVE OFFICER/MEMBER EXCLUDED? <input type="checkbox"/> Y/N (Mandatory In NH) If yes, describe under DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS below			N/A			WC STATU-TORY LIMITS OTH-ER E.L. EACH ACCIDENT \$ E.L. DISEASE - EA EMPLOYEE \$ E.L. DISEASE - POLICY LIMIT \$
A	Warranty Coverage			103GL000246400	02/18/2014	02/18/2015	\$5,000,000 InsdWarranty \$10,000,000 Aggregate

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS / LOCATIONS / VEHICLES (Attach ACORD 101, Additional Remarks Schedule, if more space is required)
***Policy provides coverage for warranties issued during the policy period for eight years from completion date of the project.**

CERTIFICATE HOLDER SAMPLE CERTIFICATE	CANCELLATION SHOULD ANY OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED POLICIES BE CANCELLED BEFORE THE EXPIRATION DATE THEREOF, NOTICE WILL BE DELIVERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICY PROVISIONS.
	AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE <i>William Scott Jr</i>



P.O. Box 1168, Slatersville, RI 02876
 Ph: 401-766-5010 | Fax: 401-762-4976 | www.hollistonsand.com

SAMPLE PRODUCT DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME

Screen Type	0S/00S Blend	
US Mesh	Percentage Retained	Percentage Passing
4.0	0.0	100.0
6.0	0.0	100.0
8.0	0.0	100.0
12.0	0.0	100.0
16.0	2.5	97.5
18.0	13.3	84.2
20.0	17.0	67.2
25.0	25.0	42.2
30.0	29.3	12.9
35.0	9.7	3.2
40.0	2.3	0.9
45.0	0.6	0.3
50.0	0.3	0.0
70.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	

DISCLAIMER: The information set forth in this Sample Product Data Sheet represents typical properties of the sample product described; the information and the typical values are not specifications. Holliston Sand Company, Inc. makes no representation or warranty concerning the Products, expressed or implied, by this Product Data Sheet

WARNING: The product contains crystalline silica, which can cause silicosis (an occupational lung disease) and lung cancer. For detailed information on the potential health effect of crystalline silica, see the Holliston Sand Company, Inc. Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).



P.O. Box 1168, Slatersville, RI 02876
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Holliston Sand Company, Inc.

SAMPLE PRODUCT DATA SHEET - PAGE 1

PRODUCT NAME

MM	US Sieve Number	000s		00n		00s		0s		1s		2s		3s	
		Retained %	Passing	Retained %	Passing	Retained %	Passing	Retained %	Passing	Retained %	Passing	Retained %	Passing	Retained %	Passing
4.750	4														
4.000	5														100.00
3.350	6													2.10	97.90
2.800	7													8.00	89.90
2.360	8													23.20	66.70
2.000	10													100.00	0.90
1.700	12													99.10	23.20
1.400	14													86.60	32.30
1.180	16													59.10	19.90
1.000	18													17.30	12.30
0.850	20													4.10	2.20
0.710	25													2.30	
0.600	30													0.80	
0.500	35														
0.425	40														
0.355	45														
0.300	50														
0.250	60														
0.212	70														
0.180	80														
0.150	100														
0.106	140														
Effective Size:		0.23		~ 0.40		~ 0.50		~ 0.60		~ 0.95		~ 1.20		~ 1.6	
Uniformity Coefficient:		~ 2.0		~ 1.50		~ 1.50		~ 1.50		~ 1.50		~ 1.50		~ 1.50	

DISCLAIMER: The information set forth in this Sample Product Data Sheet represents typical properties of the sample product described; the information and the typical values are not specifications. Holliston Sand Company, Inc. makes no representation or warranty concerning the Products, expressed or implied, by this Product Data Sheet

WARNING: The product contains crystalline silica, which can cause silicosis (an occupational lung disease) and lung cancer. For detailed information on the potential health effect of crystalline silica, see the Holliston Sand Company, Inc. Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).

Technical Product Data Sheet



Material: Genan Rubber Granulate
Product Names: Fine, Fine/Mix, Medium, Coarse

Producer: Genan USA Inc.
 18038 Beaumont Highway
 Houston, TX 77049

Classification: ASTM D 5603 - 01 / Grade 1 and 5
Source material: Passenger / Truck tires
Revised: June 2013

Properties		Test methods	Typical values, Genan granulate
Shape		EN 14955	Spherical, moderate angular
Specific gravity		./.	1.10 – 1.20 g/cm ³
FINE	Bulk density	EN 1097-3	26.2 lb/ft ³ (+/-6%)
	Particle size range	EN 53477	0.7 – 2.0 mm @ D90
FINE/MIX	Bulk density	EN 1097-3	27.2 lb/ft ³ (+/-7%)
	Particle size range	EN 53477	0.7 – 3.0 mm @ D90
MEDIUM	Bulk density	EN 1097-3	27.2 lb/ft ³ (+/-8%)
	Particle size range	EN 53477	1.4 – 3.0 mm @ D90
COARSE	Bulk density	EN 1097-3	30.0 lb/ft ³ (+/-8%)
	Particle size range	EN 53477	2.0 – 4.0 mm @ D90
Particle sizes < 0.5mm		EN 53477	< 1% [w/w]
Ash content		ISO 9924	< 10%
Acetone extractable		ASTM D 297	< 16%
Moisture content (Loss 2h@105°C)		ASTM D 1509	≤ 1%
Free metal content		ASTM D 5603	≤ 0.01%
Free fibre content		ASTM D 5603	≤ 0.01%
Free mineral content		ASTM D 5603	≤ 0.01%

SAMPLING:

Sampling for performance control of deliveries: Samples are to be taken directly after delivery from the bags by using a minimum 200 gram sample. 3 samples of 200 grams each are to be taken from the top, middle and bottom of the bags. Samples are filled into a 1000 gram container and mixed 10 minutes by "bottom up and down" shaking.

HEALTH & SAFETY:

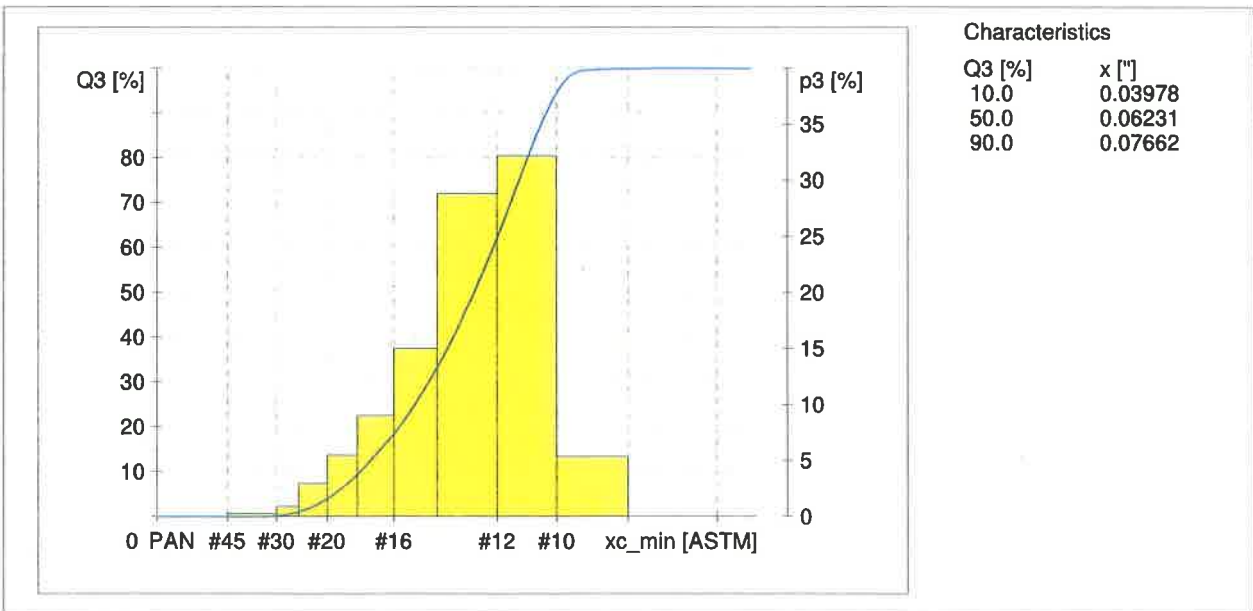
Not a dangerous substance when handled in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices. See Material Safety Data Sheet.

These product specifications have been prepared to the best of our knowledge, and we shall not be liable for any insufficiency or inaccuracy in this information. Test results may vary depending on test protocol.

Product FINE

Company:	Genan
User:	
Result file:	K:\CAMDAT\Mesh_Granulat_fein\Fine_2012-04-20_16-23-59_2816.rdf
Task file:	C:\Program Files\CAMSIZER\CAMSYS\Mesh_fein.afg
Time:	20.04.2012 , 16:23 , duration 3 min 47 s at 1.0 % covered area, image rate 1:1 and 60 mm feeder
Particle model:	xc_min
No. of particles:	CCD-B = 104620 , CCD-Z = 6823
Fitting:	C:\Program Files\CAMSIZER\CAMSYS\Fein.ftc
Material:	FIN (F), FINE (F), FEIN (F)

ASTM(+)	No(-)	p3 [%]	Q3 [%]
PAN	#45	0.00	0.00
#45	#30	0.24	0.24
#30	#25	0.90	1.14
#25	#20	2.94	4.08
#20	#18	5.45	9.53
#18	#16	8.99	18.52
#16	#14	15.03	33.55
#14	#12	28.80	62.35
#12	#10	32.18	94.53
#10	#8	5.36	99.89
> #8		0.11	100.00



User



TURF INFILL RUBBER

Supplier Liberty Tire Recycling, LLC
1251 Waterfront Place, 4th Floor
Pittsburgh, PA 15222-4261

Telephone: 412-562-1700
Fax: 412-697-2411

SIEVE SPECIFICATIONS (US Standard Screens)

Mesh Size	Avg Weight Retained (g)	Range Specification
8	0	0
10	3.2	0-15%
12	27.1	10-30%
14	33.6	20-40%
16	15.1	10-30%
20	17.4	15-30%
30	4.0	0-5%
Pan	3.8	0-5%

Product Test Sample Weight: 100g total sample weight + 5 grams talc for aid
Length of test: 10 min in compliance with ASTM test standards

PRODUCT DETAILS

TYPE: Ambiently-processed Styrene Butadiene Rubber (SBR)
ORIGIN: Recycled passenger and/or truck tires collected only within North America
APPEARANCE: Solid – small, irregularly shaped granules of rubber based material containing small portions of synthetic fibers
COLOR: Black

PACKAGING Bulk bagged in one ton supersacks (2000 lbs min) on wooden pallets

CERTIFICATION 2014 GREENGUARD Synthetic Turf Certification Program

UL Environment's Synthetic Turf Certification Program identifies individual synthetic turf components and systems that have been tested to meet stringent, third-party requirements for lead content, heavy metal migration, and chemical emissions. Both certifications are based on the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA), European toy safety standard criteria for heavy metals, and the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)'s Chronic Reference Exposure Levels (CRELs) for volatile organic compounds. Individual components or entire systems may achieve certification. However, systems must use certified components to build a certified system. Both components and systems will undergo annual testing to remain certified. www.greenguard.org

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Manufacturer/ Supplier: Liberty Tire Recycling, LLC
 1251 Waterfront Place, 4th Floor
 Pittsburgh, PA
 15222-4261

Emergency Telephone Number:
 (412) 562-1700

SECTION 1 – PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name	Recycled Tire Rubber - White		
Brand	Liberty Tire Recycling		
Product uses	Various Uses		
Supplier	Liberty Tire Recycling, LLC 1251 Waterfront Place, 4 th Floor Pittsburgh, PA 15222-4261	Manufacturer	Liberty Tire Recycling, LLC 1251 Waterfront Place, 4 th Floor Pittsburgh, PA 15222-4261
Telephone	412-926-1746		
Fax	412-697-2411		
Emergency phone #	412-562-1700		

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview	
WHMIS Classification	Not a WHMIS controlled substance
OSHA Hazards	No known OSHA hazards
GHS label elements, including precautionary statements	
Signal Word	None
Hazard statement(s)	None
Precautionary statement(s)	P281: Use personal protective equipment as required
HMIS Classification	
Health hazard	1
Flammability	1
Physical hazards	1
Potential health effects	
Inhalation	Odor/vapors may be a nuisance in some individuals. In some individuals, short term exposure of material may produce mild and temporary discomfort to the respiratory tract resulting in wheezing, tightness in the chest, shortness of breath and coughing. Although they may be present in low amounts, dust and small pieces of material may aggravate bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema if inhaled.
Skin	Although fine material, particulate matter and dust may be present in low quantities, contact with such items may result in irritation (redness/itching) or other effects with some individuals.
Eyes	Material is abrasive if it enters the eye, which can cause irritation to sever damage if left untreated.
Ingestion	Irritation of mucus membranes of mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach along with nausea may occur. Abrasion to the mouth, esophagus, stomach and intestinal tract may occur.
Repeated exposure	Repeated exposure to material may result in sensitization in susceptible individuals.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Material	CAS-No.	EC-No.	Index-No.	Concentration (%wt)
Natural rubber	9006-04-6	232-689-0	N/AV	15 – 40
Synthetic rubber	9003-55-8	N/AV	N/AV	15 – 40
Carbon black	1333-86-4	215-609-9	N/AV	20 – 35
Zinc oxide	1314-13-2	215-222-5	030-013-00-7	0.1 – 1
Sulfur	7704-34-9	231-722-6	016-094-00-1	0.1 – 0.5
Synthetic fibers, fillers, accelerators, anti-ozonants	N/AP	N/AP	N/AP	5 – 10

*Note: The amount of free synthetic fibers is below 1% by weight of the material.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Manufacturer/ Supplier: Liberty Tire Recycling, LLC
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SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice

If negative symptoms develop while handling the product, move out of the area to prevent further exposure. Consult a physician as a precautionary measure if symptoms develop after being subjected to unprotected exposure of the material. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled

In emergency situations, use proper respiratory protection and immediately remove the affected person from exposure. Keep at rest. Administer artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Seek medical attention.

In case of skin contact

Wash exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water. If irritation develops and is prolonged and/or sore, consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Avoid rubbing the eye. If experiencing prolonged irritation or soreness, seek medical attention.

If swallowed

Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth well with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek medical attention.

SECTION 5 – FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Conditions of flammability

Non-flammable under standard use conditions. Material must be heated above 392°F (200°C) and an ignition source introduced before burning will occur.

Suitable extinguishing media

Fire extinguishing substances: dirt, sand, dry chemical, CO₂, alcohol-resistant foam, or F500 encapsulating agent.

If safe to do so, smothering the fire with large quantities of dirt or sand is usually the best option for extinguishing fires.

The material will be extremely hot if in liquid form. Be sure to keep distance between personnel and the fire.

If the fire is small and localized, CO₂ or foam are acceptable extinguishing substances. Due to the potential of pyrolytic oil being produced during uncontrolled burning, use of water may result in highly contaminated run-off that will require containment.

For large fires, trained firefighting personnel should be placed in charge of firefighting measures.

Special protective equipment for firefighters

Respiratory and eye protection are required for firefighting personnel.

A self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) meeting NFPA standards should be used for any significant indoor or outdoor fires.

For small outdoor fires, which may easily be extinguished with a portable fire extinguisher, use of a SCBA may not be required.

Contact with the smoke and fumes should be avoided. With burning or high heating, the material may melt, resulting in a sticky, molten material.

Hazardous combustion products

Thick, black, acrid smoke. Oxides of carbon, nitrogen and sulfur.

Uncontrolled burning may result in products of incomplete combustion including polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (naphthalene, anthracene, etc); aromatic hydrocarbons including benzene, toluene, xylene, styrene, etc; paraffinic oils; particulate and ash residues.

Explosion data – sensitivity to mechanical

Not explosive on impact

Explosion data – sensitivity to static discharge

Not explosive when subject to static discharge

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions

Ensure adequate ventilation to keep material component levels below workplace exposure limits. Avoid excessive dust formation and accumulation. Avoid prolonged exposure to vapors/odors and dusts created by material.

Environmental precautions

Precautionary measures to prevent large quantities of the product from entering and/or accumulating in drains should be implemented. In case of emergency, prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

LAND SPILL : Sweep or vacuum material to prevent slip hazard. Try not to create dust. Collect for reuse if possible.

WATER SPILL : Material floats initially. Attempt to contain floating material and remove it from the surface by skimming first. Contain area and, if material sinks, try to recover material as best possible without disturbing surroundings.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Manufacturer/ Supplier: Liberty Tire Recycling, LLC
 1251 Waterfront Place, 4th Floor
 Pittsburgh, PA
 15222-4261

Emergency Telephone Number:
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SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

For any application, use in a well-ventilated area or set engineering controls (ventilation) to keep airborne concentrations below the workplace exposure limits and prevent the build up of dust. Do not handle or store near an open flame or sources of heat.

Conditions for safe storage

Keep material away from incompatible materials or conditions. Material can be safely stored outdoors in a contained or sectioned off area. If material is stored inside, it should be kept in a well-ventilated location to keep airborne concentrations below the workplace exposure limits.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Component	CAS #	Value	Control Parameters	Basis
Natural rubber	9006-04-6	TWA	0.0001 mg/m ³ 35 mg/m ³	USA. ACGIH (inhalable proteins) USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Synthetic rubber	9003-55-8	N/AV	N/AV	No occupational exposure limits set for material
Carbon black	1333-86-4	TWA	3.5 mg/m ³ 3.5 mg/m ³	Canada. British Columbia OEL USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Zinc oxide	1314-13-2	TWA	2 mg/m ³ 10 mg/m ³ 2 mg/m ³	Canada. British Columbia OEL Canada. Alberta OEL USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Sulfur	7704-34-9	TWA	10 mg/m ³	Canada. Alberta OEL
Synthetic fibers, fillers, accelerators, anti-ozonants	N/AP	N/AP	N/AP	No occupational exposure limits set for material
Remarks:	If multiple exposure limits exist for a substance, the limits from the State(s), Province(s) or Territory with the highest and lowest values in the country are reported.			

Personal Protection Equipment

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection is typically not required. Where protection from nuisance levels of dust are desired, use of a dust mask is recommended. Typical certified dusts masks types are N95 (US) or P1 (EN 143).

Hand protection

Short term exposure does not require gloves. Gloves are recommended for continuous or prolonged exposure of material. Any type of protective gloves are recommended to avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. If gloves are disposable, dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and work place practices. If gloves are re-usable, wash periodically to avoid build up of material matter. Wash and dry hands.

Eye protection

Although they may be present in low concentration, if dust or fines are likely to become airborne, safety glasses with side shields or goggles should be worn. When using eye protection, equipment should be tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166 (EU).

Skin and body protection

Long sleeved clothing and full length pants should be worn if repeated or prolonged direct contact is likely to occur.

Hygiene measures

Handle in accordance with good industrial and commercial hygiene and safety practices. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of the work day.

Specific engineering controls

Use in a well-ventilated area or set engineering controls to keep airborne concentrations below the exposure limits.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Form: Solid - small (less than ~15 mm diameter) irregularly shaped granules of rubber based material containing small portions of synthetic fibers
 Color: Black with small white pieces of fiber material and uncolored rubber

Safety data

pH: Not applicable
 Melting/freezing point: No data available
 Boiling point: No data available
 Flash point: > 212°F; > 100°C (ASTM D3828)
 Ignition temperature: No data available
 Autoignition temperature: No data available
 Lower explosion limit: No data available
 Upper explosion limit: No data available
 Vapor pressure: No data available

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Manufacturer/ Supplier: Liberty Tire Recycling, LLC
1251 Waterfront Place, 4th Floor
Pittsburgh, PA
15222-4261

Emergency Telephone Number:
(412) 562-1700

Density	1.06 g/mL
Water solubility	Not soluble
Partition coefficient	Not applicable
Relative vapour density	No data available
Odor	Rubber or hydrocarbon-like odor
Odor threshold	No data available
Evaporation rate	Does not evaporate

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

No data available

Conditions to avoid

Material may slowly degrade on storage, especially in the presence of iron particles and combined with heat or pressure, subsequently releasing carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Heat, ignition sources, and oxidizing agents should be avoided. Although typically present in small amounts, dust may be explosive under certain conditions (i.e. high airborne concentrations) in the presence of an ignition source.

Materials to avoid

Acids, oxidizing agents, iron particles, excess moisture

Hazardous decomposition products

Oxides of carbon, nitrogen and metals under fire or oxidative conditions

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Oral LD50

No data available

Inhalation LC50

No data available

Dermal LD50

No data available

Other information on acute toxicity

No data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

No data available

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

No data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available

Carcinogenicity

This product contains a component (when isolated) that has been reported to be possibly carcinogenic (specifically when inhaled) based on its IARC, ACGIH, NTP or EPA classification. Limited evidence to carcinogenicity in animal studies. IARC: 2B – Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans (Carbon black)

Reproductive toxicity

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure (Globally Harmonized System)

No data available

Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure (Globally Harmonized System)

No data available

Aspiration hazard

No data available

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Manufacturer/ Supplier: Liberty Tire Recycling, LLC
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Pittsburgh, PA
15222-4261

Emergency Telephone Number:
(412) 562-1700

Potential health effects

- Inhalation** Odor/vapors may be a nuisance in some individuals. In some individuals, short term exposure of material may produce mild and temporary discomfort to the respiratory tract resulting in wheezing, tightness in the chest, shortness of breath and coughing. Although they may be present in low amounts, dust and small pieces of material may aggravate bronchitis, asthma, and emphysema if inhaled. Small cuts to the airway may result if pieces of metal are inhaled.
- Skin** Although fine material, particulate matter and dust may be present in low quantities, contact with such items may result in irritation (redness/itching) or other effects with some individuals.
- Eyes** Material is abrasive if it enters the eye, which can cause irritation to sever damage if left untreated.
- Ingestion** Irritation of mucus membranes of mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach along with nausea may occur. Abrasion to the mouth, esophagus, stomach and intestinal tract may occur.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated.

Synergistic effects

No data available

Additional information

None

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

No data available

Persistence and degradability

No data available

Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

Mobility in soil

No data available

PBT and vPvB assessment

No data available

Other adverse effects

Extensive ecological testing has not been performed on the product. Standard good environmental workplace practices should be implemented when handling material in a workplace or external setting.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product

The product is not a characteristic nor is listed as hazardous waste. Product materials that are no longer usable or that may have become contaminated should be placed in disposable containers and such materials should be managed and disposed in compliance with applicable federal, state, provincial, and local regulations.

Contaminated packaging

Packaging that is no longer usable or may have become contaminated should be placed in disposable containers and managed, recycled, or disposed of in compliance with applicable federal, state, provincial, and local regulations.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT (US)

Not dangerous goods

IMDG

Not dangerous goods

IATA

Not dangerous goods

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

WHMIS Classification

Not WHMIS controlled

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

OSHA Hazards

No known OSHA hazards

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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1251 Waterfront Place, 4th Floor
Pittsburgh, PA
15222-4261

Emergency Telephone Number:
(412) 562-1700

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Further Information

Prepared August 30, 2013. The information, recommendations and suggestions in the Material Safety Data Sheet have been compiled from tests and data believed to be reliable. The above information is believed to be correct, but is not under guarantee or warranty to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information contained herein is based on the present state of our knowledge and is only applicable to the product or material set forth in Section 1. The information provided may not be applicable or complete if such product or material is used in combination with any other product or material, or in any process. The information provided on the product or material is with regard to appropriate safety precautions and does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. It is the user's obligation to determine the safety, toxicity and suitability for their own use of the product described herein and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations. Liberty Tire, LLC and its affiliates shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.

Rev.Date: 1/12/09

Product#

6490

**HOT MELT
ADHESIVE**

Chemistry: Synthetic Resin

Form: Pillows

Shelf Life: One year from the date of shipment.

Standard Disclaimer:

The data presented is based on tests standard to the adhesive industry. Because we have no control over the application process or the substrates used by the customer, HMT can not certify the performance of the assembly the adhesive is used on. HMT will assume no responsibility for results obtained or for incidental or consequential damages arising from the use of this adhesive.

Typical Physical Properties:

- Typical Application Temperature Range: 330° - 375° F
- Viscosity: Approx. 1500 cps @ 350° F
- Softening Point: Approx. 160° F
- Color: Off-White

General Uses and Product Characteristics:

HMT-6490 is a versatile, general purpose adhesive. Excellent for bonding a variety of substrates. Sprayable.

Storage and Handling Suggestions:

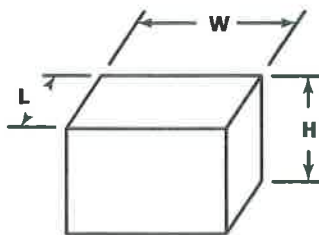
Store in cool, dry place in the original shipping container only. Keep container closed and tightly sealed when not in use to avoid contamination.

Clean-up and Safety Information:

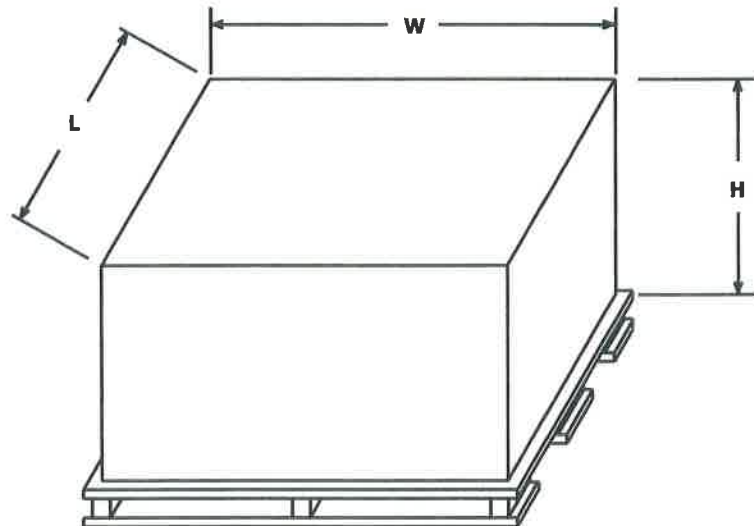
For surface cleaning of application equipment, use HMT's SS-900 Spray Cleaner. For purging, use HMT's Green-Kleen purge compound. To minimize the risk of burns, we recommend the use of eye protection and protective clothing when working near the hot melt applicator.

Packaging Information:

(Package changes can occur without notice)



Container Type: Box
 Container Dimensions: L=15", W=14", H=9"
 Approx. Container Wt.: 25 lbs. Net



Approx. Pallet Dimensions: L=46", W=44", H=49"
 Approx. Full Pallet weight: 1125 lbs. Net
 Rows per Full Pallet: 5
 Approx. Weight per Row: 225 lbs. Net (9 boxes)



Hot Melt Technologies, Inc.

www.hotmelt-adhesive.com
 1723 W. Hamlin Rd. Rochester Hills, MI 48309
 Phone: (248) 853-2011 Fax: (248) 853-6650

Material Safety Data Sheet

HMT PN#

6490

EMERGENCY CONTACT: (248) 853-2011

SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION:
Substance: HOT MELT, 100% SOLID
Chemical Family: HOT MELT
Molecular Formula: MIXTURE

COMPONENTS AND CONTAMINANTS:
Hazardous Components: NONE
Exposure Limits: NONE

FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA
Flash Point: 450-500°F, Cleveland, Open Cup
Extinguishing Media: Co₂, Dry Chemical
Fire and Explosion Hazard: N/A

CONDITIONS TO AVOID
 Store in a Cool, Dry Place
Precaution: This Product should be heated only to the recommended temperatures.

HEALTH EFFECT AND FIRST AID

Inhalation: As supplied: Non-Hazardous
 As used: May cause isolated operator concern. Ventilate as required but not necessary.

Skin Contact: As supplied: Non-Hazardous
 As used: Severe Thermal Hazard.

First Aid: Flush with cold water. Treat as wax or resin burn. Do not attempt to remove. Get medical assistance.

Eye Contact: As supplied: Non-Hazardous
 As used: Severe Thermal Hazard.

First Aid: Flush with cold water. Treat as wax or resin burn. Do not attempt to remove. Get Medical assistance.

Ingestion: As supplied: Not significantly toxic, but should be avoided.

SPILL AND LEAK PROCEDURES

Occupational Spill:
 As Supplied: Sweep up
 As used: Allow to cool - sweep or scrape up. Dispose of in accordance with all federal, state and local regulations covering solid waste disposal.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Ventilation: Local exhaust over melt chamber. General exhaust to avoid accumulation of vapors at ceilings.

Respirator: None required.

Clothing: To avoid burns, use long sleeved, long legged clothing.

Gloves: Thermal Resistant.

Eye Protection: Chemical Goggles.

HAZARD RATING



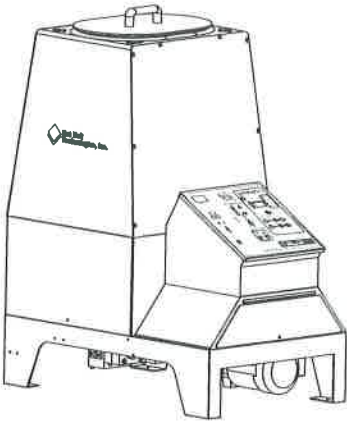
REGULATORY INFORMATION

VOCs - 0.0%

HAPs - None

RoHS - Compliant

ProFlex G5, R-Series, Dual Melt Grid, 220 VAC



ProFlex G5 Control Features

- 2 Hose/Gun Capability
- $\pm 1^\circ\text{F}$ Temp Control
- $^\circ\text{F}$ or $^\circ\text{C}$ Temp Readout
- Manual Standby
- Auto-Standby Timer
- Auto-Off Timer
- Ready Delay Timer
- Set Point Limit
- Front Panel Diagnostics
- All Zone Ready
- Hose/Gun On/Off Control
- Audible Fault Alarm
- Service Clock
- Pump On/Off Control
- Precision Flow Control
- Optional OEM Interface Cable
- Optional Remote Motor Run Cable
- Optional Internal 24h/7d Timer
- Optional Key Lock

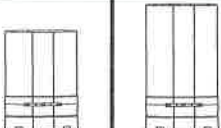
G 5 X X X - R - 4 0 - X - X

Control Package



G5: Proflex G5, 220 VAC

Tank



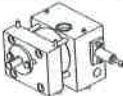
135: 135 lb. **200:** 200 lb.

Dual Grid Heater Harness





R: 4800 W @ 220 VAC

Pump



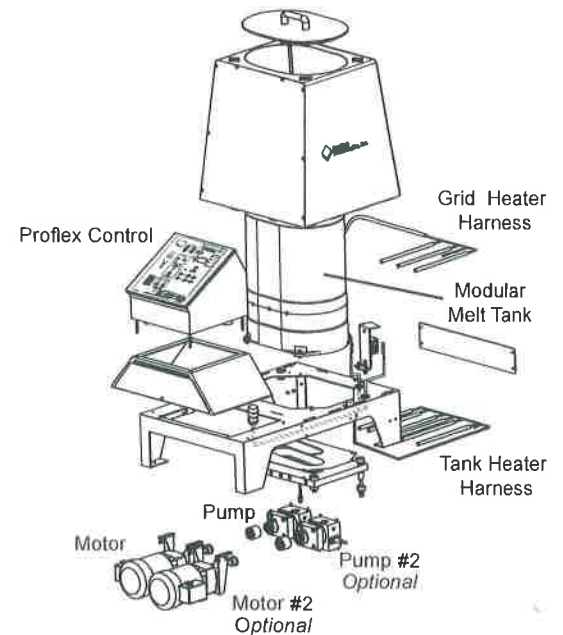
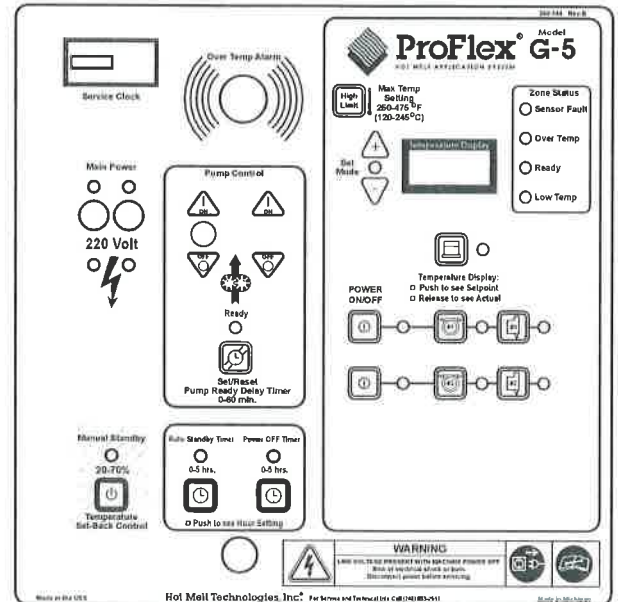
40: PA-40 Steel Gear Pump

Motors

AC Drive Motor	DC Drive Motor
	
L: 57 RPM, 1/6 hp	D: 62 RPM, 1/4 hp
M: 85 RPM, 1/6 hp	G: 125 RPM, 1/4 hp
F: 113 RPM, 1/3 hp	

Single Motor	Dual Motor
Leave Blank	2: 2 Motors & Pumps

- Additional Cost for "F" Motor
- Additional Cost for DC Motor Control





STYLE SPECIFICATION SHEET

STYLE NAME:	APT BOND-15 Seam tape
PRIMARY BACKING	Woven primary with 1 oz. black cap.
PRIMARY BACKING TYPE	11152C00 – 11 Pic
PRIMARY PICS/INCH	11.0
PRIMARY FILL COLOR	Charcoal
PRIMARY BACKING WT.	2.65 oz. per sq.yd.
SECONDARY COATING:	15 Oz. Urethane / SqYd
TOTAL PRODUCT WT:	17.65 Oz. / SqYd
ROLL WIDTH	12' – 144"

These specifications are standard and may vary slightly due to manufacturing tolerances or consumer specifications.



Technical data
Dates Techniques
 Technische gegevens
 Technische Daten

Seamingtape / Backingtape
Bande de jonction
 Lijmband / Nadenband
 Nahtband

Article: **Seamingtape C145**
 Artikel :
 Artikel : **C145030SEAWI2**

Composition: Spunbonded Polyester 120 g/m² white coated with 25 g/m² PE
 Samenstelling:
 Zusammensetzung:

NEN-EN 12228

Mass per unit area La masse par unité de superficie Gewicht per oppervlakte-eenheid Masse je Flächeneinheit	g/m ²	145 g/m ²	
Thickness Épaisseur Dikte Dicke	mm	0.48	
Tensile strength CD CD de résistance à la traction Treksterkte dwarsrichting Höchstzugkraft quer * NEN-EN 12228	kN/m	> 10	12,44
Peel strength CD Test de peler Afpelwaarde dwarsrichting Schälwert quer * NEN-EN 12228	N/100mm	> 40	64

The data are average values and indicative.
 De gegevens zijn gemiddelde waarden en indicatief.
 Die angegebene Werte sind durchschnittlichen Mittelwerte und indikativ.

January 2008

=> **These peeling test meets the requirements of the new FIFA 2006 standard.**

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section I: General Information

Trade Name: Bonded Polyester Thread	Manufacturer: Coats North America Address: 630 American Thread Rd Marion, NC 28752
Chemical Name/Synonyms: Polyethyleneterephthalate	Manufacturer's Phone Numbers: Information: (828) 756-4111 Emergency: (828) 756-4111
Chemical Family: Polyester	DOT Hazard Class: N/A
DOT Shipping Name: Polyester Fiber	

Section II: Hazardous Ingredients

CAS #	Chemical Name	Wt. %	Threshold Limit Values
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N/A

Section III: Physical Data

Boiling Point (BF):	N/A	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O = 1):	N/A
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	N/A	Percent Volatile by Volume:	N/A
Vapor Density:	N/A	Evaporation Rate:	N/A
Solubility in Water:	Insoluble	pH:	N/A
Appearance & Odor:	Polyester thread on packages.		

Section IV: Fire & Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point:	N/A	Auto Ignition Temperature:	N/A
Flammable Limits:	N/A	LEL: N/A UEL:	N/A

Extinguishing Media: Water, dry chemical, CO₂

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: N/A

Section V: Reactivity Hazard Data

Stability: Stable Unstable Conditions to Avoid: N/A
 Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): N/A

Hazardous Decomposition Products: No unusual combustion gases have been observed; Combustion products are comparable to those of other similar organic materials.

Hazardous Polymerization: May Occur Will Not Occur
 Conditions to Avoid: N/A

Section VI: Health Hazard Data

Threshold Limit Value: N/A

OSHA Threshold Limit Value: N/A

ACGIH Threshold Limit Value: N/A

Carcinogen - NTP Program: N/A Carcinogen - IARC Program: N/A

Symptoms of Exposure: None Known

Medical Conditions Aggravated By Exposure: None Known

Primary Route(s) of Entry: N/A

Emergency First Aid: N/A

Section VII: Environmental Protection Procedures

Spill Response: Sweep Up.

Waste Disposal: Dispose of in accordance with local, State and Federal regulations.

Precautions to be Taken in Handling & Storage: N/A

Other Precautions: N/A

Section VIII: Special Protection Information

Respiratory Protection: N/A

Eye Protection: N/A

Skin Protection: N/A

Ventilation: N/A

Other Protective: Normal uses of the thread should not require special protection.

Section IX: Special Precautions

Hygienic Practices In Handling & Storage: We are not aware of any special precautions required in the handling or storage of the thread.

Precautions For Repair & Maintenance of Contaminated Equipment:
None Known

Other Precautions: None Known

Revised: 12/20/04

Material Safety Data Sheet

Seam Tape C145

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE COMPANY

Manufacturer: KingSports BV, Holland

2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

The product is a polymer.

Contains no substance classified as hazardous, in concentrations which should be taken into account according to the EC directives.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

The product is not classified as a dangerous preparation (EC).

Inhalation of dust may irritate the respiratory tract. Prolonged inhalation of high doses of decomposition products may give headache or irritation of the respiratory tract.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

No specific instruction needed.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing agents: water in spread jet, dry chemicals, foam or carbon dioxide should be used. The product burns, but is not classified as flammable. Principal toxicant in the smoke is carbon monoxide.

6. HANDLING AND STORAGE

During processing and thermal treatment of the product, small amounts of volatile hydrocarbons may be released. Provide adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary. Avoid inhalation of dust and decomposition fumes.

7. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Provide adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary.

8. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: tape with coating

Melting point: 110 – 200 °C

Ignition temperature: > 300 °C

9. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

The product is a stable thermoplastic, with no chemical reactivity.

10. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The products is not dangerous.

11. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The product is not considered dangerous for the environment.

12. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Reuse or recycle if not contaminated. The product may be safely used as fuel or landfilled. Proper combustion does not require any special flue gas control. No leachate is generated in landfills. Check with local regulations.

13. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

The transport is not regulated by ADR/RID, IMDG or IATA

14. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Label: Product name: KingSports BV Seam Tape C145

31.12.2007

KingSports BV
NL-8211 AJ Lelystad
Tel: +31 (0) 320 23 24 22
Fax: +31 (0) 320 22 06 30
Info@kingsports.nl
www.kingsports.nl



SPORTSFIELD SPECIALTIES

WWW.SPORTSFIELDSPECIALTIES.COM

"DESIGNED TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF MODERN SPORTS CONSTRUCTION"

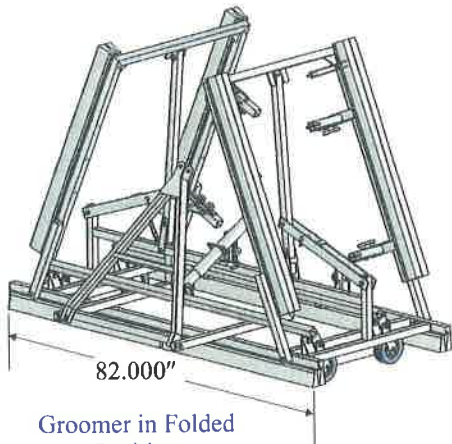
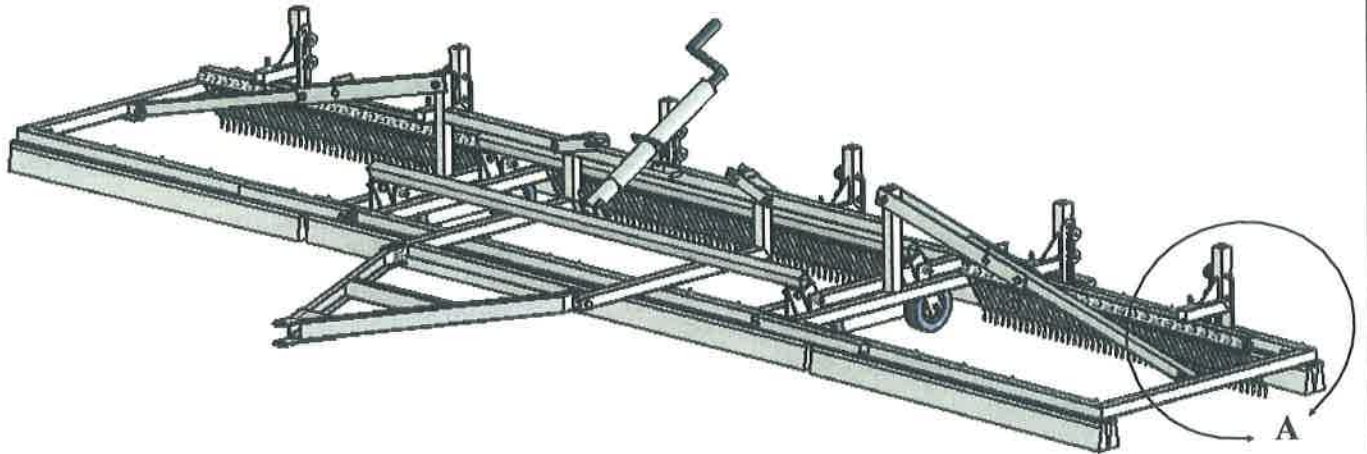
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PO BOX 231

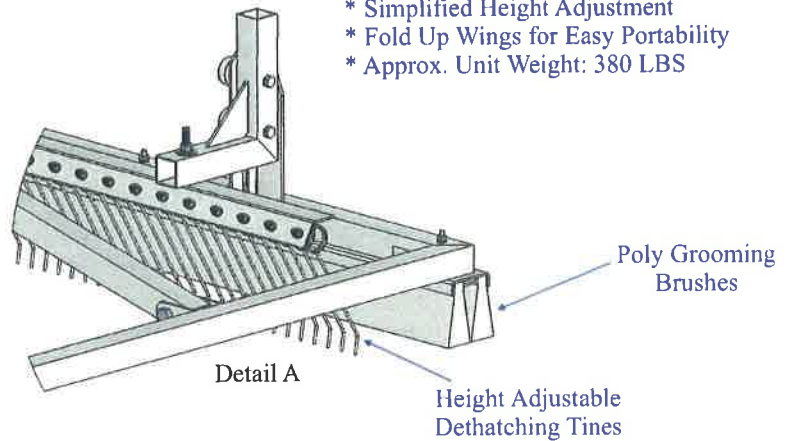
DELHI, NY 13753

TOLL FREE: 888-975-3343

FAX: 607-746-8481

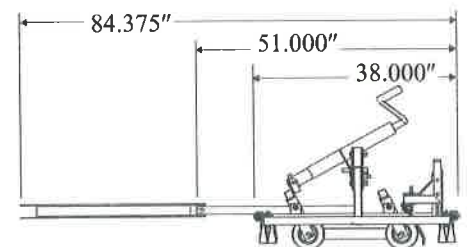
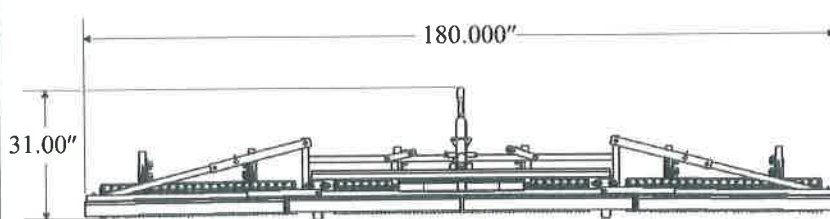


Groomer in Folded Position



Specifications:

- * Powder Coated Steel Construction
- * Towable with Small Tractor or Utility Vehicle
- * Reversible & Replaceable Grooming Brushes
- * Replaceable Dethatching Tines
- * Simplified Height Adjustment
- * Fold Up Wings for Easy Portability
- * Approx. Unit Weight: 380 LBS



FieldSpec® 15' Drag Brush

Not To Scale

Sportsfield Specialties Inc 11122007



Specializing in the construction of high-quality sports surfaces

Richard Letourneau
Director of Field Operations

Veteran of the United States Army and Army National Guard
Engineering graduate from Maine Maritime Academy -1997
Project Manager for Cianbro Corporation (1997 – 2004)
Senior Project Manager for Northeast Turf (2004 to 2013)

FIELD INSTALLATIONS:

Richard was involved in over 400 projects in New England, the Mid-Atlantic and Midwest, including numerous putting green and landscape projects. These projects included Gillette Stadium (2006 and 2010), Harvard Stadium, MIT, Dartmouth College, Xaverian Brothers High School, and Brown University.

SYNTHETIC TURF EXPERTISE

Field Installation
Field Infilling
Logo Fabrication / Installation
Inlaid Numbers and Arrows Installation
Inlaid Hash Mark Installation
Inlaid End Zone Installation
Inlaid Line Installation
Hand Sewing
Cart Sewing
Gluing
Field Repairs
Field Maintenance
Equipment Operation
Machinery Repair
Top Stone Acceptance
Base Acceptance
Field Closings (Walk Through / Sign Off)

CERTIFICATIONS

30 Hour OSHA Certified
First Aid Certification
CPR Certification
DOT Drivers Health Card
Forklift Certification
Bobcat Certification
Cushman Certification



Specializing in the construction of high-quality sports surfaces

Josh Buczynski
Site Manager-Field Resume

Field Installation

- Involved in more than 200 fields to date with previous employer Northeast Turf, not including numerous putting green and landscape projects.

Synthetic Turf Expertise

- Field Installation
- Field Infilling
- Logo Fabrication/Installation
- Inlaid Numbers & Arrows Installation
- Inlaid Hash Mark Installation
- Inlaid End Zone Installation
- Inlaid Line Installation
- Hand Sewing
- Cart Sewing
- Gluing
- Field Repairs
- Field Maintenance
- Equipment Operator
- Machinery Repair
- Field Closings (Walk Through/Sign Off)

Certifications

- 30 Hour OSHA Certified
 - First Aid Certification
 - CPR Certification
 - DOT Drivers Health Card
 - Forklift Certification
 - Bobcat Certification
 - RI Hoisting License
 - MA Hoisting License
-



Specializing in the construction of high-quality sports surfaces

Erin Haakenstad

Site Manager - Field Resume

Mr. Haakenstad has been involved in more than 150 fields to date with previous employer Northeast Turf, not including numerous putting green and landscape projects.

Synthetic Turf Expertise

- Field Installation
- Field Infilling
- Logo Fabrication/Installation
- Inlaid Numbers & Arrows Installation
- Inlaid Hash Mark Installation
- Inlaid End Zone Installation
- Inlaid Line Installation
- Hand Sewing
- Cart Sewing
- Gluing
- Field Repairs
- Field Maintenance
- Equipment Operator
- Machinery Repair
- Field Closings (Walk Through/Sign Off)

Prior Work History

Northeast Turf (2005-2013)

Certifications

30 Hour OSHA Certified
First Aid Certification
CPR Certification
DOT Drivers Health Card
Forklift Certification
Bobcat Certification
Cushman Certification
MA Hoisting License



Specializing in the construction of high quality sports surfaces

Installations and References Massachusetts

Acton Boxborough High School (2005)
36 Charter Rd.
Acton, MA 01720
JD Head (978) 375-0101

Amesbury Sports Park (2003)
12 S. Hunt Rd. (3 Fields)
Amesbury, MA 01913
Ted Dipple (978) 388-5788

Anna Maria College (2009)
50 Sunset Lane
Paxton, MA 02115
Dave Shea (508) 826-6918

Archbishop Williams (2007)
80 Independence Ave.
Braintree, MA 01284
Joe Francis (781) 843-1237

Arlington High School (2005)
869 Massachusetts Ave.
Arlington, MA 02476
Dave Johnson (781) 316-3551

Auburn High School - Eturf (2005)
99 Auburn St.
Auburn, MA 01501
Bill Garneau (508) 832-7711

Auburn High School (2006)
99 Auburn St.
Auburn, MA 01501
Bill Garneau (508) 832-7711

Barnstable High School (2010)
744 West Main St.
Hyannis, MA 02601
Steve Francis (508) 862-4953

Becker College (2008)
916 Main St.
Leicester, MA 01609
Frank Millerick (774) 354-0481

Belmont Hill School (2008)
350 Prospect St. (2 Fields)
Belmont, MA 02478
Dan Krantz (508) 384-4330

Bentley College - Nylon (2004)
175 Forest St.
Waltham, MA 02452
Bob DeFelice (781) 891-2256

Bentley College (2004)
175 Forest St.
Waltham, MA 02452
Bob DeFelice (781) 891-2256

Berkshire School (2004)
245 Undermountain Rd.
Sheffield, MA 01257
Dan Driscoll (413) 229-8511

Bishop Feehan High School (2012)
70 Holcott Dr.
Attleboro, MA 02703
Paul O'Boy (508) 266-6223

Boston College - Nylon (2005)
885 Centre St.
Newton, MA 02459
Scott McCoy (616) 552-1523

Boston College High School (2005)
150 Morrissey Blvd.
S. Boston, MA 02125
Jeff Keith (617) 474-5091

Boston University (2001)
Nickerson Field
285 Babcock Street
Boston, MA 02215
Alan Weinberger (617) 353-4632

Boston University (2008)
Nickerson Field (Replacement)
285 Babcock St Boston, MA 02215
Alan Weinberger (617) 353-4632



Specializing in the construction of high quality sports surfaces

Installations and References Massachusetts

Braintree High School – 2 Fields (2011)
128 Town St.
Braintree, MA 02184
Mike Denise (781) 848-4000

Bridgewater State University (2010)
131 Summer St.
Bridgewater, MA 02325
Chuck Denune (508) 531-2704

Brookline Landfill (2007)
815 Newton St.
Chestnut Hill, MA 02467
Jim Murray (978) 897-4353

Brookline Soule Community Center (2011)
652 Hammond St.
Brookline, MA 02467
Dan Krantz (508) 384-4330

Brookwood School (2012)
1 Brookwood Rd.
Manchester, MA 01944
Jane Pirie (978) 526-4500

Buckingham Browne & Nichols School (2005)
80 Gerry's Landing Rd.
Cambridge, MA 02138
Rick Forestiere (617)-547-6100

Burlington High School (2010)
123 Cambridge St.
Burlington, MA 01803
Edward Gillis (781) 270-1867

Canton High School (2005)
900 Washington St.
Canton, MA 02021
John Kissida 617-452-6571

Canton Sportsplex (2000)
5 Carver Circle (Indoor)
Canton, MA 02021
John Warren (781) 821-0304

Catholic Memorial High School – Tear Out (2011)
235 Baker St.
West Roxbury, MA 02135
Alex Campea (617) 469-8000

Ceylon Park (2008)
1 Ceylon Park
Dorchester, MA 02125
John Amato (508) 954-7503

Charlestown High School (2007)
240 Medford St. (2 fields)
Charlestown, MA 02129
Mike Allen (617) 635-9914

Chelsea High School (2003)
299 Everett Ave. Chelsea, MA 02150
Dave Ferraro (617) 889-8409

Chestnut Hill School (2003)
428 Hammond St.
Chestnut Hill, MA 02467
Clare McDermott (617) 566-4394

City of Cambridge - Danehy Park (2001)
198 New St.
Cambridge, MA 02138
Paul Ryder (617) 349-6200

Curry College (2004)
1071 Blue Hill Ave.
Milton, MA 02186
Vinnie Eruzione (617) 333-2202

Dana Barrows Sports (2005)
31 Oxford Rd.
Mansfield, MA 02048
Brian Coffey (508) 406-2263

Danehy Park – Tear Out (2011)
99 Sherman St.
Cambridge, MA 02140
Front Office (617) 349-4895



Specializing in the construction of high-quality sports surfaces

Installations and References Massachusetts

DeFazio Park (2008)
318 Dedham Ave. Rt. 135
Needham, MA 02404
Patricia Carey (781) 455-7521

Dexter School (2005)
20 Newton St.
Brookline, MA 02446
Rick Saul (617) 522-5544

Dexter School (2006)
20 Newton St.
Brookline, MA 02446
Rick Saul (617) 522-5544

Durfee High School (2006)
360 Elsbree St.
Fall River, MA 02720
Jack Alston (508) 675-8189

East Longmeadow High School (2011)
144 Maple St.
East Longmeadow, MA 01028
Matt Bean (413) 525-5460

Elms College (2007)
291 Springfield St.
Chicopee, MA 01013
Louise McCleary (413) 265-2395

Emerson College (2004)
389 Albany St.
Boston, MA 02118
Norm Sosin (617) 824-8691

Emmanuel College (2009)
150 Park Dr.
Boston, MA 02115
Pam Roecker (617) 735-9715

Endicott College (2003)
376 Hale St.
Beverly, MA 01915
Mark Kulakowski (978) 232-2337

Epiphany School (2007)
154 Centre St.
Dorchester, MA 02124
Will Brown (617) 326-0427

Framingham State College (2003)
100 State St.
Framingham, MA 01701
Warren Fairbanks (508) 626-4591

Hanscom Air Force Base (2000)
81 Grenier St.
Hanscom AFB, MA 01731
Harlan Michaud (207) 767-4522

Harry Downes Field (2006)
Pond Ave.
Brookline, MA 02467
Dan Krantz (508) 384-4330

Harvard University (2006) Soldiers Field Rd. (Indoor
Tennis) Boston, MA 02215
Jon Lister (617) 384-8426

Harvard University (2006)
Soldiers Field Rd.
Boston, MA 02215
Jon Lister (617) 384-8426

Harvard University (2008)
Soldiers Field Rd.
Boston, MA 02215
Jon Lister (617) 384-8426

Highland Park (2011)
235 Marginal St.
Chelsea, MA 02150
Frank Depatto (617) 466-5000

Hormel Stadium (2012)
Locust St.
Medford, MA 02155
Irene Flynn (781) 393-2417



Specializing in the construction of high quality sports surfaces

Installations and References Massachusetts

Indoor Action Sports (1999)
1385 Bernardston Rd. (Indoor/Outdoor)
Greenfield, MA 01301
Harlan Michaud (207) 767-4522

Joseph Hurley School (2007)
70 Worcester St.
Boston, MA 02118
Peter Rait (671) 367-9679

King Middle School (2002)
100 Putnam Ave.
Cambridge, MA 02139
Kelly Ryder (617) 349-4898

Larkum Lake Park (2011)
600 Reservoir Rd.
Otis, MA 01253
Dan Zenkel (914) 400-8129

Lasell College (2005)
1844 Commonwealth Ave.
Newton, MA 02466
Kristy Walter (617) 243-2147

Lawrence High School (2005)
70 N. Parish Rd.
Lawrence, MA 01843
Pete Paladino (978) 682-0260

Lincoln Park - ETurf (2003)
98 Lincoln St. (3 Fields)
Lexington, MA 02421
Dave Pinsonneault (781) 861-2757

Lincoln School – Faxon Farm (2008)
Danforth St. & Rt. 44
Rehobooth, MA 02906
Ronnie McFarland (401) 331-9696

Lincoln-Sudbury Regional High School (2004)
390 Lincoln Rd.
Sudbury, Ma. 01770
Kevin Rossley (978) 443-9961

Lincoln-Sudbury Regional High School (2007)
390 Lincoln Rd.
Sudbury, MA 01770
Kevin Rossley (978) 443-9961

Lowell High School (2006)
Cawley Stadium Douglas Rd.
Lowell, MA 01852
James Deprofio (978) 937-8900

Lunenburg High School - Eturf (2005)
1079 Massachusetts Ave.
Lunenburg, MA 01462
Steve Marsden (978) 582-6898

Madison Park - Eturf (2005)
Dewitt Dr.
Roxbury, MA 02120
Cathy Baker-Eclipse (617) 961-3058

Mahar Regional School (2006)
507 S. Main St.
Orange, MA 01364
Tom Bates (978) 544-2542

Manchester Essex Middle School (2007)
36 Lincoln St.
Manchester, MA 01944
Joe Lucido (978) 526-2055

Mass College of Liberal Arts (2007)
345 Church St.
North Adams, MA 01247
Scott Nichols (413) 662-5412

Mass Youth Soccer (2006)
512 Old Union Turnpike (5 Fields)
Lancaster, MA 01523
Skip Gorman (978) 466-8812

Max Lacrosse (2004)(Indoor)
Cohasset, MA 02025
Harlan Michaud (207) 767-4522



Specializing in the construction of high-quality sports surfaces

Installations and References Massachusetts

Medford High School (2010)
489 Winthrop St.
Medford, MA 02155
Bob Maloney (781) 393-2380

Medway High School (2004)
45 Holliston St.
Medway, MA 02053
Jim MacClean (508) 533-3235

Melrose High School (2011)
159 Termont St.
Melrose, MA 02176
Patricia Ruggiero (781) 979-2200

Memorial Park (2007)
143 Porter St. (2 fields)
Boston, MA 02128
Ed Maiato (508) 823-6699

Memorial Park (2008)
1174 Highland Ave.
Needham, MA 02404
Lance Remsen (781) 455-7548

Merrimack College (2005)
Cullen Ave.
N. Andover, MA 01845
Robert Coppola (978) 837-5118

Milford Indoor Complex - E turf (2002)
159 S. Main St (2 Fields Indoor)
Milford, MA 01757
John Smith (508) 634-8080

Milford High School (2011)
31 West Fountain Ave.
Milford, MA 01757
Richard Piergustavo (508) 478-1110

Milton High School - E turf (2002)
25 Gile Rd.
Milton, MA 02186
Bill Ritchie (617) 696-5045

Misserville Park (2007)
Allen St.
Lawrence, MA 01841
Steve Cosmos (508) 628-3595

MIT (2008)
77 Massachusetts Ave.
Cambridge, MA 02139
Dan Martin (617) 253-5003

Mt. Ida College (2012)
777 Dedham St.
Newton, MA 02459
Rico Cabral (617) 928-4500

Natick High School (2011)
15 West St.
Natick, MA 01760
Tim Collins (508) 647-6600

NB Regional Voc. Tech. High School (2004)
1121 Ashley Blvd.
New Bedford, MA 02745
Jeff Liborio (508) 998-3321

New England Patriots (2002, 2012)
Practice Facility #1 (Indoor)
One Patriot Place
Foxboro, MA 02035
Dan Krantz (508) 384-4330

New England Patriots (2002)
Practice Facility #2
One Patriot Place
Foxboro, MA 02035
Dan Krantz (508) 384-4330

New England Patriots (2006)
Gillette Stadium One Patriot Place
Foxboro, MA 02035
Dan Krantz (508) 384-4330



Specializing in the construction of high quality sports surfaces

Installations and References Massachusetts

**New England Patriots (2010) Tear Out and Replacement
Gillette Stadium
One Patriot Place
Foxboro, MA 02035
Dan Krantz (508) 384-4330**

**Newton YMCA (2007)
276 Church St.
Newton, MA 02458
Kurt Douty (617) 244-6050**

**Nichols College (2006)
124 Center Rd.
Dudley, MA 01571-6310
Charlyn Robert (508) 213-2281**

**Normandin Middle School - ETurf (2003)
81 Felton St.
New Bedford, MA 02745
Steve Leonardo (508) 985-4300**

**North Andover High School (2004)
430 Osgood St.
North Andover, MA 01845
John Longley (978) 794-3144**

**North Andover High School (2004)
430 Osgood St.
North Andover, MA 01845
John Longley (978) 794-3144**

**Northeastern University (2010)
158 Kent St.
Boston, MA 02115
Peter Roby (617) 373-2672**

**North Reading High School (2009)
180 Park St.
No. Reading, MA 01864
David Johnson (978) 664-7800**

**Northfield Mt. Hermon School (2008)
1 Lamplighter Way
Mt. Hermon, MA 01354
Thomas Pratt (413) 498-300**

**Oakmont/Ashburnham (2007)
10 Oakmont Dr.
Ashburnham, MA 01430
Dave Laroche (978) 827-5907**

**Oliver Ames High School (2009)
100 Lothrop St.
No. Easton, MA 02356
James Von Euw (508) 230-3210**

**Pagel Park (2005)
345 Hyde Park
Hyde Park, MA 02131
Cathy Baker-Eclipse (617) 961-3058**

**Peabody School (2000)
70 Rindge Ave.
Cambridge, MA 02140
Kelly Ryder (617) 349-4898**

**Pembroke HS - Eturf (2005)
80 learning Lane
Pembroke, MA 02359
Bill Fallon (781) 293-9281**

**Plymouth North High School (2012)
41 Obery St.
Plymouth, MA 02360
Karl Braun (508) 830-4400**

**Reading High School (2005)
62 Oakland Rd. (2 Fields)
Reading, MA 01867
Phil Vaccaro (781) 942-9122**

**Riverside Park (2005)
144 Coffin Ave.
New Bedford, MA 02746
Kevin Amoral (508) 979-1520**

**Rocky Marciano Stadium – Replacement (2011)
700 Belmont St.
Brockton, MA 02301
Tom Kenney (508) 580-7633**



Specializing in the construction of high quality sports surfaces

Installations and References Massachusetts

Marshall Simonds Middle School - Burlington, MA
(2013)
114 Winn Street
Burlington, MA 01803
(781) 270-1781

Gloucester High School (2013)
32 Leslie O Johnson Rd
Gloucester, MA 01930
Kim Patience - AD -(978) 281-9870

Plymouth South High School (2013)
490 Long Pond Rd
Plymouth, MA 02360
Scott Fry - AD - (508) 224-7512

Milton High School (2013)
25 Gile Rd, Milton
MA 02186
Lawrence Rooney - AD -(617) 696-4478

Roberts Playground - Boston, MA (2013)
Dorchester, MA 02124
Boston Parks and Recreation
1010 Massachusetts Ave
Boston, MA 02118
(617) 635-2090

The English High School (2013) - 2 fields
144 McBride St
Boston, MA 02130
(617) 635-8979

Xaverian Brothers High School (2013)
800 Clapboardtree St.
Westwood, MA 02090
Charles Stevenson (781) 326-6392

Town of Lexington Parks and Recreation (2013) -
Replacement
1625 Massachusetts Ave
Lexington, MA 02420
Karen Simmons - Dir. of Recreation (781) 698-4800



Specializing in the construction of high-quality sports surfaces

Russell Field (2005)

Dudley St.

Cambridge, MA 02140

Sean Reardon (508) 903-2430

Sprague Fields (2008) (2 Fields)

Francis St.

Wellesley, MA 02482

Paul Tyrell (781) 337-7964

Springfield College (2005)(2 Fields)

Alden St.

Springfield, MA 01109

Cathie Schweitzer (413) 748-3333

Springfield College (2007)

263 Alden St.

Springfield, MA 01109

John Mailhot (413) 748-3145

Southcoast Soccer Center (2006)

424 Nash Rd. (Indoor)

New Bedford, MA 02746

(508) 999-1800

St. Michael's School (2004)

80 Maple Ave.

N. Andover, MA 01749

Don Marinelli (978) 686-4050

St. Sebastian's (2007)

1191 Greendale Ave.

Needham, MA 02492

Jack Doherty (781) 247-0111

Tabor Academy (2011)

260 Front St.

Marion, MA 02738

Dick Muther (508) 748-2000

Taunton High School (2008)

50 Williams St.

Taunton, MA 02780

Mark Ottavianelli (508) 821-1150

Installations and References Massachusetts

The Governor's Academy (2007)

1 Elm St.

Byfield, MA 01922

Bert McLain (978) 499-3102

UMass Dartmouth - ETurf (2003)

285 Old Westport Rd.

North Dartmouth, MA 02747

Jim Filippo (508) 999-8732

**Umass Amherst (2006) McGuirk Stadium
Stadium Dr.**

Amherst, MA 01003

Dan Markowski (413) 545-4085

UMass Lowell (2000)

1 University Ave.

Lowell, MA 01854

Jean Robinson (978) 934-4545

UMass Lowell (2009)

Replacement

1 University Ave.

Lowell, MA 01854

Jean Robinson (978) 934-4545

Wachusett Regional High School (2007)

1401 Main St.

Holden, MA 01520

Michael Dubzinski (508) 829-6771

Walker Field – Ashland Middle School (2011)

84 West Union St.

Ashland, MA 01721

Eric Scott (508) 881-0192

Waltham High School (2004)

Harding Field

617 Lexington St.

Waltham, MA 0245

Bill Foley (781) 314-5440

Wayland High School (2007)

264 Old Connecticut Path

Wayland, MA 01778 Nancy McShea (508) 358-3662



Specializing in the construction of high quality sports surfaces

Installations and References Massachusetts

Wentworth Institute of Technology (2012)
550 Huntington Ave.
Boston, MA 02115
Angel Ayres (617) 989-4159

Western New England College (2010)
Tear Out & Replacement
1215 Wilbraham Rd.
Springfield, MA 01119
Keith Emery (413) 796-2208

Westford Academy (2011)
30 Patten Rd.
Westford, MA 01886
Dan Twomey (978) 692-5570

Westford Community Fields (2012)
Nutting Rd.
Westford, MA 01886
Parks & Rec (978) 692-5532

Weymouth High School (2004)
1 Wildcat Way
S. Weymouth, MA 02190
Tom Slattery (781) 589-8017

Whitman Hanson High School (2005)
600 Franklin St.
Whitman, MA 02382
James Daley (781) 618-7443

Winchendon Indoor YMCA (2010)
155 Central St.
Winchendon, MA 01475
Dave Bilodeau (978) 297-9622

Winchester High School (2009)
100 Mystic Valley Parkway
Winchester, MA 01890
Brian Carroll (781) 721-7020

Winsor School (2008)
103 Pilgrim Rd.
Boston, MA 02215
Karen Geromini (617) 912-1345

Woburn High School (2007)
55 Locust St.
Woburn, MA 01801
Jim Duran (781) 937-8219

Worcester Foley Stadium (2007)
305 Chandler St.
Worcester, MA 10602
David Brunelle (508) 799-2196

Worcester Poly Institute (2007)
100 Institute Rd.
Worcester, MA 10609
Trey Sasser (617) 926-3300

Xaverian Brothers High School (2003)
800 Clapboardtree St.
Westwood, MA 02090
Charles Stevenson (781) 326-6392

Xaverian Brothers High School (2005)
800 Clapboardtree St.
Westwood, MA 02090
Charles Stevenson (781) 326-6392



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Installations and References Connecticut

Amistad Academy - Eturf (2002)
407 James St.
New Haven, CT 06513
Mario Calcagni Jr. (203) 287-9736

Avon Old Farms (2011)
500 Old Farms Rd.
Avon, CT 06001
Brian Doyle (860) 404-4100

Brien McMahon High School (2002)
300 Highland Ave.
Norwalk, CT 06854
Joe Madaffari (203) 854-9488

Brunswick School (2004)
Edwards Campus Field
100 Maher Ave.
Greenwich, CT 06830
Chuck Redahan (203) 223-2546

Central Conn. State University Soccer (2010)
1615 Stanley St
New Britain, CT 06053
Joseph Connell (860) 832-3200

Choate Rosemary Hall (2010)
35 North Elm St.
Wallingford, CT 06492
John Chiavaroli (203) 697-2000

City of Danbury (2009)
Corner of Main St. & South St.
Danbury, CT 06810
Ted Cutsumpas (203) 797-4511
Greenwich, CT 06831
Tony Costa (203) 532-3511

Danbury High School – Tear Out (2011)
43 Clapboard Ridge Rd.
Danbury, CT 06811
Dan Scavone (203) 797-4800

Clem Lemire Rec Complex (2006)
New Britain Ave.
Newington, CT 06111
Parks & Rec (860) 665-8666

Coginchaug Regional High School (2010)
135 Pickett Lane
Durham, CT 06422
Jeanne Boothroyd (860) 349-7215

Connecticut Sports Complex (2002)
37 Lanesville Rd. (Indoor)
New Milford, CT 06776
Karl Noivadhama (860) 350-6655

Daniel Hand High School - ETurf (2003)
286 Green Hill Rd.
Madison, CT 06443

Central Conn. State University (2009)
1615 Stanley St,
New Britain, CT 06053
Bill McMinn (203) 245-6470

East Lyme High School (2012)
30 Chesterfield Rd.
East Lyme, CT 06333
Steve Hargus (860) 739-6946

Darien High School (2004)
80 High St. (2 Fields)
Darien, CT 06820
Paul Engerman (203) 656-7418

Enfield High School (2008)
27 Shaker Rd.
Enfield, CT 06082
Geoff McAlmond (860) 763-7094



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Installations and References Connecticut

Oxford High School (2013)
61 Quaker Farms Rd.
Oxford, CT 06478
Teg Cosgriff - AD - (203) 888-2468; ext. 230

Canterbury School (2013)
101 Aspetuck Ave
New Milford, CT 06776
860-210-3800

Hopkins School (2013)
986 Forest Rd
New Haven, CT 06515
Thomas Parr - AD - (203) 397-1001



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Installations and References Connecticut

Ethel Walker School (2012)
200 Bushy Hill Rd.
Simsbury, CT 06070
Dee Stephen (860) 658-4467

Farmington Sports Arena (2009, 2012)
11 Executive Dr.
Farmington, CT 06032
(860) 677-2543

Greenwich Academy (2002)
200 N. Maple Ave.
Greenwich, CT 06830
Ken Luhman (203) 625-8921

Greenwich Boys & Girls Club (2006)
4 Horseneck Lane
Greenwich, CT 06830
Robert DeAngelo (203) 869-3224

Hamden High School (2002)
2040 Dixwell Ave.
Hamden, CT 06514
Jeanne Cooper (203) 407-2040

Hotchkiss School (2009)
Interlaken Rd.
Lakeville, CT 06039
Daniel Smith (860) 435-2591

Hyde School (2007)
150 Rt. 169
Woodstock, CT
Hamden, CT 06518
Gary Glambattista (860) 963-9096

Madison (2007)
Green Hill Rd.
Madison, CT 06443
Stewart Macmillian (203) 245-5611

Newtown High School (2010)
12 Berkshire Rd.
Sandy Hook, CT 11373
Gregg Simon (203) 426-7655

New Fairfield High School (2006) Tear Out (2011)
54 Gillotti Rd.
New Fairfield, CT 06812
Jay Greenberg (203) 312-5800

New London High School (2009)
490 Jefferson Ave.
New London, CT 06320
Bob Brackett (869) 437-6400

Norwalk High School (2000)
23 Calvin Murphy Dr.
Norwalk, CT 06851
Wayne Mones (203) 838-4481

Oakwood Sports (2009)
507 Glastonbury Turnpike
Portland, CT 06480
Dave Farrell (860) 633-3689

Quinnipiac College (2005)
275 Mount Carmel Ave.
Hamden, CT 06518
Jack McDonald (203) 582-8621



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Installations and References Connecticut

Kingwood-Oxford (2007)

Forest St.

West Hartford, CT 06105

Garth Adams (860) 233-9631

KL-H&T (2007)

1450 Newfield Ave.

Stamford, CT 06905

Craig Flaherty (203) 327-0500

Korner Kick Sports (2000)

1791 Stratford Ave. (Indoor)

Stratford, CT 06615

Frank Vassina (203) 858-1531

Sage Park-Town of Berlin (2004)

Suranna Dr.

Kensington, CT 06037

Dave Paradise (860) 828-07027

Salisbury School (2007)

251 Canaan Rd.

Salisbury, CT 06068

Tim Sinclair (860) 435-5898

Sports Zone (2001) (Indoor)

29 Trefoil Dr.

Trumbull, CT 06611

Sacred Heart University (2001)

5151 Park Ave.

Fairfield, CT 06825

Floyd Young (203) 371-7871

Rocky Hill HS - Eturf (2004)

50 Chapin Ave.

Rocky Hill, CT 06067

Lisa Zerio (860) 258-2711

Rippowam Middle School (2005)

381 High Ridge Rd.

Stamford, CT 06905

Kevin Iassogna (203) 977-4525

Waterside School – rooftop (2011)

770 Pacific St.

Stamford, CT 06092

Front Office (203) 975-9655

Watertown High School (2009)

324 French Rd.

Watertown, CT 06779

June Legge (860) 945-4810

Westhill High School (2003)

125 Roxbury Rd.

Stamford, CT 06902

Mike King (203) 977-4696



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Installations and References Connecticut

Stamford HS (2005)
55 Strawberry Hill Ave.
Stamford, CT 06902
Lou Casolo (203) 977-5796

Taft School (2007)
110 Woodbury Rd.
Watertown, CT 06795
Jim Shepard (860) 974-7916

Trinity College (2002)
300 Summit St.
Hartford, CT 06067
Bob Laptas (860) 297-2444

UCONN (2006)
Burton Complex
2075 Hillside Rd.
Storrs, CT 06269
Jeffery Hathaway (806) 486-2725

US Coast Guard Academy (2005)
31 Mohegan Ave.
New London, CT 06320
Dr. Raymond Cleplik (860) 444-8603

Waterford Regional High School (2011)
20 Rope Ferry Rd.
Waterford, CT 06385
Dave Sousa (860) 442-0277

Westminster School (2012)
995 Hopmeadow St.
Simsbury, CT 06070
Tim Joncas (860) 408 3066

Weston High School (2003)
115 School Rd.
Weston, CT 06883
Mark Berkowitz (203) 291-1620

Wethersfield High School (2004)
411 Wolcott Hill Rd.
Wethersfield, CT 06109
Mike Turner (860) 721-2853

Wolcott High School (2006)
457 Bound Line Rd.
Wolcott, CT 06716
Fran Hubeny (203) 879-8150

Woodstock Academy (2011)
57 Academy Rd.
Woodstock, CT 06281
Chris Coderre (860) 928-6575

Yale Soccer – Tear Out (2011)
2 Whitney Rd.
New Haven, CT 06510
Thomas Beckett (203) 432-1414



Specializing in the construction of high quality sports surfaces

Installations and References Maine

Bates College (2010)
130 Central Ave.
Lewiston, ME 04240
Kevin McHugh (207) 786-6341

Cape Elizabeth School (2007)
345 Ocean House Rd.
Cape Elizabeth, ME 04107
Mike Ott (207) 712-4298

Colby College - Nylon (2004)
4000 Mayflower Hill
Waterville, ME 04901
Gordon Cheeseman (207) 872-3000

Colby College Football Stadium (2008)
4000 Mayflower Hill
Waterville, ME 04901
Dale Deblois (207) 859-5022

Deering High School (2007)
Ludlow St.
Portland, ME 04101
Ethan Owens (207) 756-8275

Falmouth Elementary School (2010)
52 Woodville Rd.
Falmouth, ME 04105
Todd Livingston (207) 781-7429

Gould Academy (2008)
Mill Hill Rd.
Bethel, ME 04217
Zack Leman (207) 824-7735

Hampden Academy (2003)
1 Main Rd. N
Hampden, ME 04444
Dave Shapiro (207) 862-3791

Howard Sports Training Center (1999)
400 North St. (2 Fields - Indoor)
Saco, ME 04072
Harlan Michaud (207) 767-4522

Howard Sports (2007)
400 North St. (Indoor)
Saco, ME 04072
Harlan Michaud (207) 767-4522

Husson College (2002)
John Winkin Baseball Complex
One College Circle
Bangor, ME 04401
Gabby Price (207) 941-7025

Husson College (2007)
One College Circle Dr.
Bangor, ME 04401
John Rubino (207) 941-7109

Kent's Hill School (2008)
1614 Main St.
Kent's Hill, ME 04349
Harlan Michaud (207) 767-4522

Maine Elite Lacrosse (2011)
173 Riverside St.
Portland, ME 04103
Deke Andrews (207) 841-2453

Mansfield Baseball Complex (2002)
115 13th St.
Bangor, ME 04401
Greg Ganss (817) 473-6532

MBNA (2000)
Atlantic Highway
Camden, ME 04843
Stephen Christie (207) 701-2225

North Yarmouth Academy (2006)
148 Main St
Yarmouth, ME 04096
Harlan Michaud (207) 767-4522

Portland High School (2001)
Fitzpatrick Stadium Portland Ave. & Deering St.
Portland, ME 04101
Ethan Owens (207) 756-8275



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Installations and References Maine

Portland Sports Center (2003)
512 Warren Ave. (Indoor)
Portland, Maine 04103
Kevin Barrett (207) 363-0084

Presque Isle Middle School (2007)
569 Skyway St.
Presque Isle, ME 04769
Gehrig Johnson (207) 764-4101

Thornton Academy (2011)
438 Main St.
Saco, ME 04072
Gary Stevens (207) 282-3361

University Of Maine Indoor Facility (2005)
5747 Memorial Gym
Orono, ME 04469
Claude Junkins (207) 581-2683

University of Maine (2008)
138 College Ave. (3 Fields)
Orono, ME 04469
Claude Junkins (207) 581-2683

University of Southern Maine (2011)
University Way
Gorham, ME 04308
Al Bean (207) 780-5588

York Sports Center (2002)
1050 U.S. Route 1 (Indoor)
York, ME 03909
Kirk Butterfield (207) 205-4007



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Installations and References New Hampshire

All-Around Sports (2002)
142 State Rt. 111 (Indoor)
Hampstead, NH 03841
Jim Dedeus (603) 329-4422

Bedford High School (2007)
24 N. Amherst Rd.
Bedford, NH 03110
Mark Walsh (603) 623-1713

Clem Lemire Sports Complex (2004)
1 Crusader Way
Manchester, NH 06111
Dave Gosslein (603) 624-6300

Dartmouth College (2006)
Memorial Field
Crosby St.
Hanover, NH 03755
Bob Thebobo (603) 646-3245

Dartmouth College (2007, 2008, 2012)
Scully Fahey Field Summer Ct.
Hanover, NH 03755
Bob Thebobo (603) 646-3245

The Derryfield School (2008)
2108 River Rd.
Manchester, NH 03104
Lenny McCaigue (603) 279-6162

Exeter High School (2005)
1 Blue Hawk Dr.
Exeter, NH 03833
Dick Wendall (603) 774-6286

Fieldhouse Sports - Eturf (2002)
12 Tallwood Dr. (2 Fields Indoor)
Bow, NH 03304
Craig Jensen (603) 226-4646

Fieldhouse Sports #2 - ETurf (2003)
12 Tallwood Dr. (Indoor)
Bow, NH 03304
Craig Jensen (603) 226-4646

Hampshire Hills Sports & Fitness (2006)
50 Emerson Rd.
Milford, NH 03055
Dan Wyborney (603) 673-7123 x218

Kimball Union Academy (2006)
57 Main St.
Meriden, NH 03770
William Pottle (603) 469-2140

Nashua High School (2001)
Stellos Stadium
7 Riverside Dr.
Nashua, NH 03062
Peter Casey (603) 589-4311

New Hampton Prep (2007)
70 Main St.
New Hampton, NH 03256
Jaime Arsenault (603) 677-3440

NH Phantoms Soccer Club (2004)
142 State Rt. 111 (Indoor)
Hampstead, NH
Jim DeDeus (603) 329-4422

Phillips Exeter Academy (2006) - Phelps Stadium
20 Main St.
Exeter, NH 03833
Joe Kovolyn (603) 777-4436

Portsmouth High School (2010)
130 Andrew Jarvis Dr.
Portsmouth, NH 03801
Janet Lovering (603) 436-7100

Presentation of Mary Academy (2012)
209 Lawrence St.
Methuen, MA 01844
Stephen Stankus (978) 682-9391

Proctor Academy (2012)
204 Main St.
Andover, NH 03216
Gregor Makechnie (603) 735-6000



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Installations and References New Hampshire

Rising Stars Sports Complex (2002)
68 Technology Dr. (Indoor)
Bedford, NH 03110
Paul Parisi (603) 641-1313

Rising Stars Sports Complex (2003)
68 Technology Dr. (Indoor)
Bedford, NH 03110
Paul Parisi (603) 641-1313

Rivier College (2009)
20 Clement St.
Nashua, NH 03060
Joanne Merrill (603) 897-8257

Southern New Hampshire University (2003)
2500 N. River Rd.
Manchester, NH 03106
Terry Prouty (603) 645-9641

Seacoast United Soccer Club (2006)
3 Tilton Woods (4 Fields)
Epping, NH 03042
Paul Willis (603) 944-2569

St. Anselm College (2011)
Eaton Rd.
Manchester, NH 03105
Jo-ann Nester (603) 641-7800

St. Paul's School (2004)
325 Pleasant St.
Concord, NH 03301
Liesbeth Hirschfield (603) 229-4835

Stellos Stadium – Replacement (2011)
7 Riverside St.
Nashua, NH 03062
Parks & Rec (603) 589-3370

Univeristy of New Hampshire (2007)
Mooradian Field
145 Main St.
Durham, NH 03824
Sean McDonnell (603) 862-1852

Windham Physical Education (2009)
64 London Bridge Rd.
Windham, NH 03087
Bill Raycraft (603) 537-2403

Colby-Sawyer College (2013)
541 Main St
New London, NH 03257
Bill Foti - AD - (603) 526-3610



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Installations and References Rhode Island

Brown University (2004)
164 Angell St.
Providence, RI 02912
Michael Goldberger 401-863-2972

Brown University (2007)
164 Angell St. (2 Fields)
Providence, RI 02912
John Cooke (401) 863-7803

Cranston Stadium (2007)
9 Flint Ave.
Cranston, RI 02910
Tony Liberatore (401) 461-1000

East Greenwich High School (2009)
300 Avenger Dr.
East Greenwich, RI 02818
Vincent Varrecchione (401) 398-1660

La Salle Academy – 2 Fields (2011)
612 Academy Ave.
Providence, RI 02908
Ted Quigley (401) 351-7750

Moses Brown High School (2007)
250 Lloyd Ave.
Providence, RI 02906
Kevin Perry (401) 831-7350

North Smithfield Middle School (2008)
412 Greenville Rd.
North Smithfield, RI 02896
Charlie Roberts (401) 632-7970

Providence Classical High School (2009)
770 Westminster St.
Providence, RI 02903
Robert Palazzo (401) 456-9145

Roger Williams University (2011)
One Old Ferry Rd.
Bristol, RI 02809
David Kemmy (401) 254-3428

Salve Regina – Gaudet MS (2009)
122 Wyatt Rd.
Middletown, RI 0842
Collin Sullivan (401) 341-2268

South Side Soccer (2009)
1000 Eddy St.
Providence, RI 02905
Robert McMahon (401) 785-9450

University of Rhode Island (2009)
3 Keaney Rd
Kingston, RI 02881
Walter Boyle 401-874-7878



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Installations and References Vermont

Burlington High School (2006)
52 Institute Rd.
Burlington, VT 05401
Bill Seymour (781) 337-7964

Middlebury College (2006)
139 South St.
Middlebury, VT 05753
Dave Seward (802) 443-5255

Middlebury College (2007)
139 South St.
Middlebury, VT 05753
Dave Seward (802) 443-5255

Middlebury College (2008)
139 So. Main St.
Middlebury, VT 05753
Bob Ritter (802) 443-5601

University of Vermont (2011)
293 Colchester Ave.
Burlington, VT 05405
Robert Corran (802) 656-3075



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Installations and References Michigan

Detroit Country Day (2011)
22305 West 13th Mile Rd.
Beverly Hills, MI 48025
Dan MacLean (248) 646-7717

Groves High School (2010)
20500 West Thirteen Mile Rd.
Beverly Hills, MI 48025
Brendan Flaherty (248) 203-3530

Pinckney High School (2010)
2130 E. M-36
Pinckney, MI 48169
Cheryl Anderson (810) 225-5525

University of Michigan (2010)
Michigan Stadium
1000 S. State St.
Ann Arbor, MI 48109
Bill Martin (734) 764-9416



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Installations and References Florida

NFL Experience (2010)

Dolphin Stadium

2269 Dan Marino Blvd.

Miami, FL 33101

Harlan Michaud (207) 767-4522

ENCLOSURE 2

**MEDWAY HIGH SCHOOL
TURF REVIEW COMPARISON SHEET**

Medway High School
Turf Review Comparison Sheet

Submittal Requirement / Product Data	Performance Specification	Revolution	Gridiron PRO ST	Meets Intent of Spec
PILE WEIGHT	40-50 oz/sy	40 oz/sy	42 oz/sy	Yes
FACE YARN TYPE	Extruded monofilament custom blended polyethylene fiber	UV-resistant polyethylene monofilament	APT MFPE350DM Proprietary PE formulation for superior wear resistance	Yes
YARN SIZE – ASTM D1577	9,000 - 12,000 denier	10,800 denier	10,800 denier	Yes
YARN THICKNESS	230 Microns	235 microns	350 microns polyethylene diamond shape	Yes
PILE HEIGHT	2.5"	2.5"	2.5"	Yes
COLOR	Green	Green	Green	Yes
TUFTING GUAGE	3/8"-3/4"	3/4" centers	1/2"	Yes
PRIMARY BACKING	Double Layered polypropylene fabric treated with inhibitors	>7 oz/sy	6.0 oz/sy 13 pic polybac	Yes
SECONDARY BACKING	18-26 oz/sy urethane	16-18 oz/sy urethane	26 oz/sy urethane	Yes
TOTAL CARPET WEIGHT	63 oz/sy (min)	63 oz/sy	74 oz/sy	Yes
PERMEABILITY	Min. 10"-16"/hr (w/infill in place)	> 40 in/hr	24.5 in/hr	Yes
PERFORATIONS	3/16" holes on staggered 4"	Finger-Unit Drainage	Standard	Yes
TUFT BIND	Min. 9 lbs/force	9 lbs/force	10.5 lbs/force	Yes
SAND / RUBBER INFILL	Silica Sand and SBR Rubber (sand to be 45%-55% by weight) with 3/4" yarn reveal.	Cryogenic Rubber with Silica Sand 3 lbs/sf Rubber (32.6%) 6.2 lbs/sf Sand (67.4%) 9.2 lbs/sf Total Infill Weight	Ambient Rubber with Silica Sand 3.5 lbs/sf Rubber (53.8%) 3 lbs/sf Sand (46.2%) 6.5 lbs/sf Total Infill Weight	Yes
ROLL WIDTH	15'	15'	15'	Yes
ROLL LENGTH	Up to 240'	Up to 240'	Up to 240'	Yes
<u>Supplier/Installer Required Experience</u> (specification section 32 18 23)	The synthetic turf shall be manufactured and supplied by a company which has been in business continuously for a period of a minimum of five (5) years under the same name and ownership and with at least five (5) years' experience in the manufacture and supply and of the type of materials specified herein on projects of comparable size to this Project.	Historically Approved	Submitted	Yes
	The synthetic turf manufacturer must have completed a minimum of twenty-five (25) synthetic turf installations in the last 5 years, each in excess of 75,000 square feet.		Submitted	Yes
	Turf Installation Crew: Synthetic turf installation crew shall have installed a minimum of ten (10) outdoor athletic field systems of similar type measuring 75,000 square feet or greater. The Turf Installation Crew shall contain at least three (3) members who have installed at least five (5) similar outdoor turf installations each greater than 75,000 square feet. The designated crew foreman shall have installed at least ten (10) similar outdoor turf installations greater than 75,000 square feet, and shall be subject to the approval of the Engineer. The crew foreman shall be on site during all turf installation procedures, and shall not be replaced without Owner approval. Installation crew and foreman shall submit a list of previously installed projects, by type, size, and location for the Owner's representative inspection at the pre-construction conference and prior to start of Work.		Submitted	Yes

Medway High School
Turf Review Comparison Sheet

Submittal Requirement / Product Data	Performance Specification	Revolution	Gridiron PRO ST	Meets Intent of Spec
	The General Contractor shall submit a list of previously installed projects, to include individual owner contact information, by the proposed Synthetic Turf Supplier/Installer, along with crew and foreman qualifications at the pre-construction conference that demonstrates compliance with the minimum requirements of this section, 1.02, Paragraphs 1-3.		Submitted	Yes
Submittal Requirements (specification section 32 18 23)	Submit a signed statement from the Infilled Synthetic Turf System Manufacturer that the Drawings and Specifications have been reviewed by a qualified representative of the Infilled Synthetic Turf System Manufacturer and major materials suppliers, and that they are in agreement that the materials and installation methods to be used for the Infilled Synthetic Turf System are proper and adequate for use as a multi-purpose athletic field in New England.	Historically Approved	Submitted	Yes
	Submit a recent reference list for the turf system manufacturer/installer of at least five (5) outdoor high school or college installations, each in excess of 80,000 S.F. <u>incorporating the monofilament synthetic turf system proposed for this project in compliance with this specification.</u> Minor variations in infill design in projects cited for experience are acceptable.		Submitted	Yes
	Submit a recent reference list for the turf system manufacturer/installer of at least fifteen (15) outdoor installations, each in excess of 80,000 S.F. <u>incorporating a tufted polyethylene infilled turf system.</u>		Submitted	Yes
	Job resumes of Infilled Synthetic Turf System Manufacturer's Installation Supervisor (showing supervision of at least ten (10) similar infilled turf installations) and Infilled Synthetic Turf System Installers.		Submitted	Yes
	Cut Sheets for all materials required under this Section (turf, fiber, sand, rubber, etc.) including third party ASTM certified lab gradation reports.		Submitted	Yes
	Provide a sample written 8-year labor and materials warranty from the Infilled Synthetic Turf System Manufacturer.		Submitted	Yes
	Provide a sample Written Third Party Insured Warranty.		Submitted	Yes
	A signed letter on turf manufacturer company letterhead holding the Owner, Designer and all other project consultants harmless for any violation of patent rights or infringements and claims related to hazardous materials (e.g. lead or zinc) or other environmental impacts.		Submitted	Yes

Medway High School
Turf Review Comparison Sheet

Submittal Requirement / Product Data	Performance Specification	Revolution	Gridiron PRO ST	Meets Intent of Spec
	Provide a carpet seaming plan.		Submitted	Yes
	Supply shop drawings (including details) at an approved scale for location, installation, and erection of the synthetic turf anchoring system		Submitted	Yes
	Provide a striping and marking plan for all intended sports in compliance with NFHS, MIAA, and the Drawings for approval by the Owner and Designer.		Submitted	Yes
	Provide color samples of manufacturer's standard monofilament polyethylene fiber for approval.		Submitted	Yes
	Provide a minimum of 12" x 12" sample of monofilament polyethylene carpet. Provide additional carpet samples for other colors required under this Section.		Submitted	Yes
	Provide 12" long sample of seaming tape.		Submitted	Yes
	Provide certified sieve analysis of sand and rubber infill materials for approval.		Submitted	Yes
	Provide a 1-quart sample of the infill mix at the Designer's approved mix ratio.		Submitted	Yes
	Synthetic Turf Supplier/Installer shall provide a written statement that their product is lead free prior to installation.		Submitted	Yes