

KAREN WALSH PIO - Chair
TONY JUDGE - Vice Chair
CHARLES SCOTT - Clerk
MICHAEL ROSNER, M.D.
STEPHEN FRANTZ

SHARON HART, Director of Public Health

NOTICE

**BOARD OF HEALTH MEETING
&
AGENDA**

November 19, 2025

6:00 p.m.

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NOTE: Not all the topics listed in this notice may actually be reached for discussion. In addition, the topics listed are those which the Chair reasonably expects will be discussed as of the date of this notice.

To: Board of Health Members

From: Sharon D. Hart, Director of Public Health

Re: A Board of Health Meeting will be held on Wednesday, November 19, 2025 at 6:00 p.m. at the South Hadley Library.

- 1: The Chair will announce that the meeting is being recorded by either the Board/Committee or a member of the audience.**

- 2: Chair to Call the Meeting to Order**

- 3: Acceptance of the Minutes of the October 14, 2025, and October 28, 2025, meetings.**

- 4: Announcements/Open Forum (10 Minutes)**

- 5: Director's Report**

- 6: New Business**
 - (a): Noisome Trade Regulation**

 - (b): Regulation of the Restriction of the Sale of Nitrous Oxide**

- 7: Old Business:**
 - (a): Kratom Regulation**

 - (b): Liquor Licenses**

 - (c): Second Generation Anticoagulant Rodenticides - Stephen Frantz**

- 8: Set Next Meeting Date – (_____) at 6:00 p.m. at South Hadley Public Library**

- 9: Adjourn meeting**

South Hadley
Board of Health Meeting
Hybrid

Date: 10-14-25 Time: 6:00 p.m.

Members: Karen Walsh Pio: Present Tony Judge Present Dr. Michael Rosner: Absent
Stephen Frantz Present Charles Scott Present

Staff: Sharon Hart Present Jennifer Jernigan Present Hannah Durham Present

Guests: Ken Elstein, Belchertown Board of Health; Heather Warner, Collaborative for Educational Services, Hampshire-Franklin Tobacco-Free Communities Partnership, Northampton; Gail Gramarossa, Belchertown; Lucia Foley, South Hadley

On Zoom: Andrew Parker, Hayley Hodges, Jonathan Bowen-Leopold, Julie Nash, Kate Silbaugh, Lora Romney, Stephen Helfer, Misty Brolin, Peter, Brennan, Jenn Mercier, Jennifer Gillis, Mark Gottlieb, Dylan, Isabel Tashie, Anthony Ishak, Maureen Buzby, Chris Bostic

1. Chair called the meeting to order 6:00 p.m.

2. Acceptance of the meeting minutes of 07-08-2025 and 8-12-2025.

a. Motion to accept 07-08-25 minutes: Stephen Frantz, 2nd: Tony Judge.

Motion carried, unanimous vote.

Motion to accept 08-12-25 minutes: Charles Scott, 2nd: Stephen Frantz.

Motion carried, unanimous vote.

3. Announcements/Open Forum (10 Minutes)

- Community Forum on Town Master Plan – December 12, 2025, 9am, South Hadley Public Library.

4. Director's Report – Director Hart provided an update on the latest activities and initiatives.

- Upcoming events and programs: drive-thru vaccine clinic (10/15) and blood drive (10/20). Pilot program offering air purifiers to select families with children with severe asthma. Diabetes prevention program at Council on Aging in November. Coordinating educational sessions with Tapestry Health about stigma and harm reduction services and practices.
- Restarting wastewater monitoring and analysis for high-risk substances, opioids, and medications used in substance use disorder treatment through Biobot.
- Emergency preparedness planning and training with regional partners and forthcoming tabletop exercise with statewide public health and emergency management partners.

5. New Business:

a) Kratom Regulation

This draft regulation prohibits the sale of all kratom products in South Hadley. Vermont, Rhode Island, and Alabama have enacted state-level bans. Some states have passed state-level Kratom Consumer Protection laws.

Jenn Mercier (New Hampshire) advocated for the regulated use of whole leaf kratom for therapeutic purposes. There should be an age limit to purchase, and synthetic products should be regulated.

Stephen Frantz suggests a revision of regulation language to specify “synthetically derived cannabinoids and synthetically-derived kratom.”

Misty Brown (Colorado) affirmed distinction between whole leaf kratom and synthetic kratom (e.g. 7-OH or 7-hydroxymitragynine) and compared it to the distinction between natural marijuana versus synthetic marijuana.

Lora Romney noted that one cannot vape natural kratom, only synthetic. Invited the Board to contact her for additional education and information about natural kratom.

Dylan Smith shared personal experience using kratom powder to relieve chronic pain, help with mental health challenges, and addiction recovery.

Further discussion and potential vote tabled to November meeting.

b) Revised Regulation of the South Hadley Board of Health Restricting the Sale of Tobacco Products - Incorporating Nicotine Free Generation

Heather Warner noted that the tobacco industry continues to adapt marketing to target vulnerable communities, including youth, and that a critical majority of Massachusetts municipalities adopting Nicotine-Free Generation regulations would lead to state consideration.

Gail Gramarossa spoke about targeted tobacco marketing and its significance as a factor in youth initiation and continued use of tobacco products.

Ken Elstein asked Board to consider the impact this regulation could have on both South Hadley Public School and Mount Holyoke College youth.

Lucia Foley also spoke to impact of targeted tobacco marketing and voiced concern for youth who are experiencing physical health effects from vaping.

Peter Brennan suggested that the regulation will not impact rates of nicotine use among youth and that customers will go to other towns to purchase tobacco and nicotine products. Suggested that nicotine and tobacco products are primary reason people go to convenience stores.

Isabel Tashie shared experience of implementation of Nicotine Free Generation policy in Needham, MA and how it can help prevent addiction at an early age.

Stephen Helfer framed tobacco and nicotine product use as a choice and said this regulation would hurt small business owners.

Kate Silbaugh indicated that underage tobacco and nicotine product users often obtain products from older contacts in their social network. By pushing the age of the network to older age groups, it decreases the likelihood of underage youth obtaining products. Noted

that youth usage and initiation rates dropped significantly in Needham after Nicotine Free Generation regulation was implemented.

Anthony Ishak spoke to the implementation of Nicotine Free Generation in Brookline – acknowledged that two businesses voluntarily gave up their tobacco licenses because they found it wasn't worth the cost. Businesses have not closed because of the new regulation.

Motion to accept the regulation as written, with effective date of 10/14/25:

Karen Walsh Pio.

Motion carried, unanimous vote.

- c) **They Poisoned the World – Life and Death in the Age of Forever Chemicals by Maria Black – An Overview of PFAS and Their Public Health Impacts**

This is a supplemental item to the Acts listed under Old Business. No discussion.

6. Old Business:

- a) **An Act authorizing the town of South Hadley to prohibit the application of second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides within its borders**

Stephen Frantz will revise format to be consistent with previous regulations the Board has proposed.

- b) **An Act regulation the Sale and Application of PFAS-Contaminated Biosolids Fertilizer in the Town of South Hadley, MA**

Stephen Frantz will revise format to be consistent with previous regulations the Board has proposed.

- c) **An Act authorizing Newton to ban the use of second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides**

This is a supplemental information items to Item A under Old Business.

7. Additional topics

Selectboard is considering increasing the number of liquor licenses in town from 9 to 14 off-premise licenses and 19 to 28 on-premise license. They have invited input from Board of Health. Add to November meeting agenda to discuss.

8. Set Next Meeting Date: November 18, 2025 at 6:00 p.m. at South Hadley Public Library

Motion to adjourn: Charles Scott; 2nd Tony Judge

Motion carried, unanimous vote to adjourn.

9. Board of Health meeting adjourned: 7:55 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Hannah Durham
Public Health Program & Administrative Coordinator

South Hadley
Board of Health Meeting
Hybrid

Date: 10-28-25 Time: 5:00 p.m.

Members: Karen Walsh Pio: Present Tony Judge: Present Dr. Michael Rosner: Present
Stephen Frantz: Present Charles Scott: Present

Staff: Sharon Hart Present Jennifer Jernigan Present Hannah Durham Present

Guests: Rajeshkumar Patel (Hadley Mart), Rajendra Swadia (White Wing Liquor Store), Himanshu Patel, Vimel Patel (Liquor Town Store), Linda Sachs (Precinct D), Sandra Zieminski (Precinct E), Martha Terry (Precinct B), Heather Warner (Collaborative for Educational Services, Hampshire-Franklin Tobacco Free Community Partnership), Joanna Brown (Precinct E)

1. Chair called the meeting to order at 5:00 p.m.

2. Announcements/Open Forum (10 Minutes)

None.

3. New Business:

a) Liquor License Increase

- Warrant for the Special Town Meeting (November 5) includes a proposal to increase total number of town's off-premise liquor licenses from 9 to 14 and number of on-premise liquor licenses from 19 to 29.
 - Massachusetts Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission determines number of alcohol licenses for municipality by its population. Quota is 1 license per 5,000 for on-premise alcohol licenses. South Hadley population is 18,150 and currently has 19 on-premise licenses – over quota and unknown if all licenses are in use.
 - 9 Current off-premise alcohol licenses: 5 permit sale of wine and beer and 4 permit sale of liquor, wine, and beer.
- Rob Mellion, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Package Stores Association, which represents convenience stores, package stores, or other alcohol retailers, wrote letter to Town Meeting members indicating that alcohol sales have been down in MA in recent years and that adding more licenses would needlessly increase pressure on existing retailers in town.
- Owners of Hadley Mart, White Wing Package Store, and Liquor Town confirmed that sales have decreased locally and across state and that increased competition would not contribute to healthy business environment. Asked town to consider the increased nuisance complaints and impact on town reputation and living experience.
- Others shared hesitations about significantly increasing the number of alcohol licenses due to:
 - lack of clarity about the intent behind the proposal
 - whether it would lead to an increase in restaurants versus bars and distilleries.
 - impact on traffic on Route 202 and Route 33, given the pending development plans in those areas

- Heather Warner acknowledged that increase in liquor licenses creates opportunities for corporate alcohol retailers, which can significantly shift the landscape for local retailers who have invested in the community and that the community has invested in. There is a pattern of this in other communities. Consider the impact of an influx of corporate retailers on the market that local off-premise retailers in South Hadley have described.
- There is an abundance of public health research demonstrating the relationship between the number of alcohol establishments per capita, marketing of alcohol establishments and products, and alcohol use, including excessive use, binge-drinking, and incidence of alcohol-related harms. Data was shared on the number of alcohol-related injuries, fatal alcohol overdoses, youth alcohol use, and perceptions of risks related to alcohol use in South Hadley.
- Overall desire for more information on the anticipated and potential impacts of the proposed increase.

Board of Health recommends:

- 1) Delay the vote on this proposal until May Town Meeting so that there is ample time for Town Meeting members to learn about all of the economic, health, and social impacts of an increase in on-premise and off-premise alcohol licenses.
Karen motioned. Tony 2nd. Motion passed unanimously.
- 2) No increase in off-premise licenses.
Karen motioned. Chuck 2nd. Motion passed unanimously.
- 3) No increase in on-premise licenses until more information is obtained about the need for additional licenses, including the number of available licenses that are unclaimed/un-used and factors contributing to the demand for an increase of 10 on-premise licenses.
Karen motioned. Stephen 2nd. Motion passed unanimously.

4. Set Next Meeting Date: November 19, 2025 at 6:00 p.m. at South Hadley Public Library

Motion to adjourn: Karen Walsh Pio; 2nd Charles Scott

5. Board of Health meeting adjourned: 6:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Hannah Durham
Public Health Program & Administrative Coordinator

South Hadley Board of Health

Noisome Trade Regulation

SECTION 1: PURPOSE

These regulations for noisome trades are intended to protect the public health and environment by limiting the operation of such a trade to a location as may be assigned by the Board of Health, and by otherwise restricting the conduct of such a trade.

SECTION 2: AUTHORITY

These regulations are adopted pursuant to the authority granted to local boards of health under General Laws Chapter 111, Sections 31, 122 and 143.

SECTION 3: NOISOME TRADES PROHIBITED WITHOUT SITE ASSIGNMENT

No trade or employment which may result in nuisance or be harmful to the environment, to public health, or which may be injurious to the estates of others, or which may be attended by noisome and injurious odors may be established or operated in the Town of South Hadley, except in a location as may be assigned by the Board of Health after a public hearing.

The Board of Health hereby declares the following trades to be noisome:

- Stone quarry and/or sand and gravel pit
- Asphalt batch mix or drum mix plant and/or crushed stone facility
- Anaerobic Digester Facility
- Motor vehicle junkyard
- Pulp & paper mills
- Plastic manufacturing plants
- Sewage sludge treatment / composting operations
- Solid waste management facilities identified in 310 CMR 16.05 (2) which do not require site assignment under 310 CMR 16.00, except those facilities which are conditionally exempt under 310 CMR 16.05 (3).
- Tire recapping facilities
- Piggeries
- Grease/Food Oil Processing Recycling Operations
- Battery Energy Storage Facilities
- Power Facility

SECTION 4: SITE ASSIGNMENT APPLICATIONS

An application for an assignment for a noisome trade shall include:

1. Five copies of a site plan, conforming in all material respects to the form and content requirements applicable to site plans set forth in the Town of South Hadley Zoning Bylaw;
2. A list of all local, state and federal permits or approvals required for the operation of the noisome trade, stating whether such permits or approvals have been applied for or received, and their expiration dates;
3. A description of all major equipment or machinery intended to be used in the noisome trade, except office equipment and automobiles. The descriptions shall include details of any technology incorporated into or used in conjunction with the equipment or machinery which will address problems relating to pollution, noise, odors, waste disposal, hazards and vibrations; and
4. A general description of the operation of the intended noisome trade, including hours of operation, anticipated motor vehicle traffic to and from the facility, and the number of employees on each shift.

The Board of Health may require the submission of further materials, including reports of engineers or consultants and copies of other permits already obtained.

SECTION 5: APPLICATION FEES

The applicant shall include with the application an application fee in the amount of \$250. In addition, the Applicant may be required to pay the reasonable costs of hiring any outside consultants, engineers and attorneys if needed to assist the Board of Health in reviewing the application. Fees for such consultants shall be charged to the Applicant in accordance with the Board's regulations under General Laws Chapter 44, Section 53G.

SECTION 6: GRANDFATHER CLAUSE

Any noisome trade as defined herein which is in existence in the Town of South Hadley before the effective date of this regulation must submit a complete application for site assignment as described in Section 7 within three (3) months of the effective date of this regulation or cease to operate on or before that date. The Board will evaluate the application within 60 days after the application is submitted. At the time of the initial site assignment, the Board might choose to impose specific conditions and/or provide specific waivers from the General Performance Standards of Section 10. If such conditions are involved, the Applicant will be allowed an additional forty five (45) days for response to or compliance with these conditions. Any potential denial of an initial site assignment will involve a Public Hearing where all sides will be given an opportunity to present relevant information to the Board of Health prior to the Board's making a final decision.

SECTION 7: TERM OF ASSIGNMENT

1. Once a site is assigned, such assignment shall be valid for three years. A site assignment shall be reviewed triennially by the Board of Health for renewal. A renewal application shall be initiated by the operator or owner of the noisome trade at least 45 days prior to the expiration of the preceding assignment period. The owner or operator shall initiate the renewal application by sending or delivering to the Board of Health a written request for renewal including the following:
 2. a request that the assignment be renewed, stating the date the current assignment was issued;
 3. a certification under oath that all required local, state and federal permits are current and valid;
 4. a description of any proposed or de facto changes in the major equipment or machinery used or intended for use in the operation of the noisome trade, except office equipment and automobiles. The descriptions shall include details of any technology incorporated into or used in conjunction with the equipment or machinery which will address problems relating to pollution, noise, odors, waste disposal, hazards and vibrations. If there are no changes in the operation since the approval of the previous application, the applicant should state in the Application;
 5. a description of any proposed or de facto changes to the operation of the noisome trade, including any change to hours of operation, actual or anticipated motor vehicle traffic in and out of the facility, and the number of employees on each shift;
6. a reapplication fee of \$250.

The Board of Health may require the submission of further materials, including reports of engineers or consultants, and may charge the applicant the reasonable costs of its own consultants, engineers or attorneys, if needed, as provided in Section 5.

SECTION 8: REVOCATION/ENFORCEMENT

A site assignment may be revoked at any time for cause (failure to meet General Performance Standards of Section 10 and other specific standards or regulations that the Board of Health might adopt during the process of initial site assignment) after a hearing held upon twenty-one (21) days' notice to the operator. Nothing in these regulations shall be deemed to limit the power of the Board of Health to issue orders of prohibition under G.L. c. 111, §§ 143 and 146, or emergency orders to abate nuisances under G.L. c. 111, § 123, or any other applicable provision of the General Laws, or under any Board of Health regulation.

SECTION 9: APPEALS

Any person aggrieved by an action of the Board of Health restricting or prohibiting the conduct of a noisome trade may appeal said action pursuant to G.L. c. 111, § 147. The noisome trade operator may continue operation during the appeals period, unless the Board of Health decides that such continued operation would result in imminent danger to public health. Any person aggrieved by an assignment made by the Board of Health may appeal said site assignment to the Department of Environmental Protection as provided in G.L. c. 111, § 143.

SECTION 10: GENERAL PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

General standards for the conduct of a noisome trade shall be determined by the Board of Health. No noisome trade, under normal conditions, shall cause, create, or result in:

1. Persistent noise in excess of standards defined in the Town of South Hadley Noise Regulations. Such an exceedance would represent a significant increase in noise levels in the vicinity of the use, so as to be incompatible with the reasonable use of the surrounding area.
2. Noticeable vibrations beyond the property on which the use is located.
3. Smoke, dust, odors, noxious gases or other forms of air pollution, which constitute a nuisance or recognized health hazard, above or beyond the property on which the use is located.
4. Releases of heat, cold, moisture, mist, fog, precipitation, or condensation likely to be detrimental to public safety, health or welfare above or beyond the property on which the use is located.
5. Electronic emissions or signals which will repeatedly and substantially interfere with the reception of radio, television, or other electronic signals beyond the lines of the property on which the use is located.
6. Glare, lights or reflections which constitute a nuisance to other property owners or tenants or which are detrimental to public safety, health or welfare.
7. Liquid or solid waste or refuse which cannot be disposed of by available or existing methods without any undue burden on municipal facilities.
8. Undue fire, safety, explosive or other hazard which significantly endangers any property, including the applicant's, or which results in a significantly increased burden on municipal facilities.

SECTION 11: POWER TO IMPOSE ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS

The Board of Health may attach any other conditions to a site assignment, beyond the General Performance Standards of Section 10, which are specific to the nature of the Noisome Trade and which it may find necessary or prudent for the safety and general welfare of the public and for the protection of the environment. Such conditions may include, without limitation, restrictions on the hours of operation, restrictions on traffic entering and leaving the site, and abatement measures designed to mitigate the adverse effects of the regulated activity. Any trade which cannot be conditioned in a manner which will protect the public health, safety and general welfare shall be denied a site assignment.

Effective date: _____

NAME:

DATE:

Regulation of the Town of South Hadley Board of Health Restricting the Sale of Nitrous Oxide

A. Statement of Purpose:

The purpose of this regulation is to protect public health and safety by restricting the sale of nitrous oxide to prevent its misuse for recreational purposes. Recreational inhalation of nitrous oxide has been associated with severe health risks, including neurological impairment, oxygen deprivation, and potential long-term harm. By limiting access to nitrous oxide for non-medical and non-commercial uses, this regulation seeks to reduce substance misuse, prevent associated health consequences, and support broader public health efforts in harm reduction. These restrictions align with the Board of Health's responsibility to safeguard the well-being of the community and mitigate emerging public health threats. Therefore, the Town of South Hadley Board of Health promulgates a regulation restricting the sale of nitrous oxide products.

B. Authority:

This regulation is promulgated pursuant to the authority granted to the Town of South Hadley Board of Health by Massachusetts General Laws (MGL) Chapter 111, Section 31 which states "Boards of health may make reasonable health regulations" and Chapter 270, Section 18 which states, "No person shall intentionally smell or inhale the fumes of any substance having the property of releasing toxic vapors." Any products meeting these descriptions are prohibited for sale.

C. Definitions:

As used in this regulation, the following words shall have the following meanings, unless the context requires otherwise.

Business Agent: a person who represents a person or company in matters of business and who can make business decisions for them.

Board: The Board of Health of the Town of South Hadley.

Food Establishment: "Food Establishment" means an operation that stores, prepares, packages, serves, vends, or otherwise provides food for human consumption:

(a) Such as a restaurant; satellite or catered feeding location when these locations are equipped with facilities to prepare, store or serve food; catering operation if the operating provides food directly to a consumer or to a conveyance used to transport people; market; retail bakery; vending location; institution; food bank; residential kitchens in bed and breakfast homes and bed and breakfast establishments; residential kitchens for cottage foods operations; and

(b) That relinquishes possession of food to a consumer directly, or indirectly through a delivery service such as home delivery of grocery orders or restaurant takeout orders, or a delivery service that the Food Establishment or third parties provide.

Kitchen Supply Store: is a business that specializes in the sale of equipment, tools, and supplies used in food preparation and service. These stores primarily serve restaurants, bakeries, catering businesses, and other food service establishments as well as the public by providing high-quality kitchen appliances, cookware, utensils, and specialty ingredients. They must operate in compliance with all relevant health and safety regulations and may only sell nitrous oxide for

legitimate culinary applications.

Identification: The requirement that all sellers verify the age of every purchaser using a government-issued photographic identification and confirm the intended use of nitrous oxide for an approved medical, commercial, or industrial purpose before completing a sale.

Medical Supply Store: is a business that is legally authorized by state and federal agencies to sell medical equipment, devices, and supplies. These establishments primarily engage in the distribution of healthcare-related products, such as oxygen tanks, surgical instruments, and other medical necessities, serving healthcare providers, facilities, and individuals with prescriptions or documented medical needs. They must comply with all relevant health and safety regulations and may only sell nitrous oxide for approved medical procedures.

Minimum Legal Sales Age: The minimum age at which an individual may legally purchase nitrous oxide products. For the purposes of this regulation, the minimum legal sales age is twenty-one (21) years old. No person or business shall sell or distribute nitrous oxide to any individual under the age of twenty-one.

Nitrous Oxide: is a colorless, non-flammable gas with a slightly sweet odor and taste, commonly used for medical, industrial, and commercial purposes. In medical settings, it is used as an anesthetic and analgesic. In the food industry, it serves as a propellant for whipped cream dispensers.

Recreational Use: The inhalation of nitrous oxide for its psychoactive effects, including euphoria, dizziness, and altered perception, rather than for an approved medical, commercial, or industrial purpose.

Self-Service Display: Any display from which customers may select a nitrous oxide canister without assistance from an employee or personnel.

Regulatory Authority: Means the local, state, or federal enforcement body or authorized representative having jurisdiction over the sale of nitrous oxide.

D. Restrictions on the Sale of Nitrous Oxide

1.) Prohibited Sales

- a.) The sale of nitrous oxide is strictly prohibited in food establishments that do not fall under the approved categories listed below

2.) Approved Sales Locations

- a.) Nitrous oxide may only be sold in:

- i.) Kitchen supply stores for legitimate culinary applications.
ii.) Medical supply stores for professional medical use.

- b.) All self-service displays of nitrous oxide, as defined herein are prohibited

3.) Age Restriction

- a.) The sale of nitrous oxide is prohibited to individuals under the age of twenty-one (21).
b.) Prior to completing a sale, all sellers and distributors of nitrous oxide products must verify the age of every purchaser using a valid government-issued ID photographic identification that includes the bearer's date of birth.

E. Violations

It shall be the responsibility of the retail establishment and/or his or her business agent, and not its employees, to ensure compliance with all sections of this regulation.

1. For stores that are allowed to sell nitrous oxide: For violations of the sections of this regulation, the business owner shall receive:

- a. In the case of a first violation, a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) shall be issued.
- b. In the case of a second violation, a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) shall be issued, and the sale of nitrous oxide products shall be suspended for seven (7) consecutive business days.
- c. In the case of three or more violations, a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) shall be issued, and the sale of nitrous oxide products shall be suspended for thirty(30) consecutive business days.
- d. In the case of four violations or repeated, egregious violations of any section of this regulation, as determined by the Board of Health, the Board of Health shall hold a hearing in accordance with this regulation and, after such hearing, shall determine if the establishment shall continue to sell nitrous oxide products.
- e. Failure to cooperate or interfere with inspections pursuant to this regulation shall result in the suspension of nitrous oxide sales for thirty (30) consecutive business days.
- f. In addition to the monetary fines set above, any establishment that engages in the sale or distribution of nitrous oxide products, as defined herein directly to a consumer while his or her sales are suspended shall constitute a separate violation of this regulation and may be subject to the inability to sell nitrous oxide products at the establishment.

2. For retailers who are not permitted to sell nitrous oxide per the regulations above:

- a. In the case of a first violation, a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) shall be issued.
- b. In the case of a second violation, a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) shall be issued
- c. In the case of three or more violations, a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) shall be issued
- d. In the case of 4 or more violations OR repeated, egregious violations of any section of this regulation, the selling of nitrous oxide will be reported as a criminal offense.

F. Enforcement

Enforcement of this regulation shall be by the South Hadley Board of Health or its designated agent(s).

Any resident who desires to register a complaint pursuant to this regulation may do so by contacting the South Hadley Board of Health or its designated agent(s), and the Board of Health may investigate.

G. Severability

If any provision of these regulations is declared invalid or unenforceable, the other provisions shall not be affected thereby but shall continue in full force and effect.

H. Effective Date

Signatures:

Name Signature Date:

**The Town of South Hadley
Board of Health
Regulation
PROHIBITING THE MANUFACTURING, SALE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF
SYNTHETICALLY DERIVED CANNABINOIDS, SYNTHETIC KRATOM
UNREGULATED NOVEL INTOXICATING PRODUCTS**

A. Authority:

This regulation is promulgated under the authority granted to local Boards of Health by Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 111, Sections 31 and 122, which authorize Boards of Health to adopt reasonable health regulations and take action to protect the public from sources of disease and health risks.

B. Statement of Purpose

The South Hadley Board of Health recognizes that the sale and distribution of synthetic and unregulated psychoactive substances including but not limited to synthetically altered cannabinoids and kratom products pose an emerging threat to public health, particularly among youth and vulnerable populations. These substances are often: manufactured without oversight, sold without proper labeling, dosage guidelines, or ingredient transparency, associated with unpredictable or harmful health effects, readily available in convenience stores, vape shops, and online with no safeguards.

C. Definitions:

For the purposes of this regulation, the following words shall have the following meanings:

Board of Health: The South Hadley Board of Health and/or its designated agent(s).

Board of Health Agent: Any person designated by the South Hadley Board of Health or the South Hadley Health Department to conduct and enforce the provisions of this regulation. A Board of Health Agent shall have all powers assigned under Massachusetts General Laws, including inspection authority, issuance of orders, and initiation of enforcement actions.

Business Agent: An individual who has been designated by the owner or operator of any establishment to be the manager or otherwise in charge of said establishment.

Employee: Any individual who performs services for an employer.

Employer: Any individual, partnership, association, corporation, trust or other organized group of individuals that uses the services of one (1) or more employee(s).

Kratom: Any part of the plant *Mitragyna speciosa*.

Natural Raw Kratom: Any unadulterated form of the plant *Mitragyna speciosa*, including its leaves (whole, crushed, or powdered), stems, or other plant parts, that have not been chemically altered, synthesized, or had their alkaloid concentrations artificially increased or mixed with any other ingredients.

Synthetically Derived Kratom: Any kratom product that has been altered from its natural plant form through chemical synthesis or the use of synthetic alkaloid analogs or concentrates beyond what occurs naturally in the plant.

Synthetically Derived Cannabinoid: Any cannabinoid that is altered by a chemical reaction that changes the molecular structure of any natural cannabinoid derived from the plant Cannabis to another cannabinoid found naturally in the plant Cannabis. Synthetically Derived Cannabinoids include but are not limited to delta-8 and delta-10.

Person: Any individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, company, or organization of any kind, including, but not limited to an owner, operator, manager, proprietor, or person in charge of any establishment, business, cultivation property or retail store.

Permit Holder: Any person or entity that applies for and receives or any person who is required to apply for a permit with the South Hadley Health Department.

Retail Establishment: Any store, kiosk, gas station, vape shop, convenience store, smoke shop, or other physical location in which engaged in the sale of consumer goods.

Unregulated Synthetic Products: Any psychoactive substance not approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration FDA or Massachusetts Cannabis Control Commission and not specifically authorized for sale under Massachusetts law and not exempted under this regulation including novel psychoactive substances (NPS) or “legal highs.”

Unregulated Novel Intoxicating Products: Any substance, compound, or mixture, whether natural, synthetic, or semi-synthetic, that is intended for human consumption or ingestion, inhalation, absorption, or any other method of introduction into the human body, that:

1. Has psychoactive, intoxicating, or mood-altering effects;
2. Is not approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for such use; and
3. Is not otherwise regulated or scheduled under Massachusetts or federal law.

This definition includes, but is not limited to, novel cannabinoids, synthetic opioids, synthetic stimulants, synthetic hallucinogens, and any chemical analogs or derivatives thereof, except for those lawfully prescribed or otherwise legally authorized.

D. Prohibition

No person, business, or other entity shall sell, offer for sale, distribute, or otherwise provide for human consumption any of the following within the Town of South Hadley:

1. **Synthetic Kratom** - Any kratom products that contain synthetic or semi-synthetic alkaloids, chemical analogs, or derivatives not naturally occurring in the kratom plant (*Mitragyna speciosa*).
2. **Synthetically Derived THC** - Any tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) or THC analog that is produced through chemical synthesis or conversion from hemp-derived cannabidiol (CBD) or other cannabinoids, except for those products that are lawfully regulated by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
3. **Unregulated Novel Intoxicating Products** - As defined in Section "Definitions", any natural, synthetic, or semi-synthetic substance, compound, or mixture with psychoactive, intoxicating, or mood-altering effects, not approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, and not otherwise regulated or scheduled under Massachusetts or federal law.

E. Exemptions

This regulation does **not** apply to:

- 1 Cannabis products sold through state-licensed medical, or adult-use dispensaries regulated by the Massachusetts Cannabis Control Commission.
- 2 Raw, unaltered kratom leaf or powder with no synthetic additives, provided it is properly labeled with a full list of ingredients clearly displayed on the package, serving size and dosing recommendations are included and does not violate state or federal law.

F. Violations:

1. It shall be the responsibility of the establishment, permit holder and/or their business agent, and not their employee(s), to ensure compliance with all sections of this regulation.

In the case of a violation, the violator shall receive:

- I. **First offense:** A three-hundred-dollar (\$300.00) fine shall be issued.

- II. **Second offense:** A three-hundred-dollar (\$300) fine and a fourteen (14) day suspension of BOH retail permits to operate.
 - III. **Third offense:** A three-hundred-dollar (\$300.00) fine and thirty (30) day suspension of BOH retail permits to operate.
 - IV. **Subsequent offenses:** A three-hundred-dollar (\$300.00) fine and as determined by the South Hadley Board of Health, after a hearing, may permanently revoke any or all BOH permits including but not limited to retail food and tobacco permits.
2. Every day that a violation exists shall be deemed a separate offense. Separate but simultaneous violations shall be treated as separate violations. Multiple permit suspensions may not be served concurrently.
 3. Any person who receives notice of a violation of this regulation may request a hearing before the Board. The request must be made in writing and filed within seven (7) days of the date the violation was received.
 4. The authority to inspect establishments for compliance and to enforce this regulation shall be held by the South Hadley Board of Health and its designated agent(s).
 5. Any person may register a complaint pursuant to this regulation to initiate an investigation and enforcement with the South Hadley Board of Health and its designated agent(s).
 6. Before suspending or revoking any permit issued by the Board of Health, including but not limited to, a permit to sell tobacco or retail products, the Board shall provide notice of the intent to suspend or revoke such permit(s), which notice shall contain the reasons therefor and shall establish a time and date for a hearing, to be held no earlier than seven (7) days from the date of the notice. The permit holder or their designee shall have the opportunity to be heard and shall be notified of the Board of Health's decision and the reasons therefore in writing. If after a hearing, the Board of Health finds that a violation of this regulation occurred, the Board of Health shall suspend or revoke the subject permit. For purposes of such suspensions or revocations, the Board of Health shall make the determination notwithstanding any separate criminal or non-criminal proceedings concerning the same offense. Upon suspension or revocation of a permit, all permitted products must be removed from the retail establishment. Failure to remove such products shall constitute a separate violation of this regulation.

7. Failure to comply with the terms of a permit suspension imposed pursuant to this regulation may subject the permit holder to an additional suspension of all Board of Health issued permits for thirty (30) consecutive business days.

G. Non-Criminal Disposition:

Whoever violates any provision of this regulation may be penalized by the non-criminal method of disposition as provided in Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 40, Section 21D.

H. Separate Violations: Each day any violation exists shall be deemed to be a separate offense.

I. Enforcement: Enforcement of this regulation shall be by the South Hadley Board of Health or its designated agent(s). The Board of Health may enforce these regulations or enjoin violations thereof through any lawful process, and the election of one remedy by the Board of Health shall not preclude enforcement through any other lawful means. Any resident who desires to register a complaint pursuant to the regulation may do so by contacting the South Hadley Board of Health or its designated agent(s) and the Board shall investigate.

J. Severability:

If any provision of this regulation is declared invalid or unenforceable, all other provisions shall not be affected thereby but shall be in full force and effect.

K. Effective Date:

This regulation shall take effect on _____.

Dated: _____

Appendix: Additional Information on Synthetic Cannabinoids & Synthetic Kratom

Whereas, hemp is defined as “the plant *Cannabis sativa* L. and any part of that plant, including the seeds thereof and all derivatives, extracts, cannabinoids, isomers, acids, salts, and salts of isomers, whether growing or not, with a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of not more than 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis.”¹

Whereas, tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) is the chemical responsible for most of marijuana’s psychological effects.²

Whereas, adult-use marijuana can be distinguished from hemp because it contains more than 0.3 percent (0.3%) delta-9 THC concentration, which is a naturally occurring cannabinoid.

Whereas, delta-8, delta-10, and other forms of THC are isomers of delta-9 and, except for trace amounts, are not found naturally in the plant cannabis, but are instead synthetically produced in laboratories.³

Whereas, in Massachusetts, adult-use marijuana is legal, but products containing delta-8, delta-10, and other synthetically derived cannabinoids are not.⁴

Whereas, delta-8 and similar synthetically derived products are psychoactive.⁵

Whereas, Kratom, a tree-like plant indigenous to Southeast Asia, produces stimulant and sedative effects when orally ingested in tablet, capsule, or extract form. Kratom leaves can be chewed or dried and ingested as a tea. Use of Kratom can lead to psychotic symptoms,

¹ Implementation of Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018, 85 Fed. Reg. 51,640 (Aug. 21, 2020).

² Alina Bradford, *What is THC?*, LIVESCIENCE (May 18, 2017), available at <https://www.livescience.com/24553-what-is-thc.html>.

³ Kristina Etter, *I Stand Corrected: The Truth About Delta-8 THC*, MEDIUM (March 17, 2021), available at <https://medium.com/seed-stem/i-stand-corrected-the-truth-about-delta-8-thc-e8085725ed9e>.

⁴ MASS. DEPT. OF AGRIC. RES., HEMP IN MASSACHUSETTS: FAQs, available at [https://www.mass.gov/guides/hemp-in-massachusetts-faqs#-is-it-legal-to-manufacture-delta-8-thc-from-hemp?-\(last visited Feb. 13, 2023\)](https://www.mass.gov/guides/hemp-in-massachusetts-faqs#-is-it-legal-to-manufacture-delta-8-thc-from-hemp?-(last%20visited%20Feb.%2013,%202023)).

⁵ See U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMIN., 5 THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT DELTA-8 TETRAHYDROCANNABINOL – DELTA-8 THC, available at <https://www.fda.gov/consumers/consumer-updates/5-things-know-about-delta-8-tetrahydrocannabinol-delta-8-thc> (last visited February 13, 2023).

and psychological and physiological dependence because it contains mitragynine and 7-hydroxymitragynine, two major psychoactive ingredients.⁶

Whereas, neither synthetic, hemp-derived products like delta-8 nor Kratom are regulated by the federal government or in Massachusetts.

Whereas, the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court has held that “[t]he right to engage in business must yield to the paramount right of government to protect public health by any rational means.”⁷

Whereas, the United States Food & Drug Administration has not approved “any prescription or over-the-counter drug products containing kratom or its two main chemical components, mitragynine and 7-hydroxymitragynine.”⁸

Therefore, in furtherance of its mission to protect, promote, and preserve the health and well-being of its residents, and pursuant to the authority granted to the Northampton Board of Health pursuant to G. L. c. 111, §31, the Board of Health enacts this Regulation Prohibiting the Manufacturing, Sale, and Distribution of Synthetically Derived Cannabinoids and Kratom.

⁶ DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMIN., GET SMART ABOUT DRUGS, available at <http://www.getsmartaboutdrugs.gov> (last visited February 13, 2023).

⁷ Druzik v. Bd. of Health of Haverhill, 324 Mass. 129, 139 (1949) (citing Lawrence v. Bd. of Registration in Med., 239 Mass. 424, 428 (1921)).

⁸ FDA. (2025, July 29). FDA and Kratom. U.S. Food and Drug Administration. <https://www.fda.gov/news-events/public-health-focus/fda-and-kratom>

Article __ Use of Second Generation Anticoagulant Rodenticides (SGARs) on Town-Owned/-Operated Property

§__ Purpose

A. Second generation anticoagulant rodenticides (SGARs) can have harmful ecosystem-wide effects where they are applied, including federally listed threatened and endangered species and humans (e.g., young children). In fact, low-income and minority populations tend to be financially least prepared to deal with the unintended consequences and health care costs of rodenticide poisonings.

B. When rodents die from ingestion of SGARs with long biological half-lives, the dead rodents can kill animals that consume them. This secondary poisoning via a lethal or sub-lethal dose includes raptors (Owls, Bald Eagles, Red-Tailed Hawks, etc.); predators (Bobcats, Mountain Lions, Foxes, etc.); household pets (dogs, cats, etc.); and, as mentioned previously, young children. Not only are these secondary poisonings and deaths destructive to natural ecosystems, but also lost are the valuable rodent control services that the wildlife species provide.

C. It is in the best interest of public health and environmental health to eliminate the application of second generation anticoagulant rodenticides (SGARs) on Town-owned/-operated lands and in and around Town-owned/-operated buildings and structures; and to encourage their elimination in/on private property; and to promote the use of ecologically sound low-/non-toxic methods and materials (e.g., integrated pest management). Hence, the South Hadley Board of Health adopts the following regulation.

§__ Authority

This regulation is promulgated to the authority granted to the South Hadley Board of Health by MGL c.111, Para. 31, that “boards of health may make reasonable health regulations.”

§__ Definitions

For the purpose of this regulation, the following words shall have the following meanings:

RODENTICIDE

Rodenticides are chemicals manufactured and sold for the purpose of killing **rodents**; in this case, primarily rats and mice. Some rodenticides are lethal after one exposure while others require multiple feedings.

ANTICOAGULANT

This class of rodenticides are defined as chronic, they produce death typically one to two weeks following ingestion. They act by effectively blocking the **vitamin-K cycle**, resulting in an inability to produce essential blood-clotting factors.

SECOND-GENERATION ANTICOAGULANTS (SGARs)

Second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides (SGARs) are products that are capable of producing rodent kill after a single feeding. However, in practice, rodents are able to feed repeatedly and can accumulate more than a lethal dose that can remain toxic in a dead rodent’s body. SGAR products include (but are not limited to): brodifacoum, bromadiolone, difenacoum and difethialone.

BIOLOGICAL HALF-LIFE

Biological half-life (pharmacological half-life) is the time taken for the concentration of a **biological substance** (e.g., rodenticide) to decrease from its maximum **concentration** to half of the maximum in the **blood plasma**. SGARs tend to have long biological half-lives and can remain at toxic levels in a dead rodent’s body for many months.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM)

Integrated pest management is a decision-making process in which all necessary appropriate treatments are brought to bear on a pest problem with the goal of providing a remedy that is the most effective, safe, economical and sustainable. Simply put, IPM is a process for determining if, where, when and what prevention and/or suppression treatments are needed or justified.

§___ Protocol

A. The application of SGARs by Town employees and/or by private contractors for managing rodent pest problems is prohibited on all Town-owned/-operated property (indoors and/or outdoors). This shall include, but not limited, to the following spaces owned and managed by the Town of South Hadley: Library Board of Trustees, School Committee, Conservation Commission, Park Commission, Town Museums and Police in buildings/structures and outdoor spaces associated with athletic fields, playgrounds, golf courses, grounds of Town buildings, parks, picnic areas, food-production plots, green spaces, cemeteries, conservation areas, traffic islands, parking lots, roadsides and beaches.

B. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) of rodents shall be the methodology of choice to understand, prevent and manage unwanted rodents on Town-owned premises. IPM provides effective alternatives available that do not put children, pets, and wildlife at danger of poisoning and even death. This limits management methods and materials to those approved by: Beyond Pesticides (excluding ‘sound devices’ that typically fail); IPM details can be found in FDA Tech. Bulletin 4: 243-313 by Frantz & Davis (<https://eurekamaq.com/research/037/985/037985672.php>).

C. All SGARs currently stored in or on Town-owned premises shall be compiled by the Director of Public Works or Solid Waste Coordinator, who shall have the authority to dispose of any such products through a Massachusetts

**Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP)
approved method.**

D. This regulation shall only apply to properties owned and/or operated by the Town and not to private property. Accordingly, it shall not infringe upon state laws or regulations, including MGL c. 132B (the Massachusetts Pesticide Control Act) and Chapter 333 of the Code of Massachusetts Regulations, nor any Federal laws or regulations.

§___ Exemptions

A. A request for an exemption shall be made to the South Hadley Board of Health in writing.

B. An exemption can only be granted by a vote of the South Hadley Board of Health due to an imminent threat to public or environmental health. An exemption shall only be granted after all nontoxic IPM interventions have been exercised and failed to produce a tolerable outcome.

§___ Enforcement

A. Enforcement of this regulation shall be by the South Hadley Board of Health or its designated agent. Any person who desires to register a complaint pursuant to this regulation may do so by contacting the South Hadley Board of Health in writing, and the Board shall investigate.

§___ Severability

If any provision of this regulation is declared invalid or unenforceable, the other provisions shall not be affected thereby, but shall continue in full force and effect.

§___ Effective Date

This regulation shall take effect upon its signing by members of the Town of South Hadley Board of Health.

SENATE No. 552

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

PRESENTED BY:

Cynthia Stone Creem

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:

The undersigned legislators and/or citizens respectfully petition for the adoption of the accompanying bill:

An Act authorizing the city of Newton to prohibit the application of second generation anti-coagulant rodenticides within its borders.

PETITION OF:

NAME:

Cynthia Stone Creem

DISTRICT/ADDRESS:

Norfolk and Middlesex

SENATE No. 552

By Ms. Creem, a petition (accompanied by bill, Senate, No. 552) of Cynthia Stone Creem (with approval of the mayor and city council) for legislation to authorize the City of Newton to prohibit the application of second generation anti-coagulant rodenticides within its borders. Environment and Natural Resources. [Local Approval Received.]

[SIMILAR MATTER FILED IN PREVIOUS SESSION
SEE SENATE, NO. 2448 OF 2023-2024.]

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

—————
**In the One Hundred and Ninety-Fourth General Court
(2025-2026)**
—————

An Act authorizing the city of Newton to prohibit the application of second generation anti-coagulant rodenticides within its borders.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Notwithstanding chapter 132B of the general laws or any other general or
2 special law to the contrary, the City of Newton may by ordinance prohibit the application of
3 second generation anti-coagulant rodenticides within the City of Newton, including application
4 of such pesticides by licensed commercial applicators as defined in 333 C.M.R. 10.00.

5 SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

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Support Our Mission

Bill would let Arlington prohibit second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides by commercial applicators

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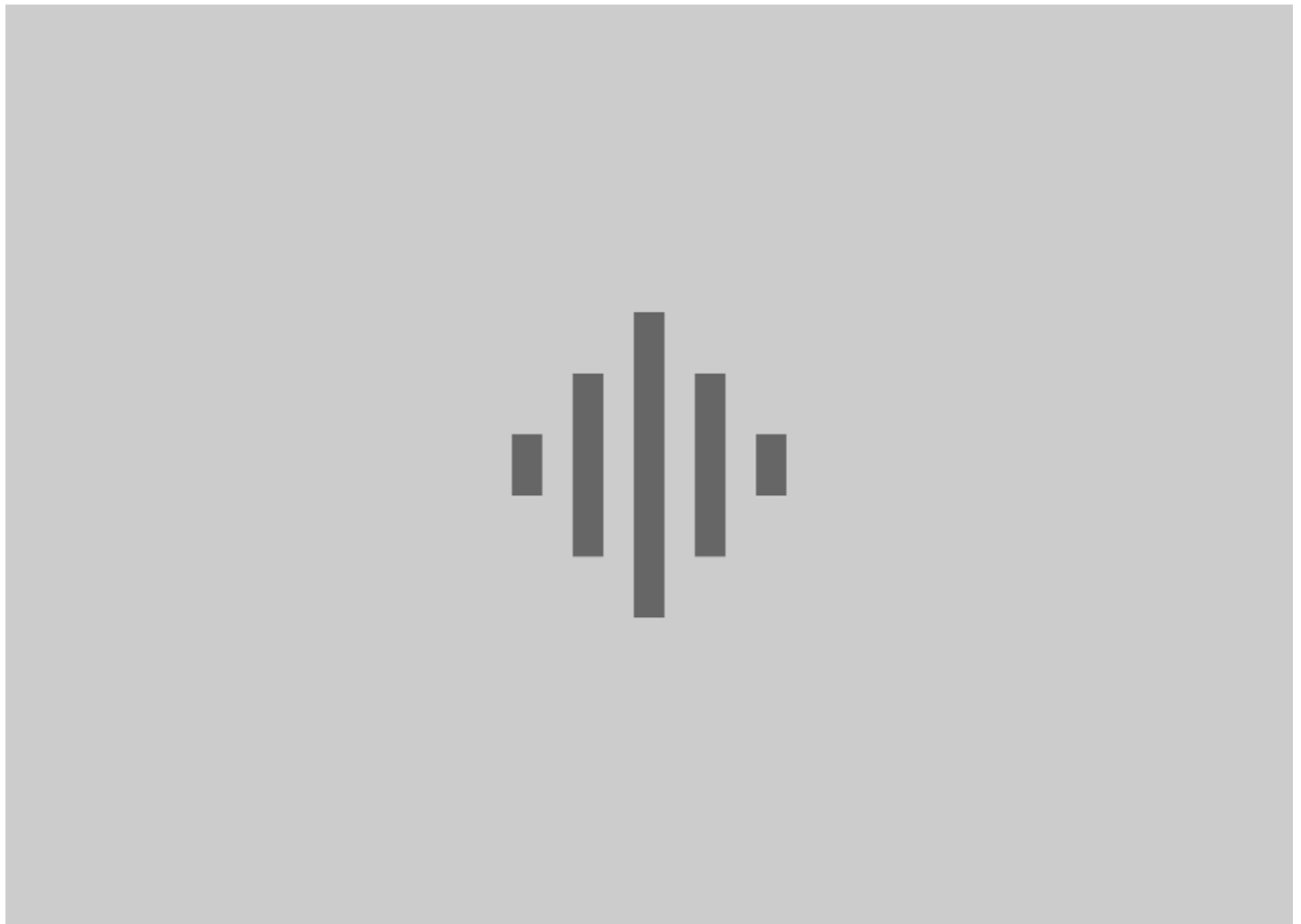


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A bill filed Sept. 25, 2025, would authorize the town of Arlington to prohibit the use of second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides by commercial pesticide applicators.

The joint petition, submitted as House No. 4571 and entered on House Docket No. 5188, was presented by Representative Sean Garballey of Arlington and Senator Cindy F. Friedman. The filing notes that local approval was received and that the bill was referred to the Environment and Natural Resources Committee.

Section 1 of the bill says that "notwithstanding chapter 132B of the General Laws or any other general or special law to the contrary, the town of Arlington may regulate through local bylaw or board of health regulation or ordinance the use of second generation anti-coagulant rodenticides within the town of Arlington, including prohibiting the use of such pesticides by a certified applicator as defined in section 2 of chapter 132B of the General Laws." Section 2 states that the act "shall take effect upon its passage."

The bill text references General Laws chapter 132B and specifies that the town could use existing local regulatory mechanisms — a bylaw, a board of health regulation, or an ordinance — to restrict or prohibit the specified rodenticides. The filing does not include further legislative findings, enforcement provisions, or exemptions beyond the text quoted; it does not record any committee votes or a final legislative outcome.

Representative Sean Garballey and Senator Cindy F. Friedman are listed as petitioners; no public comments, testimony, or debate appear in this filing. The bill was entered into the legislative record on Sept. 25, 2025, and carries an effective-on-passage clause in Section 2.

Implications for Arlington would depend on any local bylaw or regulation the town adopts and on whether subsequent state law, regulation, or local implementation specifies enforcement or exemptions. The filing itself does not specify penalties, compliance timelines, or any state approvals that might be required to implement a local prohibition.

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This article is based on a recent meeting—watch the full video and explore the complete transcript for deeper insights into the discussion.

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Article 36 - Citizen Petition: Ban Second-Generation Anticoagulant Rodenticides (SGARs)

Article 36 - Citizen Petition: Ban Second-Generation Anticoagulant Rodenticides (SGARs)

ARTICLE 36. To determine whether the Town will authorize the Select Board to petition the General Court for special legislation substantially in the form below:

That notwithstanding Chapter 132B of the General Laws or any other general or special law to the contrary, the Town of Concord may by ordinance prohibit the application of second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides within the Town of Concord, including application of such pesticides by licensed commercial applicators as defined in 333 C.M.R. 10.00, except as allowed by the Board of Health to remediate a public health condition; this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Article Explanation

This article would authorize the Select Board to petition the State Legislature for special legislation authorizing the Town to ban the use of second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides (“SGARs”) on both public and private property. The use of SGARs presents a serious risk to both wildlife and domestic animals in Concord. SGARs are highly toxic, and their impact goes far beyond the targeted rodents. Non-target animals including birds of prey, wild mammals, pets, and even young children are often unintentionally exposed to these poisons through

ingestion of poisoned rodents or contaminated carcasses or accidental consumption of SGARs themselves. Numerous published scientific studies have found that wildlife such as owls, hawks, coyotes, and foxes, which are crucial for controlling rodent populations naturally, can suffer fatal consequences when they consume rodents that have ingested SGARs. Rodents who have consumed SGARs can often live for several days after poisoning, making them easy prey for unsuspecting predators.

There are viable alternatives to SGARs that are both effective and safer for the community. For example, Concord Public Works uses RatX which does not make its way up the food chain. Integrated pest management strategies, such as rodent-proofing buildings, maintaining a clean environment, and setting snap traps, also can control rodent populations without resorting to dangerous poisons.

In taking the proposed action, the Town would encourage the adoption of safer, more sustainable practices and align itself with other progressive municipalities across the state that are taking action to reduce the harmful effects of these chemicals. A ban on use of SGARs would send a clear message that we are committed to creating a safe and responsible environment for both our people and the animals with whom we share it, fostering a healthier, more balanced relationship between humans and the natural world.

Article Motion

Ms. Sinclair moves that the Town take affirmative action on Article 36 as printed in the Warrant.

Article Sponsor	Citizen Petition: Meaghan Sinclair & Gwen Shipley
Article Public Hearing	Select Board - April 14, 2025
Article Presentation	Art. 36 - Presentation
Article Recommendations	Select Board: Affirmative Action: 3-1-1
Consent Agenda	No
Supplemental Materials	Letter of Support from Save Concord Wildlife - Article 36