May 27, 2025

GLPC
PO Box 709
Averill Park, New York 12018

Dear Fellow Glass Lakers,

Special thanks to Mary and Tim Komdat for hosting our annual summer kick-off on May 24. A grand time was had by all despite the unseasonable weather!

The purpose of this letter is to convey three items to our membership:

1) The GLPC is completing the permitting process with the DEC to treat the lake for milfoil eradication and we are holding June 3 as the date when the treatment will commence. Attached please find some information that verifies the efficacy and safety of the treatment being employed. There will be no boating or swimming in the lake until June 4, 2025. Irrigation of crops/flowers can proceed on June 14.

2) The Annual Meeting of the Glass Lake Preservation Corporation will be held on June 21, 2025 at 10:00 am at the Sand Lake Town Hall.

3) We are encouraging members to pay their 2025 dues of $250 before the meeting.

PAYMENT OF DUES IS A PROPORTIONAL SHARING OF EXPENSES FOR THE LAKE AND IT MAKES YOU A VOTING MEMBER IN THE FOLLOWING ISSUES:

- WATER QUALITY (Milfoil, Use of Sonar, Geese)
- LAKE ACCESS (Fishing Rights, Boat Access, Future Building)
- DAM REPAIR & MAINTENANCE
- DIKE REPAIR & MAINTENANCE
- FLOOD LEVELS
- BOATING RULES
- COMMUNICATIONS & PUBLIC RELATIONS
- BYLAWS
- GENERAL FUND (Taxes, Insurance, Future Projects)

NEIGHBORS TOGETHER PRESERVING A JEWEL OF A LAKE.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY TO LET YOUR VOICE BE HEARD!

Thank you in advance for your cooperation and we look forward to seeing everyone on June 21 at 10 am at the Town Hall.

Sincerely,

Glass Lake Preservation Corporation Board of Directors

ProcellaCOR FAQ

What is ProcellaCOR?

ProcellaCOR is a cutting-edge aquatic herbicide used for management of invasive aquatic vegetation in lakes, reservoirs and ponds. It was formally approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in 2017, and then by New York State in 2019, and has been incredibly effective at controlling and even eliminating invasive Eurasian watermilfoil infestations, with minimal impact to native plant populations. Following application, there are no restrictions on potable water usage (drinking water) or on contact recreation such as swimming.

How does ProcellaCOR work?

ProcellaCOR is applied directly into the water at the depth of the invasive plants. It is a systemic herbicide, meaning that the plant takes through its entire structure and roots. The plant dies off over a period of two to three weeks and breaks down naturally. ProcellaCOR itself is short-lived, and also breaks down naturally and quickly, within 36-48 hours.

What types of regulatory review has ProcellaCOR undergone?

ProcellaCOR was developed in 2010 and was subject to dozens of peer-reviewed scientific studies for several years, leading up to its ultimate approval by the US Environmental Protection Agency in 2017. The active ingredient of ProcellaCOR, florpyrauxifen-benzyl, has been utilized worldwide for several years as an herbicide on food crops such as rice. The New York Department of Environmental Conservation approved ProcellaCOR for use in 2019.

What rate of ProcellaCOR is proposed to be applied to the Lake?

The effective dosage rate for ProcellaCOR is very low, at 3.86-5.79 parts per billion for Eurasian Watermilfoil control. This amounts to a dosage that is 1,000 times less than the previous generation of aquatic herbicides such as Renovate. The herbicide would be released directly into the water below the surface to achieve the concentration over the area of the Eurasian milfoil bed. ProcellaCOR breaks down quickly and will be undetectable in the lake within a few days.

What are the risks to human health?

The USEPA registered ProcellaCOR as their lowest category of risk (‘Reduced Risk’) and identified no risks of concern to human health. Toxicology studies found no adverse acute or chronic effects. The EPA concluded that drinking water exposures to ProcellaCOR do not pose a human health risk and no federal maximum allowable drinking water concentrations were created (i.e. no drinking water restrictions). The observed half-life of the product is 2.6 days in aquatic environments, and EPA and DEC both concluded there is no hazard or concern for metabolites and degradates. The EPA’s findings and an exemption from maximum tolerance can be found here: < https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2019/09/26/2019-20530/florpyrauxifen-benzyl-exemption-from-the-requirement-of-a-tolerance>.

What impacts will there be to lake users and lakeshore residents?

During the application at each site, lake users are not permitted in the treatment area. Following application, use of the lake water for irrigation is restricted until lab results indicate that ProcellaCOR concentrations are below 1ppb. This should take 7-10 days to collect samples, have them analyzed and reported.

Will there be a detrimental impact on wildlife and non-target aquatic plants?

ProcellaCOR is exceedingly selective and has shown no impacts to aquatic animals, and almost no impacts upon other aquatic plants. The EPA set the maximum allowable application rate of ProcellaCOR at 50 ppb due to concern for non-target aquatic vascular plants. The proposed application rate for the sites in Glass Lake is approximately ten times lower than this threshold. The US EPA found no risk concerns for non-target wildlife, which was supplemented by university studies in Washington and North Carolina State.

Has this product been used in other lakes? If so, what was the outcome?

Yes. ProcellaCOR has been used in more than 200 lakes across the United States so far, including 50+ in New York State, with exceptional results and no impacts to public health or the environment.