

**Blues, Chair**  
Stinnett, Vice Chair  
Gorton  
Farmer  
Crosbie  
Myers  
McChord  
Martin  
Henson  
Lane

# **A G E N D A**

## **Environmental Quality Committee**

### **May 15, 2012**

### **11:00 A.M.**

1. **3.13.12 Environmental Quality Committee Summary** (1-3)
2. **Sanitary Sewer Capacity Assurance Program Update** (4-12)
3. **Update on Capacity, Management, Operations & Maintenance (CMOM) Plan**  
*Information will be distributed at the 5.15.12 Meeting*
4. **Emerald Ash Borer Update** (13-39)
5. **Public Comment**
6. **Items Referred** (40)

**“Environmental Quality Committee, to which shall be referred matters relating to the Department of Environmental Quality and its divisions, and any related partner agencies.”**

-Council Rules & Procedures, Section 2.102(1)

#### Meeting Schedule

June 26  
August 28  
September 25  
October 23  
November 27  
December 11

## ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMITTEE

March 13, 2012

## Summary

Chair Blues called the meeting to order at 1:0 PM. All members were present except Myers. Kay was also present.

1. Sanitary Sewer Capacity Assurance Program (CAP)

Charlie Martin presented the sanitary sewer Capacity Assurance Program. The CAP program was required by the EPA Consent Decree to ensure that adequate capacity is available before new demand via new customers. Mr. Martin discussed present capacity and the data base used to manage the program including hydraulic calculations.

Mr. Martin stated that the CAP will enable LFUCG to authorize new sewer service connections, or increases in flow from existing sewer service connections only after LFUCG has determined that there is adequate treatment capacity, adequate transmission capacity and adequate collection capacity. Further Mr. Martin stated that prior to authorizing any new connections, LFUCG must certify that new flow combined with existing flow will not result in unpermitted bypasses or diversions, or result in noncompliance.

Mr. Martin also stated that prior to authorizing new connections LFUCG must certify that a pump station receiving new flow has the capacity to transmit one-hour peak flow for existing flow, the proposed new flow and any future flow previously certified but not yet received.

Mr. Martin stated that gravity sewers would have the same restrictions. Prior to authorizing new connections LFUCG must certify that gravity sewers receiving new flow has the capacity to transmit one-hour peak flow for existing flow, the proposed new flow and any future flow previously certified but not yet received without causing surcharge conditions.

Mr. Martin defined surcharged conditions. He stated that under one-hour peak flow conditions, water in the gravity sewer manhole cannot be more than 24" above the top of the pipe or within 3' of the manhole rim.

Mr. Martin stated that if capacity does not exist, "capacity recovery" credits can be used as a means to authorize additional sewer flows in lieu of capacity certification.

Mr. Martin stated that the EPA has agreed that certain essential services are exceptions to the certification process including: health care facilities; public safety facilities; public schools; and other facilities as agreed upon by the EPA.

Mr. Martin stated that LFUCG must submit its CAP plan to the EPA by January 13, 2013 and LFUCG must begin to implement the CAP no later than 30 days after the EPA approval.

Vice Mayor Gorton asked about other communities, including Knoxville that uses credits. She also asked about the exceptions for health care, public safety and public school facilities. She asked what happens if there isn't adequate capacity. In response Mr. Martin stated that the exceptions may lead to negative credits.

Councilmember Kay asked about the data bases utilized and asked if they could be integrated with other needs of the government.

Councilmember Blues asked about future direction. In response Mr. Martin stated that he would like to use a task force to direct the CAP project similar to the water quality user fee.

On a motion by Councilmember Stinnett, second Councilmember Kay, the Committee requested that Vice Mayor Gorton form a Capacity Assurance Program Task Force. Motion passed without dissent.

## 2. Division of Water Quality Projects

Charlie Martin and Julie Mantrom presented.

## 3. Empower Lexington Plan

Susan Bush and Tom Webb presented. Ms. Bush stated that when the Administration initially presented they stated that they planned to bring back a resolution for Council consideration. She stated that the resolution if adopted would lead its work to reduce our carbon footprint and improve energy efficiency in the community.

Councilmember Farmer stated that he had concerns about how the resolution would be utilized.

Councilmember Martin stated that he was in favor of the resolution and its goals to reduce energy consumption.

Vice Mayor Gorton spoke in favor of the resolution that it directed how Lexington would reduce energy consumption and become more energy efficient.

Councilmember Stinnett asked how the annual 1% energy reduction was determined. In response Mr. Webb stated that it was a consensus of the stakeholders.

On a motion by Councilmember Martin, second Councilmember Henson, the Committee recommended approved of the Resolution to the entire Council. Motion passed on a 6-2 vote (Farmer & Crosbie- No).

On a motion by Vice Mayor Gorton, second Councilmember Kay, the Committee recommended amending the resolution inserting between Sections 3 & 4 stating that the Department of Environmental Quality will report annually to the Council. Motion passed on a 7-2 vote (Farmer & Crosbie- No).

On a motion by Councilmember Lane, second Councilmember McChord, the Committee recommended amending the resolution to include an annual from the Urban County Government on efforts to reduce energy costs passed without dissent.

#### 4. Public Comment

Edward Kusche spoke about the water quality fee.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:35 PM.

PAS 2.29.12



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**Sewer System  
Capacity Assurance Program  
(CAP)**

**CAP TASK FORCE**  
Lexington-Fayette Urban County  
Government  
Division of Water Quality

May 3, 2012

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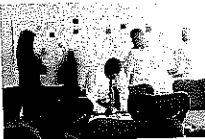
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**AGENDA**

- ❑ Welcome and Introductions
- ❑ Task Force Purpose and Mission
- ❑ CAP Primer
  - Terminology
  - Process Overview
  - Real World Examples
- ❑ Meeting Schedule
- ❑ Task Force Key Decisions
- ❑ Topics for May 24<sup>th</sup> Meeting



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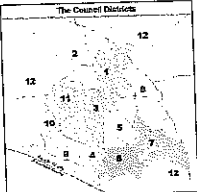
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**INTRODUCTIONS**

**Welcome!**

- ❑ Chair – Tom Blues (2<sup>nd</sup> District)
- ❑ Task Force
  - Linda Gorton (Vice Mayor)
  - Chuck Ellinger (At-large)
  - Steve Kay (At-large)
  - Bill Farmer, Jr. (5<sup>th</sup> District)
  - Kevin Stinnett (6<sup>th</sup> District)
  - Derek Paulsen  
(Commissioner of Planning)



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### INTRODUCTIONS

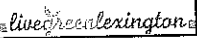
**Welcome!**





ERI International

- ❑ LFUCG
  - » Division of Water Quality
  - » Planning
  - » Engineering – New Development
  - » Building Inspection
  - » Sewer Tap-On Desk
  - » Administration – Economic Development
- ❑ CAP Consultant Team
  - » Joe Herman (Stantec)
  - » Eddie Mesta (Integrated Engineering)
  - » Frank Harscher (ERI International)
- ❑ Stakeholders



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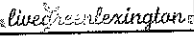
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### PURPOSE & MISSION

**Objective**

- ❑ Task Force established to...
  - » Provide perspective and input during CAP development
  - » Identify opportunities for the overall improvement of LFUCG's current and proposed sanitary sewer extension policies and tap-on permit issuance process



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### PURPOSE & MISSION

**Deliverable**

- ❑ A final report detailing Task Force recommendations with respect to policies for:
  - » Approving sanitary sewer extensions
  - » Tap-on permit issuance and processes
  - » Allocation of hydraulic capacity
  - » Allocation of capacity credits
  - » The return, purchase or trading of allocated capacity or capacity credits
  - » All related recommendations of the Task Force

(Report will be prepared by CAP Consultant.)



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**CAP PRIMER****Overview**

- CAP mandated in Consent Decree
- CAP Plan must be submitted to EPA by January 3, 2013
- No later than 30 days after approval, LFUCG shall commence implementation of the CAP.

|         |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |   |   |
|---------|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|
| January |    |    |    |    |    |    | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4       | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 |   |   |   |
| 11      | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |   |   |   |
| 18      | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |   |   |   |
| 25      | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |   |   |   |

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**CAP PRIMER****Terminology**

- **Recurring SSO** – A sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) that occurs in the same location more than once per 12 month rolling period
- **One Hour Peak Flow** – The greatest flow in a sewer averaged over a 60 minute period at a specific location expected to occur for the 2-year, 24-hour storm event

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**CAP PRIMER****Terminology**

- **Adequate Capacity** – Condition in the sanitary collection system (gravity sewers), transmission system (pumps and force mains), and treatment plant where there are no unpermitted bypasses, SSOs, or **surcharge condition** exists for the 2-year, 24-hour storm event.
- **Surcharge condition** – Condition when water surface in manhole rises to greater than **2 feet** above the top of the pipe or within **3 feet** of the manhole rim elevation and the sewer is under pressure (or hydraulic head) for the One Hour Peak Flow.

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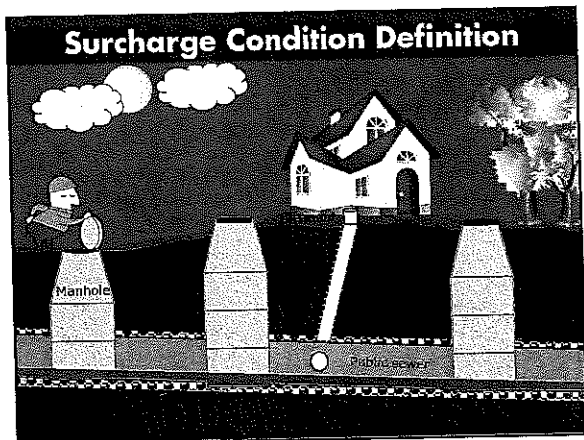
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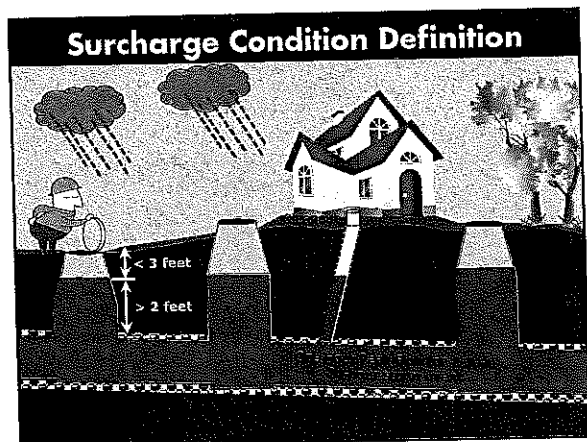
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CAP PRIMER

Terminology

☐ **Trade ratio** – The ratio of the flow that must be removed from the sewer system (thru capacity enhancing projects, storage, etc.) for each addition of flow (from new taps or development). The trade ratio(s) were established in the Consent Decree and are geographic and activity-based.

Trade ratios for capacity enhancing and removal projects not related to a recurring SSO

Trade ratios for capacity enhancing and removal projects related to a recurring SSO

Trade ratios for off-line storage and/or removal of connections

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**CAP PRIMER****Terminology**

- **Credit** – General term that refers to the amount of flow removed from the sewer system from a capacity enhancing project, storage, removal of connections, etc. It is calculated as the product of the flow removed and the applicable trade ratio.

Also commonly used to express the amount of flow removal needed to support a proposed flow addition.

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**CAP PRIMER****Terminology**

- **Credit earning activity** – An activity that removes flow from the sewer system. Examples include: sewer rehabilitation, removal of existing connections, and the addition of off-line storage for wet weather flows.
- **Credit spending activity** – An activity that adds flow to the sewer system. Examples include: new tap connections and flow increases from redevelopment activity.

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**CAP PRIMER****Terminology**

- **Credit bank** – Defined area or location within the sewer system where credits transactions are recorded. Also referred to as the *banking unit*.
- **Essential services** – Defined in the Consent Decree as health care facilities, public safety facilities, public schools, or other facilities as agreed upon in writing by the EPA and EPPC.



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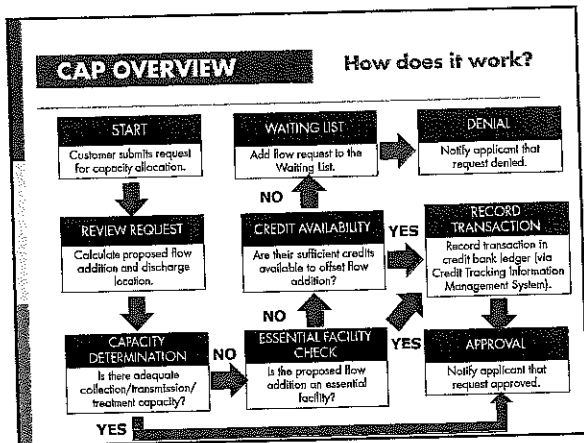
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**EXAMPLES**      **Richmond Road**



- Redevelopment opportunities:
  - Lexington Mall redevelopment
  - Former Pennington Place Apt. property

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**EXAMPLES**      **Review Request**



- Red lines (—) are trunk sewers in hydraulic model
- Red stars (★) are recurring SSOs (identified in Consent Decree)
- Neither proposed development fits *Essential Services* definition

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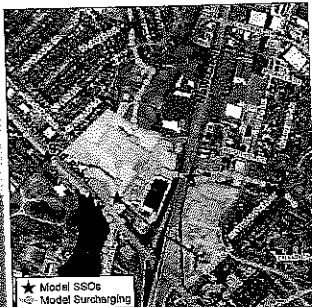
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**EXAMPLES**



★ Model SSOs  
● Model Surcharging

**Capacity Determination**

- ❑ Pipes/manholes with surcharge condition shown in orange
- ❑ Collection system capacity is not currently available
- ❑ Credits from banking system must be used

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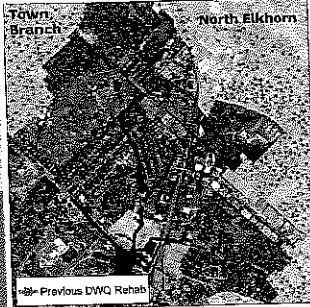
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**EXAMPLES**



Town Branch North Elkhorn  
Previous DWQ Rehab

**Credit Availability**

- ❑ Prior credit earning activities shown in blue
- ❑ Reflects prior sewer system rehabilitation by Sewer Line Maintenance
- ❑ Assume not enough earned credits to offset proposed development

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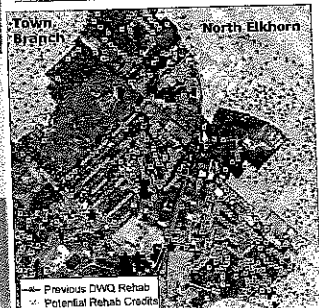
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**EXAMPLES**



Town Branch North Elkhorn  
Previous DWQ Rehab  
Potential Rehab Credits

**Waiting List**

- ❑ Orange areas depict known sewer defects from SSAs (i.e. potential credit earning opportunities)
- ❑ What is SLM's schedule for rehab in this area?
- ❑ Developer-sponsored rehabilitation program an option?

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**EXAMPLES**



**Waiting List**

- RMP projects in this area include:
  - Upsizing sewers
  - Storage tank
- Will result in restoration of adequate capacity (i.e. eliminate surcharge condition)
- What is schedule for Remedial Measures Plan improvements?

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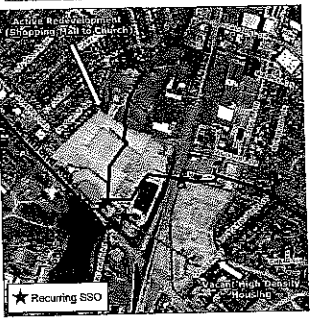
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**EXAMPLES**



**Waiting List Considerations**

- What if Pennington Place property does not start construction for 7 years?
- Can the church offer to buy the credits from Pennington Place?
- First in, first out?
- What if a new single family house is built in Idle Hour neighborhood?

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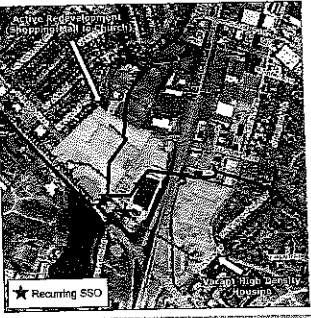
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**EXAMPLES**



**Waiting List Considerations**

- Legitimacy of credit request?
- When does credit reservation turn into a completed transaction?
- What protocols needed to ensure flow additions/taps do not exceed allocation?
- What protocols needed to identify unused credit allocations that should return to the bank?

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| MEETING SCHEDULE                                           |                                                  | Task Force |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Location:</b> Council Chambers |                                                  |            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Time:</b> 9 am – 11 am         |                                                  |            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Future Dates:</b>              |                                                  |            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> May 24 <sup>th</sup>              | <input type="checkbox"/> August 9 <sup>th</sup>  |            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> June 14 <sup>th</sup>             | <input type="checkbox"/> August 23 <sup>rd</sup> |            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> June 28 <sup>th</sup>             | <input type="checkbox"/> Sept. 6 <sup>th</sup>   |            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> July 12 <sup>th</sup>             | <input type="checkbox"/> Sept. 20 <sup>th</sup>  |            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> July 26 <sup>th</sup>             |                                                  |            |

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| KEY DECISIONS                                                                                                | ? |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Will there be a fee associated with capacity requests/reviews? Deposit?             |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Will reserved credits or tap-on permits have an expiration date?                    |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> What is a reasonable review time for capacity determinations?                       |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> How will the Waiting List be managed?                                               |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Will existing ordinances and land development processes support CAP implementation? |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> How will disputes regarding capacity determinations be resolved?                    |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Can reserved credits be transferred/sold?                                           |   |

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| NEXT MEETING                                                                                                       | May 24 <sup>th</sup> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> <b>Topics to be covered...</b>                                                            |                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Overview of LFUCG's current sanitary sewer extension policies and tap-on permit processes |                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brainstorm opportunities for improvement and enhancement                                  |                      |

**GOAL**

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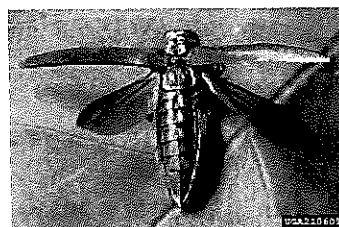
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## Urban Forestry

### EMERALD ASH BORER

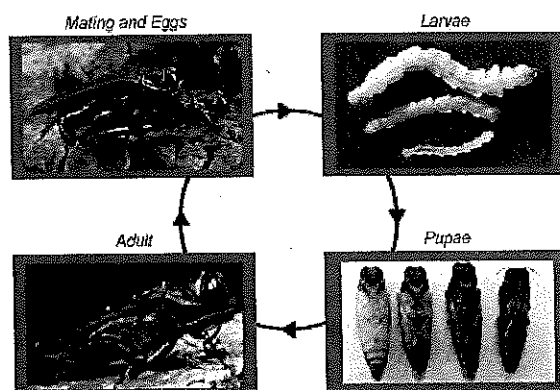
#### Background

The emerald ash borer is a small, green insect that threatens to kill a significant percentage of all ash trees in Fayette County. It was first identified in the United States in 2002. Since then, the emerald ash borer has been responsible for the death and/or decline of tens of millions of ash trees in the upper Midwest and Canada. The insect was found in Fayette County in 2010.



Specifically, the winged adult insect is metallic green in color, with a slender body that is a half-inch long and one-eighth inch wide.

Adult insects breed during the late spring and summer. Females lay their eggs on an ash tree's bark. When the insects hatch 10 days later, the larvae tunnel under the bark and feed on the inner layers of the trees. The tunneling of larvae eventually cuts off the flow of water and other nutrients to the upper branches and canopy of the tree.



The larvae lay dormant during the winter and emerge from the trees in May.



The adult borers leave a unique D-shaped exit hole in the tree. Then, the breeding cycle starts all over again.

The short-term results of the infestation are dieback of the upper canopy of the tree. There may be more woodpecker activity on infested trees. There may be wild, leafy shoots growing from the lower portion of the tree trunk. If pieces of tree bark split off of the infested tree, S-shaped tunnels will appear on the bare tree.

Left untreated, the entire tree dies within one to three years. Stressed trees will attract more adult beetles to infest nearby trees.

#### Quarantines and Controls

To prevent the additional artificial spread of the emerald ash borer, the state has issued a quarantine for 20 Kentucky counties – including Lexington - Fayette County – that prohibits the transportation of hardwood firewood, ash nursery stock, green ash lumber, the emerald ash borer insect or larvae or other materials that can spread the insect infestation.

It is especially important that firewood not be moved into or out of a county. This particularly affects campers who would bring firewood from home to a camp site or transport extra firewood from a camp site back home.

#### Prevention and Treatment

Research is ongoing for the best ash tree treatments – either to prevent an infestation or eliminate borers that have infested a tree. Pesticides can be applied as a “drench” around the base of the tree and have been somewhat effective in preventing and limiting borer infestations. Larger ash trees need to be treated with federally-approved insecticides by state-certified pesticide application companies. Treatments are generally applied once a year.

#### What Can You Do to Stop the Spread of EAB

- **Don't Move Firewood** – People unknowingly contribute to the spread of borers when they move firewood. Emerald ash borer larvae can survive hidden under the bark of firewood.
- **Identify Ash Trees in Your Yard** – Ash trees are used extensively in residential and commercial landscaping. They represent two percent of all leaf cover in the United States and eight percent of known trees in Fayette County. Ash trees have oval-shaped leaves which grow opposite each other. The bark on some mature ash trees grows in a diamond-shaped pattern. Click here to download a fact sheet on how to identify ash trees.
- **Visually Inspect Your Trees** – Early detection is the key to mitigating infestation of the emerald ash borer. If a tree in your yard displays any of the signs or symptoms of emerald ash borer infestation, call the state agriculture department's EAB hotline at 1-866-322-4512 or the Lexington forestry program staff at (859) 425-2558 for more information.
- **Spread the Word** – Talk to your neighbors, friends, homeowners association and co-workers about the emerald ash borer and the damage it can do to trees. Tell them what to look for if a tree is infected.

#### Additional Resources

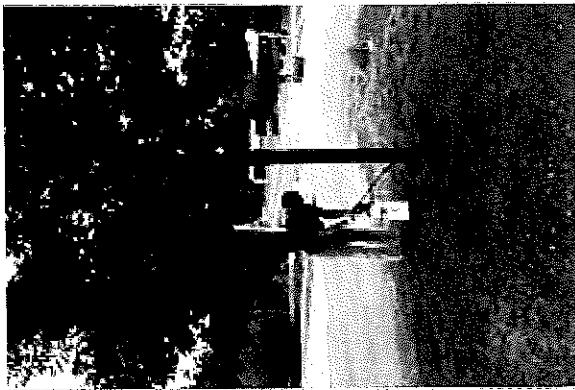
- **Click to watch** video on how to treat a tree
- **Click to download** information on homeowner treatments
- **Click to download** and read the tree board advisory on treating ash trees for the emerald ash borer.
- [www.emeraldashborer.info](http://www.emeraldashborer.info)
- <http://pest.ca.uky.edu/EXT/EAB/welcome.html>
- <http://pest.ca.uky.edu/EXT/EAB/EABcontrol.pdf>
- [www.dontmovefirewood.org](http://www.dontmovefirewood.org)
- <http://www.ca.uky.edu/entomology/entfacts/ef453.asp>

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#### How To REACH Us

|                                     |                       |                            |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>LEXCALL SERVICE DESK</b>         | <b>TIM QUEARY</b>     | <b>JOHN SAYLOR</b>         |
| <b>Dial 3-1-1 or (859) 425-2255</b> | <b>Urban Forester</b> | <b>Arborist Technician</b> |
| <b>MAKE A SERVICE REQUEST</b>       | <b>(859) 258-3404</b> | <b>(859) 258-3405</b>      |

# Emerald Ash Borer Update For Homeowners



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# What is the Problem/Threat of EAB

- In simple terms all of our Ash trees are going to die unless chemically treated
- Dutch Elm Disease killed 200 million Elm trees in the US.
- EAB threatens 7.5 billion Ash trees in the US.
- Fayette County has about 500,000 Ash trees



# What Trees Are at Risk?



All  
Public  
&  
Private  
Ash  
Trees





The Emerald Ash  
Borer is killing our  
trees in Lexington

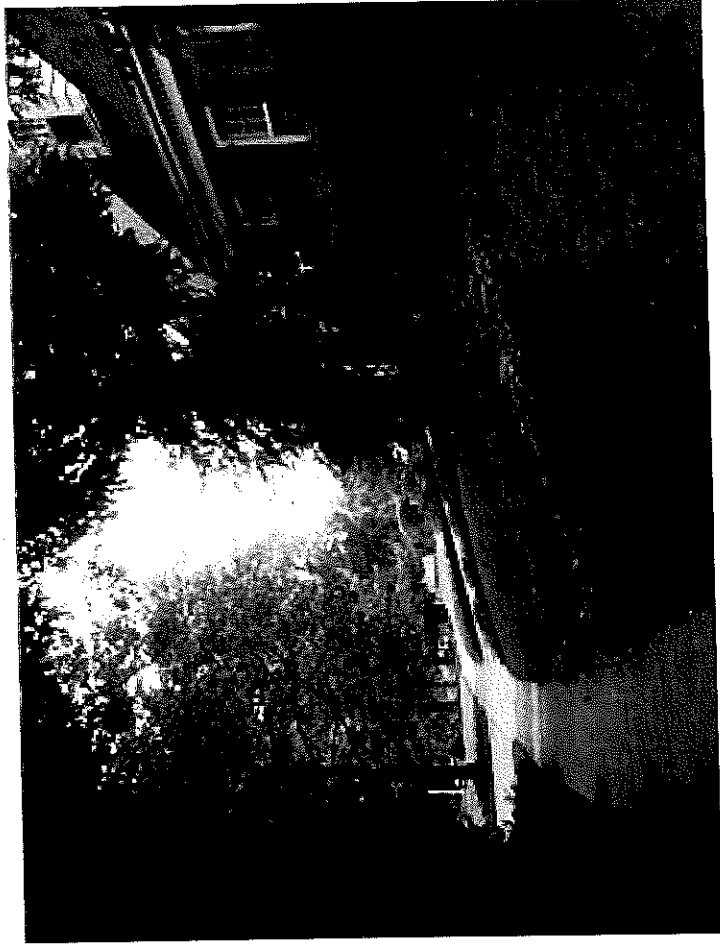
As a homeowner  
you can save your  
Ash trees using  
chemical treatment

The Emerald Ash Borer  
will affect our quality  
of life and will cost  
money to treat  
or remove our trees



# Our Community Tree Benefits

- Increased Property value
- Clean air
- Stormwater retention
- Reduces energy cost



# Do I Have An Ash Tree ?

A Tulip Poplar leaf  
is a simple leaf



Ash trees have compound leaves  
composed of several leaflets opposite  
branching from each other and are  
considered a leaf



# Ash Tree Identification



- Identified by opposite compound leaves
- Predominantly serrated leaves
- Leaves light green beneath

# **EAB Life Cycle & Migration**

- Beetle emerges from the Ash tree
- Feed on the tree leaves
- Mate for about a week
- Lay eggs in the bark
- Larvae hatch & tunnel behind the bark feeding on the phloem & cambium

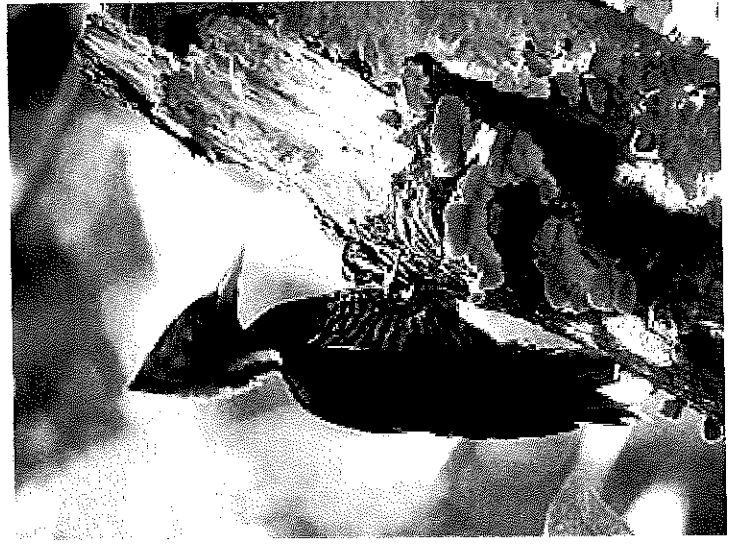
# How Does EAB Kill Our Trees

The EAB larvae behind the bark disrupt the nutrient flow that produces the life support for the tree; basically starving the tree to death



# What Can Homeowners Do?

- Check to see if your trees are infested with EAB – a good indicator is:
- Thinning of leaves in the upper canopy
- Heavy woodpecker activity in tree



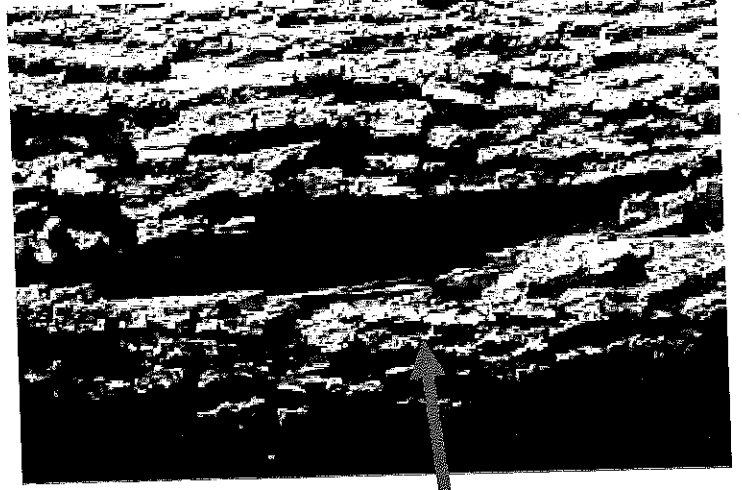
Presence of epicormic shoots  
sometimes called water sprouts



Appearance of D shaped  
exit holes on bark

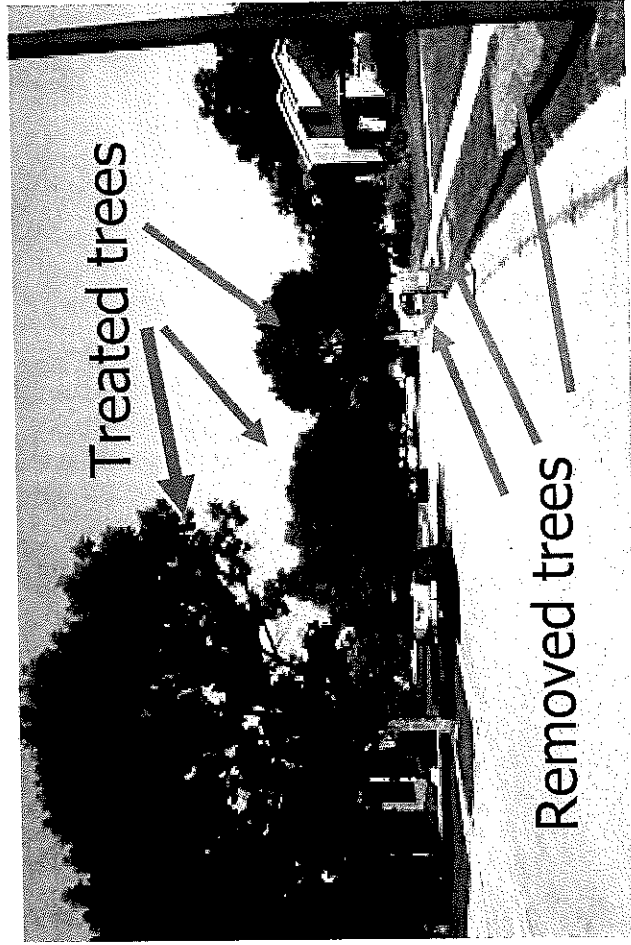


Vertical splitting of bark



# Choices have to be made

Treat the tree or remove the tree

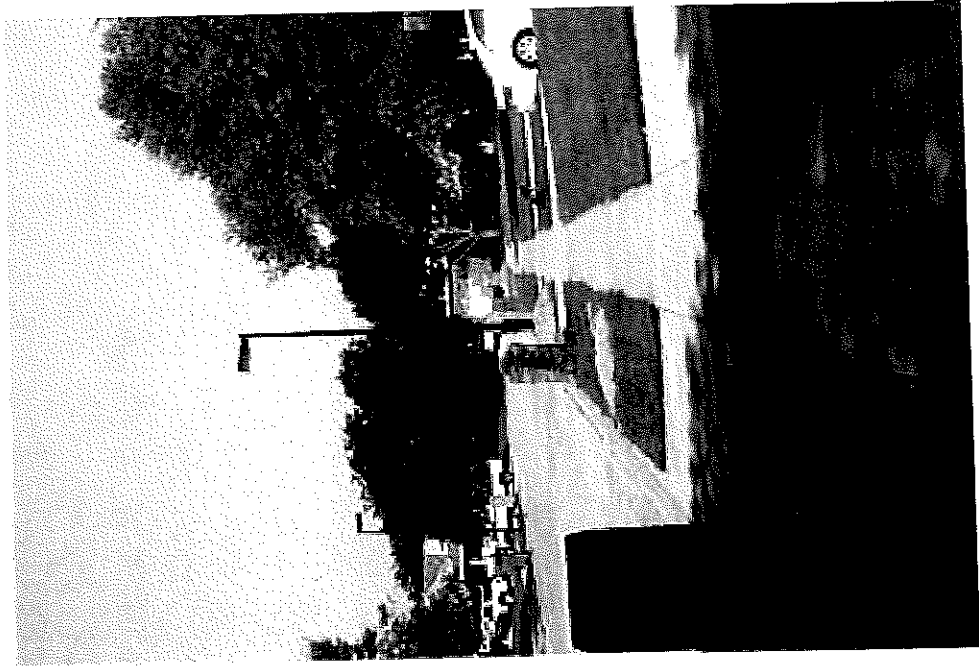


A lot will depend on tree condition

# Treated Trees VS Removal

On this street  
20 trees have been  
removed

The rest  
have been  
treated

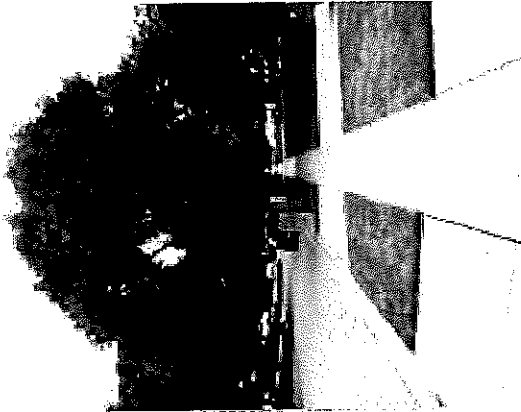


# Know When To Treat Or Remove

20% Not Treated



20% Treated



50%



50%



60 to 70 %



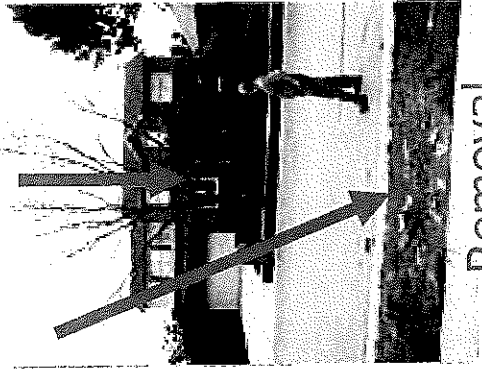
60 to 70 %



Determine overall health of tree

Severe  
disfigurement or over  
50% dieback homeowner  
should remove the tree

DEAD



Removal

# Chemical Treatment Options



Insecticides are used to control EAB

These are called systemic pesticides and can be applied in a number of ways:

- Whole tree sprays
- Soil injections
- Trunk injections
- Basal trunk sprays
- **Soil drenches**

The pesticides are introduced into the trees nutrient system then transported throughout the tree. **For homeowner care soil drenches are the preferred method**

# Treatment

A number of pesticides have been developed to fight EAB

2 major chemicals used are Imidacloprid “Merit”  
or Dinotefuran “Safari” (trade names)  
although there are others

The various products developed for EAB  
use fall into 2 categories

## **PROFESSIONAL & HOMEOWNER USE**

Homeowner chemicals are not as strong as professional  
chemicals but they work

# Pesticide Awareness

As with any treatment for agricultural pests, care should be used in the treatment of EAB. Follow all labels and pesticide instructions for use.

The professional level pesticides require a certification for use and are not readily available to the general public in small amounts and in bulk they are expensive.

Awareness and timing application is also important. For example Bayer Advanced Tree & Shrub Insect Control (Imidacloprid – soil drench) recommends mid-fall or mid-to late spring

Tree size is also a factor in the method of treatment. A large tree 13-14 inches in diameter may require the tree injection method for EAB by a professional pesticide applicator.

# Chemical Treatments Available

| Insecticide Formulation                     | Active Ingredient  | Application Method                       | Recommended Timing                                                                                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Professional Use Products                   |                    |                                          |                                                                                                                                                       |
| Merit® (75WP, 75WSP, 2F)                    | Imidacloprid       | Soil injection or drench                 | Mid-fall and/or mid- to late spring                                                                                                                   |
| Xylect™ (2F, 75WSP)                         | Imidacloprid       | Soil injection or drench                 | Mid-fall and/or mid- to late spring                                                                                                                   |
| IMA-jet®                                    | Imidacloprid       | Trunk injection                          | Early May to mid-June                                                                                                                                 |
| Imicide®                                    | Imidacloprid       | Trunk injection                          | Early May to mid-June                                                                                                                                 |
| TREE-age™                                   | Emamectin benzoate | Trunk injection                          | Early May to mid-June                                                                                                                                 |
| Inject-A-Cide B®                            | Bidrin®            | Trunk injection                          | Early May to mid-June                                                                                                                                 |
| Safari™ (20 SG)                             | Dinotefuran        | Systemic bark spray                      | Early May to mid-June                                                                                                                                 |
| Astro®                                      | Permethrin         | Preventive bark and foliage cover sprays | 2 applications at 4-week intervals; first spray should occur when black locust is blooming (early May in southern Ohio to early June in mid-Michigan) |
| Onyx™                                       | Bifenthrin         |                                          |                                                                                                                                                       |
| Tempo®                                      | Cyfluthrin         |                                          |                                                                                                                                                       |
| Sevin® SL                                   | Carbaryl           |                                          |                                                                                                                                                       |
| Homeowner Formulation                       |                    |                                          |                                                                                                                                                       |
| Bayer Advanced™ Tree & Shrub Insect Control | Imidacloprid       | Soil drench                              | Mid-fall or mid- to late spring                                                                                                                       |

# Homeowner Soil Drenches

Soil drenches have been developed for homeowners who want to treat their own trees

No special applicators are required. A water bucket for mixing, gloves, tree ground preparation, following instructions is all that is needed

The following products have been developed for home Treatment\*

\*Not all of these products have been found in Lexington

# Products

Imidacloprid (1.47%) application 1-2 times a year

Bayer Advanced Garden Tree & Shrub Insect Control

Fertilome Tree & Shrub Drench

Gordon's tree & Shrub Insect Killer

The Max Tree & Shrub Insect Killer

Dinolefuran (2%) 1 time a year mid April to Mid May

Green Light Tree & Shrub Insecticide with Safari 2G

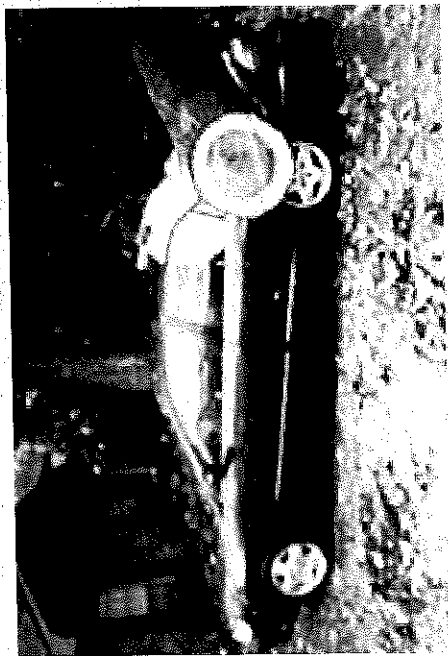


# Soil Drenches

Application should be when the soil is moist but not excessively dry or water-logged. The intent is for the pesticide to be drawn up into the tree by the root system.

If excessively dry conditions exist you may irrigate the tree before you perform the application.

Mulch and leaf litter should be removed to allow pouring the mix directly onto the soil for root saturation.



Dead and dying Ash trees quickly dry out and can become brittle and fall

They need to be removed as soon as possible

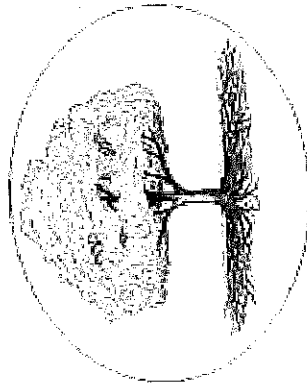


## Street Tree Permits

Remember that street tree permits are required to remove a tree and a permit is required to replace the tree



# Lexington Street Tree Guidelines



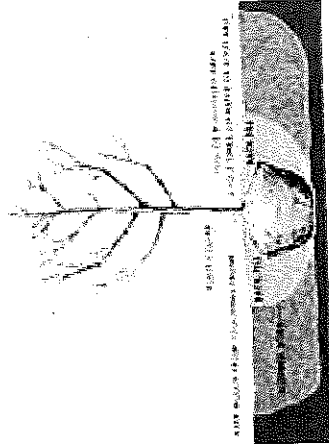
Understanding  
City Street Tree  
Requirements,  
Permitting,  
Maintenance and  
Removal Procedures



Tel: (859) 258-3451  
[www.lexingtonky.gov/forestry](http://www.lexingtonky.gov/forestry)

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When planting a new tree remember  
to plant the right tree for the right spot



The Lexington Division of Environmental Policy  
Urban Forestry Resources  
are available to assist you

Trees are important to our  
community

In replanting trees remember to  
diversify your plantings especially with  
neighborhood projects

# For More Information

- <http://www.emeraldashborer.info/>

The above link is a very good resource for information



For local information on EAB

- <http://www.livegreenlexington.com>

## Committee Referrals

### Environmental Quality Committee

| Item                                                                                         | Referred By | Date    | Status                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| Capacity Analysis                                                                            | Blues       |         | Part of RMP                 |
| Solid Waste Operations Effectiveness                                                         | Stinnett    | 4-13-11 | Waste Management Task Force |
| Review LFUCG Property Use Policy: re Model Airplane Association Usage of Haley Pike Property | EQ Link     | 6-19-11 |                             |
| Consolidate Greenway Responsibilities                                                        | EQ Link     | 6-19-11 | Waste Management Task Force |
| UK Game Day Solid Waste Collection: Revenue Source                                           | EQ Link     | 6-19-11 | Waste Management Task Force |
| Bulky Item Collection: Revenue Source                                                        | EQ Link     | 6-19-11 |                             |
| DWQ Construction Process                                                                     | Myers       | 3-17-12 |                             |