

VILLAGE OF BARRINGTON HILLS

Board of Health NOTICE OF MEETING



Tuesday, November 10, 2015 ~ 7:30 pm
112 Algonquin Road

AGENDA

1. Call to Order & Roll Call
2. Public Comment
3. [Vote] Minutes August 11, 2015
4. Emerald Ash Borer Presentation
Linda Cools, HEC
5. On-Site Septic System Presentation
Bio-Microbics Illinois
6. Trustee's Report
7. Adjournment

Chairman: Gwynne Johnston

NOTICE AS POSTED

**VILLAGE OF BARRINGTON HILLS
BOARD OF HEALTH MEETING
August 11, 2015**

The regular meeting of the Village of Barrington Hills Board of Health was called to order at 7:35 p.m. by Chairman Johnston.

Board of Health Members Present: Gwynne Johnston, Chairman
Frank J. Konicek, M.D., Vice Chairman
Shirley Conibear, M.D.
Anne Majewski, M.D.
Gary Gabriel

Others Present: Michael Harrington, Village Trustee
Janet Agnoletti, BACOG
Robert Kosin, Village of Barrington Hills
Dan Strahan, Village Engineer

Chairman Johnston welcomed Gary Gabriel to the Board.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES: Dr. Majewski made a motion to approve the minutes of the May 12, 2015 meeting of the Board of Health. The motion was seconded by Dr. Conibear and approved unanimously.

LEVEL II PROGRAM RESULTS DISCUSSION: Mr. Strahan provided a recap of the testing program, noting initial samples were taken and six follow-up samples were taken in June. The results of the follow-up samples were received August 6th, 2015. It was noted that the sample taken at St. Mark's Church still appeared to be softened, despite the indication from the ground manager that the outdoor spigot from which the sample was taken was untreated. The main parameter of concern was iron, though concerns are primarily aesthetic.

Janet Agnoletti discussed an ongoing BACOG groundwater testing and mapping program. Mr. Kosin discussed the nature of the well at St. John's cemetery and noted that a non-potable sign should be installed. It was noted that year 1 of the testing program was complete.

PUBLIC COMMENT: No public comment was given.

TRUSTEE'S REPORT: Trustee Harrington noted that the septic code updates had been approved by the Village Board at their July 2015 meeting. Mr. Strahan noted that the code updates had been submitted to the Illinois Department of Public Health. Chairman Johnston requested support from the Village Board for continued funding of the groundwater testing program.

ADJOURNMENT: Dr. Konicek motioned to adjourn at 7:56 PM. Dr. Majewski seconded the motion. All present said aye.

From: Linda H. Cools [mailto:lhcools@barringtonhills-il.gov]

Sent: Tuesday, October 13, 2015 2:33 PM

To: Gwynne Johnston; Frank Konicek; Shirley Conibear; Anne Majewski; Gary Gabriel

Subject: Resident Focus: The Dilemma of the Emerald Ash Borer

Dear Chairman Johnston, and Vice Chair Frank Konicek,

I am a member of the HEC committee Linda H. Cools. Both of my chairs believe this issue is relevant and timely, and that our residents should be fully informed of the extent of the outbreak. I have been working tirelessly on the Emerald Ash Borer issue for the past months. The following is a letter which I would like the members of your board to discuss at your next meeting on October 13, 2015.

I am interested in your opinions and professional expertise as it relates to the possible ecological and environmental issues which could stem from the EAB disease.

President McLaughlin has stated that he will provide space in the winter newsletter for residents to get specific information on how to handle the EAB outbreak on their property and related resources.

Sincerely,
Linda H. Cools/HEC

My name is Linda H. Cools and I have been a resident in Barrington Hills for almost fifteen years. I am writing to the members of the Board of Health this letter to discuss an issue I feel it has not been properly addressed by our village since it's emergence years ago. The issue is the destruction and the aggressive infestation of the Emerald Ash borer attacking Ash trees in the village. Over the summer, many residents approached me to ask what the village was doing in response to the many dead and diseased trees visible throughout the area. In my subdivision alone, it is shocking to witness the degree of dead trees lining are roads. If we say we love our trees, and we have a specific Heritage Tree Ordinance, then why hasn't this been more of a priority!

I began researching the issue in earnest, by looking at records on the subject matter obtained from the village website. The issue of the Emerald Ash borer can be traced back to 2011, when then President Robert Abboud first mentioned it in some correspondence to a resident who noticed the infestation on his trees. At that time the discussion on the topic fizzled out when merely gave lip service to the issue, and little else. Then again during the August 2013 board of Trustees' meeting, Trustee Harrington mentioned that he personally lost several trees to the ash borer himself, and he now presently sits on the board of Trustees but suggested nothing more be done at the time. So the issue died. President McLaughlin also indicated that he himself had the same issue on his property and mentioned \$100-150 injections as a treatment. In the spring of 2013, President McLaughlin posted an article on the Emerald Ash borer and provided guidance on the subject matter. The most interesting development was the loss of the village's own Ash trees at the village hall no less after their own in house arborist inventoried the trees, indicated that the borer had infected one tree, but at the time as I understand it, he recommended no treatment other than to plant trees other than native varieties. Then finally, in July 2015 all trees succumbed to the borer's attack. This is simply unacceptable politics and village residents are suffering from simply bad representation and prioritization. As residents, we employ them to represent and serve our best interests.

About a month ago, I delivered a letter to the Board of Trustees and President McLaughlin (put into the official record) expressing my deep concern over the damage which the Emerald Ash borer has caused. It is no longer a few trees we are talking about, rather it is becoming a glaring problem. Only one Trustee responded to my letter directly, Trustee Frtiz Gohl who phoned me to talk about it in greater detail. I am appealing to you as a resident who lives, loves and serves my community, that, if this insect if left unchecked, it can and will destroy this village which will leave us nothing for the next generations to enjoy. I have received mixed reviews from individuals who are not learned in this area feel that this issue should run its course without any interference. The issue has merit and must be tackled head on. It needs the proper voice it deserves. I'm appealing to the esteemed members of this board to at least

discuss the health issues and concerns which might be posed if this insect continues to ravage all of mature trees in our village.

Currently, McHenry County is part of a quarantined region that has been noted by the IDA as a serious infestation zone. That is fact. Over the summer, while others were on vacation. I personally took time and researched this issue, read pest management plans from local suburban communities, and reviewing as much supporting information I could find on the Emerald Ash borer. There is a lot of information to digest. As someone who loves nature herself, and spends hours a week gardening as a hobby, I understand the value of not taking any action.

Many communities such as Crystal Lake, have a diseased tree ordinance on their books, begging the question as to why we haven't felt compelled to act? Why don't we have an ordinance like this? When will we start leading and making ordinances that impact people's daily lives, and how long might it take to tighten our Heritage Tree ordinance so we don't have to cave in, in order to settle legal disputes. It's embarrassing for us all, but what we need is truly focused leadership that puts our residents first.

The first step in all pest management manuals is to conduct an assessment of the extent of the infestation, develop an inventory plan, the second issue is the manner on how to treat these affected trees. There are many options, from trunk to systemic insecticides, or soil drenches which are safe. Many uniformed people have challenged this assertion publicly, but these products used properly are safe and effective. Second, why doesn't our village attempt to educate the public on the seriousness of inaction? Experts in the field suggest that there is serious cause that the larvae will continue to proliferate if the stump and tree debris isn't pulverized. Another serious issue is to make sure people understand the importance of not moving firewood recklessly as it could be a new source for the borer. This is one of the most serious environmental threats of our generation, it has the potential to devastate forests of healthy trees in a short period of time if left unchecked. In a village such as ours, this could be a most catastrophic result. Many suburbs have developed action plans, to specifically address the Emerald Ash borer. I'm not sure I understand why we are lagging behind, shouldn't we be leaders on this issue and not followers?

My hope is that by bringing this matter to this panel of medical professionals you will adopt a sympathetic ear to the plight facing our village. The actions of our village government have been silent, but the Emerald Ash borer's destruction has continued on quietly with devastating consequences. President McLaughlin recently indicated that he will provide space in the upcoming newsletter for this important issue to be thoroughly outlined in detail, with specific information that residents need to have to make informed choices. I have included that article I submitted to him- here as an attachment.

It is my strong opinion that this issue of EAB should not just be a goal and a talking point from time to time over the years. My motivations are clear, this is not a partisan issue, it is a resident issue, so please give this issue the importance and consideration it so richly deserves. As a member of the Heritage and Environs committee I want to do everything I can to enrich the lives of our residents. The Emerald Ash borer has already become an environmental catastrophe in the Upper Midwest region of our state and all throughout Illinois and it would be a travesty if we just adopt a laissez-faire attitude and do nothing proactively while that opportunity might exist.

I welcome and desire the committee's input, suggestions and comments. I can be reached at lhcools@barringtonhills-il.gov. Thank you for the opportunity to put this issue forward to your membership.

Sincerely yours,

Linda H. Cools/Heritage and Environs





Submitted by Linda Cools







NEWS

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 21, 2015

Illinois To Drop Internal EAB Quarantine *2015 Survey Confirms Discovery of Emerald Ash Borer in 10 New Counties*

SPRINGFIELD, IL- The state of Illinois will no longer restrict the movement of any cut, non-coniferous firewood within the state. Illinois joins Missouri, Iowa, and Kentucky in the deregulation of Emerald Ash Borer (EAB).

The 2015 survey of traps detected EAB in 10 new counties in Illinois: Madison, Mercer, Jackson, Saline, Hamilton, Wayne, Clay, Jefferson, Washington, and Bond. The addition of 10 new counties has brought the total count of confirmed counties to 60.

“The survey results this year support deregulation with nearly 60 percent of our counties confirmed positive for EAB,” said Plant and Pesticide Specialist Supervisor Scott Schirmer. “Over the past decade, the regulations and quarantines have served their purpose to slow the rate of spread and afford people time to manage for this pest. However, there comes a time when the pest is too widespread to continue to regulate, and this is our time.”

Previously EAB presence was confirmed in 50 counties, but 61 of Illinois’ 102 counties were under a state quarantine, which was intended to prevent artificial or human assisted spread of the beetle.

“Even though the state of Illinois is lifting its in-state EAB quarantine, I urge all Illinoisans to remain vigilant against the man-assisted spread of not only this pest, but all invasive species,” said Acting Agriculture Director Warren Goetsch. “Illinois will remain part of a federal quarantine, meaning firewood or other ash related products cannot travel into a state that currently has regulations. I urge people to consider the potential impacts of their actions, in general, before they move items like firewood. We’ve witnessed the impacts EAB has had on our trees and budgets, and we want to prevent introduction and spread of other current and future invasive species.”

Since the first detection of the pest near Detroit, Michigan, in 2002, the beetle has killed more than 250 million ash trees. The borer, known for its distinctive, metallic green wing color, is native to Asia. Its larvae burrow into the bark of ash trees, causing the trees to starve and eventually die. The tiny beetle often is difficult to detect, especially in newly-infested trees. Signs of infestation include thinning and yellowing of leaves, D-shaped holes in the bark of the trunk or branches and basal shoots. Each year Illinois Department of Agriculture officials submit samples from various purple EAB traps throughout the state and send them to the USDA’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to confirm the presence of EAB.

Anyone who suspects an ash tree has been infested should contact their county Extension office, their village forester or the Illinois Department of Agriculture at (815) 787-5476.

For further information about the beetle, visit www.IllinoisEAB.com.



State of Illinois
Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Environmental Programs

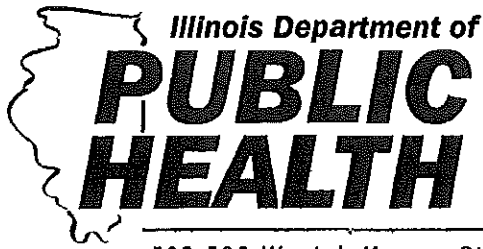
DECLARATION OF NUISANCE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Illinois Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Environmental Programs, pursuant to the Insect Pest and Plant Disease Act (505 ILCS 90/14) that the Illinois Department of Agriculture is declaring all plants and plant products thereof infested with the Emerald Ash Borer (*Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire), specifically but not limited to Green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), White ash (*Fraxinus Americana*), Black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*), as well as several horticultural varieties of ash, to be a nuisance in the State of Illinois and should be eradicated. The beetle is currently confined to portions of Kane and Cook Counties. There is currently no known treatment to control Emerald Ash Borer. Therefore, in accordance with 505 ILCS 90/15, eradication of infested trees according to Department guidelines will be required by the owner, or other persons in possession or control of the infested trees. The responsible party must remove all infested trees by the deadline and method specified by the Department. Failure of the property owner, or person in possession or control of the property to remove the infested trees will result in the tree removal by the State of Illinois and the expenses incurred by the State of Illinois shall be collected in a civil action against the person liable.

This declaration shall be effective this **19th** day of **July 2006**.




Charles Hartke, Director



Pat Quinn, Governor
LaMar Hasbrouck, MD, MPH, Director

525-535 West Jefferson Street • Springfield, Illinois 62761-0001 • www.idph.state.il.us

REVISED APPROVAL

August 19, 2014

Mr. Kurt Bihler
411 S Reedwood Dr.
Joliet, IL 60436

Dear Mr. Kurt Bihler:

The Department has reviewed your request for approval of an NSF Standard 350 certified system utilizing membrane technology. The Department is granted the ability under section 225 ILCS 225/8 (b) of the Private Sewage Disposal Licensing Act and Section 905.20(t) of the Private Sewage Disposal Code (Code) to approve alternative technology not prescriptive to the Code. The NSF testing and certification of the above systems meets the requirements of these sections. The Department will approve for general use the NSF Standard 350 certified systems that utilize membrane technology as long as they are compliant with the following design or installation requirements:

1. The designed rate of flow for each system shall be designed per section 905.20 (a) of the Code.
2. The systems will be required to be maintained and serviced per the manufactures and NSF requirements for the life of the system.
3. If the system is designed for reuse of the treated effluent within a structure it shall be compliant with the Illinois Plumbing Code, the NSF Standard 350 and any local regulations.
4. If the system is to discharge to a subsurface dispersal area it shall be designed as follows:
 - a) The loading rate of the soils on each site shall be determined by using one of the following:
 - i. Double-ring infiltrometer to determine the Ksat value. Depending on the types of soils present on the site ASTM D3385-09 or ASTM D5093-02(2008) shall be used to determine the Ksat value. If the area for the subsurface dispersal area is in fill a double-ring infiltrometer must be used to determine the Ksat value.

ii. Ksat value may be provided by the soil classifier for each soil group. When the soil information is used to size the subsurface dispersal area the least permeable value for the soil group shall be used.

b) The minimum amount of square feet of filtered water dispersal area shall be designed utilizing one of the following formulas:

i. When utilizing estimated water use figures to determine the designed flow rate, per Section 905.20 (a) of the Code:

$$\text{Square feet of dispersal area} = \frac{\text{gallons per/day (designed rate of flow) /Ksat (in/hour)}}{10}$$

ii. When actual water usage figures are used to size the system:

$$\text{Square feet of dispersal area} = \frac{\text{gallons per/day (designed rate of flow) /Ksat (in/hour)}}{7}$$

c) The formula above provides the actual square feet of bottom surface area. The square footage remains the same for beds as it is for trenches. No reduction may be used for use of another approved technology that provides a reduction to a subsurface component.

d) These systems may be designed without separation restrictions to seasonal high water layers or bedrock.

e) The minimum distance allowed shall be 25 feet from a private well to a subsurface seepage field receiving effluent from an NSF Standard 350 certified system utilizing membrane technology, on the property it is generated. Neighboring wells shall be 75 feet.

f) The sizing of NSF 350 membrane filtered water dispersal area is unique and not subject to any minimum requirements of Section 905.60 of the Private Sewage Disposal Code.

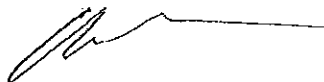
5. The tanks prior to and housing the membrane shall be compliant with the minimum setback distances established for a septic tank and aerobic treatment plant as defined in Section 905. Appendix A, Illustration D of the Code.
6. It shall be the responsibility of the property owner for systems designed to surface discharge to be compliant with all United States Environmental Protection Agency and Illinois Environmental Protection Agency requirements.
7. This acceptance does not waive or alter the responsibility of the applicant from obtaining or paying local fees associated with an application by the Department, agent or an ordinance-based local authority associated with an installation or construction approval.
8. This system may be used for seasonal use sites.

9. There is no minimum number of gallons for use with non-residential facilities.

Acceptance of this System by the Illinois Department of Public Health is limited to design and is in no way intended to guarantee the proper function of the system.

If you have any questions, contact me at (217) 524-4137 or chad.moorman@illinois.gov.

Sincerely,



Chad Moorman, LEHP
Program Manager
Private Sewage Disposal Program
Division of Environmental Health

cc: Regional Offices



525-535 West Jefferson Street • Springfield, Illinois 62761-0001 • www.dph.illinois.gov

REVISED APPROVAL

September 16, 2015

Mr. Kurt Bihler
411 S Reedwood Dr.
Joliet, IL 60436

Dear Mr. Kurt Bihler:

The Department has reviewed your request for approval of an NSF Standard 350 certified system utilizing membrane technology. The Department is granted the ability under section 225 ILCS 225/8 (b) of the Private Sewage Disposal Licensing Act and Section 905.20(t) of the Private Sewage Disposal Code (Code) to approve alternative technology not prescriptive to the Code. The NSF testing and certification of the above systems meets the requirements of these sections. The Department will approve for general use the NSF Standard 350 certified systems that utilize membrane technology as long as they are compliant with the following design or installation requirements:

1. The designed rate of flow for each system shall be designed per section 905.20 (a) of the Code.
2. The systems will be required to be maintained and serviced per the manufactures and NSF requirements for the life of the system.
3. If the system is designed for reuse of the treated effluent within a structure it shall be compliant with the Illinois Plumbing Code, the NSF Standard 350 and any local regulations.
4. If the system is to discharge to a subsurface dispersal area it shall be designed as follows:
 - a) The loading rate of the soils on each site shall be determined by using one of the following:
 - i. Double-ring infiltrometer to determine the Ksat value. Depending on the types of soils present on the site ASTM D3385-09 shall be used to determine the Ksat value. If the area for the subsurface dispersal area is in fill a double-ring infiltrometer must be used to determine the Ksat value. The Ksat value of greater than 5 shall use 5 as the Ksat.

ii. Ksat value may be provided by the soil classifier for each soil group. When the soil information is used to size the subsurface dispersal area the least permeable value for the soil group shall be used.

b) The amount of square feet of filtered water dispersal area shall be designed utilizing one of the following formulas:

i. When utilizing estimated water use figures to determine the designed flow rate, per Section 905.20 (a) of the Code:

$$\text{Square feet of dispersal area} = \frac{\text{gallons per/day (designed rate of flow) / Ksat (in/hour)}}{10}$$

ii. When actual water usage figures are used to size the system:

$$\text{Square feet of dispersal area} = \frac{\text{gallons per/day (designed rate of flow) / Ksat (in/hour)}}{4}$$

c) The formula above provides the actual square feet of bottom surface area. The square footage remains the same for beds as it is for trenches. No reduction may be used for use of another approved technology that provides a reduction to a subsurface component.

d) These systems may be designed without separation restrictions to seasonal high water layers or bedrock.

e) The minimum distance allowed shall be 25 feet from a private well to a subsurface seepage field receiving effluent from an NSF Standard 350 certified system utilizing membrane technology; on the property it is generated. Neighboring wells shall be 75 feet.

f) The sizing of NSF 350 membrane filtered water dispersal area is unique and not subject to any minimum requirements of Section 905.60 of the Private Sewage Disposal Code.

g) A water softener shall not be connected to the system when utilizing subsurface dispersal.

5. The tanks prior to and housing the membrane shall be compliant with the minimum set back distances established for a septic tank and aerobic treatment plant as defined in Section 905. Appendix A, Illustration D of the Code.

6. Surface discharge shall be compliant with the following:

a) It is the responsibility of the property owner to be compliant with United States Environmental Protection Agency and Illinois Environmental Protection Agency requirements.

- b) The discharge shall not create a nuisance condition.
 - c) The discharge shall comply with the following minimum distances:
 - i. The discharge shall be 25 feet from the property line.
 - ii. The discharge line shall be 5 feet from the property line.
 - iii. The discharge shall be 25 feet from a cistern, well or suction line from a pump to a well, of the property from generated and 50 feet on neighboring cisterns, wells or suction lines from a pump to a well.
 - iv. The discharge shall be 10 feet from a water supply line.
 - v. The discharge shall be 25 feet from a public water supply water main.
 - d) The discharge does not require additional disinfection prior to discharge to the ground surface.
 - e) A sample port shall be provided prior to discharge.
 - f) The discharge is not subject to Section 905.100 of the Private Sewage Disposal Code.
 - g) There shall be no discharge to a roadside ditch as stipulated in Illinois Highway Code [605 ILCS5/9-123].
7. This acceptance does not waive or alter the responsibility of the applicant from obtaining or paying local fees associated with an application by the Department, agent or an ordinance-based local authority associated with an installation or construction approval.
8. This system may be used for seasonal use sites.
9. There is no minimum number of gallons for use with non-residential facilities.
10. To be compliant with the NSF 350 Standard the size and configuration of the screening tank, internal dosing tank (if needed) and the BioBarrier tank shall be determined by the manufactures.

Acceptance of this System by the Illinois Department of Public Health is limited to design and is in no way intended to guarantee the proper function of the system.

If you have any questions, contact me at (217) 524-4137 or chad.moorman@illinois.gov.

Sincerely,



Chad Moorman, LEHP
Program Manager
Private Sewage Disposal Program
Division of Environmental Health

cc: Regional Offices