

EAST PETERSBURG BOROUGH

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Winter Town Crier – Mayor's note

As we prepare to move into winter, holidays, and a new year, I am happy to see so much possibility.

We finished an election cycle on Tuesday, November 6, 2018 in which many for the first time took up their most basic responsibilities as citizens of our country and voted. While there is no doubt the various fractures and vitriol that brought this point to a reality is lamentable, perhaps this winter will be the closing and beginning of something wonderful. Maybe people who have long languished in self indulgence, self pity or general despondency have finally shaken themselves and will work to improve themselves in all that is good and amiable. They will take action to preform their most basic civil responsibilities, pay a little more attention to detail, care a little more about themselves and their neighbors welfare not just their most instant gratification and work together with the masses already sweating in the fields to make a better life for all involved.

A strong and caring community is a dream that might come to fruition should we each choose to learn what is required of us, ask why, learn the details, and decide the best course of action to take.

We do not all need to like each other to work well with each other and to be civil to each other, that is something I learned as a small child which has proven itself to be true over decades and has surprisingly been missing from the experience of many.

I hope to see a great turnout over the course of the season and the coming year in way of community volunteers. There is so much going on that could be ten times better with your direct assistance.

As always, too, remember that these winter months are difficult for some. Engage a little more than usual for yourself, your family and your neighbors.

I'm sure we will have a lot to learn, discuss and do in the coming months. Have a wonderful winter and I look forward to seeing you in our community.

At your service,
James Andrew Malone, Mayor

COUNCIL MEMBERS

Cathleen Panus, President
John Wolf, Vice-President
Adam Gochnauer, Member
Lauren Houck, Member
Connie McElwain, Member
John Schick, Member
William T. Pfautz, Jr., Member
James A. Malone, Mayor
Robin Hemperly, Manager

MEETING DATES

Borough Council Meeting
1st Tuesday of the month 7:00 p.m.
Planning Commission
3rd Thursday as needed 7:00 p.m.
Zoning Hearing Board
4th Wednesday as needed 7:00 p.m.

**EAST PETERSBURG
BOROUGH OFFICE**
6040 Main Street
East Petersburg, PA 17520
717-569-9282
Office Hours
8:00AM-4:30 PM
Monday Thru Friday
Closed for lunch 12:30-1:00



BOROUGH EVENTS



December 1, 8, and 15 **SANTA IN THE PARK**

9:00 p.m. - 12:00 p.m.

Visit Santa and bring your camera to take a photo. There is no charge for this event. There will be Cookies for the kids at Mrs. Claus' Kitchen, a model train table and dollhouse display, and a Reindeer food bar for kids to put together treats for Santa's Reindeer. This event is held at the Community Center located at 6051 Pine Street

December 31 **NEW YEAR'S EVE IN THE SQUARE**

10:00 p.m. - Midnight

Come out and enjoy live acoustic music by local duo "Times Two", Chainsaw Sculpting, Magician and finally at midnight the Jug Drop.

January 12 **TREE CHIP** 8:00 a.m. - 2:00 p.m.

East Pete Boy Scout Troup #33 will hold this event at East Pete Pool parking lot. Sign up for curb side pick-up at the borough office. Donations are requested.



February 2 **POT PIE TAKE OUT** 10:00 a.m. until sold out!

Help support East Pete Volunteer Fire Co. and enjoy their delicious pot pie. This will take place at the E.P. fire company located at 6076 Pine Street. Be there early!

more info on events available at: <http://www.eastpetersburgday.com/>

&

Facebook page East Petersburg Day



EAST PETERSBURG RESIDENTS LEND A HAND WITH THE GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE BMP DEMONSTRATION SITE

The little Conestoga Watershed Alliance and East Petersburg Borough partnered together to convert the site at the old nitrate plant located at 2899 Graystone Road, into a Green Infrastructure BMP (Best Management Practices) Demonstration Area, which will result in a sustainable landscape where a variety of green infrastructure BMPs will treat storm water naturally, resulting in improved water quality, increased wildlife habitat, and reduced maintenance. The demonstration site will also allow visitors to explore BMPs, learn what can be implemented at their own homes, and provide a place for environmental education and where people can enjoy nature. The site will consist of a riparian buffer, a rain garden, native meadow plantings, no mow areas, mowed pathways and educational signage throughout.

In addition to the support and hard work from East Petersburg Borough and the residents, this project has received support from many others. Kelly Gutshall at LandStudies provided the concept plan and technical guidance at no cost. Funding was also received from the Lancaster Sierra Club in the form of a Green Project Grant, and a Lancaster Water Week Grant from the Lancaster County Conservancy.





2019

TRASH AND RECYCLING DATES TO REMEMBER

RECYCLING & TRASH CHANGES

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5
SATURDAY, JUNE 1
SATURDAY, JULY 6
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28

LARGE APPLIANCE AND TIRE PICK-UP WILL TAKE PLACE

APRIL 26
OCTOBER 25

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE SOLD AT THE BOROUGH OFFICE

\$ 14.00 - APPLIANCE TAG
\$ 3.00 - TIRE TAG
\$.40 - YARD WASTE/LEAF BAGS
\$ 1.25 - TAGS FOR EXTRA BAGS OF TRASH
\$ 2.00 - TAGS FOR GRASS

YARD WASTE PICK-UP

APRIL 5
APRIL 19
MAY 3
MAY 17
JUNE 1
JUNE 14
JUNE 28
JULY 12
JULY 26
AUGUST 9
AUGUST 23
SEPTEMBER 7
SEPTEMBER 20
OCTOBER 4
OCTOBER 18

LEAF PICK-UP

NOVEMBER 1
NOVEMBER 15
NOVEMBER 29
DECEMBER 13

REVISED LIST OF ITEMS TO BE PUT INTO THE RECYCLING BIN "The Big 4"

- Plastic jugs and bottles with a neck
- Glass bottles and jars includes clear, green and brown
- Cans- includes food and beverage cans made from aluminum or tin
- Corrugated cardboard-flattened (there is a dumpster at the Community Center for cardboard that does not fit into your bin)

REMOVE LIDS (PUT THEM INTO THE TRASH), ITEMS MUST BE EMPTIED AND RINSED, FLATTEN CARDBOARD, ALL ITEMS BEING RECYCLED SHOULD BE PLACED INTO BINS. HEAVIER ITEMS SHOULD BE ON TOP.

NO OTHER MATERIALS THAN LISTED.

NO PLASTIC BAGS IN THE RECYCLING BINS
and NO RECYCLING IN PLASTIC BAGS



This is a perfect example of **“Recycling Right”** and items that can be placed into the recycling bin for curbside pick-up.



Why shouldn't my plastic lids go in the recycling bin?



Unfortunately, plastic lids are made with a different material than the bottle itself. Additionally, lids are small and hard to sort at the materials recovery facility, which could result in contamination.

Why can't I put newspapers in my curbside bin?



Newspapers and paper products are no longer accepted for curbside recycling. When newspapers are mixed with other materials, they can become wet or contaminated with food residue. You can still take paper materials to an approved drop off location such as:

Recycling Drop off Center
850 Holland Avenue, Lancaster, PA Hours of Operation are M-F 8:00-5:00;
Saturdays 8:00-12:00
Ph. 717 291-4744

swhotline@cityoflanasterpa.com



Snow Shoveling Reminders



1. Sidewalks must be cleared within 12 hours after a snow or ice event with a path of at least 3 feet wide the entire length of your sidewalk.
2. Shovel snow onto grassy areas, never in the street. This could result in a fine.
3. Driveways should be cleared AFTER the street has been plowed. The Borough is not responsible for clearing any part of your driveway or sidewalk at any time.
4. Remove vehicles from roadways when possible so the snow can be plowed from curb to curb.
5. Don't forget to remove snow from fire hydrants, stormdrains and mailboxes when shoveling.
6. Plowing priorities are Emergency roads and double yellow lined streets first; then secondary streets, and finally Cul-de-sacs and alleyways.
7. As always your patience and cooperation is appreciated as crews do their best to stay on top of the changing road conditions and keep the roadways safe and enable emergency vehicles to get where help is needed.
8. Please remember to help neighbors that are not as physically abled.



AlertPA system. Sign up for emergency and weather alerts, health notifications, building alerts, road conditions and other updates from state and federal agencies. Stay informed, stay safe!

<https://www.ready.pa.gov/BeInformed/Signup-For-Alerts/Pages/default.aspx>



Be prepared for storms this winter

With winter storms comes a greater risk of car accident, hypothermia, frostbite, carbon monoxide poisoning, and heart attacks from overexertion.

If you are under a storm warning:

- * Find shelter, dress warmly
- * Stay off roads
- * Prepare for power outages
- * Stay informed and listen for alerts
- * Check on neighbors



Stay safe during a storm by remembering the following:

Prepare your home to keep out the cold with insulation, caulking, and weather stripping. Learn how to keep pipes from freezing. Install and test smoke alarms and carbon monoxide detectors with battery backups.

Create an emergency supply kit for your car. Include jumper cables, sand, a flashlight, warm clothes, blankets, bottled water, and non-perishable snacks. Keep the gas tank full. If you are trapped in your car, stay inside.

Gather supplies in case you need to stay home for several days without power. Keep in mind each person's specific needs, including medication. Do not forget the needs of pets. Have extra batteries for radios and flashlights. Use generators outside only and keep them away from windows. Never heat your home with a gas stovetop or oven.

Frostbite causes loss of feeling and color around the face, fingers, and toes. Signs of frostbite are numbness, white or grayish-yellow skin, and firm or waxy skin. If you are experiencing the symptoms of frostbite go to a warm room, soak in warm water, use body heat to stay warm. Do not massage or use a heating pad. Get treatment right away.

Hypothermia is an unusually low body temperature. A temperature below 95 degrees is an emergency. Watch for signs of shivering, exhaustion, confusion, fumbling hands, memory loss, slurred speech, and drowsiness. If you are experiencing these symptoms go to a warm room, warm the center of the body first—chest, neck, head, and groin. Keep dry and wrapped up in warm blankets, including the head and neck.

Reduce the risk of a heart attack, avoid overexertion when shoveling.

Remember older adults and young children are more at risk in extreme cold.



Controlling the infestation of Spotted Lanternflies is a year round task

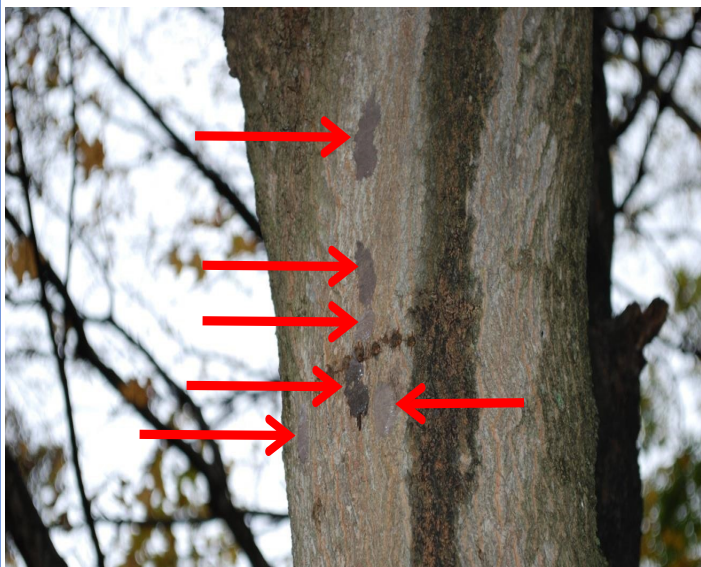
Property owners can help contain and control the spotted lanternfly (SLF) by implementing a management strategy using a combination of mechanical control, host reduction, and chemical control. These guidelines have been developed for use by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture (PDA) Spotted Lanternfly Eradication Program. The guidelines target SLF at different stages of its lifecycle, and may lead to dramatic reduction in SLF populations where implemented.

Mechanical control: October through July

Mechanical control includes egg mass scraping and tree banding.

Egg Mass Scraping:

SLF adults lay eggs starting in October and will continue to lay eggs through the first few hard frosts, SFL eggs are laid on many surfaces including trees, rocks, and man made objects which are stored outside. Egg masses contain an average of 30-50 individual eggs, and are covered with wax. The wax, when it is first deposited, is light gray, but takes on the appearance of mud as it dries. Property owners can scrape egg masses whenever encountered. This can be done using any hard or rigid tool such as a stick, a putty knife, or credit card. It is unknown if eggs scraped onto the ground can survive, so the best advice is to scrape off masses in a downward direction into a container with rubbing alcohol or hand sanitizer.



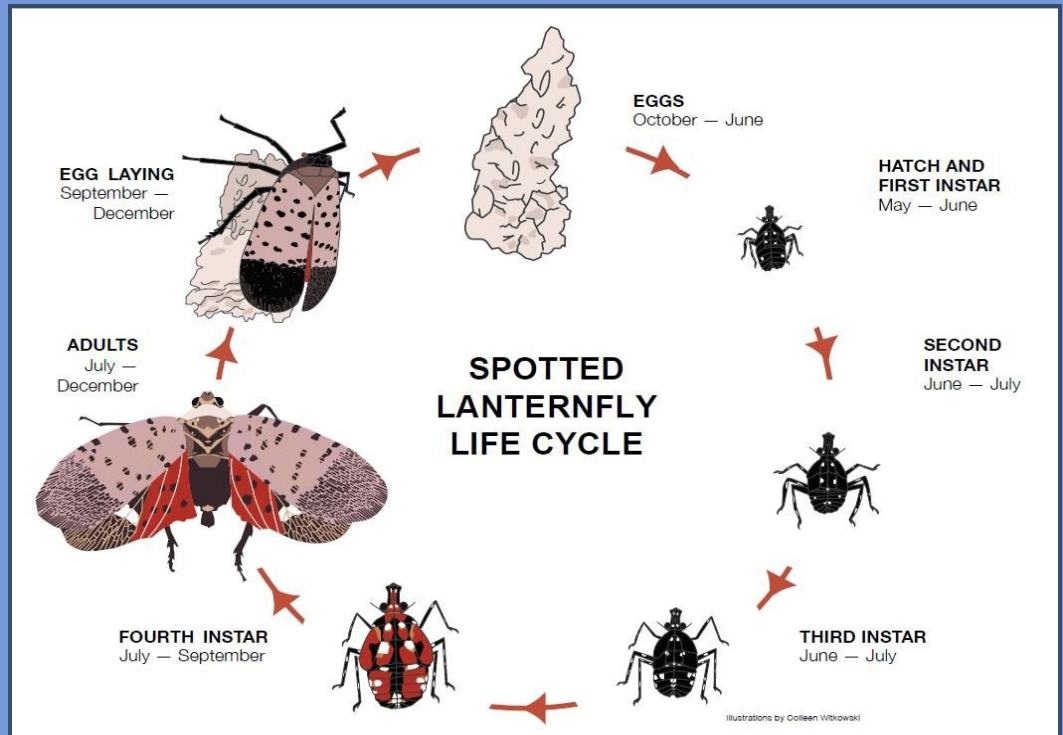
Tree Banding:

SLF nymphs emerge from the egg masses in early May. The nymphs crawl up and down trees to feed each day. Though the nymphs can be found on many types of plants, they strongly prefer tree of heaven and banding these trees with an adhesive trap is effective in capturing the first three nymph stage. Bands can be purchased from Home Depot and other retailers. Brown colored adhesive bands are most effective. Starting at the end of April bands should be placed on tree of heaven that are at least six inches wide at chest height. The adhesive portion of the tree band should be facing away from the tree surface and the edges of the band should overlap each other by an inch. Push pins can be used to help secure the band. Bands should be replaced every two weeks until the last few weeks of July.





Although SLF will feed on other trees and plants, all life stages strongly prefer tree of heaven, and adult SLF seem to require a meal from these trees prior to laying eggs. This provides an opportunity to concentrate the SLF population on a property by performing host tree reduction. This method involves removal or killing of most tree of heaven on an infested property while leaving a few to serve as trap trees.



TREE OF HEAVEN CONTROL METHODS:

Control of tree of heaven requires suppression of the regenerating root system of this species. Because of this, many tree of heaven infestations require multiple treatments to control a population with continued monitoring for regrowth. Various methods of treatment may have to be utilized for complete control. Establishing a native or non-invasive groundcover may help in control of sprouts and seedlings following herbicide treatments.

FOLIAR SPRAYS:

A foliar spray with a recommended herbicide is the most common control for tree of heaven. The spray should cover the leaves and shoots that are at an attainable height. Foliar sprays are effective for control of sprouts and suckers, and are best if used with a surfactant to obtain better coverage and absorption into the leaves. Optimal time for treatment with a foliar spray is June to September.

BASAL BARK SPRAY:

Basal bark sprays can be an effective means of control for young tree of heaven that are less than four inches in diameter. Spray the recommended herbicide with an oil carrier on the lower twelve to eighteen inches of the stem, until the bark is wet, but not running off. This treatment works well for control of smaller trees in summer and late winter, as it chemically girdles the stem where applied.





HACK AND SQUIRT:

Hack and squirt treatment is an effective treatment for control of tree of heaven and is made by making a series of downward cuts into the bark with an axe or machete. The cuts which form small cups and are approximately chest height are made evenly around the tree. Herbicide is then applied to each cut where it is taken up into the tree. Hack and squirt does not girdle the stem as there is spacing between the cuts, which allows the herbicide to be transported through the trees conductive system.



Tree treated with hack and squirt method

TRAP TREES:

Due to the fact adult SLF must feed on tree of heaven starting in mid-July, an effective method for the delivery of insecticide to SLF on a property is the establishment of trap trees. Trap trees are created by leaving a small number of live tree of heaven on a property after host tree reduction has been done.

Because most tree of heaven have been removed, when the late instar and adult SLF start looking for tree of heaven to feed on, they are only left with the trap trees as an option. Ideal trap trees should be at least 10 inches wide, and be male trees. Tree of heaven has both male and female trees. Male trees are preferred as trap trees because the females produce seed which can repopulate the property.



Male Tree of Heave with without seeds



Female Tree of Heave with seeds

Control of SLF is achieved by treating the trap trees with a systemic insecticide. No adequate data currently exists for any of the available systemic insecticides. PDA has elected to use a bark spray application of Dinotefuran due to the targeted application method and active ingredient delivery mechanism (Insects must feed on tree of heaven to be exposed). Because very few other organisms feed on tree of heaven, exposure of non-target organisms is kept to a minimum. The insecticide is applied prior to the SLF becoming adults from mid-May through August. New adult SLF seek out the trap trees, feed on them, and this results in mortality. Currently the number of trap trees needed per property has not been determined. The application of insecticide to the trap trees will need to be repeated each year until no SLF are detected on a property.



Spotted Lanternfly adults attracted to trap trees and killed by systemic Insecticide treatments