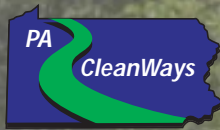


PA CleanWays Illegal Dump Survey Final Report Columbia County 2007



Empowering people to eliminate illegal dumping and littering in Pennsylvania.





**Empowering people to eliminate
illegal dumping and littering
in Pennsylvania.**

Since 1990, PA CleanWays has been dedicated to empowering people to eliminate illegal dumping and littering. Through the coordinated efforts of more than 30,000 PA CleanWays cleanup volunteers, over 9,000 tons of trash and 95,000 tires have been removed from illegal dumpsites in Pennsylvania and properly disposed. Through special collection events sponsored by PA CleanWays chapters and affiliates, an additional 224,000 tires and 22,000 appliances have been properly disposed. Our experience indicates that local involvement, partnerships and support are vital to lasting success in addressing illegal dumping and littering.

PA CleanWays

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PA CleanWays is a nonprofit organization that empowers people to eliminate illegal dumping and littering in Pennsylvania through various education and environmental programs. PA CleanWays' illegal dump surveys educate state, county, and local officials about the problem of illegal dumping and provide valuable data about the dumpsites and the community in which they reside to address the problem through cleanups, municipal waste collections, and recycling programs.

Illegal dumpsite identification was completed by driving roads and contacting various constituent groups such as municipal offices and community services, state agencies, and environmental and conservation groups in the area. Limitations of the survey process included poor visibility in high growth areas, and surveyors not accessing private lands, or high crime/high risk areas. Due to these limitations, it is likely that there were additional dumpsites not accounted for in this report.

There were 39 dumpsites identified, containing 382 tons of trash. Ninety-two percent of the sites were determined to be active, and 100% of the sites were located in a rural area. Of 33 municipalities in Columbia County, 5 municipalities (15%) have mandatory trash collection. Seven municipalities (21%) have a curbside recycling program within their community while 12 municipalities (36%) have access to a county-wide recycling drop off program. Twelve municipalities (36%) have illegal dumping activity. Thirty-four sites (87%) were located in municipalities without a curbside recycling program.

Forty-six percent of the surveyed sites were in the vicinity of some sort of waterway or body of water, while 13% had waste materials directly in the waterway itself. Hard-to-dispose of items, such as tires, appliances, and other bulky waste items were the most common waste type in the identified dumpsites. Recyclables, including steel, bi-metallic and aluminum cans, glass, plastic bottles, newspaper, magazines, and cardboard were also found, usually mixed with other materials.

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BACKGROUND

PA CleanWays is a nonprofit organization that empowers people to eliminate illegal dumping and littering in Pennsylvania. Since 1990, PA CleanWays has helped people who are ready to take action against these destructive problems. By partnering with county and local officials, concerned residents, and community organizations, tangible results can be seen within a community through:

- organization of illegal dump and litter cleanups,
- adoption of local areas,
- prevention of future dumping by the watchful eyes of volunteer monitors,
- placement of physical deterrents, and
- enforcement action when needed.

PA CleanWays educates the public about proper waste disposal, recycling, and practical alternatives to dumping and littering through the dissemination of literature, presentations, and coordination of collection events for hard-to-dispose of items.

PURPOSE OF ILLEGAL DUMP SURVEYS

The purpose of the illegal dump survey was to assess and document as many illegal dumpsites as possible within the county. Illegal dumping mostly occurs in remote and secluded places, rural areas where few persons live and the roads are less traveled. However, for many people who are residents of an urban area, an illegal dump is within a one-mile radius of their home. Illegal dumping, within an urban context, has its own set of unique characteristics. Overall, very few people are aware of the widespread problem of illegal dumping.

The first step in developing an action plan against illegal dumping in a community is to determine the extent of the illegal dumping problem. Once sites are identified, assessed, and mapped, the data gathered can be used to:

- show that a problem does indeed exist,
- prioritize the sites and areas for cleanup and abatement,
- document problem materials within the dumpsites and develop plans for proper disposal, and
- provide a benchmark to measure cleanup progress.

The survey is also a tool that can be used for planning purposes within the community. It can provide valuable insight into development of solid waste and recycling programs. It can be used to gain support for funding for public awareness programs and education, as well as to generate funds to clean the existing dumpsites.

IMPACTS OF ILLEGAL DUMPING

Illegal dumping poses a direct threat to the health and safety of humans and animals. Illegal dumping attracts disease-spreading rodents and mosquitoes by giving them a place to live and breed. West Nile Virus, carried by mosquitoes, has been a primary concern for environmental

officials. Illegal dumps also can be a source of physical injury for humans and animals due to broken glass, rusty metals, and toxic substances.

Recently, a new threat has been added to illegal dumping. Methamphetamine labs, used to produce the illegal drug crystal meth, are becoming more and more common. The materials used to make the illegal drug are tossed along the roadsides in illegal dumps and are extremely toxic.

Environmentally, illegal dumping pollutes our soil, surface, and groundwater supplies, as well as the air we breathe if a site catches on fire. The emissions released by the burning plastics and household hazardous waste can be extremely toxic. It is also aesthetically displeasing, and ruins the beauty of natural areas, including many public places such as community parks and state forests, parks, and game lands.

Economically, illegal dumps are expensive to clean up. Government agencies spend millions annually on cleanup efforts. The estimated cost to clean up a site can be anywhere from \$600 to over \$1,000 per ton for clean up and removal.¹

Illegal dumpsites can also impact property values, can be a liability for property owners, and affect property purchases and transfers. Tourism revenue can also be affected by illegal dumps, which project to tourists that trash is not a concern of the community or the persons living there.

Illegal dumping also has social impacts on an area. When illegal dumping in neighborhoods and communities becomes status quo, quality of life is impacted and low-level property crime often increases.² This is what is referred to as the “broken window theory” developed originally by James Q. Wilson and George Kelling. The “broken window theory” suggests that neighborhood strategies help to deter and reduce crime by the fast clean up of illegally dumped items, litter and spilled garbage, and by the prompt removal of disposed of items.³

SURVEY METHOD

Definition of an Illegal Dumpsite

One of the primary goals of an illegal dump survey is to ultimately address the trash in our communities; therefore, the following were considered illegal dumpsites and included in the survey:

- Areas of concentrated trash,
- Areas of scattered trash that:
 - are not considered roadside litter (bottles, fast food wrappers, cans, etc.)
 - appear to have new trash thrown on them occasionally (more than twice a year)

¹PA CleanWays averaged cost from multiple cleanups throughout 2004 & 2005.

² Wilson, James Q., Kelling, George L., “Broken Windows”, *Atlantic Monthly*, March 1982.

³ Henry G. Cisneros, “Defensible Space: Deterring Crime and Building Community”, January 1995

- appear to have new trash thrown on them occasionally, but cleanup maintenance is prevalent to prevent accumulation
- Areas containing only piles of yard waste (grass, leaves, branches, trees, etc.). These sites can often attract the dumping of other materials and can grow into major dumpsites, and,
- Areas containing isolated or solitary items, such as 1 or 2 appliances or tires, that may or may not be dumped on in the future.

Site Identification and Assessment

PA CleanWays has learned through its experiences that, to effectively identify illegal dumpsites in an area, it is necessary to physically travel the roadways. By focusing on high probability areas for dump locations such as pull-offs, roads with hillsides, etc., efficient surveying can be done on large areas within a short amount of time.

Preliminary data gathering was conducted by sending a letter to every municipality within the county concerning the survey project. The letters detailed the survey purpose and plan and asked for known illegal dumpsites to be reported back to us. Letters were also sent to environmental groups interested in conservation of this area, as well as to state agencies such as the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, the Pennsylvania Game Commission, and the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission. Follow up phone calls were made to each municipality prior to beginning assessments in its area.

Once an illegal dumpsite was located, characteristics about the site itself were recorded and documented on standard forms (a copy of the Illegal Dump Survey Assessment Form and Instruction Sheet are available by contacting PA CleanWays). In some cases, pictures were also taken of the illegal dumpsites to further document the problem. GPS coordinates were recorded for each site in order to produce illegal dumpsite maps within the county based on municipalities, population density, and environmental features (see Attachments 1, 2, 3).

Limitations

The primary limitation with road surveys is that they only permit discovery of sites visible from the public right-of-way, therefore, only those sites were assessed by PA CleanWays. PA CleanWays did not enter private property to assess sites. It can be presumed that there are significant numbers of illegal dumpsites out of sight on private property with limited access. Because safety considerations were a priority for this project, areas were not assessed in high crime/risk areas. Most surveying began after the foliage had thinned in the fall and visibility improved, however, some site assessments were limited due to high vegetation and snowfall.

COLUMBIA COUNTY ILLEGAL DUMPSITE SURVEY AREA AND RESULTS

Survey Area

Columbia County encompasses 485 square miles and is located in the east central part of Pennsylvania. The county is bordered by Montour, Lycoming, Sullivan, Luzerne, Schuylkill, and Northumberland counties and is comprised of 33 municipalities. The county has six major watersheds within its boundaries. In the Susquehanna/Chesapeake Basin there are the Fishing Creek Watershed, the Catawissa-Roaring Creeks Watershed, the Nescopeck Creek Watershed,

the Muncy-Chillisquaque Creeks Watershed, the Mahanoy-Shamokin Creeks Watershed, and the Toby-Wapwallopen Creeks Watershed.

According to the Census Bureau, the 2000 census recorded the population to be 64,151. The median household income is \$34,094. The per capita income is \$16,973. Thirteen percent of individuals are below poverty status, while 7% of families are below poverty status. The national average is 12% for individuals and 9% for families. The percent of high school graduates or higher is 80.6%, which is lower than the state average of 81.9%.

Columbia County was created in 1813 from part of Northumberland County. Named in part from America's historical past, Columbia County is home to rural farmlands, state game lands, Weiser State forest, nature preserves, and the Susquehanna River and its tributaries. Ricket's Glen State Park, partially located in Columbia County, is a Registered National Natural Landmark with more than 22 waterfalls which can be viewed by following a 7 mile trail through the area. Almost 20,000 acres of state game land in the area are used for hunting, fishing, boating, hiking, bird watching, and nature study. Columbia County is also home to 24 nineteenth century bridges including the only twin covered bridges in North America. Knoebels Amusement Resort is located here, as well as the Bloomsburg Fair every fall.

Columbia County's early economic development rested in part on lumbering, agriculture, the iron industry, building of the North Branch Canal, and a number of railroads that served the area. Anthracite mining in the southern part of the county, particularly around and in the borough of Centralia, had the largest economic impact on the county. Centralia is better well known for the 45 year old mine fire that continues to burn beneath the borough. An exposed vein of coal ignited in 1962 due to the standard policy of burning the garbage on a weekly basis in the borough landfill, located in an abandoned mine pit in the southeast portion of Centralia. After approximately \$40 million was spent unsuccessfully trying to extinguish the fire by digging trenches to dump fly ash in, flushing the mines with water, and using clay seals, the federal government declared that further attempts would be too expensive. In 1984, Congress allocated more than \$42 million for relocation efforts. Most of the residents accepted buyout offers and moved to nearby communities. A few families opted to stay despite warnings from state officials concerning carbon monoxide gases and unstable ground. The only indications of the fire, which underlies approximately 400 acres, spreading along four fronts, are low round metal steam vents in the southern part of the borough, and several signs warning of underground fire, unstable ground, and carbon monoxide. Additional smoke and steam can be seen coming from an abandoned portion of Route 61, which was closed in the 1990s after several large cracks appeared on the road, an area just behind the hilltop cemetery, and various other cracks in the ground scattered about the area. However, the underground fire is still burning and will continue to do so for the indefinite future.⁴

⁴Kubiszewski, Ida (Lead Author); Cutler J. Cleveland (Contributing Author); Peter Saundry (Topic Editor). 2006. "Centralia, Pennsylvania." In: Encyclopedia of Earth. Eds. Cutler J. Cleveland (Washington, D.C.: Environmental Information Coalition, National Council for Science and the Environment). [First published September 6, 2006; last revised September 14, 2006; retrieved March 17, 2007].
<http://www.eoearth.org/article/Centralia,_Pennsylvania>

Today, manufacturing is the top employer, with 7,233 individuals employed throughout the county. Columbia County is also the home of Bloomsburg University which traces its origins back to the establishment of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute in 1856. The school is part of the Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education. Nearly eight thousand students attend, and the university employs over 900 people, making it one of the major employers in the county.

In Pennsylvania, municipal solid waste (msw) includes municipal waste, sewage sludge, construction and demolition waste, asbestos, and ash. In Columbia County, 5 municipalities (15%) were noted as requiring trash collection, while 7 municipalities (21%) have a curbside recycling program within their community. Twelve municipalities (36%) have access to a county-wide recycling drop off program. Twelve municipalities (36%) have illegal dumping activity. Eighty-seven percent were located in municipalities without a curbside recycling program. (See Attachment 4). In 2004, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, Columbia County reported a total of 90,153 tons of municipal solid waste generated. Of that total, 26,644.7 were recycled giving Columbia County a 29.5% recycling rate. The county has an msw generation rate of 0.87 tons per person per year. The national average is 0.8 tons per person per year.

Site Characteristics

Columbia County surveys resulted in the identification of 39 illegal dumpsites totaling more than 382 tons of trash. The sites ranged in size from approximately .5 tons to 100 tons of waste. A chart of Site Characteristics by Municipality can be found as Attachment 5 of this report.

Of the 39 dump sites, 100% were in rural areas. Most of the terrain of Columbia County is relatively hilly. Hillsides provide illegal dumpers with a convenient place for easy unloading. One hundred percent of the sites were determined by their contents to be either active or inactive. Of the 100%, 92% were considered to be a continuous problem where dumping occurs routinely. Only 2 sites (5%) had “No Dumping” signs present, however, both sites were active. Signs, although effective in some areas, often send a message that this is a “safe” place to dump. In other county surveys, the presence of signs resulted in the identification of sites that were not visible from the road. Concerning visibility, 98% of the sites were visible or partly visible from the road. This fact lends itself to the theory that illegally dumped trash will attract more trash.

Impacts on Waterways

The impacts of illegal dumping on wetlands and waterways in Columbia County are significant. Of all the illegal dumpsites, those posing the most direct and obvious threat to the environment were those located in or near waterways. Forty-six percent of the surveyed sites were in the vicinity of some sort of waterway or body of water. Five of those sites had waste materials directly in the waterway itself (see Attachment 5). It should, however, be noted that all illegal dumps contaminate our water supply.

Waste Characteristics

Columbia County illegal dumpsites contained a variety of waste types. In some areas, the common presence of a waste type may indicate the need for a refuse/recycling program for that particular material. Eighty-seven percent of the dumpsites were located in a municipality

without a curbside recycling program. Although there was a variety of refuse found in the illegal dumps, tires, appliances, and other bulky waste items were the most common waste type identified. Recyclables were also commonly found while surveying. Recyclables are defined as steel, bi-metallic and aluminum cans, glass, plastic bottles, newspaper, magazines, and cardboard. These were usually mixed with other materials. A chart of the Waste Characteristics by Municipality can be found as Attachment 6, as well as a chart showing Illegal Dumpsite Characteristics Summary by County as Attachment 7 of this report.

POSSIBLE CAUSES AND SOLUTIONS

Illegal dumping occurs in every county of the state. There are a multitude of reasons and excuses why people dump: the cost or inconvenience of proper disposal; the lack of, or frustration in, finding proper disposal options; lack of public education; profit making; the result of other criminal activity or malicious mischief.

Possible Causes

- **Municipal curbside trash collection is unavailable**
Because it is not mandated by the state, trash collection options are dependent on the city or municipal government. Communities that depend on private subscription for waste collection services have reported greater dumping problems. Inherent inefficiencies and associated higher costs exist in almost all private subscription systems because trucks must travel long distances between customers.⁴
- **Recycling programs are unavailable or inconvenient**
Act 101 dictates that all communities over 10,000 and densely populated municipalities between 5,000 and 10,000 have recycling programs. Curbside recycling communities have reported a lower incidence of residential waste accumulation problems and a slightly lower incidence of dumping problems.⁵
- **Disposal of Construction and Demolition Debris (C&D)**
C&D debris is a serious solid waste management issue because of the amount that is generated each year. C&D debris is often found in illegal dumps and creates a compounded problem because some of the materials may be hazardous, such as chemically treated wood or paint that is lead based, and insulation or shingles that contain asbestos.
- **Shortage of enforcement**
Unfortunately, many communities cannot devote people and resources to effectively deal with illegal dumping. As a result, dumpers do not fear prosecution, thus have no reason to stop their habits.
- **Education**
Illegal dumping has been a learned habit for many. Prior to anti – dumping laws, it was common practice to use open town dumps, burn or bury trash, or

⁴ PA CleanWays and PROP, “Factors Influencing Illegal Dumping in Pennsylvania Communities”, Spring 2001

⁵ PA CleanWays and PROP, “Factors Influencing Illegal Dumping in Pennsylvania Communities”, Spring 2001

dump in a convenient out of the way area. Today we know the harmful effects from illegal dumping. Education is key to diminish the habits learned and teach the public proper and safe disposal practices.

- Minimal funding opportunities
Funds are needed to organize cleanups, educate the public, enforce regulations, and cover other associated project costs. Because of limited funding for clean-ups and abatement activities, these kinds of events can be difficult to coordinate.

Possible Solutions

- Organize a cleanup
Cleanups are an effective way to combat littering and illegal dumping. Cleanups help to build ownership, restore community pride, and send a message that dumping will no longer be tolerated.
- Organize a special collection event
Special one-day collection events are worthwhile. These special collection opportunities are very effective when routinely offered, such as each spring or fall as a community cleanup day, but are also successful when offered as community resources permit. These special collections commonly target hard-to-dispose of materials such as tires, appliances, scrap metal, computers, electronics, and household hazardous waste. Most of these items account for what is found in illegal dumps.
- Physical deterrents
The placing of guard rails or mounds of dirt at pull-off areas, as well as the planting of trees, can help provide a barrier that will limit accessibility to a site for future dumping.
- Site monitoring and maintenance
It is important to monitor a site after an area has been cleaned in order to watch for subsequent dumping or littering, to keep the site clean, and to report any incriminating evidence to the proper enforcement agency. Keeping the site clean makes it easier to spot new trash and discourages subsequent dumping, since trash attracts trash.

Enforcement, with site monitor support, effectively decreases the incidents of dumping and littering. When word gets out that dumping activity will not be tolerated and violators will be caught and prosecuted, dumping decreases.
- Community education
Intentional illegal dumping and littering are social problems that require a shift in attitudes and practices. Education is the key to changing values, habits, and attitudes. Education programs should be tailored to inform the community and can take many forms such as: school/community presentations, press releases, radio and newspaper ads, and publications.

- Enforcement of existing laws
Any improper disposal of trash is illegal and violators can be prosecuted. Numerous Pennsylvania agencies enforce laws addressing improper disposal of trash. The Pennsylvania General Assembly creates and enacts our littering and dumping laws.⁶ County and municipal governments create and enact ordinances that are specific within their local boundaries.

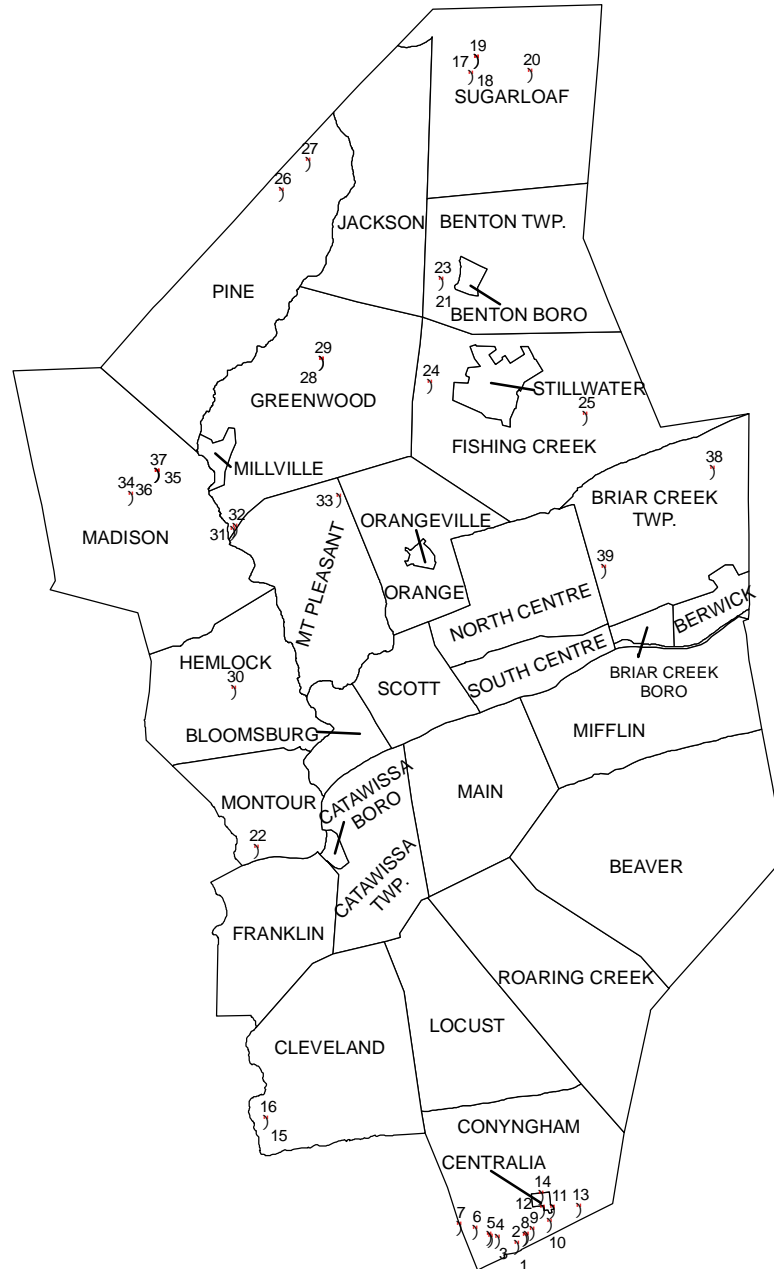
SUMMARY

This survey accounted for 39 illegal dump sites in Columbia County consisting of 382 tons of trash. This is not a comprehensive survey of the entire county as it is expected that there are many more illegal dumpsites on private lands, as well as ones on public lands that have gone undetected. However, the documentation and assessment of these 39 sites in Columbia County are a strong step forward in the fight against illegal dumping in Pennsylvania. By providing the needed data to address the problem of illegal dumping, constituents can begin addressing the problem through public policy, resource allocation, community education, and cleanups.

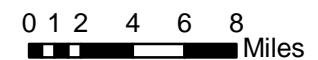
⁶ Read about the Pennsylvania Code at www.pacode.com



Columbia County, Pennsylvania Illegal Dumpsites and Municipalities March 2007



Illegal Dumpsites, as of 3-11-07

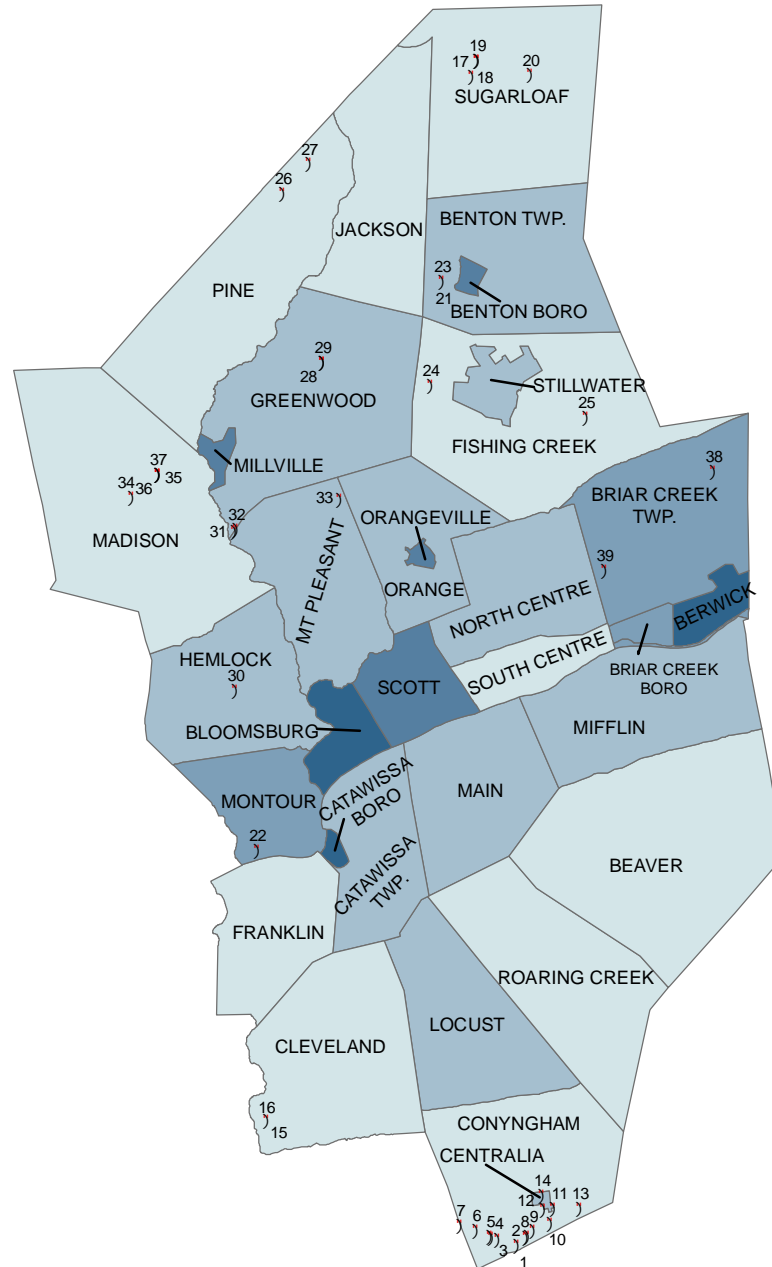


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Map Prepared by Andrew Aurand
UCSUR, University of Pittsburgh





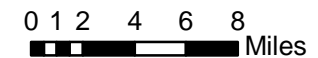
Columbia County, Pennsylvania Illegal Dumpsites and Population Density March 2007



Population Density by Municipality

People per square mile

- Less than 50 people
- 50.01 - 150 people
- 150.01 - 750 people
- 750.01 - 2,000 people
- More than 2,000.01 people
- Illegal Dumpsites, as of 3-11-07

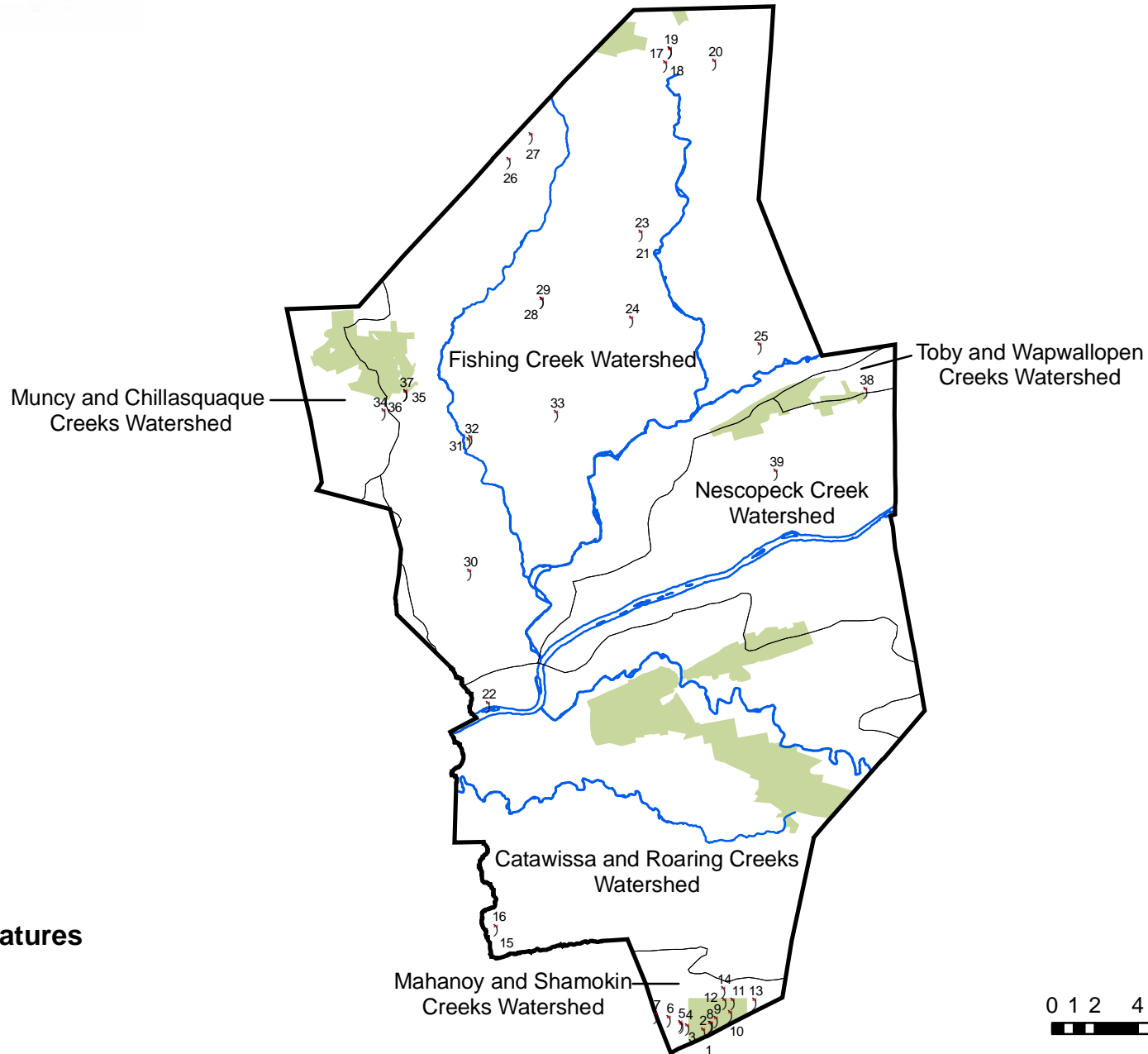


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




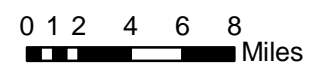


Columbia County, Pennsylvania Illegal Dumpsites and Environmental Features March 2007



Environmental Features

-  State Gamelands
-  Watersheds
-  Major Waterways
-  Illegal Dumpsites, as of 3-11-07



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Map Prepared by Andrew Aurand
UCSUR, University of Pittsburgh



Illegal Dumpsites and Trash Collection by Municipality*

Municipality	Illegal Dumpsites	Calculated Tons	Trash Collection	Curbside Recycling	Drop Off Recycling
Beaver Township	0	0			X
Benton Borough	0	0			
Benton Township	2	2			
Berwick Borough	0	0	X	X	
Bloomsburg	0	0		X	X
Briar Creek Borough	0	0			
Briar Creek Township	2	6	X		
Catawissa Borough	0	0		X	X
Catawissa Township	0	0			
Centraillia Borough	5	226			
Cleveland Township	2	3.5			X
Conyngnam Township	8	64			X
Fishing Creek Township	2	6			X
Franklin Township	0	0			
Greenwood Township	2	6.5			
Hemlock Township	1	12.5		X	X
Jackson Township	0	0			
Locust Township	0	0			
Madison Township	4	17.5			
Main Township	0	0			
Mifflin Township	0	0			X
Millville Borough	0	0		X	
Montour Township	1	5			X
Mount Pleasant Township	3	13			
North Centre Township	0	0	X		X
Orange Township	0	0			X
Orangeville Borough	0	0			X
Pine Township	2	12.5			
Roaring Creek Township	0	0	X		
Scott Township	0	0	X	X	
South Centre Township	0	0			
Stillwater Borough	0	0			
Sugarloaf Township	4	7.5		X	

*Quantities assessed at time of survey were estimates based on what was visible.

Thirty-six percent of Columbia County's municipalities have illegal dumping activity.

Fifteen percent of Columbia County's municipalities have mandatory trash collection.

Twenty-one of Columbia County's municipalities have a curbside recycling program.

Eighty-seven percent of the sites were located in municipalities without a curbside recycling program.

**Information concerning mandatory trash collection, curbside recycling, and drop off recycling is deemed correct at time of printing and cannot be guaranteed due to changes in ordinances and funding in each individual municipality. Data was gathered through phone calls to each municipality, county solid waste specialists, county recycling coordinators, and data taken from DEP's Recycling Page Resources.

Attachment 5

Columbia County IDS Site Characteristics by Municipality *

Municipality	Site Name	Site Number	Calculated Tons	Demographics	Distance From Waterway	Visibility From Roadway	Road Type	Terrain	Active?
Benton Township	McHenry Hill Road Site 1	0021	1	Rural	No Waterway Nearby	Yes	Municipal Road	Gently Sloped	Yes
Benton Township	McHenry Hill Road Site 2	0023	1	Rural	No Waterway Nearby	Yes	Municipal Road	Flat	Yes
Briar Creek Township	Mountain Road	0038	5	Rural	No Waterway Nearby	Yes	Municipal Road	Medium Slope	Yes
Briar Creek Township	Yost Hollow Road	0039	1	Rural	Within 50 Feet	Yes	Municipal Road	Gently Sloped	Yes
Centralia Borough	Centralia Site 1	0010	50	Rural	No Waterway Nearby	No	Municipal Road	Flat	Yes
Centralia Borough	Centralia Site 2	0011	100	Rural	No Waterway Nearby	Yes	Municipal Road	Gently Sloped	Yes
Centralia Borough	Centralia Site 3	0012	75	Rural	No Waterway Nearby	Yes	Municipal Road	Flat	Yes
Centralia Borough	Centralia Site 4	0013	0.5	Rural	No Waterway Nearby	Yes	State Road	Flat	Yes
Centralia Borough	Centralia Site 5	0014	0.5	Rural	No Waterway Nearby	Yes	Municipal Road	Flat	Yes
Cleveland Township	Lake Glory	0016	2.5	Rural	Within 50 Feet	Yes	Municipal Road	Flat	Yes
Cleveland Township	Middle Road	0015	1	Rural	50-100 Feet	Partial	Municipal Road	Steep Slope	No
Conyngam Township	Germantown Road Site 1	0002	3	Rural	No Waterway Nearby	Yes	Municipal Road	Flat	Yes
Conyngam Township	Germantown Road Site 2	0003	1.5	Rural	No Waterway Nearby	Partial	Municipal Road	Gently Sloped	No
Conyngam Township	Germantown Road Site 3	0004	12.5	Rural	No Waterway Nearby	Yes	Municipal Road	Extremely Steep	Yes
Conyngam Township	Germantown Road Site 4	0005	2.5	Rural	No Waterway Nearby	Yes	Municipal Road	Medium Slope	Yes
Conyngam Township	Germantown Road Site 5	0006	2	Rural	No Waterway Nearby	Partial	Municipal Road	Gently Sloped	Yes
Conyngam Township	Germantown Road Site 6	0007	12.5	Rural	No Waterway Nearby	Yes	Municipal Road	Gently Sloped	Yes
Conyngam Township	Route 61 Site 1	0001	5	Rural	No Waterway Nearby	Yes	State Road	Gently Sloped	Yes
Conyngam Township	Route 61 Site 2	0008	20	Rural	No Waterway Nearby	Yes	State Road	Gently Sloped	Yes
Conyngam Township	Route 61 Site 3	0009	5	Rural	No Waterway Nearby	Partial	State Road	Extremely Steep	Yes
Fishing Creek Township	Kramer Hill Road	0024	1	Rural	Within 50 Feet	Yes	Municipal Road	Medium Slope	Yes
Fishing Creek Township	Paperdale Road	0025	5	Rural	Within 50 Feet	Partial	Municipal Road	Gently Sloped	Yes
Greenwood Township	Campbell Road	0029	1.5	Rural	Within 50 Feet	Yes	Municipal Road	Gently Sloped	Yes
Greenwood Township	Canary Road	0028	5	Rural	In Waterway/Wetlands	Yes	Municipal Road	Gently Sloped	Yes

Columbia County IDS Site Characteristics by Municipality *

Municipality	Site Name	Site Number	Calculated Tons	Demographics	Distance From Waterway	Visibility From Roadway	Road Type	Terrain	Active?
Hemlock Township	Orchard Road	0030	12.5	Rural	In Waterway/Wetlands	Yes	Municipal Road	Medium Slope	Yes
Madison Township	Brode Hollow Road	0034	1	Rural	No Waterway Nearby	Yes	Municipal Road	Gently Sloped	Yes
Madison Township	Christy Hill Road Site 1	0036	5	Rural	50-100 Feet	Yes	Municipal Road	Medium Slope	Yes
Madison Township	Christy Hill Road Site 2	0037	4	Rural	No Waterway Nearby	Yes	Municipal Road	Medium Slope	Yes
Madison Township	Slate Road	0035	7.5	Rural	50-100 Feet	Yes	Municipal Road	Steep Slope	Yes
Montour Township	River Road	0022	5	Rural	50-100 Feet	Yes	State Road	Gently Sloped	Yes
Mount Pleasant Township	Hogs Back Road Site 1	0031	2.5	Rural	No Waterway Nearby	Yes	Municipal Road	Gently Sloped	Yes
Mount Pleasant Township	Hogs Back Road Site 2	0032	2	Rural	Within 50 Feet	Yes	Municipal Road	Gently Sloped	Yes
Mount Pleasant Township	Welliversville Road	0033	8.5	Rural	No Waterway Nearby	Yes	Municipal Road	Medium Slope	Yes
Pine Township	Kessler Hollow Road	0027	2.5	Rural	In Waterway/Wetlands	Yes	Municipal Road	Gently Sloped	Yes
Pine Township	Wolfhouse Road	0026	10	Rural	Within 50 Feet	Yes	Municipal Road	Flat	Yes
Sugarloaf Township	Caselot Road	0020	3.5	Rural	50-100 Feet	Yes	Municipal Road	Extremely Steep	Yes
Sugarloaf Township	Peterman Road	0017	1	Rural	In Waterway/Wetlands	Yes	Municipal Road	Medium Slope	Yes
Sugarloaf Township	Saddle Rock Road	0019	0.5	Rural	In Waterway/Wetlands	Yes	Municipal Road	Flat	No
Sugarloaf Township	Sullivan Falls Road	0018	2.5	Rural	Within 50 Feet	Yes	Municipal Road	Medium Slope	Yes

Total Number of Sites: **Total Tons:**

* Characteristics assessed at time of survey were estimates based on what was visible.

Columbia County IDS Waste Characteristics by Municipality *

Municipality	Site Name	Site Number	Calculated Tons	Bagged Trash	Household Trash	Recyclables	HHW	Tires	Clean Fill	C and D Waste	Yard Waste	White Goods	Electronics	Televisions	Furniture	Mattresses	Vehicle Parts	Car Batteries
Benton Township	McHenry Hill Road Site 1	0021	1	No	No	Yes	No	15	Yes	No	Yes	0	0	0	1	0	No	0
Benton Township	McHenry Hill Road Site 2	0023	1	No	No	Yes	No	15	Yes	No	Yes	0	0	0	1	0	No	0
Briar Creek Township	Mountain Road	0038	5	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	80	Yes	No	No	4	0	1	8	3	No	0
Briar Creek Township	Yost Hollow Road	0039	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	19	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	1	0	0	Yes	0
Centralia Borough	Centralia Site 1	0010	50	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	No	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	2	5	Yes	0
Centralia Borough	Centralia Site 2	0011	100	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	100	No	Yes	Yes	8	2	0	4	11	Yes	0
Centralia Borough	Centralia Site 3	0012	75	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	63	No	Yes	Yes	2	0	0	2	0	No	0
Centralia Borough	Centralia Site 4	0013	0.5	No	No	No	No	3	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	No	0
Centralia Borough	Centralia Site 5	0014	0.5	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	No	No	Yes	0	0	1	0	0	Yes	0
Cleveland Township	Lake Glory	0016	2.5	No	No	Yes	No	10	No	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	0
Cleveland Township	Middle Road	0015	1	No	No	No	Yes	4	No	No	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	No	0
Conyngam Township	Germantown Road Site 1	0002	3	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	No	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	2	0	No	0
Conyngam Township	Germantown Road Site 2	0003	1.5	No	Yes	No	No	5	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	No	0
Conyngam Township	Germantown Road Site 3	0004	12.5	No	Yes	Yes	No	10	No	No	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	No	0
Conyngam Township	Germantown Road Site 4	0005	2.5	No	Yes	No	No	0	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	No	0
Conyngam Township	Germantown Road Site 5	0006	2	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	No	No	Yes	0	0	2	0	0	No	0
Conyngam Township	Germantown Road Site 6	0007	12.5	No	Yes	Yes	No	5	No	No	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	No	0
Conyngam Township	Route 61 Site 1	0001	5	No	Yes	Yes	No	12	No	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	2	3	No	0
Conyngam Township	Route 61 Site 2	0008	20	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	10	No	Yes	Yes	0	0	2	0	5	No	0
Conyngam Township	Route 61 Site 3	0009	5	No	Yes	Yes	No	5	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	No	0
Fishing Creek Township	Kramer Hill Road	0024	1	No	No	Yes	No	5	Yes	No	Yes	0	0	0	3	0	No	0
Fishing Creek Township	Paperdale Road	0025	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	30	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	0	0	0	0	Yes	0
Greenwood Township	Campbell Road	0029	1.5	No	No	Yes	No	22	Yes	No	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	No	0
Greenwood Township	Canary Road	0028	5	Yes	No	Yes	No	18	Yes	Yes	Yes	6	2	2	4	1	Yes	0

Columbia County IDS Waste Characteristics by Municipality *

Municipality	Site Name	Site Number	Calculated Tons	Bagged Trash	Household Trash	Recyclables	HHW	Tires	Clean Fill	C and D Waste	Yard Waste	White Goods	Electronics	Televisions	Furniture	Mattresses	Vehicle Parts	Car Batteries
Hemlock Township	Orchard Road	0030	12.5	No	Yes	Yes	No	200	No	No	No	30	5	3	1	1	Yes	0
Madison Township	Brode Hollow Road	0034	1	No	No	Yes	No	22	No	No	Yes	0	0	0	1	0	No	0
Madison Township	Christy Hill Road Site 1	0036	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	40	Yes	No	Yes	4	6	3	2	0	Yes	0
Madison Township	Christy Hill Road Site 2	0037	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	10	Yes	No	Yes	4	0	0	2	1	No	0
Madison Township	Slate Road	0035	7.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	30	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	1	0	2	1	No	0
Montour Township	River Road	0022	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7	No	No	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	0
Mount Pleasant Township	Hogs Back Road Site 1	0031	2.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	25	No	Yes	No	1	5	2	4	0	Yes	0
Mount Pleasant Township	Hogs Back Road Site 2	0032	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	No	No	No	0	0	1	6	0	Yes	0
Mount Pleasant Township	Welliversville Road	0033	8.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	7	1	4	1	Yes	0
Pine Township	Kessler Hollow Road	0027	2.5	Yes	No	Yes	No	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	0	0	0	0	No	0
Pine Township	Wolfhouse Road	0026	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	3	1	2	5	0	No	0
Sugarloaf Township	Caselot Road	0020	3.5	Yes	No	Yes	No	28	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	0	0	2	1	No	0
Sugarloaf Township	Peterman Road	0017	1	Yes	No	Yes	No	2	No	Yes	Yes	1	0	2	1	1	No	0
Sugarloaf Township	Saddle Rock Road	0019	0.5	No	No	Yes	No	0	No	Yes	Yes	2	0	0	0	0	No	0
Sugarloaf Township	Sullivan Falls Road	0018	2.5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	Yes	No	Yes	5	0	0	0	0	No	0

Total Number of Sites:

39

Total Tons:

382

* Characteristics assessed at time of survey were estimates based on what was visible.

Illegal Dumpsite Characteristics Summary Chart by County

Dumpsite Characteristics	Allegheny	Butler	Columbia	Cumberland	Dauphin	Elk	Erie	Fayette	Greene	Indiana	Jefferson	Luzerne	Mercer	Northumberland	Washington
Total Sites Surveyed	202	217	39	37	139	79	83	163	49	114	67	159	143	125	126
Estimated Tons	344	317	382	132	478	119	121	736	450	680	541	1723	154	1634	317
Location Demographics															
Rural	15%	88%	100%	78%	61%	96%	71%	93%	100%	99%	100%	75%	99%	99%	100%
Suburban	70%	11%	0%	19%	16%	1%	16%	7%	0%	1%	0%	23%	1%	1%	0%
Urban	15%	<1%	0%	3%	23%	3%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Visible from Road															
Yes	62%	60%	85%	46%	53%	71%	53%	73%	84%	53%	85%	59%	60%	62%	60%
No	11%	6%	2%	11%	10%	8%	27%	10%	8%	31%	15%	18%	13%	8%	27%
Partial	27%	34%	13%	43%	37%	21%	20%	17%	8%	16%	0%	23%	27%	30%	13%
Distance from Waterway															
In Waterway/Wetlands	24%	16%	13%	11%	10%	8%	21%	16%	8%	14%	12%	4%	13%	20%	6%
Near Waterway; within 100 feet	33%	56%	33%	43%	24%	50%	19%	40%	29%	54%	21%	17%	42%	54%	54%
No Waterway	43%	28%	54%	46%	46%	42%	60%	44%	63%	32%	67%	79%	45%	26%	40%
Road Type															
State	37%	3%	13%	11%	8%	23%	20%	24%	4%	4%	14%	32%	5%	16%	77%
Municipal/County	49%	97%	87%	89%	76%	66%	78%	72%	94%	90%	82%	32%	94%	50%	23%
Forest/Park	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Private/Undetermined	14%	0%	0%	0%	16%	4%	2%	4%	2%	6%	4%	36%	1%	34%	0%
Terrain															
Flat	52%	15%	23%	14%	46%	26%	45%	32%	22%	25%	54%	40%	55%	31%	48%
Gently Sloped	22%	29%	41%	32%	20%	37%	22%	17%	29%	20%	25%	32%	20%	29%	43%
Medium Sloped	14%	33%	23%	32%	9%	23%	14%	21%	27%	28%	9%	17%	18%	18%	7%
Steep	12%	23%	13%	22%	25%	14%	19%	30%	22%	27%	12%	11%	7%	22%	2%

Columbia County Illegal Dumpsite Survey Acknowledgements

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