



KEEP
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Illegal Dump Survey
2011 Final Report
Lycoming County



Empowering Pennsylvanians to make our communities clean and *Beautiful*.



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Keep Pennsylvania Beautiful, formerly known as PA CleanWays, empowers Pennsylvanians to make our communities clean and beautiful and we do this through our three core focus areas of Prevent It, Clean It, and Keep It. By engaging volunteers, we extend the reach of our educational efforts and multiply the impact of our actions. We believe education is the key to encourage positive behaviors toward community improvement and that improving communities, their environment, and quality of life all begins with personal responsibility. Since 1990, Keep Pennsylvania Beautiful has engaged more than 1,300,000 volunteers and nearly 19,000 communities in keeping Pennsylvania beautiful. We have properly disposed of over 85,000,000 pounds of littered trash from our communities and cleaned more than 100,000 miles of roadways, streams, trails, and greenways. Since 2005, Keep Pennsylvania Beautiful has surveyed 55 counties identifying 5,759 illegal dumpsites containing an estimated 17,088 tons of trash.

Keep Pennsylvania Beautiful

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Keep Pennsylvania Beautiful, formerly PA CleanWays, is a nonprofit organization that empowers Pennsylvanians to make our communities clean and beautiful. Keep Pennsylvania Beautiful 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. Farm dumps and private dumps were not included in the survey. The survey process is to document sites where landowners have been the victim of illegal dumping from other parties, not sites where they have been doing the dumping themselves, or past owners did the dumping.

There were 50 dumpsites identified containing an estimated 106.75 tons of trash. Eighty-two percent of the sites were determined to be active and 100% of the sites were located in a rural area. Of 52 municipalities in Lycoming County, eleven municipalities have mandatory trash collection. Thirteen of the municipalities (25%) within Lycoming County have a curbside recycling program in their community while 26 municipalities (50%) have access to a recycling drop off program. Twenty-two municipalities (42%) have illegal dumping activity. Forty-two sites (84%) were located in municipalities without a curbside recycling program.

Thirty-five, or 70%, of the surveyed sites were in the vicinity (50 feet and within) of some sort of waterway or body of water. Of those, 12 sites had waste materials directly in the waterway itself. Of the items inventoried at each dumpsite assessed, 86% of the sites contained household trash and recyclables, 84% contained tires, 68% had construction and demolition waste, and 66% had bagged trash. There were a total of 1,134 tires itemized, however those account only for tires visible at time of surveying. Many more tires are assumed to be present under buried trash or leaf litter. Recyclables are defined as steel, bi-metallic, and aluminum cans, glass, plastic bottles and containers, newspaper, magazines, cardboard, etc.

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BACKGROUND

Keep Pennsylvania Beautiful, formerly PA CleanWays, is a nonprofit organization that empowers Pennsylvanians to make our communities clean and beautiful. Since 1990, Keep Pennsylvania Beautiful 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.

Keep Pennsylvania Beautiful 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 people live and the roads are less traveled. However, for many people who are residents of an urban area, an illegal dump can often be found 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 the development and enhancement of solid waste and recycling programs. It can also 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 unpleasing 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.)

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 (more than twice a year)
- 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

Keep Pennsylvania Beautiful 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 Keep Pennsylvania Beautiful. 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 Keep Pennsylvania Beautiful). 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, and 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 Keep Pennsylvania Beautiful. Keep Pennsylvania Beautiful 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.

Similar to dense foliage or snow cover, another limitation to the survey is estimating the amount of waste that lies underneath the waterline. As is reported, 35 of the sites are in or within 50 feet of a waterway with 12 sites directly in the waterway itself. There is no way to

estimate the amount of waste that lies underneath the waterline thus these estimates could be low.

Due to cleanup efforts after surveying occurred, some sites in this report may no longer be present.

Farm/Private Dumping

While Keep Pennsylvania Beautiful strives to include as many illegal dumpsites in each county as possible, there are two types of dumpsites we do not include in our reports; farm dumps and private dumps. The survey process is to document sites where landowners have been the victim of illegal dumping from other parties, not sites where they have been doing the dumping themselves, or past owners did the dumping.

Farm dumping is still in practice today, although not to the extent it was decades ago. Typically, there was not a disposal plan in place for many areas in the state, therefore farmers disposed of their household garbage, empty chemical containers, yard waste, and other unneeded materials somewhere on their property. A majority of today's farmers have unfortunately inherited farm dumps on their properties, although some continue the practice to save money and time. Increased public awareness of environmental issues caused by any dumpsites has shed light on the reasons not to continue to use farm dumps. Without regulations or enforcement in place to stop it, farm dumping is still an issue in Pennsylvania and many other agricultural states in the U.S. To learn more about how farmers can clean their own dumps and the legalities of farm dumping, contact the Penn State University Agricultural & Biological Engineering Extension at 814-865-7685.⁴

Private dumpsites, ones that are put on the property by the owners, are also not included. These include sites such as stockpiles of scrap, yard waste, household trash, and other things you may find in an illegal dumpsite. Usually these sites are determined private by its proximity to a residence, or marked private with no trespassing signs. There are many times when the surveyor is not able to distinguish between a private site and an illegal dumpsite. In these cases, the site is surveyed and sent to the Keep Pennsylvania Beautiful office where, based on the data gathered and photos taken, it is determined whether to include it in the final report as an illegal dumpsite. If a dumpsite in a published report is found to be a farm or private dumpsite, the site is immediately removed from the report.

LYCOMING COUNTY ILLEGAL DUMPSITE SURVEY AREA AND RESULTS

Survey Area

Lycoming County encompasses 1,215.50 square miles and is located in the north central part of Pennsylvania. The county is bordered by Tioga County to the north, Bradford County to the northeast, Sullivan County to the east, Columbia County to the southeast, Montour, Northumberland, and Union Counties to the south, Clinton County to the west, and Potter

⁴ Garthe, J. W. & Shufran, J. L. (1997). Farm Dumps: Problems and Solutions. Penn State Agricultural and Biological Engineering. Retrieved from <http://www.abe.psu.edu/extension/factsheets/c/C28.pdf>.

County to the northwest. The county has numerous watersheds within its boundaries, including Antes - Lycoming Creeks Watershed, Bald Eagle Creek Watershed, Fishing Creek Watershed, Kettle - McElhattan Creeks Watershed, Loyalsock Creek Watershed, Muncy - Chillisquaque Creeks Watershed, Pine Creek Watershed, Sugar - Towanda Creeks Watershed, and White Deer - Buffalo Creeks Watershed.

According to the most recent data from the United States Census Bureau, the census recorded the population of Lycoming County as 116,111. The median household income is \$40,007. The per capita income is \$31,900. The percentage of individuals below poverty status is 14.7%, while 9.2% of families are below poverty status. The national average is 14.3% for individuals and 9.9% for families. The percent of high school graduates or higher is 84.5%, which is lower than the state average of 86.9%.

Lycoming County was created from a part of Northumberland County on April 13, 1795. The county seat is Williamsport.

Lycoming County is the largest county in the state by geographical area. The population base of Lycoming County is much higher in the southern half of the county than the northern half, which is fairly remote. Interstate 180 travels across the southern half of the county and is a connector to Interstate 80 both east and west. The leading industries in the county include manufacturing, health care and social assistance, retail trade, government, and transportation.⁵ Lycoming County is home to Lycoming College and the Pennsylvania College of Technology. The city of Williamsport hosts the Little League Baseball World Series every summer which brings people to the area from across the globe.

Tourism is also an important part of the county's economic base. Lycoming County is within the Allegheny Mountain chain and has hundreds of thousands of acres of state forests (Loyalsock and Tiadaghton), state parks (Little Pine, Susquehanna, and Upper Pine Bottom), and game lands. The West branch of the Susquehanna River flows through the county and is used for many water sports. There are five major streams in the county that are used for trout and bass fishing. One creek, Pine Creek, is considered one of the best trout fishing streams in the United States.

In Pennsylvania, municipal solid waste (msw) includes municipal waste, sewage sludge, construction and demolition waste, asbestos, and ash. In Lycoming County, eleven municipalities mandate trash collection and 13 of Lycoming County's municipalities (25%) have a curbside recycling program within their community. There are 26 municipalities (50%) with access to drop off locations. Twenty-two municipalities (42%) have illegal dumping activity. Forty-two sites were located in municipalities without a curbside recycling program (see Attachment 4). In 2005, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, Lycoming County reported a total of 104,438.28 tons of municipal solid waste generated. Of that total, 49,413.6 tons were recycled giving Lycoming County a 47% recycling rate. While these numbers are the most recent available for this report, recycling rates fluctuate due to the economy, program availability, and many other factors; thus, this rate may not reflect

⁵ Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry.

the current recycling rate in the county. The county has an msw generation rate of 0.87 tons per person per year. The national average is 0.82 tons per person per year.

Site Characteristics

The Lycoming County survey resulted in the identification of 50 illegal dumpsites totaling an estimated 106.75 tons of trash. The sites ranged in size from approximately 0.25 tons to 12.5 tons of waste. A chart of Site Characteristics by Municipality can be found as Attachment 5 of this report.

Of the 50 dump sites, 100% were in rural areas. The terrain of Lycoming County is quite hilly. Hillsides provide illegal dumpers with a convenient place for easy unloading. Eighty-two percent of the sites were considered to be a continuous problem where dumping occurs routinely. Three sites (6%) had “No Dumping” signs present. All of these were active sites. Signs, although effective in some areas, often send a message that this is a “safe” place to dump. In some county surveys, the presence of signs resulted in the identification of sites that were not visible from the road. Concerning visibility, 12% of the sites were visible and 72% were partly visible from the road. This fact lends itself to the theory that illegally dumped trash will attract more trash.

Impacts on Waterways

Of all the illegal dumpsites, those posing the most direct and obvious threat to the environment were located in or near waterways. Thirty-five, or 70%, of the surveyed sites were in the vicinity (50 feet and within) of some sort of waterway or body of water. Of those, 12 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

Lycoming 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-four percent of the dumpsites found were located in a municipality without a curbside recycling program. Of the items inventoried at each dumpsite assessed, 86% of the sites contained household trash and recyclables, 84% contained tires, 68% had construction and demolition waste, and 66% had bagged trash. There were a total of 1,134 tires itemized, however those account only for tires visible at time of surveying. Many more tires are assumed to be present under buried trash or leaf litter. Recyclables are defined as steel, bi-metallic, and aluminum cans, glass, plastic bottles and containers, newspaper, magazines, cardboard, etc. 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. As many rural and small-town municipalities lack funding for mandatory trash collection, it is up to the resident to pay for trash collection. 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.⁶
- **Recycling programs are unavailable or inconvenient**
Act 101 dictates that all communities with populations over 10,000, and densely populated municipalities between 5,000 and 10,000, have recycling programs. Communities that fall outside of these parameters must pay for recycling on their own. Depending on the county, many or all of these communities don't have funding to support a curbside recycling program. Curbside recycling communities have reported a lower incidence of residential waste accumulation problems and a slightly lower incidence of dumping problems.⁷
- **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, along with the lack of convenient and or affordable disposal options available. C&D debris is often found in illegal dumps and creates a compounded problem because some of the materials may be hazardous, such as wood that has been chemically treated or painted with lead based paint, insulation containing asbestos, or shingles.
- **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 and 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 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.

Possible Solutions

- Organize a cleanup

⁶ PA CleanWays and PROP, "Factors Influencing Illegal Dumping in Pennsylvania Communities", Spring 2001.

⁷ PA CleanWays and PROP, "Factors Influencing Illegal Dumping in Pennsylvania Communities", Spring 2001.

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.⁸ County and municipal governments create and enact ordinances that are specific within their local boundaries.

⁸ Read about the Pennsylvania Code at www.pacode.com.

SUMMARY

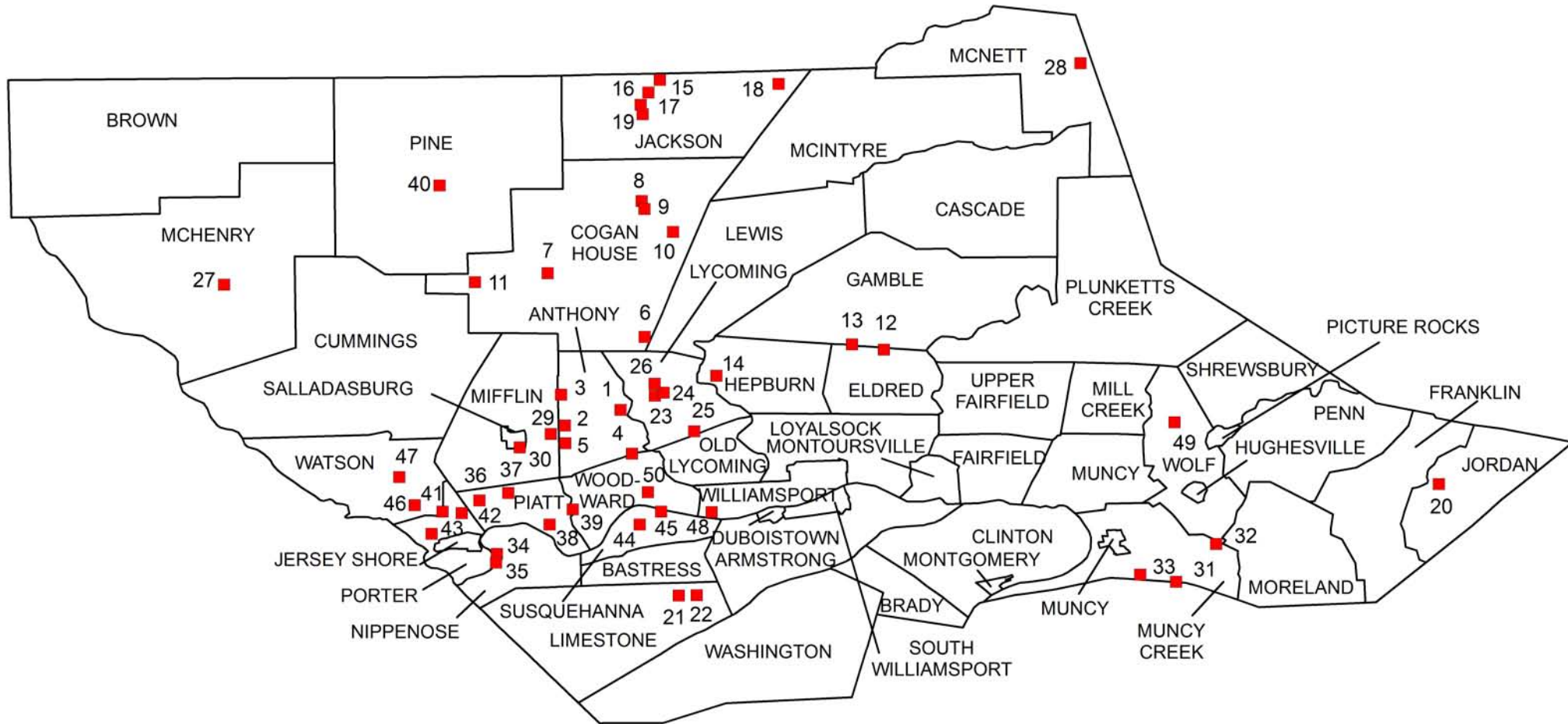
This survey accounted for 50 illegal dumpsites in Lycoming County consisting of an estimated 106.75 tons of trash. This is not a comprehensive survey of the entire county as it is expected that there are many more illegal dumpsites on private lands and farms, as well as ones on public lands that have gone undetected. However, the documentation and assessment of these 50 sites in Lycoming County is 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 doing so through public policy, resource allocation, community education, and cleanups.



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Lycoming County, Pennsylvania Illegal Dumpsites and Municipalities May 2011

Attachment 1



Legend

■ Illegal_Dumpsties as of 5-14-2011

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Map Prepared by Kathryn Collins
UCSUR, University of Pittsburgh

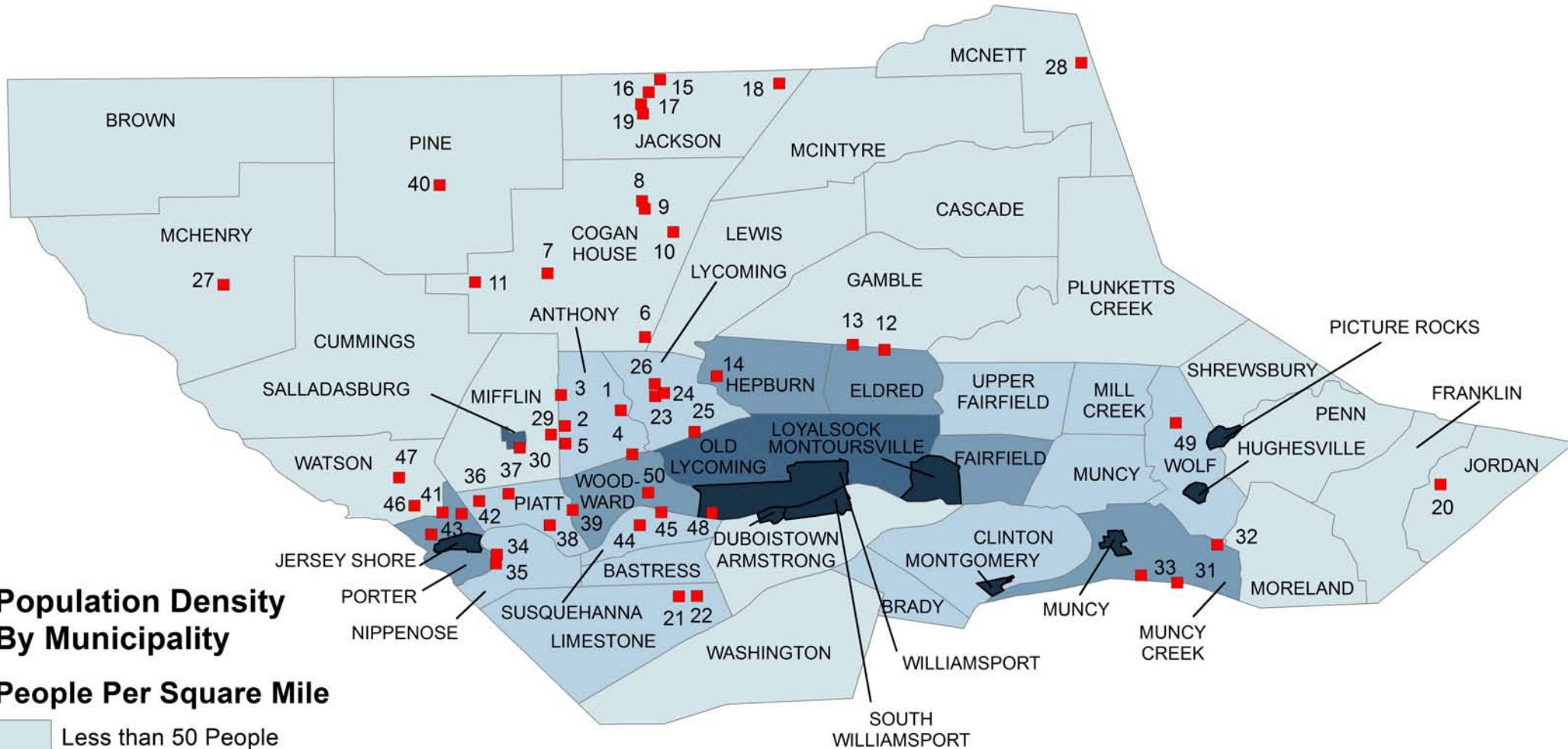




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Lycoming County, Pennsylvania Illegal Dumpsites and Population Density May 2011

Attachment 2



**Population Density
By Municipality**

People Per Square Mile

- Less than 50 People
- 51-150 People
- 151-300 People
- 301-600 People
- More than 600 People

■ Illegal Dumpsites as of 5-14-2011

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Map Prepared by Kathryn Collins
UCSUR, University of Pittsburgh

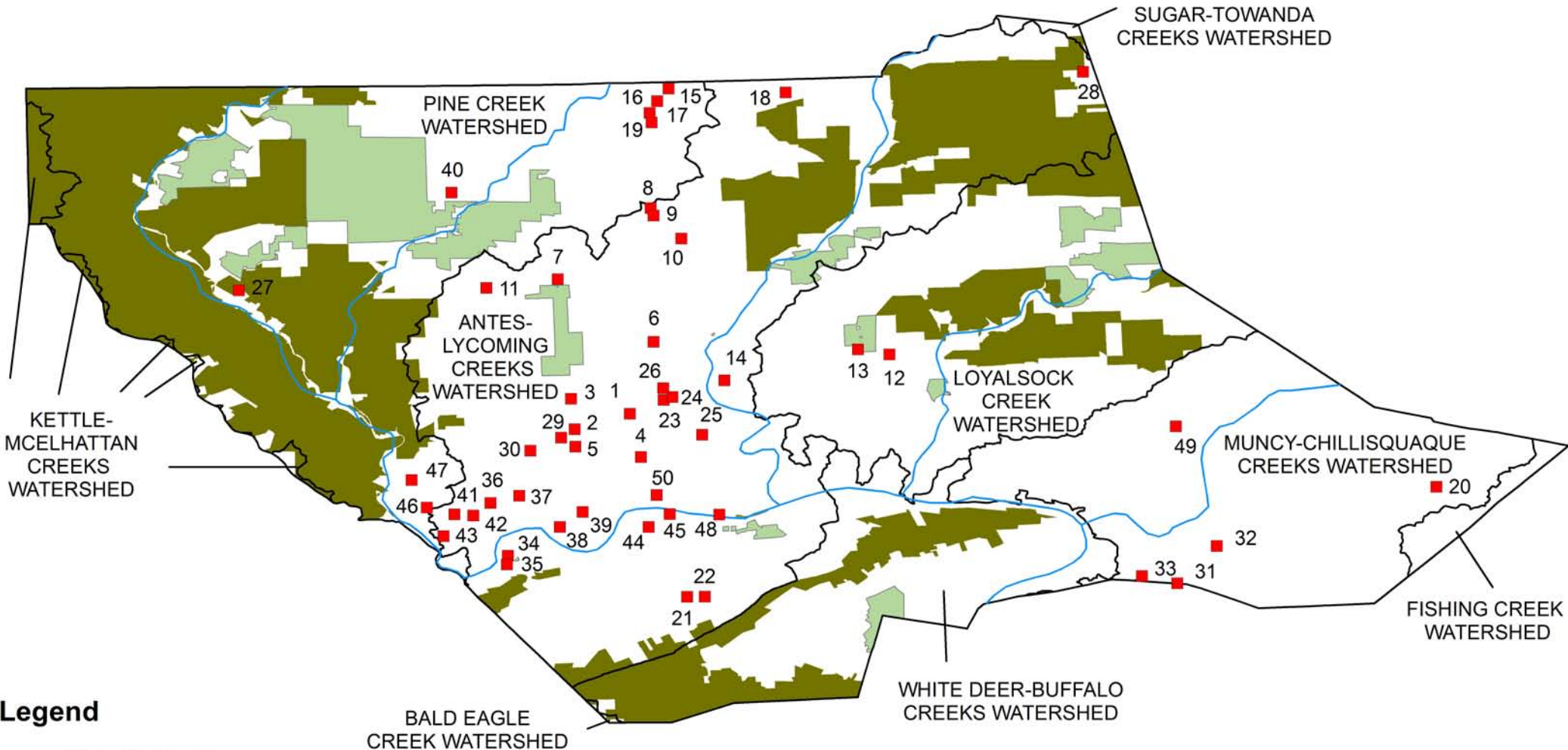




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Lycoming County, Pennsylvania Illegal Dumpsites and Environmental Features May 2011

Attachment 3



- Legend**
- Major Waterways
 - State Gamelands
 - State Parks
 - State Forests
 - Watersheds
 - Illegal Dumpsites as of 5-14-2011

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Map Prepared by Kathryn Collins
UCSUR, University of Pittsburgh



Illegal Dumpsites and Trash Collection by Municipality**

Municipality	Illegal Dumpsites	Calculated Tons*	Mandatory Trash Collection	Curbside Recycling	Drop Off Recycling
Anthony Township	5	13.75			
Armstrong Township	0	0			
Bastress Township	0	0			
Brady Township	0	0			X
Brown Township	0	0	X		X
Cascade Township	0	0			
Clinton Township	0	0			X
Cogan House Township	6	9	X		X
Cummings Township	0	0			
Duboistown Borough	0	0		X	
Eldred Township	1	1			
Fairfield Township	0	0			
Franklin Township	0	0			X
Gamble Township	1	2.5			
Hepburn Township	1	1.5			X
Hughesville Borough	0	0	X	X	X
Jackson Township	5	18			
Jersey Shore Borough	0	0		X	X
Jordan Township	1	1.5			
Lewis Township	0	0			X
Limestone Township	2	13			X
Loyalsock Township	0	0	X	X	X
Lycoming Township	4	7		X	X
McHenry Township	1	2			
McIntyre Township	0	0			
McNett Township	1	0.75			
Mifflin Township	2	2.25			
Mill Creek Township	0	0			
Montgomery Borough	0	0	X	X	X
Montoursville Borough	0	0	X	X	X
Moreland Township	0	0			
Muncy Borough	0	0		X	X
Muncy Township	0	0			X
Muncy Creek Township	3	4.5			
Nippenose Township	2	9	X		X
Old Lycoming Township	0	0		X	X
Penn Township	0	0			
Piatt Township	4	6.25			X
Picture Rocks Borough	0	0	X	X	
Pine Township	1	1			X
Plunketts Creek Township	0	0			X
Porter Township	3	4		X	X
Salladasburg Borough	0	0			
Shrewsbury Township	0	0			
South Williamsport Borough	0	0	X	X	X
Susquehanna Township	2	0.75			
Upper Fairfield Township	0	0			X
Washington Township	0	0	X		
Watson Township	2	0.5			X
Williamsport City	1	7	X	X	X
Wolf Township	1	0.5			
Woodward Township	1	1			

Forty-two percent of Lycoming County's municipalities have illegal dumping activity.

Eleven of Lycoming County's municipalities have mandatory trash collection.

Thirteen of Lycoming County's municipalities have a curbside recycling program.

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

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

**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 provided by Lycoming County Planning and Community Development, Lycoming County Resource Management Services, and phone calls to municipalities.

Lycoming County IDS Site Characteristics by Municipality*

Municipality	Site Name	Site Number	Calculated Tons	Demographics	Distance from Waterway	Visibility from Roadway	Road Ownership	Terrain Type	Active
Anthony Township	Clark Hill Road	0001	6	Rural	50 to 100 ft	Partial	Municipal	Medium slope	Yes
Anthony Township	Jobs Run Road	0002	0.5	Rural	Within 50 ft	Partial	State	Gently sloped	Yes
Anthony Township	State Route 973	0003	3.5	Rural	In Waterway/Wetland	Partial	State	Medium slope	Yes
Anthony Township	Turkey Path Road	0004	3.5	Rural	In Waterway/Wetland	Partial	Municipal	Steep slope	No
Anthony Township	Wurster Road	0005	0.25	Rural	No waterway nearby	Partial	Municipal	Medium slope	Yes
Cogan House Township	Buckhorn Road	0006	3	Rural	Within 50 ft	Partial	Municipal	Steep slope	No
Cogan House Township	Campbell Road	0007	0.25	Rural	In Waterway/Wetland	Partial	Municipal	Steep slope	No
Cogan House Township	Cogan House Road	0008	1.5	Rural	Within 50 ft	Partial	State	Steep slope	No
Cogan House Township	Edwards Road	0009	0.25	Rural	50 to 100 ft	Partial	Municipal	Gently sloped	Yes
Cogan House Township	Green Mountain Road	0010	3.5	Rural	50 - 100 ft	Partial	Municipal	Gently sloped	Yes
Cogan House Township	Hughes Road	0011	0.5	Rural	Within 50 ft	Yes	State	Gently sloped	Yes
Eldred Township	Chaapel Mountain Road	0012	1	Rural	More than 100 ft	Partial	Municipal	Extremely steep	Yes
Gamble Township	Mill Creek Road	0013	2.5	Rural	Within 50 ft	No	Municipal	Extremely steep	Yes
Hepburn Township	Pleasant Valley Road	0014	1.5	Rural	50 to 100 ft	Partial	Municipal	Medium slope	Yes
Jackson Township	Blockhouse Road	0015	3	Rural	50 to 100 ft	Partial	State	Gently sloped	Yes
Jackson Township	Brion Road	0016	1	Rural	Within 50 ft	Partial	Municipal	Medium slope	Yes
Jackson Township	Int. of Brion and Knipe Roads	0017	7.5	Rural	In Waterway/Wetland	Partial	Municipal	Medium slope	Yes
Jackson Township	Roaring Branch Road	0018	1.5	Rural	Within 50 ft	Partial	State	Gently sloped	Yes
Jackson Township	Ten Point Road	0019	5	Rural	In Waterway/Wetlands	Partial	Municipal	Medium slope	Yes
Jordan Township	Whitenight Road	0020	1.5	Rural	50 to 100 ft	Yes	Municipal	Medium slope	Yes
Limestone Township	Lorson Road	0021	12.5	Rural	50 to 100 ft	No	Municipal	Medium slope	No
Limestone Township	Mountain Road	0022	0.5	Rural	Within 50 ft	Partial	Municipal	Flat	Yes
Lycoming Township	Grove Road	0023	0.75	Rural	50 to 100 ft	Partial	Municipal	Gently sloped	Yes
Lycoming Township	Mill Hill Road	0024	1.25	Rural	50 to 100 ft	Partial	Municipal	Gently sloped	Yes
Lycoming Township	Mitchell Hill Road	0025	1.5	Rural	In Waterway/Wetlands	Yes	Municipal	Flat	Yes
Lycoming Township	Spook Hollow Lane	0026	3.5	Rural	Within 50 ft	Yes	Municipal	Gently sloped	Yes
McHenry Township	Truman Run Road	0027	2	Rural	Within 50 ft	Partial	State Forest	Steep slope	No
McNett Township	Winnies Road	0028	0.75	Rural	Within 50 ft	Yes	Municipal	Flat	Yes
Mifflin Township	Hensler Road	0029	2	Rural	50 to 100 ft	Partial	Municipal	Gently sloped	Yes
Mifflin Township	Pine Run Road	0030	0.25	Rural	Within 50 ft	No	State	Medium slope	No
Muncy Creek Township	Berriman Hollow Road	0031	1.5	Rural	In Waterway/Wetland	Partial	Municipal	Steep slope	Yes
Muncy Creek Township	Neufer Hollow Road	0032	1	Rural	Within 50 ft	Partial	Municipal	Gently sloped	Yes

Lycoming County IDS Site Characteristics by Municipality*

Municipality	Site Name	Site Number	Calculated Tons	Demographics	Distance from Waterway	Visibility from Roadway	Road Ownership	Terrain Type	Active
Muncy Creek Township	Turner Hill Road	0033	2	Rural	More than 100 ft	Partial	Municipal	Steep slope	Yes
Nippenose Township	Old Fort Road	0034	7.5	Rural	Within 50 ft	Partial	Municipal	Steep slope	Yes
Nippenose Township	River Mill Road	0035	1.5	Rural	In Waterway/Wetland	Partial	Municipal	Gently sloped	Yes
Piatt Township	Cement Hollow Road	0036	2.5	Rural	In Waterway/Wetland	Partial	Municipal	Medium slope	Yes
Piatt Township	Hersker Hill Road	0037	3	Rural	No waterway nearby	Partial	Municipal	Medium slope	Yes
Piatt Township	Spook Hollow Road	0038	0.5	Rural	Within 50 ft	No	State	Gently sloped	No
Piatt Township	West Line Road	0039	0.25	Rural	Within 50 ft	Partial	State	Gently sloped	No
Pine Township	State Route 287	0040	1	Rural	Within 50 ft	No	State	Steep slope	Yes
Porter Township	Dennison Drive	0041	1	Rural	In Waterway/Wetland	Partial	Municipal	Medium slope	Yes
Porter Township	Nices Hollow Road	0042	0.5	Rural	Within 50 ft	No	Municipal	Medium slope	Yes
Porter Township	Nolte Hill Road	0043	2.5	Rural	Within 50 ft	No	Municipal	Medium slope	Yes
Susquehanna Township	Pfirman Road	0044	0.25	Rural	No waterway nearby	Partial	Municipal	Flat	Yes
Susquehanna Township	River Road	0045	0.5	Rural	Within 50 ft	No	Municipal	Steep slope	Yes
Watson Township	Furnace Run Road	0046	0.25	Rural	Within 50 ft	Partial	Municipal	Medium slope	Yes
Watson Township	Tombs Run Road	0047	0.25	Rural	Within 50 ft	Partial	Municipal	Steep slope	Yes
Williamsport City	South Reach Road	0048	7	Rural	In Waterway/Wetland	Partial	State Park	Flat	Yes
Wolf Township	Laurel Run Road	0049	0.5	Rural	Within 50 ft	Yes	Municipal	Extremely steep	Yes
Woodward Township	McGill Hollow Road	0050	1	Rural	In Waterway/Wetland	Partial	State	Gently sloped	Yes

Total Number of Sites: 50

Total Calculated Tons: 106.75

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

Lycoming County Illegal Dump Survey Waste Characteristics by Municipality*

Municipality	Site Name	Site Number	Calculated Tons	Bagged Trash	Household Trash	Recyclables	HHW	Tires	Clean Fill	C D Waste	Yard Waste	White Goods	Electronics	Televisions	Furniture	Mattresses	Vehicle Parts	Car Batteries
Anthony Township	Clark Hill Road	0001	6	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	29	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	1	0	Yes	0
Anthony Township	Jobs Run Road	0002	0.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	No	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	No	0
Anthony Township	State Route 973	0003	3.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	58	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	1	1	1	2	Yes	0
Anthony Township	Turkey Path Road	0004	3.5	No	Yes	Yes	No	157	No	Yes	No	2	0	0	0	0	No	0
Anthony Township	Wurster Road	0005	0.25	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	0	No	Yes	No	0	1	0	0	0	No	0
Cogan House Township	Buckhorn Road	0006	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	51	No	Yes	No	5	0	0	1	0	No	0
Cogan House Township	Campbell Road	0007	0.25	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	0	No	No	No	2	0	0	0	0	No	0
Cogan House Township	Cogan House Road	0008	1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7	Yes	No	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	No	0
Cogan House Township	Edwards Road	0009	0.25	Yes	No	Yes	No	0	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	No	0
Cogan House Township	Green Mountain Road	0010	3.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	12	No	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	11	1	No	0
Cogan House Township	Hughes Road	0011	0.5	No	Yes	No	No	6	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	No	0
Eldred Township	Chaapel Mountain Road	0012	1	No	Yes	No	Yes	5	No	Yes	Yes	5	0	0	0	0	No	0
Gamble Township	Mill Creek Road	0013	2.5	No	No	No	Yes	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	No	0
Hepburn Township	Pleasant Valley Road	0014	1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	30	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	No	0
Jackson Township	Blockhouse Road	0015	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	54	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	2	Yes	0
Jackson Township	Brion Road	0016	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	No	0
Jackson Township	Int. of Brion and Knipe Roads	0017	7.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	3	Yes	0
Jackson Township	Roaring Branch Road	0018	1.5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	Yes	Yes	No	2	0	0	0	0	No	0
Jackson Township	Ten Point Road	0019	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	1	1	1	0	No	0
Jordan Township	Whitenight Road	0020	1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	10	No	Yes	No	0	0	2	0	0	No	0
Limestone Township	Lorson Road	0021	12.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	64	Yes	No	No	47	3	1	0	0	No	0
Limestone Township	Mountain Road	0022	0.5	No	No	No	No	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	3	0	No	0
Lycoming Township	Grove Road	0023	0.75	No	No	Yes	No	32	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	No	0
Lycoming Township	Mill Hill Road	0024	1.25	No	No	Yes	No	56	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	No	0
Lycoming Township	Mitchell Hill Road	0025	1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	1	0	1	1	No	0
Lycoming Township	Spook Hollow Lane	0026	3.5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	87	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	0	0	0	0	No	0
McHenry Township	Truman Run Road	0027	2	No	No	Yes	Yes	6	No	Yes	No	5	0	0	0	1	Yes	0
McNett Township	Winnies Road	0028	0.75	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	0	No	Yes	No	0	0	0	2	0	No	0

Lycoming County Illegal Dump Survey Waste Characteristics by Municipality*

Municipality	Site Name	Site Number	Calculated Tons	Bagged Trash	Household Trash	Recyclables	HHW	Tires	Clean Fill	C D Waste	Yard Waste	White Goods	Electronics	Televisions	Furniture	Mattresses	Vehicle Parts	Car Batteries
Mifflin Township	Hensler Road	0029	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	No	0
Mifflin Township	Pine Run Road	0030	0.25	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	No	No	No	0	3	1	0	0	No	0
Muncy Creek Township	Berriman Hollow Road	0031	1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	20	No	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	No	0
Muncy Creek Township	Neufer Hollow Road	0032	1	No	Yes	Yes	No	25	No	Yes	No	0	0	1	0	0	Yes	0
Muncy Creek Township	Turner Hill Road	0033	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	No	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	0
Nippenose Township	Old Fort Road	0034	7.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	112	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	3	0	4	1	Yes	0
Nippenose Township	River Mill Road	0035	1.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	0	0	0	0	No	0
Piatt Township	Cement Hollow Road	0036	2.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	54	No	Yes	Yes	0	0	1	0	0	Yes	0
Piatt Township	Hersker Hill Road	0037	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	29	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	1	1	0	0	No	0
Piatt Township	Spook Hollow Road	0038	0.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	No	0
Piatt Township	West Line Road	0039	0.25	No	No	Yes	No	3	No	No	No	0	1	0	0	0	No	0
Pine Township	State Route 287	0040	1	Yes	Yes	No	No	0	No	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0	No	0
Porter Township	Dennison Drive	0041	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	16	No	Yes	No	1	0	1	0	0	No	0
Porter Township	Nices Hollow Road	0042	0.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	9	Yes	No	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	No	0
Porter Township	Nolte Hill Road	0043	2.5	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	0	0	3	0	Yes	0
Susquehanna Township	Pfirman Road	0044	0.25	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	Yes	No	No	1	0	0	0	0	No	0
Susquehanna Township	River Road	0045	0.5	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	Yes	No	Yes	0	0	0	1	1	No	0
Watson Township	Furnace Run Road	0046	0.25	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	Yes	No	Yes	1	0	0	0	0	No	1
Watson Township	Tombs Run Road	0047	0.25	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3	No	No	Yes	1	0	0	0	0	No	0
Williamsport City	South Reach Road	0048	7	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	25	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	4	2	4	0	Yes	0
Wolf Township	Laurel Run Road	0049	0.5	Yes	Yes	No	No	7	No	No	No	0	0	0	1	0	No	0
Woodward Township	McGill Hollow Road	0050	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	26	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	0	No	0

Total Number of Sites: Total Calculated Tons:

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

Illegal Dumpsite Characteristics Summary Chart by County

Dumpsite Characteristics	Allegheny	Adams	Armstrong	Beaver	Bedford	Berks	Blair	Bucks	Butler	Cambria
Total Sites Surveyed	202	116	176	120	128	100	116	123	217	203
Estimated Tons	344	218	585	333	870	185	168	223	317	254
Location Demographics										
Rural	15%	94%	99%	93%	90%	73%	82%	12%	88%	87%
Suburban	70%	6%	1%	5%	10%	25%	15%	85%	11%	13%
Urban	15%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	3%	3%	1%	0%
Visible from Road										
Yes	62%	35%	37%	30%	70%	63%	45%	59%	60%	61%
No	11%	22%	11%	34%	7%	10%	30%	9%	6%	7%
Partial	27%	42%	52%	36%	23%	27%	25%	32%	34%	32%
Distance from Waterway										
Directly In Waterway/Wetlands	24%	9%	14%	22%	6%	7%	22%	15%	16%	13%
Within 50 Feet and/or Directly in Waterway/Wetlands	45%	35%	32%	40%	22%	37%	33%	30%	27%	27%
Over 50 Feet or No Waterway	55%	65%	68%	60%	78%	63%	67%	70%	73%	73%
Road Type										
State	37%	22%	8%	11%	24%	18%	35%	12%	3%	13%
Municipal/County	49%	64%	90%	81%	73%	81%	63%	85%	97%	86%
Forest/Park	0%	13%	1%	8%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Private/Undetermined	14%	1%	1%	0%	3%	0%	2%	3%	0%	1%
Terrain										
Flat	52%	65%	10%	18%	24%	30%	23%	27%	15%	38%
Gently Sloped	22%	22%	20%	19%	31%	24%	34%	41%	29%	26%
Medium Sloped	14%	10%	28%	30%	18%	28%	18%	19%	33%	28%
Steep	12%	3%	52%	33%	27%	18%	24%	13%	23%	8%

Illegal Dumpsite Characteristics Summary Chart by County

Dumpsite Characteristics	Cameron	Centre	Clarion	Clearfield	Clinton	Columbia	Crawford	Cumberland	Dauphin
Total Sites Surveyed	6	56	102	112	50	39	82	37	138
Estimated Tons	18	128	263	324	65	382	115	132	468
Location Demographics									
Rural	100%	96%	100%	98%	100%	100%	95%	78%	61%
Suburban	0%	4%	0%	1%	0%	0%	5%	19%	16%
Urban	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%	23%
Visible from Road									
Yes	17%	73%	52%	38%	18%	85%	48%	46%	53%
No	83%	7%	13%	21%	56%	2%	33%	11%	10%
Partial	0%	20%	35%	41%	26%	13%	19%	43%	37%
Distance from Waterway									
Directly In Waterway/Wetlands	0%	5%	6%	11%	14%	12%	6%	11%	10%
Within 50 Feet and/or Directly in Waterway/Wetlands	17%	16%	15%	27%	72%	32%	43%	24%	25%
Over 50 Feet or No Waterway	83%	13%	85%	73%	28%	68%	57%	76%	75%
Road Type									
State	67%	18%	6%	21%	20%	13%	6%	11%	8%
Municipal/County	33%	67%	93%	77%	46%	87%	93%	89%	76%
Forest/Park	0%	13%	1%	0%	34%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Private/Undetermined	0%	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%
Terrain									
Flat	0%	32%	12%	15%	18%	23%	28%	14%	46%
Gently Sloped	33%	27%	26%	23%	32%	41%	28%	32%	20%
Medium Sloped	17%	20%	27%	44%	36%	23%	24%	32%	9%
Steep	50%	21%	34%	18%	14%	13%	20%	22%	25%

Illegal Dumpsite Characteristics Summary Chart by County

Dumpsite Characteristics	EIK	Erie	Fayette	Forest	Franklin	Fulton	Greene	Huntingdon	Indiana	Jefferson
Total Sites Surveyed	79	83	163	15	128	19	49	202	114	67
Estimated Tons	119	121	736	64	181	169	450	259	680	541
Location Demographics										
Rural	96%	71%	93%	100%	77%	100%	100%	87%	99%	100%
Suburban	1%	16%	7%	0%	13%	0%	0%	12%	1%	0%
Urban	3%	13%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Visible from Road										
Yes	71%	53%	73%	33%	33%	90%	84%	34%	53%	85%
No	8%	27%	10%	34%	14%	5%	8%	13%	31%	15%
Partial	21%	20%	17%	33%	53%	5%	8%	53%	16%	0%
Distance from Waterway										
Directly In Waterway/Wetlands	7%	19%	16%	0%	13%	0%	8%	7%	15%	12%
Within 50 Feet and/or Directly in Waterway/Wetlands	23%	30%	37%	13%	49%	5%	22%	35%	37%	25%
Over 50 Feet or No Waterway	77%	70%	63%	87%	51%	95%	78%	65%	63%	75%
Road Type										
State	23%	20%	24%	33%	23%	47%	4%	39%	4%	14%
Municipal/County	66%	78%	72%	40%	64%	48%	94%	59%	90%	82%
Forest/Park	7%	0%	0%	27%	12%	5%	0%	1%	0%	0%
Private/Undetermined	4%	2%	4%	0%	1%	0%	2%	1%	6%	4%
Terrain										
Flat	26%	45%	32%	40%	36%	26%	22%	22%	25%	54%
Gently Sloped	37%	22%	17%	0%	35%	10%	29%	31%	20%	25%
Medium Sloped	23%	14%	21%	20%	14%	32%	27%	26%	28%	9%
Steep	14%	19%	30%	40%	14%	32%	22%	21%	27%	12%

Illegal Dumpsite Characteristics Summary Chart by County

Dumpsite Characteristics	Juniata	Lackawanna	Lancaster	Lawrence	Lebanon	Luzerne	Lycoming	McKean	Mercer
Total Sites Surveyed	49	92	16	31	43	159	50	73	143
Estimated Tons	80	424	74	112	36	1723	107	166	154
Location Demographics									
Rural	92%	45%	87%	68%	77%	75%	100%	100%	99%
Suburban	4%	30%	13%	19%	19%	23%	0%	0%	1%
Urban	4%	25%	0%	13%	4%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Visible from Road									
Yes	27%	66%	56%	71%	35%	59%	12%	52%	60%
No	53%	8%	6%	3%	30%	18%	16%	29%	13%
Partial	20%	26%	38%	26%	35%	23%	72%	19%	27%
Distance from Waterway									
Directly In Waterway/Wetlands	20%	7%	13%	26%	23%	5%	24%	12%	13%
Within 50 Feet and/or Directly in Waterway/Wetlands	39%	23%	31%	48%	42%	11%	70%	26%	34%
Over 50 Feet or No Waterway	61%	77%	69%	52%	58%	89%	30%	74%	66%
Road Type									
State	31%	32%	6%	20%	35%	32%	22%	29%	5%
Municipal/County	69%	68%	88%	74%	58%	32%	74%	60%	94%
Forest/Park	0%	0%	0%	3%	2%	0%	4%	11%	0%
Private/Undetermined	0%	0%	6%	3%	5%	36%	0%	0%	1%
Terrain									
Flat	8%	47%	44%	32%	40%	40%	10%	10%	55%
Gently Sloped	31%	15%	19%	19%	16%	32%	30%	31%	20%
Medium Sloped	24%	13%	25%	23%	23%	17%	32%	18%	18%
Steep	37%	25%	12%	26%	21%	11%	28%	41%	7%

Illegal Dumpsite Characteristics Summary Chart by County

Dumpsite Characteristics	Mifflin	Monroe	Montgomery	Northumberland	Perry	Pittsburgh	Potter	Schuylkill	Snyder
Total Sites Surveyed	31	61	19	125	105	279	56	74	45
Estimated Tons	30	90	17	1634	107	676	78	523	58
Location Demographics									
Rural	100%	77%	68%	99%	100%	0%	98%	96%	0%
Suburban	0%	23%	11%	1%	0%	0%	2%	4%	0%
Urban	0%	0%	21%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Visible from Road									
Yes	39%	65%	84%	62%	79%	56%	11%	47%	56%
No	38%	10%	0%	8%	9%	14%	16%	7%	11%
Partial	23%	25%	16%	30%	12%	30%	73%	46%	33%
Distance from Waterway									
Directly In Waterway/Wetlands	19%	23%	0%	11%	5%	1%	21%	5%	16%
Within 50 Feet and/or Directly in Waterway/Wetlands	35%	33%	16%	19%	39%	3%	32%	28%	36%
Over 50 Feet or No Waterway	65%	67%	84%	81%	61%	96%	68%	72%	64%
Road Type									
State	45%	35%	11%	16%	23%	0%	38%	42%	40%
Municipal/County	52%	62%	89%	50%	77%	100%	62%	58%	60%
Forest/Park	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Private/Undetermined	3%	3%	0%	34%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Terrain									
Flat	13%	46%	79%	31%	29%	25%	2%	43%	47%
Gently Sloped	16%	25%	0%	29%	34%	25%	7%	23%	31%
Medium Sloped	42%	13%	0%	18%	17%	27%	14%	14%	7%
Steep	29%	16%	21%	22%	20%	23%	77%	20%	15%

Illegal Dumpsite Characteristics Summary Chart by County

Dumpsite Characteristics	Somerset	Sullivan	Tioga	Union	Venango	Warren	Washington	Westmoreland	York
Total Sites Surveyed	210	6	86	21	174	59	126	310	274
Estimated Tons	543	6	102	43	386	292	317	335	263
Location Demographics									
Rural	95%	100%	100%	90%	98%	95%	100%	89%	67%
Suburban	5%	0%	0%	10%	2%	5%	0%	8%	24%
Urban	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	9%
Visible from Road									
Yes	42%	67%	34%	57%	90%	49%	60%	83%	26%
No	22%	17%	8%	5%	2%	12%	27%	6%	2%
Partial	36%	16%	58%	38%	8%	39%	13%	11%	72%
Distance from Waterway									
Directly In Waterway/Wetlands	5%	17%	31%	10%	13%	7%	6%	31%	15%
Within 50 Feet and/or Directly in Waterway/Wetlands	15%	17%	53%	24%	44%	15%	41%	44%	47%
Over 50 Feet or No Waterway	85%	83%	47%	76%	56%	84%	59%	56%	53%
Road Type									
State	27%	33%	26%	5%	19%	14%	77%	26%	9%
Municipal/County	72%	67%	73%	90%	78%	76%	23%	73%	89%
Forest/Park	1%	0%	1%	5%	3%	10%	0%	>1%	0%
Private/Undetermined	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Terrain									
Flat	33%	0%	13%	29%	26%	25%	48%	24%	42%
Gently Sloped	20%	0%	18%	33%	23%	14%	43%	25%	34%
Medium Sloped	23%	50%	20%	29%	25%	24%	7%	26%	17%
Steep	24%	50%	49%	9%	26%	37%	2%	25%	8%

Lycoming County Illegal Dumpsite Survey Acknowledgements

Produced by Keep Pennsylvania Beautiful in partnership
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Community Development

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