

STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT

• BERKS COUNTY, PA •

Learn what you can do to make Berks County greener through simple, everyday choices.



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Executive Summary

Welcome to the first State of the Environment report for Berks County.

Why a report and why now? Lately the world is all about “going green”. We can hardly turn on the television or pick up the paper without hearing the latest and greatest ways to conserve energy and protect our environment. However, “going green” without any specific goals in mind will ultimately leave us wondering if our hard work and actions have truly made a difference. With the philosophy of “what gets measured, gets done” in mind, the Berks Conservancy has taken on the first comprehensive state of the environment report for Berks county. Through this report and its associated programs, the Conservancy seeks to raise awareness of conservation choices that Berks County residents and institutions can make that will improve the environment.

This report evaluates specific data and trends in five environmental categories: Air, Energy, Land, Waste, and Water. Within each category, several specific quantitative indicators are evaluated using available data, trends in the data are assessed, and specific action items that residents can practice to make each specific indicator more “positive” are identified. The five general environmental categories, as well as the specific environmental indicators evaluated, were selected by an interactive process. The Conservancy established subcommittees for each category, with each subcommittee headed by a professional with substantial experience in the specific field. These subcommittees discussed candidate indicators, and narrowed down the list of indicators to be used to 4-5 specific indicators where quantitative data were available.

While we could have selected many indicators regarding the health of the environment, our panel of experts chose the 25 contained in this report as a start. We pursued measureable, actionable data that would allow individuals, corporations and organizations to see where they could make lifestyle changes that would have increasingly positive effects on our local environment, the state, the country and the world. We used a third party consultant to research and write up the indicators and data. While we have tried to be as neutral as possible, obviously the Conservancy has a bias toward environmental conservation and protection. Rest assured, the data contained in this report is accurate and the facts will ultimately speak for themselves. We hope you learn something new, consider changing some of your behaviors as a result, and we invite you to become engaged in our work and that of other conservation and environmental organizations; the health of our community depends on it.

– Kim Murphy
President, Berks Conservancy

About the Berks Conservancy

The Berks Conservancy is a non-profit organization whose mission is to be the leading agent for the conservation of the environment in Berks County. Serving the community since 1974, the Conservancy has established partnerships with businesses, municipalities across Berks County, community leaders and its 1000+ members to help protect special places, manage sensitive environmental habitats and encourage growth in the right places. Conservancy activities include land and water protection, municipal relationships, urban gardening, environmental education, support of the agricultural community, land management, GIS mapping, trail creation, and coordination of events for our members. To date, we have permanently preserved nearly 6000 acres through conservation easements, acquisitions, and transfers. As important as these land preservation efforts are, we also realize that a healthy community needs economic growth. By using our County’s Comprehensive Plan as a guide, we continue to work with municipalities and developers to promote growth in the proper places, such as areas surrounding existing development and away from lands that have a high natural resource value. Most local residents that learn about the Berks Conservancy soon realize that it plays an important role in maintaining the unique characteristics that make Berks County a special place to live, work, and play.

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Summary of Indicators

 **THUMBS UP**
This is generally encouraging; keep up the good work!

 **THUMBS DOWN**
This is not tracking the way we want to see it; hard work to do.

 **THUMBS NEUTRAL**
We'll need to track this a while longer to see what happens.

WATER

 <p>1. Groundwater Elevations Groundwater at Fleetwood well relatively constant; Berks could use more monitoring wells.</p>	 <p>2. Miles of Impaired Streams About 361 miles of Berks streams and rivers are listed by PADEP as impaired.</p>	 <p>3. Source Water Protection Plans Only 6 of 63 community water suppliers have water protection plans so far.</p>	 <p>4. Act 537 Sewage Facility Plans Most Berks County 537 plans are more than 10 years old (updating is triggered by major change).</p>	 <p>5. Aquatic Life in Streams Measures of stream health based on organisms in Berks County streams are mixed.</p>
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ENERGY

 <p>1. Vehicle Miles Traveled Per Year Berks residents travel less in vehicles than State average; but number is increasing.</p>	 <p>2. Use of Public Transportation Berks residents use public transportation less than average PA resident.</p>	 <p>3. Energy Generation & Use Berks County relies mainly on fossil fuel for energy, with few alternative sources available.</p>	 <p>4. Household Energy Use Many Berks residents rely on fuel oil and electric for heat; and should consider alternative and more renewable sources.</p>	 <p>5. "Green" Construction Berks has only a few building projects that have been LEED-registered.</p>
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AIR

 <p>1. Number of "Bad" Air Days Number of "bad" air days per year declining, but some standards not attained.</p>	 <p>2. Exceedances of Particulate Matter (PM2.5) Standard Number of "bad" and "moderate" air days per year declining.</p>	 <p>3. PM2.5 Attainment Weighted annual mean PM2.5 below standard for last three years.</p>	 <p>4. Attainment Status at Special Purpose Monitors Lead-in-air is sometimes above standard near Berks lead factories.</p>	 <p>5. Ambient Air Monitoring of Lead Background lead-in-air concentrations well below standard.</p>
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WASTE

 <p>1. Waste Generation Even with increased recycling, the percentage of waste generated in Berks is outpacing the percentage of population growth.</p>	 <p>2. Waste Disposal Tonnage of wastes disposed of in Berks declining slightly in recent years.</p>	 <p>3. Recycling Rate Recycling percentage for Berks County well over State goal of 35% for last three years.</p>	 <p>4. Special Waste Collections More participation and more special wastes collected as programs become known.</p>	 <p>5. Clean Up Our American Lands and Streams COALS cleanup program very successful.</p>
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LAND

 <p>1. Protected Land About 11 percent of Berks' lands are permanently protected.</p>	 <p>2. Tree Cover Forested lands make up the largest land-cover category in Berks County (236,014 acres or 42.6%).</p>	 <p>3. Impervious Cover More than 12% of the land in Berks County is classified as impervious cover.</p>	 <p>4. Multi-Municipal Cooperation Participation is high in joint comprehensive planning, zoning, and special planning.</p>	 <p>5. Outdoor Recreation Areas About 7% of Berks is classified as outdoor recreation. Connections and regional planning are necessary.</p>
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County of Berks

- Albany Township
- Alsace Township
- Amity Township ♦
- Bally Borough
- Bechtelsville Borough
- Bern Township
- Bernville Borough
- Bethel Township ♦
- Birdsboro Borough
- Boyetown Borough
- Brecknock Township
- Caernarvon Township
- Centerport Borough
- Centre Township
- Colebrookdale Township
- Cumru Township ♦
- District Township ♦
- Douglass Township
- Earl Township
- Exeter Township ♦
- Fleetwood Borough
- Greenwich Township
- Hamburg Borough
- Heidelberg Township
- Hereford Township ♦
- Jefferson Township
- Kenhorst Borough
- Kutztown Borough ♦
- Laureldale Borough
- Leesport Borough
- Lenhartsville Borough
- Longswamp Township ♦
- Lower Alsace Township
- Lower Heidelberg Township
- Lyons Borough
- Maidencreek Township
- Marion Township
- Maxatawny Township
- Mohnton Borough
- Mount Penn Borough
- Muhlenberg Township
- New Morgan Borough
- North Heidelberg Township
- Oley Township
- Ontelaunee Township
- Penn Township
- Perry Township
- Pike Township ♦
- Reading City ♦
- Richmond Township

- Robeson Township ♦
- Robesonia Borough ♦
- Rockland Township
- Ruscombmanor Township
- Saint Lawrence Borough
- Shillington Borough
- Shoemakersville Borough
- Sinking Spring Borough
- South Heidelberg Township
- Spring Township
- Strausstown Borough
- Tilden Township ♦
- Topton Borough
- Tulpehocken Township
- Union Township ♦
- Upper Bern Township ♦
- Upper Tulpehocken Township

- Washington Township ♦
- Wernersville Borough
- West Reading Borough
- Windsor Township
- Womelsdorf Borough
- Wyomissing Borough

♦ Indicates EAC is formed and active.

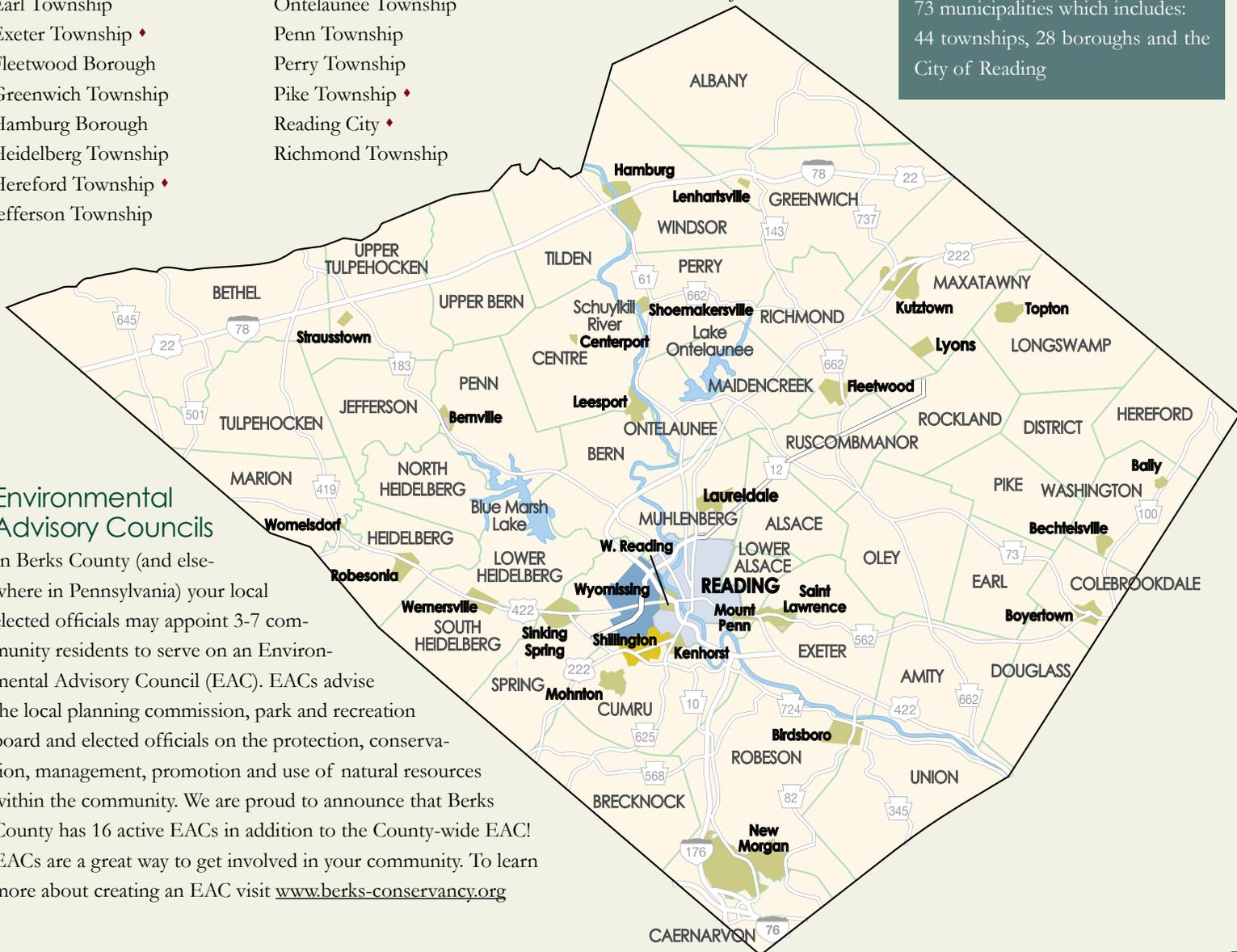
Acreage
865.30 square miles (553,792 acres)

Population
373,638 (2000 census),
grown 11% since 1990 census.
There are 127,649 households
averaging 2.56 people per
household.

Municipalities
73 municipalities which includes:
44 townships, 28 boroughs and the
City of Reading

Environmental Advisory Councils

In Berks County (and elsewhere in Pennsylvania) your local elected officials may appoint 3-7 community residents to serve on an Environmental Advisory Council (EAC). EACs advise the local planning commission, park and recreation board and elected officials on the protection, conservation, management, promotion and use of natural resources within the community. We are proud to announce that Berks County has 16 active EACs in addition to the County-wide EAC! EACs are a great way to get involved in your community. To learn more about creating an EAC visit www.berks-conservancy.org



25 Tips to Go Green

WATER

1. Save water by turning the water off when you are not using it such as brushing your teeth and washing the dishes. Check for leaks in your faucets and toilet. Install a water-saving showerhead and faucet.

2. Never dump anything into storm drains or streams. Everything that enters the storm drains ends up into streams, rivers and drinking water. Don't dump oil, trash, leaves, pet waste or any other material into the drains. Avoid pesticides and lawn chemicals that will harm aquatic life.

3. If you have well water, get your well water tested periodically. Be aware of changes in land use around you. New developments or land use practices could affect local groundwater quality and/or quantity.

4. The toilet isn't a garbage disposal. Never flush medicine, cat litter, disposable diapers, sanitary napkins, tampons, paper towels, facial tissues, coffee grounds, or cigarette butts. If you have a septic tank, perform regular maintenance.

5. Protect riparian buffers (streambank plantings). Don't mow to the edge of streambanks. Allow native vegetation to grow freely in at least a 10-foot strip along the bank to reduce erosion and filter out pollutants.



ENERGY

1. Green your commute to work or school. Start a carpool at work. Make several errands in one trip. Utilize the school bus for your children.

2. Familiarize yourself with BARTA routes and bus stop locations. Utilize bus transport for traveling around town and out of town.



3. Conserve energy. You can save significant energy and money with simple measures such as adjusting your thermostat or shutting down equipment. Unplugging appliances such as televisions, stereos, and computers while not in use can have a big impact. Use power strips for easier on/off powering to multiple electronic devices.

4. Make sure your home is energy efficient. Have your home insulated, windows caulked and check weatherstripping. Utilize residential energy use analyzers from your utility provider. Ask your electricity provider if you can purchase Renewable Energy for your home.

5. Plant trees. Trees and other plants absorb carbon dioxide and convert it into oxygen which is released into the atmosphere. Planting a tree in your neighborhood can help beautify the area while absorbing 2,000 pounds of CO₂ over its lifetime.

AIR

1. Reduce waste. Manufacturing of unnecessary or disposable goods often produces air pollution, so reduced purchasing of disposables will help.

2. Eliminate toxic chemical use at home. A surprising number of household or home shop chemicals are toxic and volatile. Many release vapors into the air, inside the home and out. This can be a serious health threat to your family, and contributes to community-wide levels of air pollutants.

3. Modify your transportation. Your car is a significant source of air pollution, so switching to a more gas-efficient vehicle will be a big help.

4. Check your home for radon levels. Radon is a cancer-causing radioactive, odorless, colorless gas, known to exist in Berks County. Testing is the only way to know your home's radon levels, and you can administer the test yourself. Test kits can be purchased at most hardware stores.



5. Talk to your legislators. Many of our current governmental regulations are not strong enough to address our air pollution problems. Citizens need to contact their legislators and ask for better policies.

WASTE

1. Compost. Composting is a natural process that breaks down organic material into a rich, organic fertilizer. By composting, you can reduce the amount of garbage you send to the landfill, grow healthier plants, and save money. It is easy to do at home.

2. Reduce waste you generate by reducing the number of disposable (i.e., throw-away) items you buy and use, and by recycling those materials that are accepted in their existing municipal or county recycling programs.



3. Recycle! Make sure you know what items can be recycled, set up containers in your house or business for storage of recyclables, and know the municipal schedule for pick-ups or drop-offs.

4. Become aware of Berks County's special waste collections - what they accept, and when and where the collection events are scheduled. Items such as tires, pharmaceuticals, and other hazardous materials are collected seasonally. Visit www.co.berks.pa.us/recycling/site/default.asp for a complete schedule.

5. Never dump garbage, rubbish, old building materials, or other solid wastes on Berks County lands.

LAND

1. Utilize the open space and recreational resources that exist in Berks. Help promote these public resources and get involved/volunteer to help maintain them. This will help allow the governments and organizations that manage these resources to devote more time and energy to planning for future parks.

2. If your property includes forested areas, try to keep some or all of those areas intact; if your property lacks trees, consider planting trees where they are compatible with property use.

3. Establish a rain garden! Rain gardens are landscaped areas planted with wildflowers and other native vegetation that soak up rain water.

4. Landscape organically with native plants. Native plants are the trees, shrubs, flowers, grasses, ferns and other plants that have evolved in a particular area over thousands of years. They are well-adapted to local conditions, therefore requiring little maintenance once established.

5. Get involved in your community through an Environmental Advisory Council (EAC). EACs advise the local planning commission, park and recreation board and elected officials on the protection, conservation, management, promotion and use of natural resources in the community.



The Interrelationship of Environmental Health and Personal Health

Biologists tend to describe the natural systems they study in “levels of organization,” starting with the smallest building units and working up to the most complex systems. Thus, biologists distinguish broad categories of atoms, molecules, cells, tissues, organs, individuals, populations, communities, and ecosystems. We generally think of the individual as having a sense of self—an awareness of existence and well-being as a functioning unit.

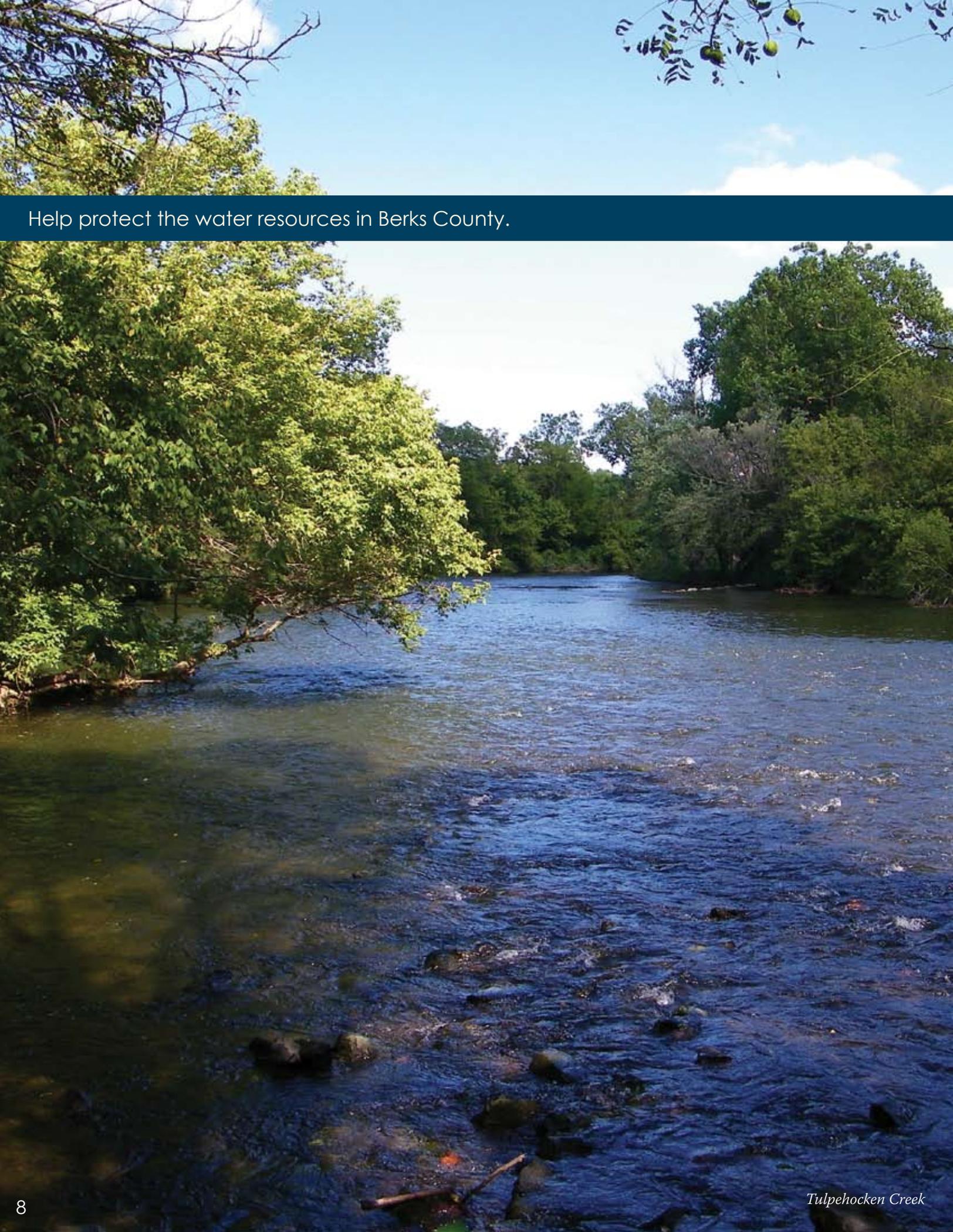
As humans, we perceive ourselves as individuals whose survival depends on the health of our internal environment – our organ systems, our tissues, and our cells. We spend lots of time and lots of money to maintain our internal environment in fine working order. We routinely go for checkups to monitor the health of our internal environment, and ask physicians to measure indicators of our internal health (e.g., cholesterol level, blood pressure, eyesight, hearing, etc.). If we perceive that some part of our internal environment is not working properly, we promptly seek professional help to fix the faulty parts or to make our internal systems run smoothly again. We even buy special products to keep the outside of our person clean, other products to make our person smell good, and shiny things to decorate our exteriors. This concern over the health and hygiene of our personal self and internal environment seems entirely natural, appropriate, and useful, and there are probably few who would argue that such concerns are unwarranted.

In the 20th century, ecologists such as Rachel Carson, Eugene Odum, Paul Ehrlich, and Barry Commoner drew attention to our external environment, i.e., the “higher” levels of biological organization such as populations, communities, and ecosystems, and pointed out how the health of our external environment was linked to our personal health. From their studies, we can reasonably conclude that the billions we spend on our internal health (our examinations, medications, surgeries, health insurance) are ill-spent if our external environment is severely degraded. We can’t separate ourselves from our surroundings; we need to breathe the air, and drink the water, and eat the food, and raise our children in the external environment that we have changed for better or worse. It has taken a few decades for this outward focus on our external environment to become incorporated into majority public opinion, but most of us now acknowledge that our personal health, and our quality of life, is significantly affected by the condition of our external environment.

Just as doctors can make measurements of your internal environment and discuss indicators of your personal health, ecologists can make measurements of our external environment and derive indicators of the state of that environment. These measurements and indicators, followed over time, can provide an assessment of whether the quality of our environment is improving or degrading. As with medical therapies, indicators can reveal whether a particular course of treatment or environmental management is having positive benefits.

It is with this sense of the linkage between internal and external conditions that the Berks Conservancy has undertaken the task of developing a set of environmental indicators for Berks County, incorporating these indicators and the underlying data into a State of the Environment report. This is the start of an ongoing process that will continue to assess these environmental indicators over time; this 2009 report sets, in essence, a baseline for following environmental changes in Berks County. It is probable, and commendable, that readers will quibble over which data were selected for use in this report, and how the data have been interpreted; it is hoped that these critiques will be constructive, and can be used by the Berks Conservancy and others to guide the preparation of future reports.





Help protect the water resources in Berks County.

Water

Without a doubt, clean water is considered by most people to be a fundamental measure of environmental health. We rely on surface water and groundwater for our drinking water supplies, for irrigation of crops, for industrial processes, and for outdoor recreation. Moreover, clean waters, whether they be free-flowing streams and rivers or serene ponds and lakes, have always been visited and admired for their natural beauty. Monitoring and protecting the health of surface water and groundwater resources has generally been at the forefront of environmental laws and regulations at the federal, state, and local level.

Many of our regulations that apply to water resources are directly or indirectly linked to the Federal Water Pollution Control Amendments of 1972, which substantially strengthened prior Federal legislation addressing water quality. Major amendments were added in the Clean Water Act of 1977 and the Water Quality Act of 1987.

There are many aspects of our water resources that can be, and are, monitored quantitatively. The amount of rainfall is one of these, and our television weather reports commonly talk about whether our region is in a water deficit or surplus, based on comparisons with long-term averages. The amount of rainfall that percolates into underground aquifers, the “groundwater” resource, is another critical measure. We rely on wells for much of our drinking water, and if the aquifers are not recharged, our wells may run dry.

Rainwater that does not percolate into underground aquifers contributes to flows in our streams and rivers, and is often stored in surface reservoirs as drinking water supplies. Water flowing across the land surface will carry with it soil particles and chemicals, and these materials may adversely affect the quality of the water eventually flowing into streams and rivers. Anything you place on the ground, be it antifreeze, oil, pesticides or herbicides, fertilizers, industrial chemicals, or trash, is likely to make its way into your local streams and rivers.

Humans are, of course, not the only organisms that depend on high quality water for survival. Clean streams and rivers support a diversity of fishes and invertebrates (animals without backbones), while polluted or stressed surface waters generally support a lower diversity and different group of aquatic organisms or none at all. Stream health, therefore, can be gauged not only by measuring water quality and chemistry directly, but also by sampling the communities of organisms that live in that water.

Our Water Indicators look at groundwater resources, stream condition and health, and plans in place to protect water resources in Berks County.

- Groundwater Elevations
- Miles of Impaired Streams
- Water Systems with Protection Plans
- Status of Sewage Facility Plans (Municipal PA Act 537)
- Aquatic Life in Streams



Water Indicator One

GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS

Although waters at the surface of the land, i.e., rivers and streams, are the most conspicuous of our water resources, the water stored below the ground surface is a very important resource. This groundwater is tapped for drinking water by individual and community wells, and also feeds the surface streams and rivers by seeps and springs. Groundwater is replenished from the surface by percolation of rainwater through the soil and into the underlying bedrock, and only a fraction of the annual precipitation that falls on the land percolates deep enough to recharge the groundwater reservoir. Therefore, the depth to groundwater is an important gauge of the quantity of groundwater available for use. The United States Geological Survey (USGS) monitors a groundwater well at Fleetwood in Berks County. The principal measurement is the depth of groundwater below the ground surface. A smaller depth-to-water measurement (shorter bar on the graph) means that the level of groundwater is higher.



Groundwater at Fleetwood well is relatively constant, but Berks County could use more monitoring wells.

What the data tells us

Groundwater elevations at the Berks County monitoring well in Fleetwood have varied over a relatively narrow range around the 1994-2008 average of 131 feet below ground surface. The area of Berks County that this well monitors, groundwater elevations have been relatively stable over this period.

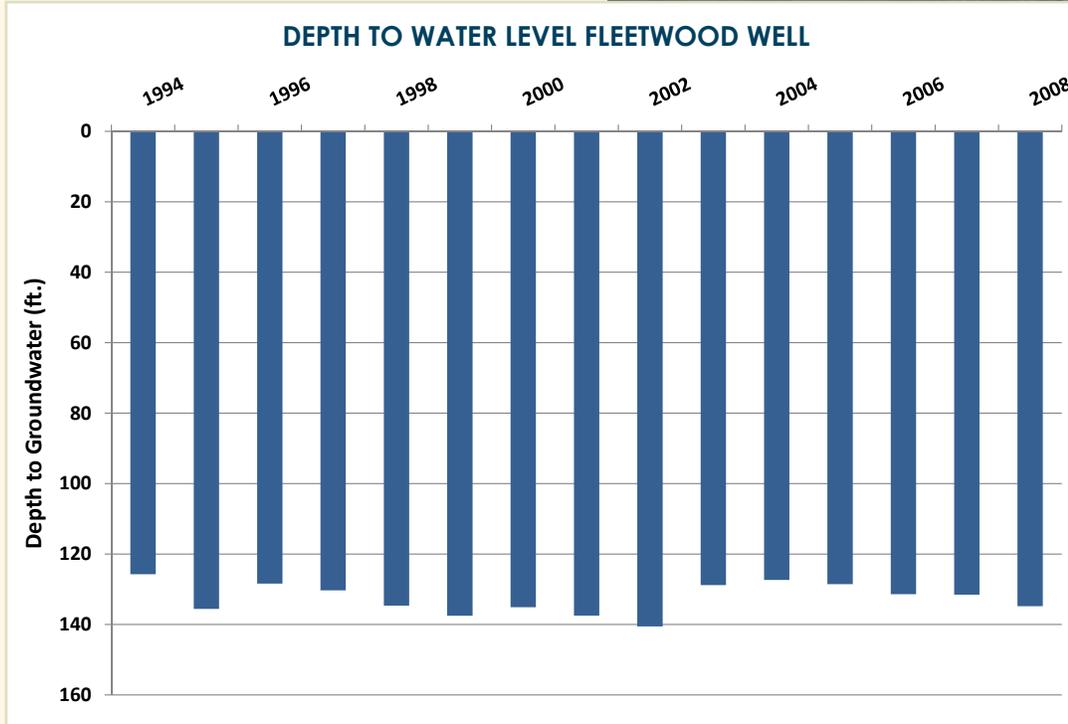


How do we make things better

Recharge of groundwater occurs through pervious surfaces (soil, gravel), while impervious surfaces (buildings, roads, driveways) tend to divert runoff to surface waters. Reducing impervious cover or using infiltration techniques to infiltrate surface runoff before it enters streams can promote groundwater recharge. Simple, common-sense measures to reduce unnecessary water use (e.g., turning off water taps when you're not actually using the water, using low-flow shower heads) also reduce the overall demand on groundwater resources. Through the Berks County Planning Commission and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP), Berks County residents could work to have one or more additional monitoring wells in Berks County to better document the status of groundwater.



Maiden Creek



Ways to SAVE WATER

- Turn off the water while brushing your teeth and washing your face at the sink.
- Install water-saving showerhead and faucets.
- Turn water off while you are washing the dishes. Don't rinse your dishes before loading the dishwasher. Most dishwashers are designed to handle unrinsed dishes, and in fact, they may perform better if dishes are not pre-rinsed.
- Routinely check toilets for leaks. Most toilets will need their inner parts replaced at least once every year or two to prevent unnecessary leaks. If you need to replace your toilet, install a low-flush toilet to save money and water.
- Use a rain barrel at the bottom of your gutter downspouts to collect rainwater for watering your garden and plants.

MILES OF IMPAIRED STREAMS

The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) evaluates the status of surface waters within the State on a regular basis, and determines whether the properties of each specific reach of surface water meets its designated use. These uses vary with the character of the surface water and surrounding watershed, and include such general uses as aquatic life, fish consumption, recreation, and potable water supply.

Surface waters that do not meet the properties of their classification are identified as “impaired.” There are several categories of impairment, from failing to meet one surface water use to multiple shortcomings and the need for the establishment of Total Daily Maximum Load (TDML) restrictions on discharges to a specific surface water. The graphic below presents PADEP data from 2009 on miles of impaired streams in Berks County, and the specific types of impairments that have been documented.

What the data tells us

Many factors impair our local waterways, while not reflected in the chart below, impervious services and stormwater are among the most significant. Agricultural effects on surface waters are the principal reason for classification of Berks County waters as impaired. For context, it is important to note that a large fraction of Berks County is used for agriculture, and that many miles of streams traverse agricultural areas. Agricultural impacts on surface waters can be reduced by using well-recognized land management techniques. Farmers can readily obtain information on Best Management Practices (BMP’s) for agriculture from the Berks County Conservation District.



About 361 miles or 26.4% of Berks County streams and rivers are impaired. There is a total of 1366 miles of streams in Berks County.

MILES OF IMPAIRED STREAMS AND REASONS

Source	Description	Reason	Miles	Total Miles
Agriculture	Agriculture	siltation, nutrients	246.8	
Erosion/ Development	Land Development	siltation, urban runoff	1.72	11.66
	Erosion	erosion from derelict land	8.14	
	Removal of Vegetation	siltation	1.81	
Hydromodification	Channelization	habitat alterations	2.26	6.13
	Draining or Filling	draining or filling	0.66	
	Impoundment	upstream impoundment	3.22	
Runoff	Golf Course-Related	siltation and pesticides	4.28	30.92
	Residential Runoff	water flow variability, siltation	5.70	
	Urban Runoff/Storm Sewer	siltation, water flow variability	20.95	
Point Source	Industrial Point Source	metals, salinity, total dissolved solids, chlorides	6.56	12.13
	Land Disposal	cause unknown	1.98	
	Mining	surface mining, siltation, flow alterations	3.00	
Other	Municipal Point Source	pathogens	0.58	53.24
	Natural Source	siltation, water flow variability	1.79	
	Unknown	PCB (source unknown)	45.99	
	Other	organic enrichment, low dissolved oxygen	5.46	
TOTAL			360.91	360.91

Source: PADEP. 2009. Integrated List Non Attaining [online]; Office of Water Management, Bureau of Water Supply and Wastewater Management, Water Quality Assessment and Standards Division

Stream bank fencing BMP – This Best Management Practice (BMP) limits cattle access to the stream to protected crossings and drinking stations, preventing the cattle from eroding stream banks and degrading water quality.

How do we make things better

For non-agricultural properties and owners, many of the same BMP’s as recommended for farms apply to residential, commercial, and industrial sites. Try to minimize land disturbances and soil erosion, apply the minimum amounts of pesticides or fertilizers to achieve your objective, and don’t discharge hazardous materials where they can enter the soil or surface waters. Although a direct connection may not always be self-evident, many contaminants can eventually make their way into drinking water supplies, whether such supplies are surface reservoirs or groundwater wells.

Keep our WATER CLEAN

- Never dump anything into storm drain inlets. Everything that enters the storm drain inlets ends up in the water. Don’t dump oil, trash, leaves, pet waste or any other material into the inlets.
- Pick up pet waste. Stormwater will carry pet waste left on the ground into the storm drains, contributing to harmful bacteria, parasites and viruses in our water.
- Practice environmentally friendly lawn and garden care. Use only organic fertilizers and use them sparingly. Avoid pesticides. These chemicals will be swept into local waterways by stormwater runoff and harm aquatic life.
- To reduce runoff, direct downspouts over porous, not paved, surfaces. Or use a rain barrel to collect rainwater for later use on your lawn or garden.
- Practice environmentally friendly automotive care. Check your vehicles for leaks and fix immediately.
- Don’t dump anything into streams. Even garden debris like leaves, branches and grass clippings are hazardous to our waterways because excess amounts hurt aquatic life.
- Protect riparian buffers (streambank plantings). Don’t mow to the edge of streambanks. Allow native vegetation to grow freely in at least a 10-foot strip along the bank to reduce erosion and to help filter out pollutants.
- Take your unused pharmaceuticals to a collection program. Don’t flush them down the toilet or pour them down the drain.
- Participate in community cleanups.

Water Indicator Three

WATER SYSTEMS WITH PROTECTION PLANS

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments of 1996 require that each state develop a Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP) Program for all drinking water sources - groundwater and surface water - that serve community water systems. The requirements for the SWAP program were adopted by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) as regulations (Title 25, Chapter 109). The SWAP program for a Community Water System (CWS) consists of two parts: assessment and protection. The assessment part is mandatory. Many of the assessments were completed in the early 2000s, and provided a very general evaluation of the immediate protection area for existing water sources.

The second part of SWAP - protection - is voluntary. This is the source water protection plan indicator selected for this report. A CWS may voluntarily choose to develop a more detailed, comprehensive, and community-oriented source water protection (SWP) plan following DEP's regulations in Chapter 109. For several years there was a grant program available for interested water systems. In 2007, DEP initiated the Source Water Protection Technical Assistance Program (SWPTAP) to help community water suppliers develop a protection plan for their water sources. All Community Water Systems are eligible to participate in this program through their regional DEP office.



Lake Ontelaunee is the water supply for the City of Reading.

 Only 6 out of 63 Berks County community water systems have source water protection plans. This includes municipal authorities and water departments, private suppliers, community associations, mobile home parks, and apartments. All of these water suppliers are eligible for source water protection assistance through the DEP.

What the data tells us

The SWAP program is relatively new and the voluntary “protection” phase of the program follows the assessment phase, so the low number of Berks water suppliers with a source water protection plan in place is not a distressing statistic. However, the hope would be that the number of Berks water suppliers with source water protection plans shows a substantial increase over the next few years.

How do we make things better

Upon completion of SWAPs, public meetings are held to discuss results, recommendations, and enhancements. Find out about the status of source water protection plans for your area, and try to attend public meetings discussing these issues. Encourage your water supplier and municipality to participate in the SWAP program. Landowners, commercial, and industrial facilities in proximity to designated source water protection areas should evaluate the potential for their sites to affect source waters, and take reasonable steps to reduce potential adverse impacts (e.g., spill protection plans).

BERKS COUNTY PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS WITH SOURCE WATER PROTECTION PLANS



- Bernville Borough Authority
- Kutztown Borough
- Lyons Borough Municipal Authority
- Maxatawny Township
- Reading Area Water Authority
- Womelsdorf/Robesonia Joint Authority

Source: Spotts, Stevens and McCoy, 2009

What if you have well water?

If you get drinking water from your own well, you should take some precautions to assure that the water you are pumping out of the ground is safe (USEPA, 2009).

- Get your well water tested periodically.
- Use lawn fertilizers and pesticides per the label instructions. Excess chemicals could enter your well.
- Be aware of changes in land use around you. New developments or land use practices could affect local groundwater quality and/or quantity.
- The area around your well cap should be graded so that surface water does not collect resulting in possible contamination of the well.
- Visit <http://mwon.cas.psu.edu> - a good resource for well owners in Pennsylvania.

STATUS OF SEWAGE FACILITY PLANS (MUNICIPAL 537 PLANS)

Whenever people live in close proximity, they must address two basic environmental concerns: clean drinking water, and treatment/disposal of sewage. While farmsteads might have been able to rely on a well and a privy to meet these needs, increased density of development requires more comprehensive planning to protect human health and water resources.

A 537 Plan is a Wastewater Management Plan that complies with the requirements of Act 537, the Pennsylvania Sewage Facilities Act. Act 537 was enacted in 1966 to correct existing sewage disposal problems and prevent future problems by requiring proper planning and permitting of all types of sewage facilities ranging from municipal wastewater treatment plants to individual on-lot disposal systems (septic systems).

Under Act 537, all municipalities must develop and implement an official sewage plan that addresses current and future sewage disposal needs. These 537 Plans may require revision due to new land development projects or other changes in demands on a municipality's sewage disposal capabilities. Changes in municipal 537 plans are reviewed by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PA DEP). The chart at right lists the "ages" of Berks County 537 plans, i.e., how long the plan has gone without revision.

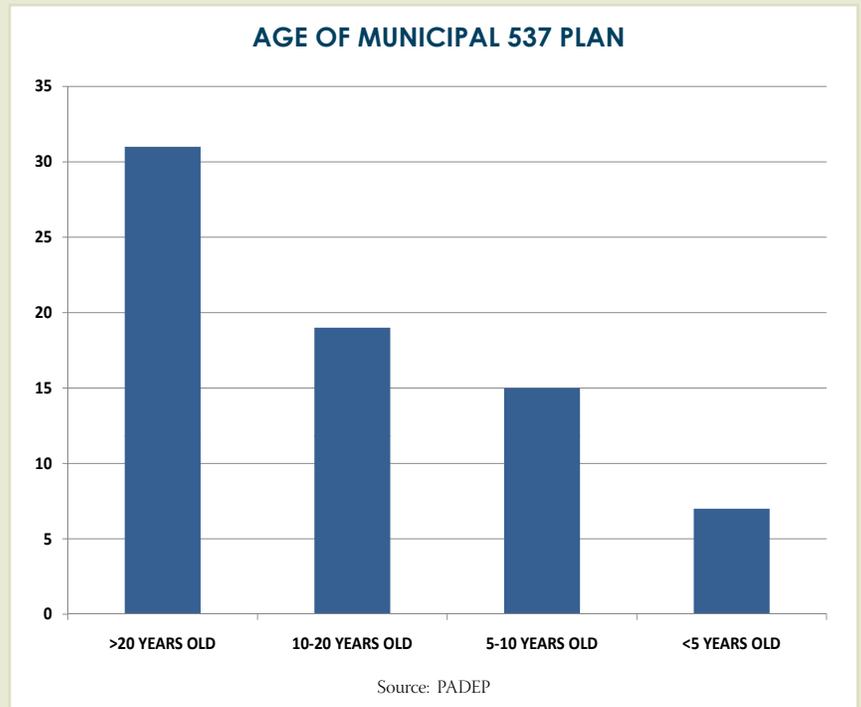
What the data tells us

Because a 537 Plan needs be revised only when a municipality's sewage disposal needs change, an "older" 537 plan is not necessarily outdated. However, revisions to 537 plans generally incorporate technical improvements that have become working practices for the engineering and water treatment professions.

 Most Berks County 537 plans are more than 10 years old.

 How do we make things better

Everyone should be aware that water conserved is water that does not have to be treated, either in an individual on-lot system or in a public wastewater treatment plant. So, prudent consumption of water is a good first step we all can take. Property owners with on-lot septic systems can practice good management by having their systems pumped out on a regular schedule. On-lot septic systems serving individual residences should be pumped out every 3-5 years, depending on the number of users. However, because some municipalities may have ordinances specifying pump-out intervals for on-lot septic systems, it is good practice to consult your municipal officials before setting your schedule.



Tips to Care for your SEPTIC TANK

- Divert rainwater from the septic drainfield. A soggy drainfield won't absorb and neutralize liquid waste. Plan landscaping and roof gutter drains so that excess water is diverted.
- Perform regular maintenance. Check with a septic professional to see how often you need to do removal.
- The toilet isn't a garbage disposal. Never flush medicine, cat litter, disposable diapers, sanitary napkins, tampons, paper towels, facial tissues, coffee grounds, or cigarette butts.
- Keep trees at least 100 feet away from the septic system. Tree roots that invade your septic system can do major damage.
- Avoid hazardous chemicals. Varnish, paint thinners, motor oils, gasoline and other chemicals can ruin your system and are a hazard to groundwater. Dispose of them properly.
- The septic drainfield should be graded so that stormwater does not accumulate and stand on the drainfield.



INDIVIDUAL ON-LOT SYSTEMS

Municipalities or local agencies are required to employ Sewage Enforcement Officers (SEO's) who are certified by the state and are responsible, among other duties, for reviewing permits for construction of on-lot septic systems.

How can local partnerships lead to trails, education, **AND WATER PROTECTION?**

Sacony Creek and Watershed

Protecting the surface water and groundwater that flows through the entire Sacony Creek Watershed and Kutztown Borough Wellheads is important to the quantity and quality of the drinking water that is ultimately available in people's homes. The headwaters of the Sacony Creek originate in the pristine Oley Hills and travel through rural agricultural areas until they make their way to the Borough of Kutztown, and eventually to the Maiden Creek (which feeds Lake Ontelaunee – the City of Reading's drinking water supply). New trails, native plants, educational stations, a protected marsh and healthy vegetation now serve as a companion next to this important creek as it makes its journey. How did this creek and its surrounding watershed get so lucky?

Community Action

Several years ago members of the greater Kutztown community worked together to raise funds to help protect the Sacony Marsh (an important freshwater natural feature in Kutztown). This group of citizens and businesses, Friends of Sacony Marsh, is still active today. Together, with the Berks Conservancy, Maiden Creek Watershed Association, County of Berks grant funds, and the Borough of Kutztown, the "Friends" have done much more than protect the marsh. They've helped the dedicated staff of the Borough create trails, install benches, build an observation deck, develop signage, and plant vegetation along the creek.



This group of partners has utilized grant funds to install best management practices along the Sacony Creek to improve eroded areas – this helps to ensure healthy water in the stream. In addition, walking and biking trails were created that meander next to the creek, and Kutztown Borough completed the construction of an observation deck that overlooks the creek and marsh. This deck includes educational stations so that visitors can appreciate the importance of the natural resources that are surrounding them.

What makes this project extremely special is that a portion of the trail and the observation deck are located along the Kutztown Area School District's property line. As a result, hundreds of Elementary and Jr/Sr High School students utilize the trail to learn about the importance of the creek and marsh. The teachers and students have taken an active role in utilizing this special natural resource and the Kutztown Area School District should be commended for their participation.

Now, one can enjoy a walk or bike ride along the completed trail that takes you from the Sacony Marsh and observation deck over to Main Street in Kutztown. But that's not all...In 2009, the focus of the partnership turned to the protection of the borough's wellhead property (drinking water supply). Numerous land management techniques were implemented on the property, including the addition of 850 native trees and shrubs in buffers to help filter and protect the water. This project involved nearly 1580 volunteers to assist in this major tree planting effort – including the Environmental Club at Kutztown University, Kutztown Middle School Students, Maiden Creek Watershed Association members, and volunteers of the Berks Conservancy's Environmental Committee. The cooperation of many partners and volunteers made this project successful. This partnership, simply aimed to improve natural resources in the Sacony Creek Watershed, can serve as a model for similar projects involving municipalities, school districts, and non-profit organizations elsewhere in Berks County. For more information about community partnerships addressing the Schuylkill River, visit www.schuylkillwaters.org.

AQUATIC LIFE IN STREAMS

One important measure of stream health is whether a waterbody supports a diverse community of plants and animals. One group of animals monitored for indications of stream health are the larger invertebrate animals that typically spend some or all of their life cycles in fresh water.

These animals are referred to as “benthic macroinvertebrates,” and can be quantitatively sampled using net samplers. After the invertebrates are counted and identified, the data can be evaluated using a variety of ecological measures or “metrics.”

The Stroud Water Research Center in Avondale, PA, has implemented a long-term assessment of streams in the Schuylkill River Basin, sampling benthic macroinvertebrates at 19 locations in that basin.

The data are assessed using a metric termed the Macroinvertebrate Aggregated Index for Streams (MAIS), which combines or aggregates several conventional ways of assessing the health of a stream’s invertebrate community. The MAIS score ranges from 0 to 20, with scores from 13.1 to 20 yielding a classification of “Good,” 6.1 to 13 as “Fair,” and 0-6 as “Poor.” Basically, the higher the quantity and diversity of aquatic life, the better the water quality.

The graphic at right is a Stroud Research Center representation of the MAIS scores for the six Stroud stream monitoring locations within Berks County. These locations are on Manatawny Creek, Hay Creek, Angelica Creek, Maiden Creek, Northkill Creek, and Tulpehocken Creek.



How do we make things better

Conditions in surface waters reflect what is happening in the surrounding watershed, i.e., the land area that provides water to a particular stream or river. Lawn and farm fertilizers increase algae growth and may promote episodes of low oxygen in streams; motor oils, antifreeze, and other chemicals can enter streams from roadside culverts and drains; cutting back lawns and fields to the edges of streams can elevate water temperatures and increase sediment loads in the stream waters. Reducing fertilizer, sediment, and contaminant inputs, and maintaining vegetated buffers and canopies along streams, are easy ways to promote healthy streams and rivers in Berks County.

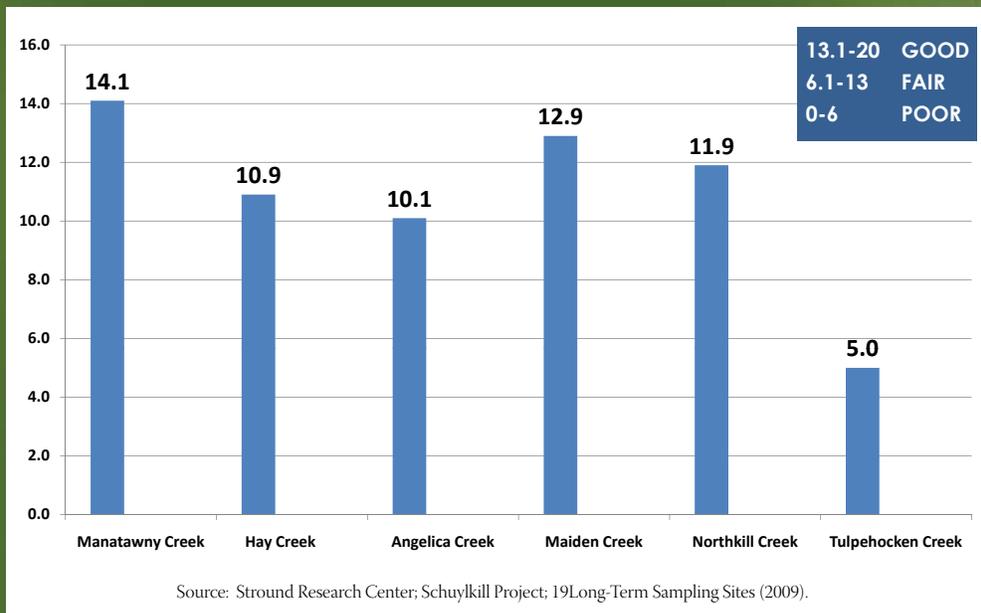


Measures of stream health based on organisms in streams are mixed.

What the data tells us

Manatawny Creek scores “good” on the MAIS benthic invertebrate score, while Hay Creek, Angelica Creek, Maiden Creek, and Northkill Creek score in the upper half of the “fair” range of MAIS scores. Only Tulpehocken Creek among this group scores in the “poor” range of scores. Stroud has published a detailed discussion of the sampling results from Tulpehocken Creek; that discussion can be found in *Understanding Stream Conditions ...*, available on Stroud’s website at www.stroudcenter.org/schuylkill/report.htm.

MACROINVERTEBRATE AGGREGATED INDEX FOR STREAMS (MAIS) BERKS COUNTY SAMPLING LOCATIONS



Benthic macroinvertebrates are animals without backbones living on the bottom of streams and ponds. This group includes crayfish, snails, clams, and many immature forms of insects (e.g., mayflies, caddisflies, gnats, midges, dragonflies).

Source: Stroud Research Center; Schuylkill Project; 19 Long-Term Sampling Sites (2009).



Why is this IMPORTANT TO YOU & YOUR FAMILY?

Conditions in surface waters reflect what is happening in the surrounding watershed, i.e., the land area that provides water to a particular stream or river. The quality of the stream, and the types of organisms that live in the stream, are affected by how the watershed is developed, what is carried off these lands into the streams during rainstorms, how much vegetation remains along stream banks, etc.

Learn simple steps to reduce energy use and costs.



Energy

Do you know where your energy comes from when you turn on the television or turn up the air conditioning? Energy is generated by a variety of different sources: Coal, Oil, Gas, Nuclear, Hydropower, and other Renewable sources. Energy can be difficult to study because of the many factors involved from gathering the fuel, turning the fuel into power, and delivering to our homes. Even though we may not be able to determine the specific energy source powering our homes, we can study the different types of energy sources, how much is being generated and how much energy we consume.

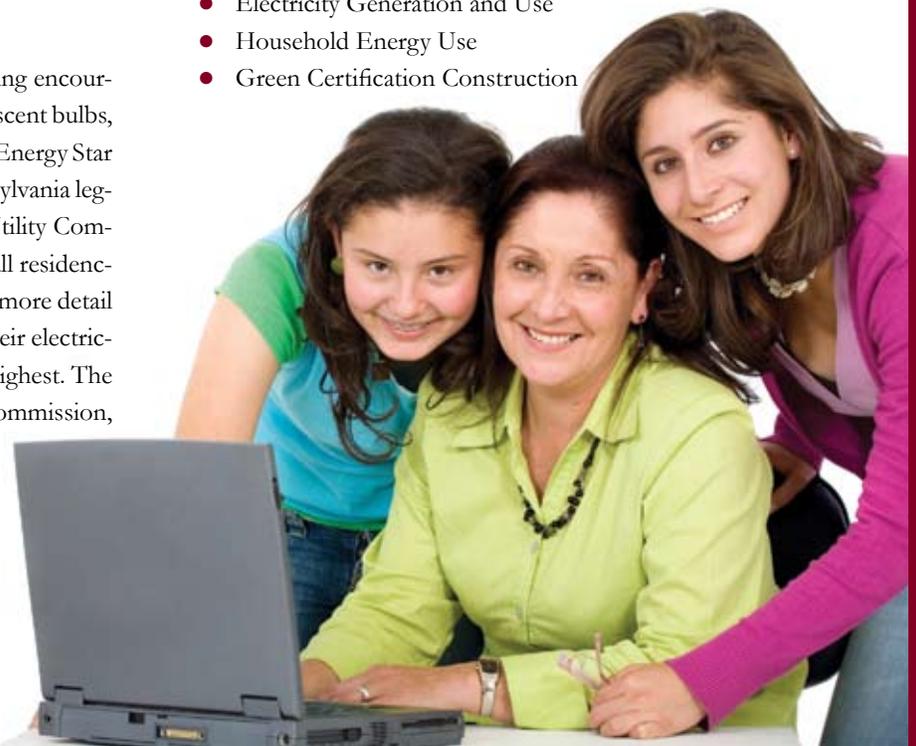
Knowing what activities consume the most energy will help consumers identify how to prevent waste, reduce their energy costs and increase their energy efficiency. However, consumers are not alone in energy conservation. Companies and manufacturers have a responsibility to provide economical and resourceful solutions for the public.

Like many American families, Berks County residents changed their driving routines when gas prices were at their highest; utilizing one car per household when possible or canceling long distance vacation trips. Growing concerns over the availability of natural resources have engaged scientists, the general public and government officials to demand improved technology for energy efficiency. This public demand, along with fluctuating fossil fuel costs has the transportation and automotive industry developing more fuel efficient vehicles: electric, hybrid, hydrogen fueled buses, and incorporating bio-diesel and ethanol fuels.

In addition to the gas we pump, home owners are being encouraged to make their homes more efficient: use of fluorescent bulbs, energy efficient windows, attic and wall insulation and Energy Star appliances to name a few examples. In 2008, the Pennsylvania legislature reviewed Act 129 mandating the PA Public Utility Commission require utility companies to provide and install residences with Smart Meters. The devices track energy use in more detail throughout the day, allowing consumers to manage their electricity use during peak demand times when rates are the highest. The new program is to be rolled out in phases by the Commission, with an overall goal of reducing energy consumption and demand. For more information on this new program, visit the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission's (PUC) website at http://www.puc.state.pa.us/electric/Act_129_info.aspx.

Developing more efficient, sustainable practices is not just for individual homeowners; communities are encouraging Sustainable Development practices. This is a process to balance the social, environmental and economic needs of the community so it can continue into the future. Although this concept is not new, increasing energy and construction supply costs have required professionals to be more efficient with product manufacturing and waste management. As consumers, you can see this influence in the marketplace by changes in product packaging, recycled content labeling and the re-use of cloth bags for groceries. In the construction industry, many new buildings are also trying to be Green by achieving a Leadership in Energy and Environmental Development (LEED) certification. Our Energy indicators include the following:

- Vehicle Miles Traveled Per Year
- Residents Using Public Transportation
- Electricity Generation and Use
- Household Energy Use
- Green Certification Construction



Energy Indicator One

VEHICLE-MILES TRAVELED PER YEAR

Commuting to work is a common practice for most Americans and Berks County residents are no exception. In 2003, the U.S. Census Bureau estimated that Berks County residents spend 22 minutes commuting to work which is just under the average Pennsylvanian time of 23.8 minutes.

Traffic reports each morning and afternoon warn us of congested traffic areas and accidents where our commuting time can be extended even further. With 10% of Berks County residents carpooling and only 1.9% utilizing public transportation, roads continue to be congested with single passenger vehicles.

Consumption of fossil fuel remains one of the easiest energy conservation items we can self regulate. We can control the amount of miles we travel on a daily, weekly or monthly basis in addition to the efficiency of the vehicles we drive. PennDOT assesses vehicle miles traveled per year on a county basis, and the graph below demonstrates that Berks County residents appear to be more conservative than the state average in total miles traveled.

What the data tells us

The number of miles traveled can indicate that Berks County residents live in closer proximity to their jobs, schools, recreational activities, shopping and service areas than the average Pennsylvanian. By increasing the type and variety of local commerce, Berks County residents have less need to travel farther, beyond the county line for goods or services on a regular basis.

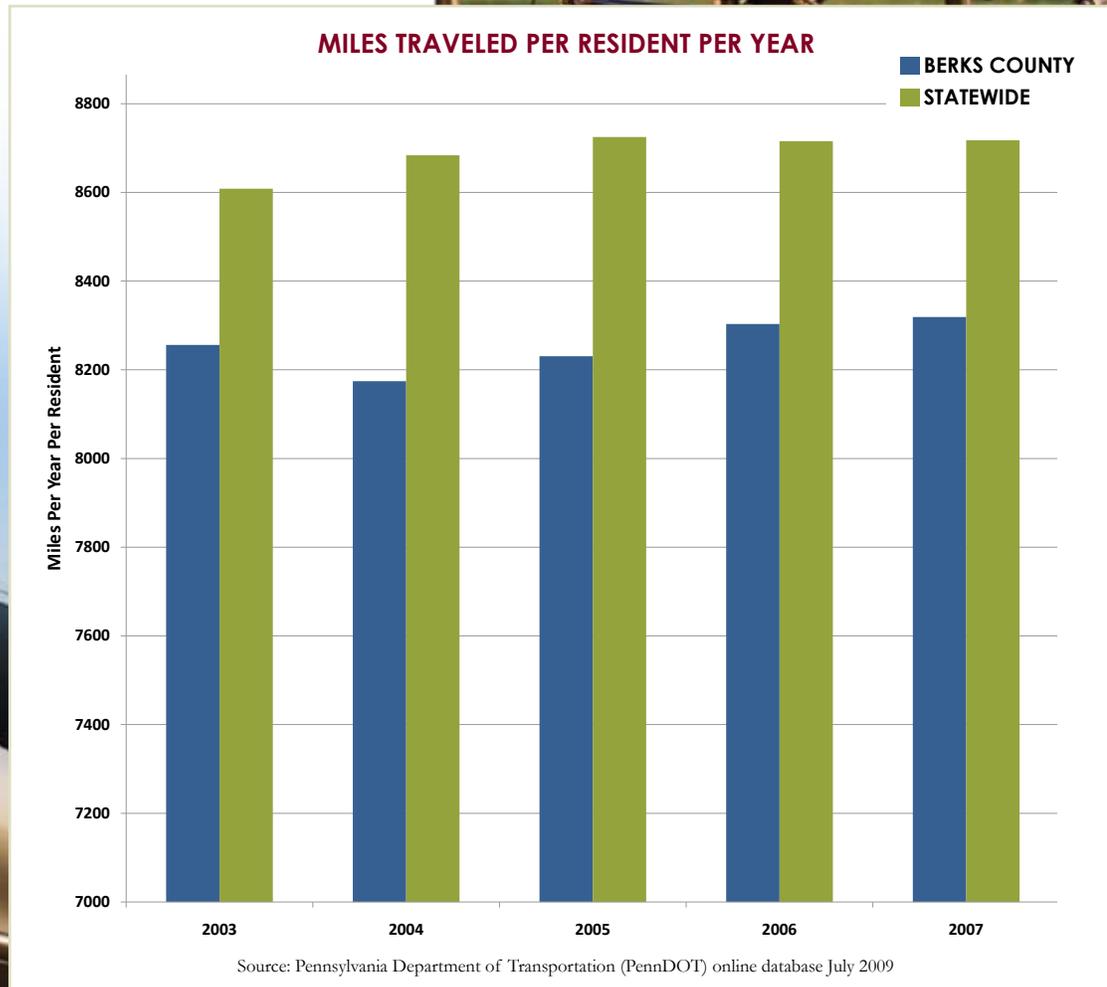


Berks residents travel less in personal or single passenger vehicles than the average person in Pennsylvania; thus, using less gas. But, the trend is increasing.



How do we make things better

- Start a carpool at work.
- Make several errands in one trip.
- When possible, buy local goods and services.
- Explore the local Berks County's parks and recreational areas instead of traveling a long distance.
- Ride your bike, walk, or use the bus for short trips.
- Utilize the school bus for your children.

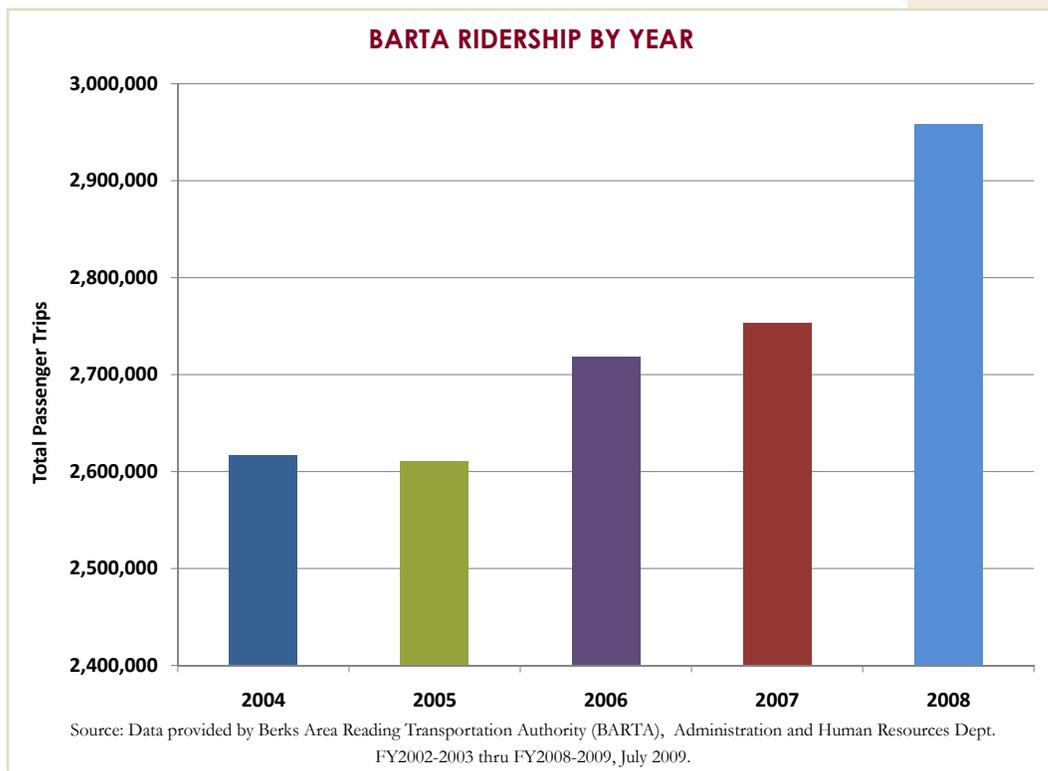


RESIDENTS USING PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

In addition to studying the mileage of individual Berks County residents, fossil fuel consumption is affected by the number of people utilizing public transportation.

County residents have the Berks Area Reading Transportation Authority (BARTA) available for conveyance around town. In comparing U.S. Census Bureau information for the years of 2005—2007, Berks County continued to average 1.9% public transportation use even as the County’s driving age population increased (ages 16—64). This percentage is below the national and state average of 5% of people using public transportation.

In 2005, BARTA changed 16 routes but retained the total number of 22 routes. The chart below shows an increase in ridership after BARTA changed its routes to accommodate areas with higher passenger demands. It also shows BARTA ridership experiencing a surge in ridership numbers for 2008, although no new routes were added or changed.



Berks residents use public transportation less than the PA average.

What the data tells us

BARTA reviews ridership trends and changes routes to meet the community’s needs, however; ridership remains below the national average as residents continue to use their personal vehicles. To expand options to riders, BARTA’s newest addition of bicycle racks to its buses increases ridership to passengers beyond the nearest bus stop.



How do we make things better

- Utilize bus transport for traveling around town.
- Familiarize yourself with BARTA routes and bus stop locations.
- Avoid paying parking fees by using public transportation to special events: concerts, NYC or Philadelphia trips, college sporting events.

Beyond Berks County

For those residents looking to go beyond the county border, Bieber Bus provides daily shuttles to Kutztown and the metropolitan areas of Philadelphia and New York City. At the time of this report, Amtrak services were not accessible within Berks County and were therefore not included in this review. Motor bus remains the most popular form of public transportation due to its ability to evolve for the needs of its riders and to changing city infrastructure.



Why YELLOW is the GREEN Way to School.

“Being a parent of two boys, one in 6th grade, the other in 9th grade, I encourage them to ride the bus when they can. I know there are too many after school baseball practices and club events to do it every day. But on days when there is nothing, they ride the bus. One school bus can carry dozens of children - that’s dozens of parents who don’t have to drive. It reduces traffic, saves time and gas for your car.”

-Mary S. from Bernville, PA

Energy Indicator Three

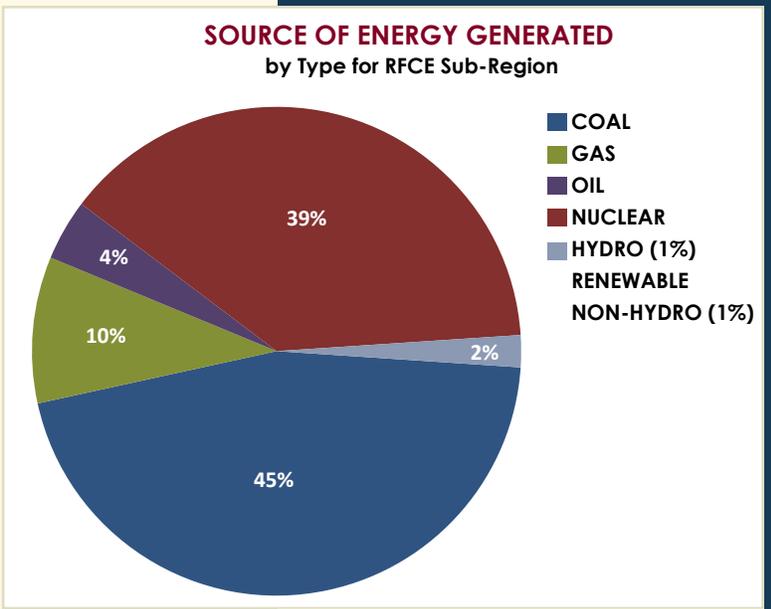
ELECTRICITY GENERATION & USE

Berks County is a part of the Reliability First /Central – East (RFCE) Sub-Region of the US power grid. The region is grouped together by areas of similar weather conditions, energy resources and emissions. According to the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Pennsylvania has the most operating nuclear power reactors of the RFCE sub-region states with 5 plants, none of which are located within Berks County. When reviewing natural resources, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) identifies traditional oil, gas or coal reserves are available within the RFCE region, but again none are within Berks. Other PA counties deficient in natural resources are generating new sources for energy generation, such as wind farms in the Poconos and Northeast PA landscape. The adjacent chart shows the different sources used to generate energy consumed daily by Berks County and other RFCE sub-region residents.

For each type of energy generation, the Department of Energy has calculated the amount of CO₂ released into the atmosphere for each unit of electrical power generated. By using this information and the percentage of each generation type in the chart above, we can calculate the amount of CO₂ we emit for the electricity we use and compare that to other regions. The percentage of Renewable energy is important because it produces no CO₂ emissions (wind, solar, geothermal, hydropower) or produces CO₂ emissions that will be offset in a short period of time (biomass). This chart shows the amount of CO₂ emitted and percent Renewable generation for our RFCE region, the CAMX (California) region, and the US Average. The data shows that that the RFCE sub-region is significantly behind the national leader CAMX and below the national average in utilizing non-hydropower renewable resources. The RFCE region has less CO₂ emissions than the national average but trails the CAMX significantly. The RFCE is also trending upward in CO₂ emissions per MWh.

What the data tells us

The RFCE region produces less CO₂ per MWh when compared to the national average due to our abundant nuclear generation. However, since we have not built any new nuclear reactors in decades, any new demand is being met with higher CO₂ emitting sources in the RFCE. The RFCE is behind the national average in Renewables generation.



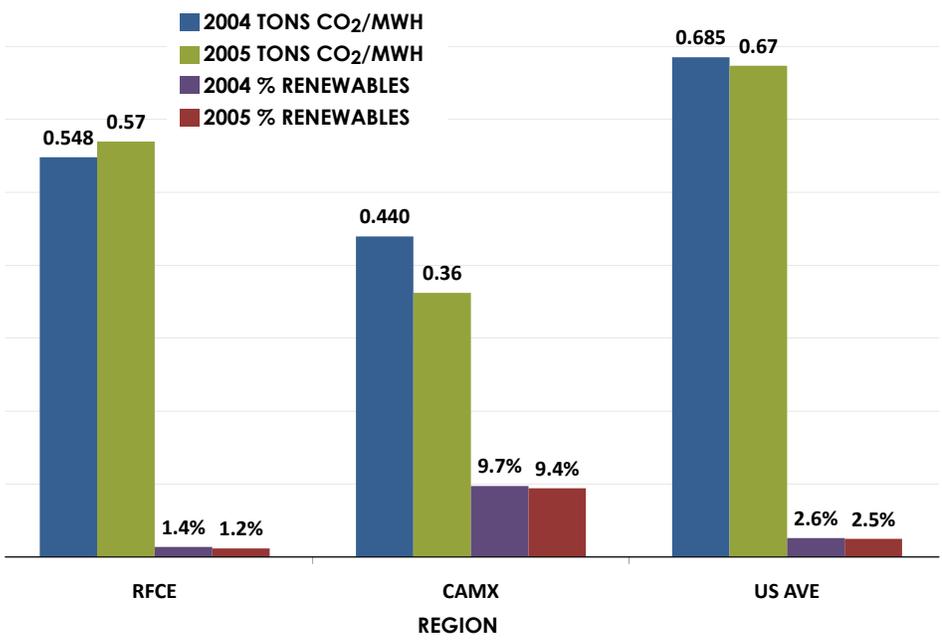
How do we make things better

- Conserve electricity. Consider getting a home energy audit done to identify where you might be wasting energy.
- Research Tax incentives for renewable energies available for your home, for example solar panels.
- Write to elected officials to request developing renewable energy generation in PA.
- Ask your electricity provider if you can purchase Renewable Energy for your home.
- For more information about renewable energy, visit the Mid-Atlantic Renewable Energy Association's (MAREA) website at www.themarea.org. MAREA is a nonprofit organization, dedicated to informing and educating the public on renewable energy production, energy efficiency, and sustainable living through meetings, workshops, educational materials, and energy fairs.



Berks County relies mainly on fossil fuel for energy, with few alternative sources available.

TONS OF CO₂ PER MWH GENERATED AND % RENEWABLES



Source: Energy Information Agency (EIA) of the Department of Energy, Renewables Generation online database October 2009

What do you mean by **RENEWABLE ENERGY?**

Renewable energy is energy generated from natural resources—such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, and geothermal heat—which are renewable or naturally replenished.

Solar Energy

The sun has produced energy for billions of years. Solar energy is the sun's rays (solar radiation) that reach the Earth. This energy can be converted into other forms of energy, such as heat and electricity. You can capture and convert solar radiation into useful forms of energy, using a variety of technologies. Solar energy can be converted to electricity in two ways:

- Photovoltaic (PV devices) or “solar cells” change sunlight directly into electricity. PV systems are often used in remote locations that are not connected to the electric grid. They are also used to power watches, calculators, and lighted road signs.
- Concentrating Solar Power Plants generate electricity by using the heat from solar thermal collectors to heat a fluid which produces steam that is used to power the generator. Out of the eleven known concentrating solar power generating units operating in the United States at the end of 2008; nine of these are in California, one in Arizona, and one in Nevada.



Wind Energy

Wind is simply air in motion. It is caused by the uneven heating of the Earth's surface by the sun. Wind energy is mainly used to generate electricity. Wind is a renewable energy source because the wind will blow as long as the sun shines.

There are two types of wind machines (turbines) used today, based on the direction of the rotating shaft (axis): horizontal-axis wind machines and vertical-axis wind machines. The size of wind machines varies widely. Small turbines used to power a single home or business can have a capacity of less than 100 kilowatts. Large commercial-sized turbines can have a capacity of 5 megawatts which are often grouped together into wind farms that provide power to the electrical grid. According to the PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP), Pennsylvania is a leader on the east coast of the United States in wind energy production. There are currently over 300 megawatts of wind power generation installed in Pennsylvania with several more wind farms planned. For more information about wind energy, visit www.depweb.state.pa.us and type in the search: wind energy.



Geothermal Heat

While temperatures above ground change a lot from day to day and season to season, temperatures 10 feet below the Earth's surface hold nearly constant between 50° and 60°F. For most areas, this means that soil temperatures are usually warmer than the air in winter and cooler than the air in summer. Geothermal heat pumps use the Earth's constant temperatures to heat and cool buildings. They transfer heat from the ground (or water) into buildings in winter and reverse the process in the summer.

Geothermal heat pumps are energy efficient and cost effective. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), geothermal heat pumps are the most energy efficient, environmentally clean, and cost effective systems for temperature control. Although most homes still use traditional furnaces and air conditioners, geothermal heat pumps are becoming more popular. One example of a building using geothermal heat in Berks County is the Green Valley Elementary School in Wilson School District. The school has many features which are green such as the heating, cooling and lighting systems. The school uses geothermal heating which boosts efficiency and reduces the operational costs of the school.

What are YOU doing to BE GREEN?

Principal Dr. Dina Wert at Green Valley Elementary School wants their LEED certified school building to be an educational tool in itself. She wants to connect the children's curriculum to being greener and showcase the features of the green building to the parents and community. Some of her goals for the future are to explore composting the cafeteria food waste and create an outdoor environmental setting for the teachers and students to enjoy. The goal is to create habits and a knowledge base for children now, so that it becomes part of how they live their life.

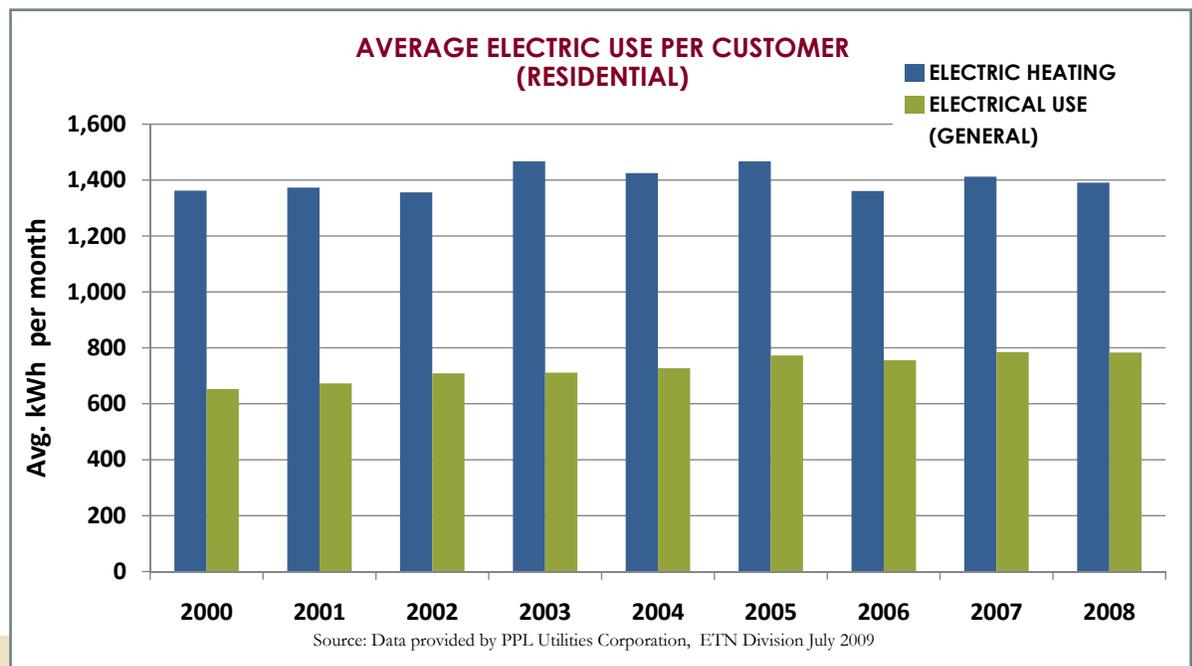
Energy Indicator Four

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE

In 2010, Berks County residents will notice a change in their utility bills as rate caps expire. Since 1997, increases to PA utility rates have been limited by the state even though services, maintenance and upgrades have continued to increase for its providers. In preparation for the rate cap expiration, utility companies have been working with customers to educate and provide payment options to alleviate possible economic strains. The increase in utility rates will require businesses and home owners to evaluate buildings and their own energy efficiency.

The Pennsylvania Utility Commission (PUC) estimates that half of each electricity bill accounts for generation costs leaving consumers to evaluate their own energy consumption habits. There have been improvements to many electronic devices to include energy saving modes, however many businesses and households have increased the quantity of electronic devices: such as multiple televisions and computers per building. Devices plugged in to receptacles still draw electrical power (standby power) when turned off. The table below shows the average energy consumed by common residential appliances turned off or on standby power, as studied and reported in 2009 by The Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.

As previously discussed, the intent of using Smart Meters is to provide home owners with details on their energy use throughout the day so energy demands can be shifted when grid demands and rates are reduced. This practice is feasible for many activities, however some energy demands can not be turned off, such as heating. Residential heating is influenced more by weather forecasts, cost of fuel, efficiency of the heating system and heat loss factors of the house. According to data provided by PPL utility company, electrical heating accounts for the majority of energy demand by PPL customers. The chart below demonstrates that while the state rate caps were in place, electrical heating demands have cycled around 1400 kilowatts per month while general electricity demand has been on the increase. As utility rates change in future months, it is anticipated that electrical use will shift as consumers modify their usage.

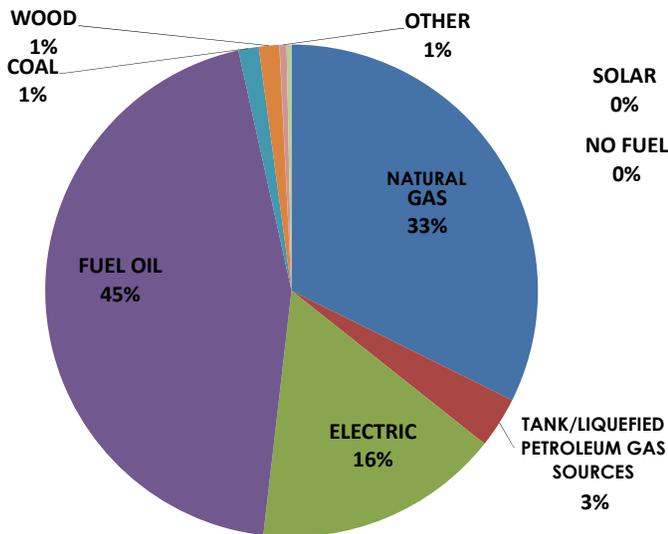
**How can YOU make a difference?**

- Conserve energy. You can save significant energy and money with simple measures such as adjusting your thermostat or shutting down equipment. Unplugging appliances such as televisions, stereos, and computers while not in use can have a big impact. Use power strips for easier on/off powering to multiple electronic devices. Individual devices may appear to draw small amounts of energy, but when added together energy consumption can be significant and costly.
- Buy Energy Star appliances. The Energy Star designation is awarded to appliances, electronics, and equipment that meet strict energy efficiency guidelines set by the US Environmental Protection Agency and US Department of Energy. More information about the Energy Star program can be found at www.energystar.gov.
- Make sure your home is energy efficient. Review home owner tax incentives available for energy efficiency improvements. Make sure your home is insulated, windows caulked and check weatherstripping. Utilize residential energy use analyzers from your utility provider.
- Plant trees. Trees and other plants absorb carbon dioxide and convert it into oxygen which is released into the atmosphere. Planting a tree in your neighborhood can help beautify the area while absorbing 2,000 pounds of CO₂ over its lifetime.
- Recycling can decrease your carbon emissions. By reducing your garbage by only 10%, you can reduce your CO₂ emissions by as much as 1,200 pounds a year. Reusing durable manufactured goods such as furniture and household appliances can help cut down the waste you produce and the CO₂ emitted to produce them.

Watts per Household Product

Product	Avg. kWh per Year
Coffee Maker (off)	9.98
Computer Desktop (off)	2.41
Computer Desktop (sleep mode)	17.96
Computer Notebook (off)	7.56
Computer Notebook (sleep mode)	13.40
Television, typical CRT (off)	2.60
Television, rear projection (off)	5.92
VCR (off)	3.97
DVD Player (on, but not in use)	6.41
Game Console (stand by, not in use)	19.84

**BERKS COUNTY HEATING SOURCE TYPES
RESIDENTIAL**



Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Issued July 2007

Residential heating accounts for a significant portion of household utility bills. Berks County residents have a variety of heating sources available for their homes, as demonstrated in the chart to the left. These sources may also be used for producing hot water. Space heating and water heating are typically half of your home energy use. For the average US citizen, the CO₂ emitted by heating their home will be similar to the CO₂ emitted by driving their car.

Each fuel source outputs a certain amount of heat per quantity used and contains a different amount of carbon. The furnaces or appliances used to burn the fuel also have different efficiencies. When you study all the factors involved, you can determine the amount of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) that is emitted for each type of heating. The chart below compares average Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emissions per million BTU generated for typical Berks County heating sources. These values do not factor in the efficiency of the furnace. When comparing Energy Star rated systems, consumers can achieve typical combustion efficiencies of 90% for natural gas and propane fuels and 83% using heating oil. Coal furnaces are typically the least efficient obtaining 70-80% combustion efficiency. Electric baseboard heating emits the highest level of CO₂. This is because a power plant burning fuel have a much lower efficiency in generating electricity (30-40%) and 5% or more is lost in transmission to our homes.



What is a carbon footprint?

According to Carbon Footprint Ltd., it is a measure of the impact our activities have on the environment and in particular climate change. There are many calculators available on the internet to help explain and demonstrate how our daily activities produce green house gases. When evaluating habits, most individuals have direct control over their vehicles (the amount of miles traveled), electricity consumption and heating. These 3 primary factors contribute to about half of an individual's overall carbon footprint.

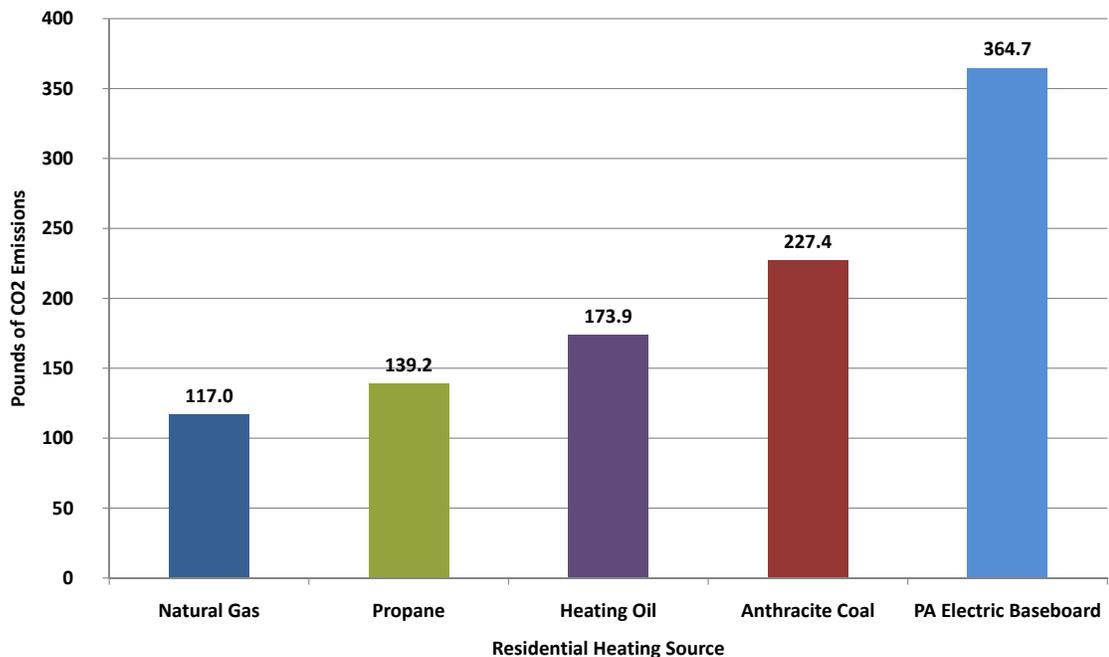


Many Berks residents rely on fuel oil and electric to heat their homes; and should consider alternative and more renewable sources.

What the data tells us

As you can see in the pie chart, 61% of Berks homes are heated by fuel oil or electric, while only 33% use natural gas, which has a very low carbon emission rate. For comparable geographic areas, Berks residents probably have similar CO₂ footprints. It is difficult to determine the exact CO₂ emission rates for Berks home heating, because it is highly dependent upon furnace efficiencies, the size of homes, and the quality of insulation. You can compare your carbon footprint to other similar people in the US, by visiting www.epa.gov/climatechange/emissions/ind_calculator.html.

OUTPUT OF CARBON DIOXIDE (CO₂) PER MILLION BTU



Source: Energy Information Administration, Voluntary Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Program 2009

Energy Indicator Five

NEW CONSTRUCTION WITH GREEN CERTIFICATION

Navigating the growing commerce of “Green” can be very confusing with so many organizations providing different environmental solutions, products and rating systems for consumers. For the purpose of this study, we reviewed The Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Certifications of new building construction as rated by the US Green Building Council (USGBC). The USGBC has been a leader in developing guidelines for more efficient buildings and educating professionals since 1993. As of 2009, 12 Federal Agencies and 36 states have implemented legislation with LEED guidelines making it the most referenced rating system in the US.

The Environmental Protection Agency estimated that the average person spends 90% of their day indoors and this can have a direct effect on our health. One goal of creating healthier indoor environments is to reduce energy and maintenance costs; for example, automated bathroom fixtures, automated lighting which turns lights off when the room is not in use, and orientation of buildings to utilize more windows and natural light (daylighting). Buildings are evaluated on the LEED objectives it incorporates and are then given a rating: certified, silver, gold and platinum. ‘Certified’ buildings have the fewest LEED measures and ‘Platinum’ buildings incorporate the highest number of measures. At the time of this report, Berks County has 1 LEED certified building and 9 projects registered with the USGBC, but are awaiting their LEED certification.



Berks has only a few projects that have been LEED registered.

LEED PROJECTS REGISTERED

(Projects may not be completed at this time.)

AEM Architects

Albright College

Berks County Community

Foundation Offices and

Community Conference Center

Berks Women in Crisis

Green Valley Elementary School

Governor Mifflin Elem. School

New Exeter Twp Elem. School

Opportunity House Daycare Center

PSU Berks Classroom Lab Bldg.

Reading Utilities Lab & Admin Bldg

Source: USGBC online database for LEED registered projects July 2009.

What the data tells us

LEED certification encourages projects that re-use existing building sites, brown-fields and/or urban areas in close proximity to public transportation and cultural districts, therefore LEED buildings are more common in urban areas. However, the Federal government has created grants for schools that incorporate energy efficient technology and sustainable design practices.



How do you GREEN YOUR HOME?

Incorporate green initiatives in your own home:

- Replace your incandescent light bulbs with ENERGY STAR® qualified compact fluorescent light bulbs (CFLs) and dispose of them properly. At any Home Depot store, customers can bring in any expired, unbroken CFL bulbs, and simply give them to the store associate behind the returns desk to recycle.
- Use Low-VOC (volatile organic compound) products such as low or no-VOC paints and finishes when painting. When cleaning around the house, use non-toxic natural products or make your own cleaning products.
- Save money on your heating and cooling costs just by setting your thermostat back when you're not home and while you're sleeping. Program your thermostat to 78 degrees F or higher in the summer and 62 degrees F or lower in the winter.
- Air leaks are the greatest energy waster in the home, but they can be simple to plug. Install weatherstripping and caulk to stop those expensive drafts.
- Install low-flow showerheads and faucet aerators to save resources without sacrificing water pressure.
- Install an insulative jacket around your hot water heater, and insulate the pipes around the water heater. Consider turning down the temperature on the water heater.
- Shade trees can significantly lower your cooling costs. They also make your home more comfortable, and provide habitat for birds. In addition, properly placed trees and shrubs act as windbreaks, shielding your home from cold winds and reducing heating costs.

What else can I do?

Ask people at your schools and federal buildings what sustainable practices they have incorporated into their buildings and maintenance procedures. Volunteer and attend your local USGBC chapter or affiliate group meetings, educational sessions and events to learn more about sustainable design practices and initiatives.



How do you GREEN your **GARDEN AND LANDSCAPING?**

Benefits of Landscaping With Native Plants

Native plants are the trees, shrubs, flowers, grasses, ferns and other plants that have evolved in a particular area (such as southeast Pennsylvania) over thousands of years. Over this long period of time, the plants have adapted to the particular growing conditions present here, including temperature, rainfall, winds, soils, slopes and wildlife. If you haven't worked with native plants before, you may be wondering how natives are different than any other plant. The following information answers these questions and will help you begin to see why using at least some natives in your garden can be beneficial to the environment all while saving you time and money:

- Native plants are beautiful, providing an entirely new palate of plants to a traditional landscape.
- They are well-adapted to local conditions, therefore requiring little maintenance once established. They eliminate or significantly reduce the need for fertilizers, pesticides, water and maintenance equipment. They also often attract beneficial insects, which prey upon pests, decreasing the need for pesticides.
- Most native species are perennial, or self-seeding biennial plants. This means you don't have to purchase and plant them each year – they remain in your landscape – and are sure to bring onto you the admiration of the next generation who will benefit from your foresight.
- Native plants attract our native songbirds and butterflies.
- Using native plants promotes biodiversity. Planting a small meadow that once was lawn replaces one plant species with many, increasing the opportunities for beneficial wildlife and insects to live.
- Native plants reduce air pollution and energy consumption, improve water quality and reduce soil erosion. Using native vegetation, unlike cultivated landscapes, does not require the use of lawn maintenance equipment, a major contributor to air pollution. They improve water quality by filtering contaminated stormwater, and reduce soil erosion by stabilizing soils with their deep root systems.
- Native plants maintain our natural heritage and our community's character. What would Berks County look like without its majestic oaks and familiar meadow plants?
- Native plants are less expensive to maintain. U.S. EPA reports that a meadow or wetland costs approximately \$150 a year per acre to maintain, while the same amount of lawn costs \$1,000 per year per acre to maintain.

Organic practices protects the life of the soil, which is essential to a balanced ecosystem in the garden.

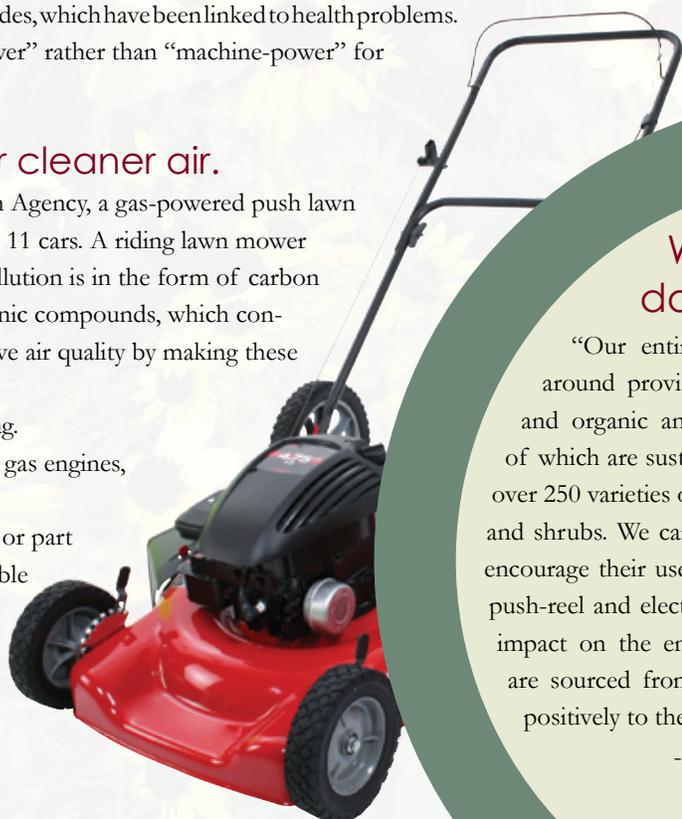
It also greatly reduces your exposure to pesticides, which have been linked to health problems.

Organic gardeners tend to use "muscle-power" rather than "machine-power" for gardening tasks, thereby getting exercise.

Reduce lawn mowing for cleaner air.

According to the Environmental Protection Agency, a gas-powered push lawn mower emits as much pollution per hour as 11 cars. A riding lawn mower emits as much pollution as 34 cars. This pollution is in the form of carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas, and volatile organic compounds, which contribute to ozone formation. You can improve air quality by making these mowing changes:

- Mowing on cooler days or in the evening.
- Upgrading equipment to more efficient gas engines, electric engines or manual tools.
- Reducing mowing time by removing all or part of the lawn and replace it with a vegetable garden, plants or native species.
- Pouring gas smoothly with a funnel to avoid spilling.
- Tightening gas caps completely.



The Pennsylvania Department of Conservation & Natural Resources maintains a native plant reference list.

Visit www.dcnr.state.pa.us/forestry/wildplant/native.aspx to learn what types of plants to buy for your new native garden! Also visit <http://nativeseedbank.blogspot.com> - a GREAT resource for Berks County!



What are YOU doing to BE GREEN?

"Our entire corporate philosophy is based around providing local consumers native plants and organic and clean-air gardening products, all of which are sustainable, "green" practices. We stock over 250 varieties of native plants, including perennials and shrubs. We carry organic gardening products and encourage their use in people's gardens. We also carry push-reel and electric mowers, which have little to no impact on the environment. Most of our products are sourced from local suppliers which contributes positively to the vibrancy of our economy."

-Anne-Marie M., Sugarbush Nursery

Do your part to help keep our air healthy.



Air

Air is the medium we breathe - the way we obtain oxygen, and expel carbon dioxide from our bodies. An average adult breathes about 12 times per minute, exchanging approximately 0.4 – 0.5 liters of air in each breath. At this rate, you would breathe on the order of 8,640 liters of air each day. We don't normally breathe through fine filters, so we tend to breathe in the contaminants in air as well as the life-giving oxygen. For this simple reason, the composition of our air is a fundamental measurement of the quality of our environment.

The Federal government, recognizing the importance of clean air as a primary environmental resource, enacted the Air Pollution Control Act in 1955, and the Clean Air Act in 1963. Additional legislation included the Air Quality Act of 1967, the Clean Air Act of 1970, and Clean Air Act Amendments in 1977 and 1990. The Clean Air Act of 1970 was notable in part because it charged a newly created Federal agency, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) with developing and enforcing regulations to protect the general public from exposure to airborne contaminants known to be hazardous to human health.

Air contaminants that are commonly monitored as indicative of air quality include ozone, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), particulate matter (PM), and lead. In Berks County, ozone, particulate matter, and other air pollutants are monitored at the Reading Airport air pollution monitoring station and ozone is measured at the Kutztown University monitoring station. The air quality indicators discussed below rely on data acquired at these air monitoring stations over the past several years. The indicators selected for inclusion in this report focus on ozone, fine particulate matter, and lead, because other air contaminants (e.g., NO_x, SO₂) rarely exceed applicable air standards.

It should be noted that the USEPA has recently focused on other air pollutants that are classified as “air toxics,” and there is an ongoing investigation into possible health concerns associated with air toxics in the outdoor air in the vicinity of schools. Air toxic monitoring has been conducted since 2007 at the Reading Airport and Kutztown University

monitoring stations, but this data has not been included in this report pending the ongoing study of air toxics. Our Air Indicators include the following:

- Number of “Bad” Air Days
- Percentage of Days Exceeding Criteria for PM_{2.5}
- Air Quality Criteria Attainment Status - PM_{2.5}
- Air Quality Criteria Attainment Status at Lead Monitors
- Ambient Air Monitoring of Lead

Lastly, it is also important to note that indoor air quality is very important to human health and can often be more significant than outdoor air pollution. Examples of indoor air pollutants that represent significant health risks include radon, secondhand tobacco smoke, and mold. This report does not include data on indoor air quality, but it is well known that radon levels can be very high in many parts of Berks County, and everyone should make sure their basements and homes are checked for radon.



NUMBER OF "BAD AIR DAYS"

Ozone is an atmospheric gas comprised of three atoms of oxygen bonded together (chemically written as O₃). Ozone is a quite reactive molecule, and will tend to break down organic compounds that it contacts. It can damage human tissue, mainly tissues in the respiratory system. Ozone in the atmosphere we breathe is a significant health concern and warrants close monitoring.

Ozone is found in elevated concentrations in two separate layers of the atmosphere: the upper atmosphere or stratosphere, and the lower atmosphere, or troposphere. The high concentrations of ozone in the stratosphere, the "ozone layer," absorb substantial ultraviolet (UV) radiation from the sun, protecting UV-sensitive life at the planet's surface. Certain air emissions, notably the organic molecules (chlorofluorocarbons) commonly used in refrigerators and air conditioners, react with stratospheric ozone, reducing ozone concentrations and allowing more high-energy UV radiation to reach the surface of the earth.

Ozone is naturally formed in the lower atmosphere around high-energy discharges such as lightning strikes, but also results from the reaction of sunlight with hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides in the air (this is called "ground-level" ozone).

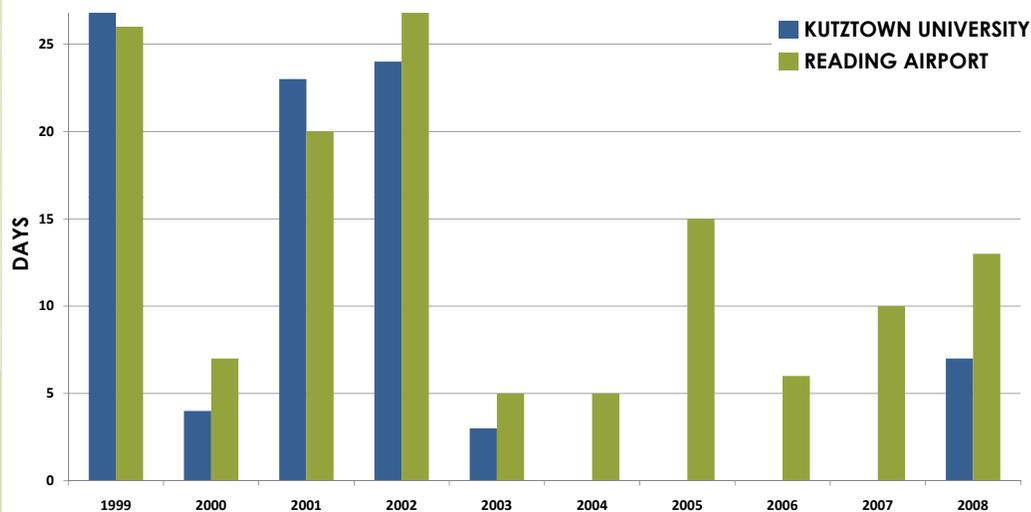
The graphic used in this indicator depicts summary air quality data for the Reading Airport and Kutztown University air monitoring sites, specifically, the number of days when ozone was measured in excess of 0.075 parts per million. These would be classified as "bad air days." (Monitoring at the Kutztown location was discontinued in 2004 due to a change in location of the monitor. Monitoring resumed in 2008 to include ozone and air toxics.)

NUMBER OF DAYS WITH OZONE EXCEEDANCES BERKS COUNTY AND SURROUNDINGS

City	2007	2006	2005	2004
Reading	2	1	4	1
Allentown	2	3	6	3
Lancaster	2	4	6	1
Harrisburg	1	1	3	1
York	3	0	6	1
State-Wide Average	1.4	1.3	3.3	0.7

Sources: Summary of Daily Maximum Averages above the NAAQS 8-Hour Ozone Standard (85 ppm) in Pennsylvania (2007, 2006, 2005, 2005).

NUMBER OF BAD AIR DAYS (MAXIMUM DAILY OZONE > 0.075 PARTS PER MILLION)



Source: USEPA Air Quality System: Quick Look Report, June 15, 2009



The number of "bad" air days per year are declining for ground-level ozone.

What the data tells us

In general, the number of "bad air days" for ozone have been decreasing, which is a good trend at the Berks County level. However, it is likely that, within any given year or monitoring period, ozone concentrations will continue to show wide variation with season, temperature, prevailing winds, and even time of day. For example, by August 15 of 2008, the Reading Airport location had recorded 11 days over the ozone standard. By August 15 of 2009, only one bad air day had been recorded at the Reading Airport location; 2009 had a cooler, wetter summer than 2008.



How do we make things better

On days when ozone levels are expected to be high - conserve electricity and set your air conditioner at a higher temperature. Use a cleaner commute - share a ride or use public transportation. Bike or walk when doing errands if possible. Combine errands and reduce trips. Limit engine idling, and refuel vehicles after dusk. Use household, workshop, and garden chemicals in ways that keep evaporation to a minimum, or try to delay using them when poor air quality is forecast. You may think, "How can I make a difference?" Collectively, if all of Berks County would think about their actions, there would be a great impact.

What does this mean to YOU & YOUR FAMILY?

If ozone concentrations are high in air breathed into the lungs, damage to the lining of airways can occur, leading to irritation, coughing, and shortness of breath. Children, the elderly, and people with respiratory problems are at highest risk for adverse effects when ground-level ozone concentrations are high.

Check the PADEP current air quality index site at www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/airwaste/aq/aqm/psiscent.htm for information and guidance.

How do you GREEN your COMMUTE TO WORK AND SCHOOL?

According to the EPA, passenger cars, vans, minivans, SUVs, and pickup trucks -- account for 62 percent of all greenhouse gas emissions in the U.S. Using public transportation, biking, or walking are all great ways to get started on a greener commute, even if it's just one day per week, or for part of your commute. If you have to commute by car, there's a lot you can do, including driving more efficiently, carpooling, or opting for a hybrid vehicle.

Use public transportation

Using public transportation is more than just a green way to get to work, it can be a great way to meet your neighbors, avoid traffic, save money, and catch up on work, reading or relaxing. Start slow if it's hard for you: Go one day per week by bus, or drive only part way. For more information, visit these local carriers: Berks Area Reading Transportation Authority, www.bartabus.com; Greyhound Lines, Inc., www.greyhound.com; and Bieber Tourways, www.biebertourways.com.

Ride your bike

Riding your bike to work is a great way to incorporate exercise into your daily commute. Cycling offers pleasure, companionship if you ride with a friend, cost savings especially if you eliminate a motor vehicle, time saving when you combine your workout with a commute, reduced stress, and cardiovascular fitness. For more information about biking in Berks County, visit <http://walkbikeberks.blogspot.com>.

Carpooling

How many people at work live near you? Is there any chance of sharing the ride? Carpooling can be as simple as two co-workers or even a husband and wife sharing the ride to work. Commuter Services (www.pacommuterservices.com) is a organization funded by federal Congestion Mitigation & Air Quality funds. Through their free services, they work to reduce traffic congestion by helping commuters find alternatives, other than driving alone, and by reaching out to employers so they can help their workforce find those options.

Buy a more fuel-efficient car

Consider trading in your vehicle in for a smaller, more efficient one, or a hybrid. The gasoline-electric hybrid car is a cross between a gasoline-powered car and an electric car. It significantly increases the miles per gallon and reduces the emissions of a gas-powered car. If you want to learn more about hybrid cars, visit your local dealer and test drive one.

Drive your car more efficiently

Regular maintenance of your car not only means it lasts longer, it will also save money on fuel. Make sure your tires are always inflated properly, change the oil regularly, and take unnecessary weight out of the trunk to ensure fuel efficiency. If you are going to wait for longer than 30 seconds, it is better to kill the engine than to leave it running. This saves gas and also keeps emissions out of the surrounding air. Staying at or below 55 miles per hour vastly improves your fuel efficiency.

Use a budget to see how much it's costing you to drive, and then make goals to reduce. If you have errands to run, do them on the way to and from work. If you're moving, factor in ease of travel when considering where to live. A bit of planning goes a long way in reducing your reliance on the car, and it makes you life so much easier too.

Jim Schlegel, shown at left, moved into the Centre Park Historic District of Reading and thought he would try Reading's public transportation and see if he liked it. That was 5 years ago. He is still riding the bus and is now on the board of directors of BARTA.

Jim realized that riding the bus was convenient, saved money, and created less stress. "The bus goes most everywhere... I can go grocery shopping, to doctor appointments, and visit my parents and friends outside the city," said Jim.

Another plus to riding the bus is getting to know the people on the bus. "When you ride the same bus to and from work," said Jim, "you have community interaction. You can't get that in the car driving by yourself."



Air Indicator Two

PERCENTAGE OF DAYS EXCEEDING AIR QUALITY CRITERIA FOR PM2.5

PM2.5 is an abbreviation of "Particulate Matter 2.5 Microns or Less in diameter", a specific size category of air pollutants. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has determined that these small particles are the class of particulates most likely to have adverse effects on human health.

Small particles are naturally added to the atmosphere from volcanic activity, forest fires, dust storms, sea spray, and plants, while additional quantities are added from combustion of fossil fuel and a variety of industrial activities.

The PADEP conducts PM2.5 monitoring at Reading Airport in Berks County. PM2.5 standards include a 24-hour concentration (35 micrograms per cubic meter, or $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), and an annual standard (15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$). The graphic represents the percentage of days per year when PM2.5 levels were measured at greater than 35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (considered "bad" air days), and the percentage of days per year when PM2.5 levels were greater than 15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, but less than 35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (considered "moderate" air days). The number of days that this occurred was not used as an indicator because different years have different total numbers of data points. Percentages remove the bias from differently sized sample numbers in different years.

What the data tells us

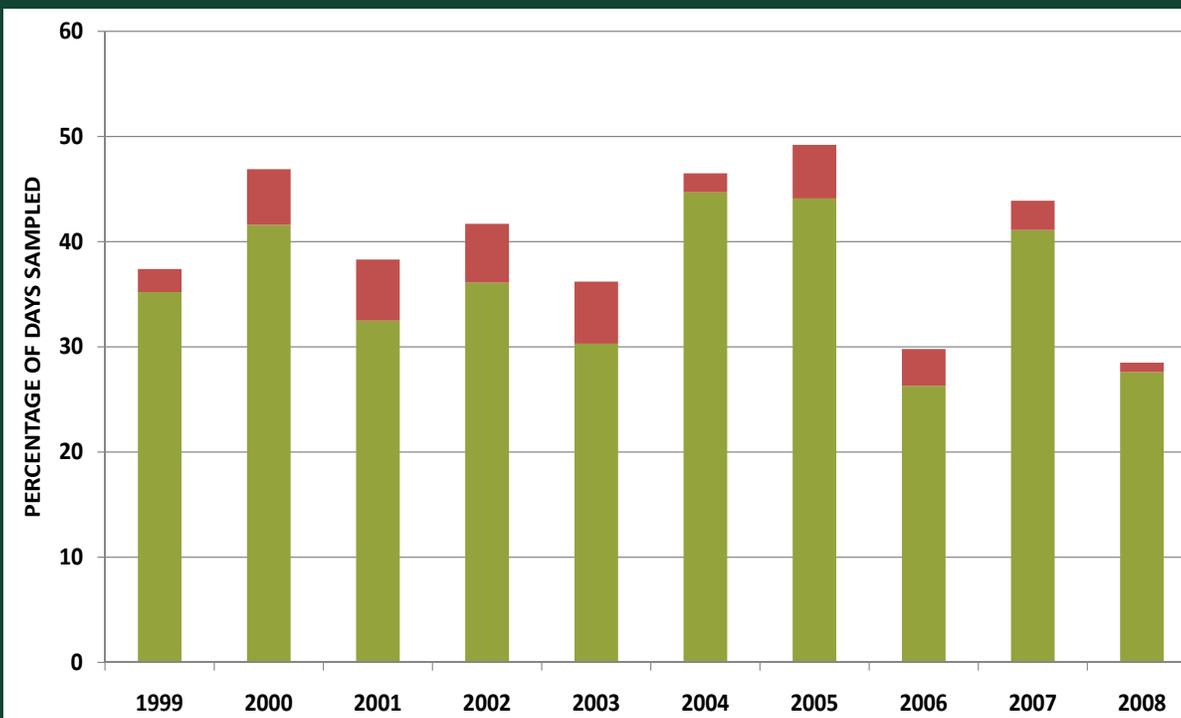
In general, the number of "bad" and "moderate" air days are decreasing or, alternatively, the number of "good" air days are increasing. However, the trend is somewhat erratic between years, and not particularly pronounced. For Berks County, this indicator is headed in the right direction, but still needs our efforts to make things better.

What about RADON?

Radon is a cancer-causing radioactive, odorless, colorless gas. It is the second leading cause of lung cancer behind smoking. You cannot see, smell or taste radon, but it may be a problem in your home as it seeps through cracks in basements and foundations. There are no immediate symptoms that will alert you to the presence of radon. Testing is the only way to know your home's radon levels, and you can administer the test yourself. Test kits can be purchased at most hardware stores or visit the US Environmental Protection Agency at www.epa.gov/radon or the PA Department of Environmental Protection www.dep.state.pa.us/brp (click on Radon Division) to learn how to get a test kit. If your home has high concentrations of radon, there are ways to reduce it to safe levels with the help of a certified professional.

The national push to test homes for radon got its start in Berks County. In 1984, a Colebrookdale Township resident brought the issue of household radon to the nation's attention when he set off radioactivity alarms as he entered the Limerick Nuclear Generating Station, where he was employed. Testing of his residence revealed the highest radon reading recorded in the United States. While radon can be found throughout Berks County, a large chunk of the county sits on the Reading Prong, a uranium-rich band of rock. Since radon is caused by the natural breakdown of uranium in soil and rocks, Berks County residents are especially encouraged to have their homes tested.

PERCENTAGE OF "BAD" AND "MODERATE" AIR DAYS BASED ON PM2.5 READINGS



The number of "bad" and "moderate" air days are declining per year.

- % DAYS WITH PM2.5 GREATER THAN 35 $\mu\text{G}/\text{M}^3$ ("BAD" AIR DAYS)
- % DAYS WITH PM2.5 GREATER THAN 15 $\mu\text{G}/\text{M}^3$, BUT LESS THAN 35 $\mu\text{G}/\text{M}^3$ ("MODERATE" AIR DAYS)

Source: USEPA Air Quality System: Quick Look Report, June 15, 2009

AIR QUALITY CRITERIA ATTAINMENT STATUS - PM2.5

As noted in the discussion of the prior air indicator, the PADEP assesses PM2.5 concentrations at its Reading Airport monitoring station with respect to daily and annual standards. The annual standard against which PM2.5 values are gauged is 15 micrograms per cubic meter. The graphic below uses published PADEP/USEPA data to depict and compare weighted annual average PM2.5 concentrations at the Berks County monitoring location over the 1999-2008 period.

What the data tells us

The weighted annual mean for PM2.5 has been varying rather closely around the air standard of 15 micrograms per cubic meter. The weighted annual mean for the last three years (2006-2008) have been below the standard, an encouraging trend for quality of air in the County.

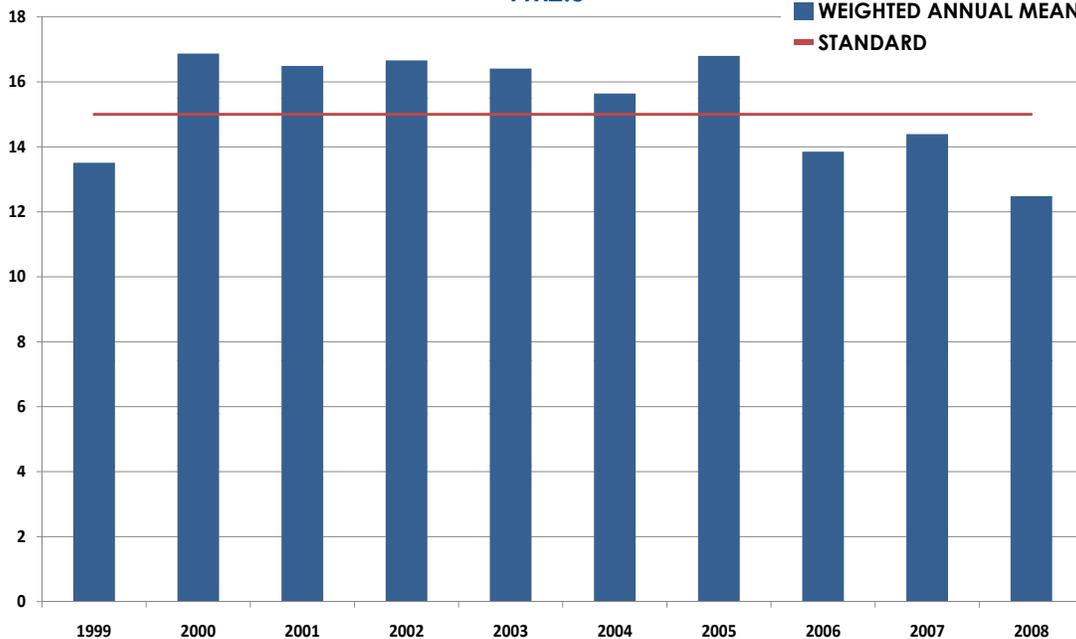
 Weighted annual mean PM2.5 below standard for last three years.

What does this mean to your health?

The adverse health effects of fine particulate matter come mainly from their inhalation; particles 10 microns or smaller (PM10) can settle in the bronchi and lungs, and even smaller particles (i.e., the PM2.5 category) can penetrate deep into the gas-exchange areas of the lungs. Medical studies have associated heart disease and hardening of the arteries with exposure to elevated levels of PM2.5.



AIR QUALITY CRITERIA ATTAINMENT STATUS PM2.5



Source: USEPA Air Quality System: Quick Look Report, June 15, 2009

How can you help REDUCE AIR POLLUTION?

- **Modify your transportation.** Your car is a significant source of air pollution, so switching to a more gas-efficient vehicle will be a big help. Carpool or use public transportation a few days per week.
- **Conserve energy.** Your home energy consumption translates into air pollution, therefore any energy conservation or efficiency improvements you make will help.
- **Reduce waste.** Manufacturing of unnecessary or disposable goods often produces air pollution, so reduced purchasing of disposables will help.
- **Eliminate toxic chemical use at home.** A surprising number of household or home shop chemicals are toxic and volatile. Many release vapors into the air, inside the home and out. This can be a serious health threat to your family, and contributes to community-wide levels of air pollutants. Visit the American Lung Association's website at www.lungusa.org for more information.
- **Avoid burning trash.** Uncontrolled burning can be harmful, especially when many people are doing it. Many plastics, coatings, inks, paints, metals and treated woods will produce toxic chemical air pollutants such as lead, arsenic, and chromium.
- **Cut back or eliminate lawn mowing.** Gasoline-powered lawn mowers and similar yard equipment can produce much higher rates of air pollution than an equivalent horsepower in a car, due to engine inefficiencies and the lack of catalytic converters. You can help reduce these emissions by converting some of your lawn to trees, shrubs and easy-care native perennials. Then use a non-motorized push-style lawnmower to cut your remaining lawn.
- **Plant native trees and shrubs.** Deciduous trees and shrubs are excellent air filters to help reduce smog and cool the air on hot summer days.
- **Ride your bike.** Go for family bike rides and have outings locally.
- **Talk to your legislators.** Many of our current governmental regulations are not strong enough to address our air pollution problems. Citizens need to contact their legislators and ask for better policies.

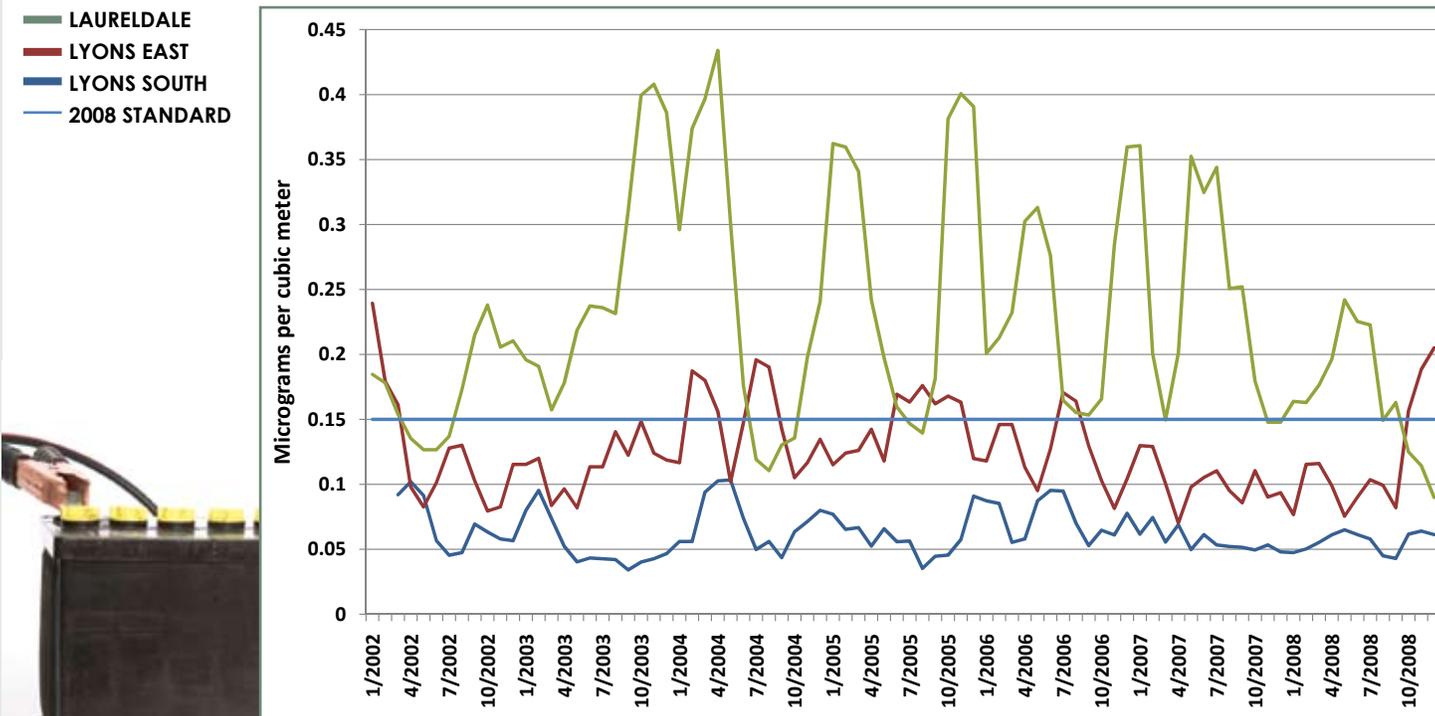
AIR QUALITY CRITERIA ATTAINMENT STATUS FOR LEAD AT SPECIAL PURPOSE MONITORS

The health-based standard for lead in air was formerly 1.5 micrograms per cubic meter (1.5 µg/m³) on a quarterly average basis, but in October of 2008, the United States Environmental Protection Agency revised the lead standard downward by an order of magnitude to 0.15 µg/m³ on a 3-month average basis. Thus, in examining trends in Berks County lead measurements over time, it is important to note that the lower air standard as of late 2008 means, for example, that a lead concentration of 1.0 µg/m³ would have been assessed as meeting the lead standard up to late 2008, but would be assessed as not meeting the lead standard after that date.

The PADEP has been monitoring lead in air at three “special purpose monitors” at Berks County locations: Lyons South, Lyons East, and Laureldale, since 2002. It is important to note that these monitoring locations are located adjacent to or on properties where

East Penn Manufacturing Co., Inc. and Exide Technologies, Inc. operate secondary lead smelters for production of lead used to manufacture lead-acid batteries. Therefore, the data from these locations likely does not reflect general conditions across Berks County. The PADEP does monitor lead-in-air quality at Reading Airport, and the non-profit Pennsylvania Institute for Children’s Environmental Health (PICEH), in partnership with the PADEP monitors lead-in-air quality at Kutztown University. Monitoring results from these latter locations are discussed under Indicator 5, which follows. The graphic below depicts lead concentrations at the Berks three special-purpose monitors as three-month rolling averages between 2002 and 2008. The rolling average computation smoothes out some of the point-to-point variation in measured values and can be compared with the new lead-in-air standard of 0.15 µg/m³ on a 3-month average basis.

THREE-MONTH ROLLING AVERAGES FOR LEAD AT BERKS SPECIAL-PURPOSE MONITORING LOCATIONS



Lead-in-air is sometimes above standard near Berks lead factories.

What the data tells us

Lead-in-air concentrations at the Lyons South monitor are below the new standard of 0.15 µg/m³. Lead-in-air concentrations at the Lyons East and Laureldale monitors have at times been above the new standard. The PADEP will likely need to work with the Berks lead smelters to reduce lead emissions to ensure the new lead-in-air standard is met throughout Berks County.

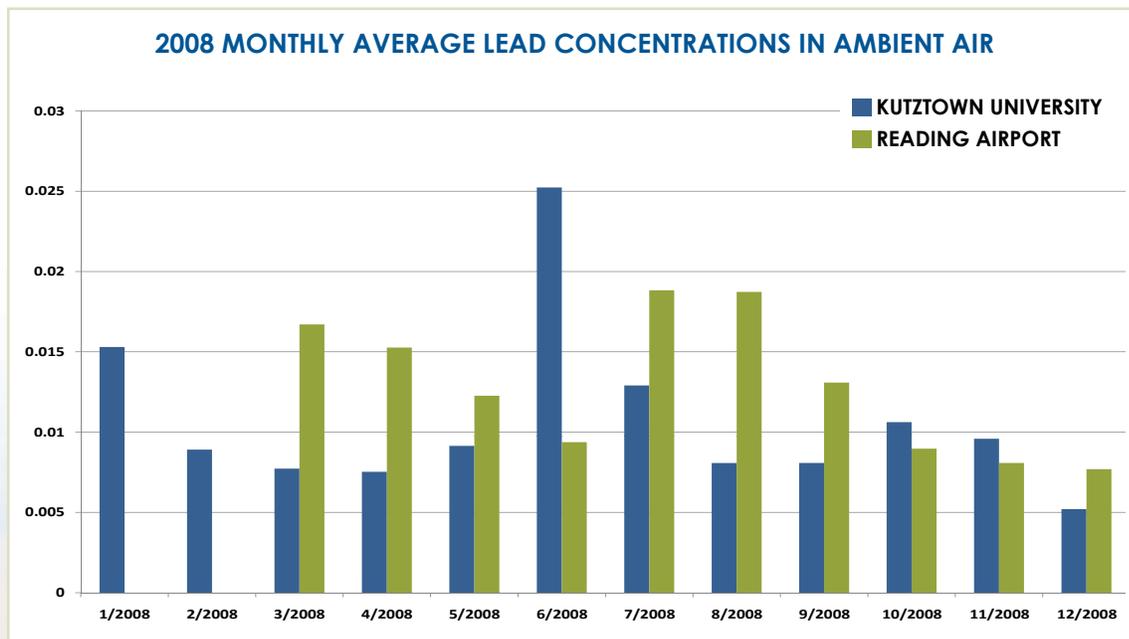


How do we make things better

The primary sources of lead-in-air are industrial (lead smelters, battery plants, iron/steel mills) and airports (aviation fuel for propeller planes is still leaded), so making an individual impact to the lead-in-air issue is not direct and straight-forward. However, responsible disposal and recycling of lead batteries and other lead-containing products still contributes to the overall reduction of lead in the environment.

AMBIENT AIR MONITORING OF LEAD

Air Indicator 4, previously presented, depicted lead concentrations in air near specific point sources of lead emissions in Berks County. It is important to monitor such areas, but this data may not reflect ambient air conditions in other sectors of Berks County. Recently, the PADEP has implemented air quality monitoring at Reading Airport, and the non-profit PICEH, in partnership with the PADEP has implemented air quality monitoring at Kutztown University. As might be anticipated, lead concentrations in air are lower at these two locations than at the special-purpose monitoring locations at the point sources of lead. The first graphic to the right presents 2008 lead monitoring results (monthly averages) at the Reading Airport and Kutztown University locations, while the graphic below compares the 2008 monthly averages at these two locations with the 2008 monthly measurements at the special-purpose monitoring locations.



What the data tells us

Lead in air concentrations in background air in Berks County (as monitored at the Kutztown University monitoring station) are well below the new lead-in-air standard of 0.15 ug/m3.



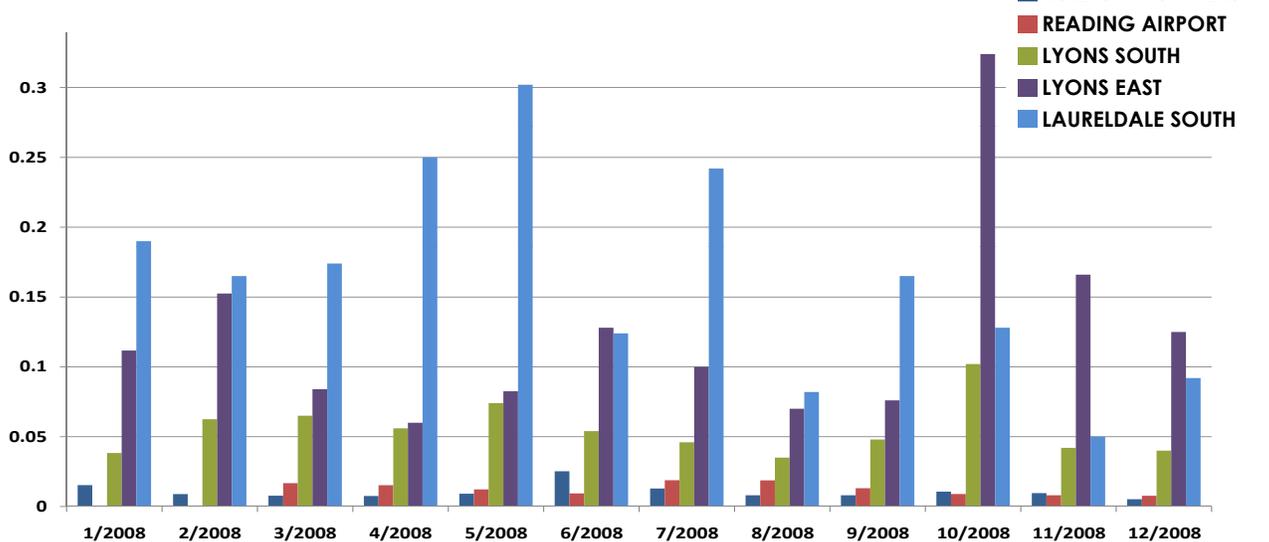
How do we make things better

The principal risks of lead to most Berks residents are not from lead-in-air, but rather from lead-based paints used in buildings constructed prior to 1978. Lead can be inhaled in particles from deteriorating paint, or ingested as paint chips (mainly a problem with children). You can have painted surfaces in older buildings tested for lead content, and maintain all painted surfaces in good condition.



Background lead-in-air concentrations are well below standards.

COMPARISON OF 2008 AVERAGE MONTHLY LEAD MEASUREMENTS SPECIAL-PURPOSE AND AMBIENT AIR LOCATIONS



There are many ways to reduce waste and recycle more.



Waste

Life on our planet is a dynamic cycle whereby living organisms consume resources and eliminate wastes. When there were far fewer of us on the planet, the disposal of wastes was a much simpler process, but as we began living at higher and higher densities, the proper disposal of wastes became a major environmental and health issue. In today's world, we have highly engineered systems for collecting and treating human wastes, and are placing more and more emphasis on the recycling of waste materials that need not be dumped into disposal sites.

The Berks County Solid Waste Authority (SWA) is responsible for the development and implementation of the County Solid Waste Management Plan that 1) ensures adequate disposal capacity for county-generated waste for a period of ten years, 2) evaluates the county's recycling program and achieves the state-wide goal of 35% recycling, 3) develops and administers collection programs for special wastes, and 4) provides assistance to municipalities. The County Solid Waste Management Plan was approved by PADEP in 2005 and is required to be revised every 10 years.

Indicators we used for Waste are:

- Waste Generated in Berks County
- Waste Disposed of in Berks County
- Recycling Rate
- Special Waste Collections
- Clean-Up Our American Lands and Streams (COALS)

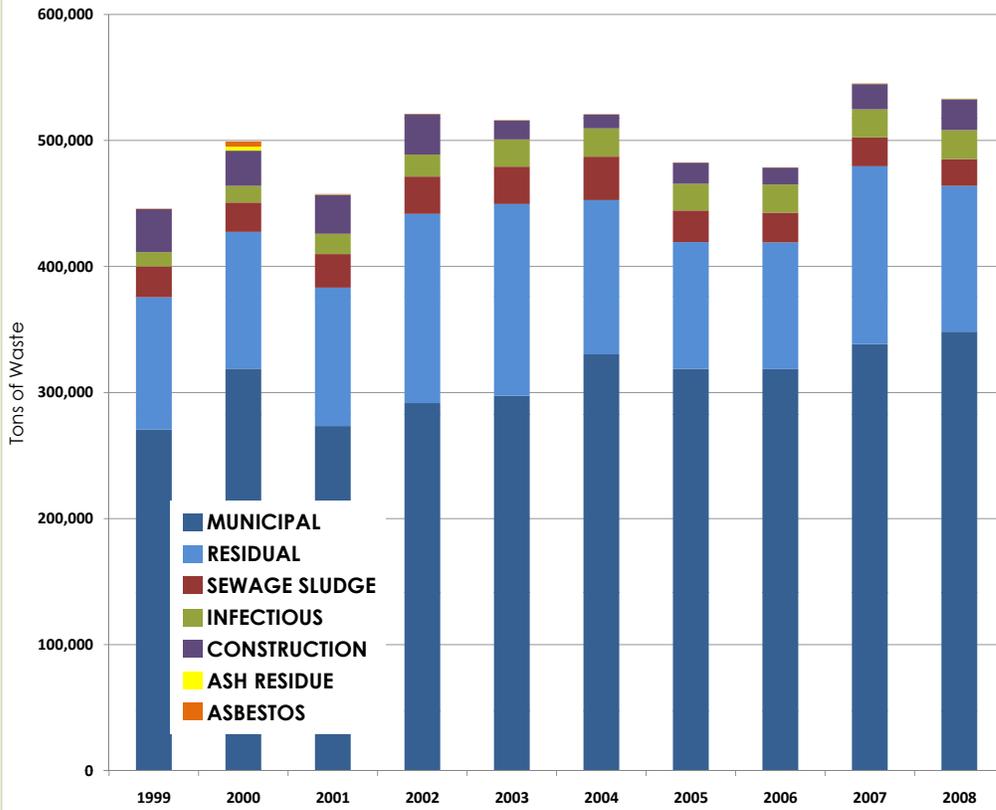


Waste Indicator One

WASTE GENERATED IN BERKS COUNTY

As homeowners, when we think of wastes, we may first think of the “garbage” that we put out for pick-up once a week or so. In fact, there are many categories of waste that needs to be disposed of in a proper manner, and your domestic garbage is just one of these categories. The graphic below depicts the different types of wastes collected in Berks County over the past decade, municipal wastes refer to our collected garbage, residual wastes refer to non-hazardous industrial wastes, and sewage sludge describes the dried solids that remain after sewage is processed at a wastewater treatment plant. Then there are infectious wastes from medical facilities, which require specialized handling and disposal because of their health risk. Add to this construction debris from demolition and building sites, ash residue from combustion of fossil fuels, and asbestos-containing materials (e.g., pipe insulation, certain floor tiles, transite shingles, and some asphalt roofing shingles), and you can see that waste disposal is much more than trucks of municipal garbage dumping at the landfill.

WASTE TYPES GENERATED IN BERKS COUNTY



What the data tells us

The bulk of the waste generated in Berks County is from municipal and residual sources. There appears to be a slightly increasing trend in the tonnage of these wastes over the past 10 years. While the rate of increase is not steep, it is outpacing the percentage of population growth.



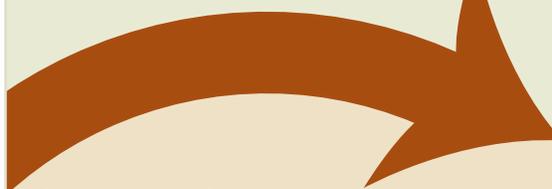
How do we make things better

Better, in the case of waste generation, is less—when and where you can, try your best to generate less waste. Add to this the recycling of materials that can be re-used, and things can get better.

In addition, if you stay aware of the special recycling programs sponsored by the SWA, you can get rid of special-category wastes like pharmaceuticals, computer equipment, tires, used oil, paint cans, and other things you probably shouldn't dump in your regular garbage can.



Even with increased recycling, the percentage of waste generated in Berks is outpacing the percentage of population growth.



Composting

Composting is a natural process that breaks down organic material into a rich, organic fertilizer. By composting, you can reduce the amount of garbage you send to the landfill, grow healthier plants, and save money. It is easy to do at home.

What you need

A wide variety of composters can be purchased for backyard use or you can make on your own. While each may vary in price, style and function, all are designed to help you compost more efficiently. The compost crock below can collect vegetable and fruit peelings and coffee grounds in your kitchen before adding them to your compost pile. Check with your local home improvement store or nursery for bins.



What you can compost

The decomposition of organic material is performed mainly by aerobic bacteria and other microscopic organisms. In order to turn your organic waste into finished compost, these microbes need four things:

Food - The biodegradable material you want to turn into compost. You will want a mixture of “green” material, which is high in nitrogen, and “brown” material, which is high in carbon. Green materials include grass clippings, hay, weeds, seaweed, manure, and kitchen waste like vegetable scraps, coffee grounds, and tea bags. Brown materials include dead, dry leaves, straw, wood chips, and shredded newspaper or cardboard. Some things to avoid include meat, bones, fats, dairy products, dog and cat droppings, colored paper, treated lumber, and coal ash.

Water - The pile should be damp but not soaking wet.

Air - Take the time to turn your pile with a spade or a fork to prevent it from getting compacted.

Heat - As microbes do their work inside the pile, it will heat up.

The compost pile is done cooking when it no longer warms up within a few days of turning it. The pile will shrink to about half of its original size. You can then spread the nutrient rich soil on your garden and landscaping.

Waste Indicator Two

WASTE DISPOSED OF IN BERKS COUNTY

The disposal of solid wastes has been a planning concern for large municipalities for decades, and often solid wastes are trucked to disposal sites long distances from their origins, even to other states. The tipping fees (i.e., fees paid to dump wastes at a particular disposal site) are beneficial revenue for the municipality that hosts the solid waste facility, and may be an incentive for solid waste facilities with excess capacity to accept wastes from distant sources. The graphic below makes this point; Berks County waste disposal facilities accept wastes not only from within the county, but also from other Pennsylvania counties and other states.

What the data tells us

Since 2003, the total tonnage of wastes disposed of in Berks County has declined. The proportion of wastes disposed of in Berks County that are actually generated in the County remains relatively low, and disposal of wastes from other Pennsylvania Counties and other states dominate the overall tonnage.



How do we make things better

For Berks County residents, the category in the graphic below that can be changed by individual initiative is the “generated in Berks County” (blue bar) portion of the overall waste disposal tonnage. Berks residents can reduce the wastes they generate by reducing the number of disposable (i.e., throw-away) items they buy and use, and by recycling those materials that are accepted in their existing municipal or county recycling programs. It may not seem like much, but small changes in waste generation from lots of residents can add up to substantial reductions in the overall waste stream for the County.



Tonnage of waste disposed of in Berks County is declining slightly in recent years.

What are YOU doing to BE GREEN?

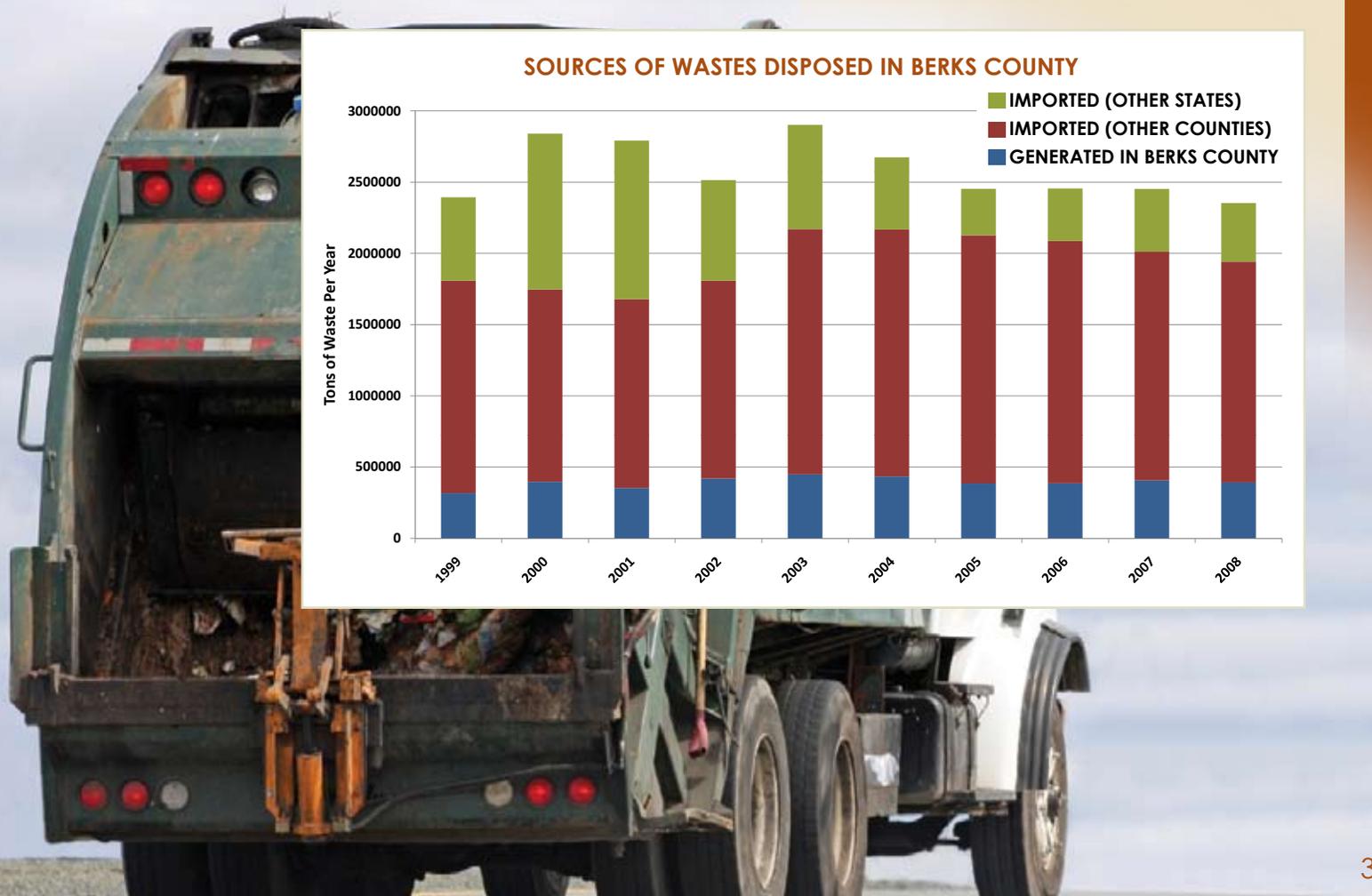
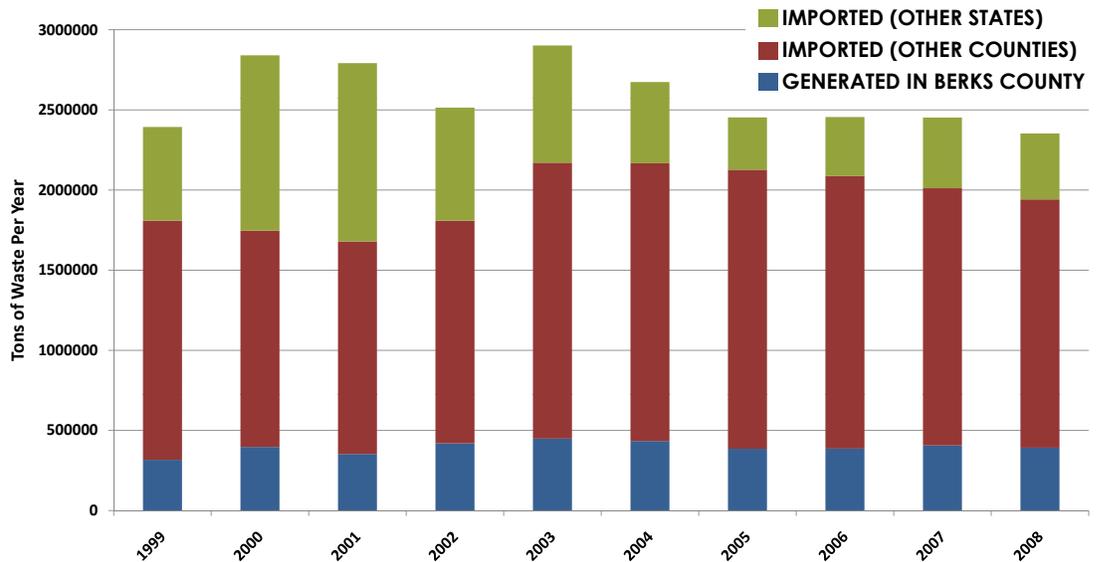
“My family may roll their eyes at me, but I am known to them as the Queen of Recycling. Very little leaves this house without a purposeful destination which does not include the landfill. I put out one bag every week or two for trash pickup. Cardboard and chip-board get hauled monthly to the County collection site; egg cartons go back to the poultry vendor at the farmer’s market; batteries go to collection points; ink jet cartridges go back to the store; newspaper, aluminum cans and plastics are picked up curbside; and used clothing and goods go to charities. I pick up the drinking containers at meetings I attend to make sure they are recycled.”

- Karen P. Ruscombmanor Township

“Our business is refilling cartridges for printers, copy machines and fax machines. Refilling a cartridge keeps the plastic out of the landfill and saves money, too. Every cartridge has a 100% guarantee and we offer free pick up and delivery for businesses. Our motto is “Refill not Landfill”. Let’s work together for a better environment and future!”

- Linda S. Cartridge World of Reading

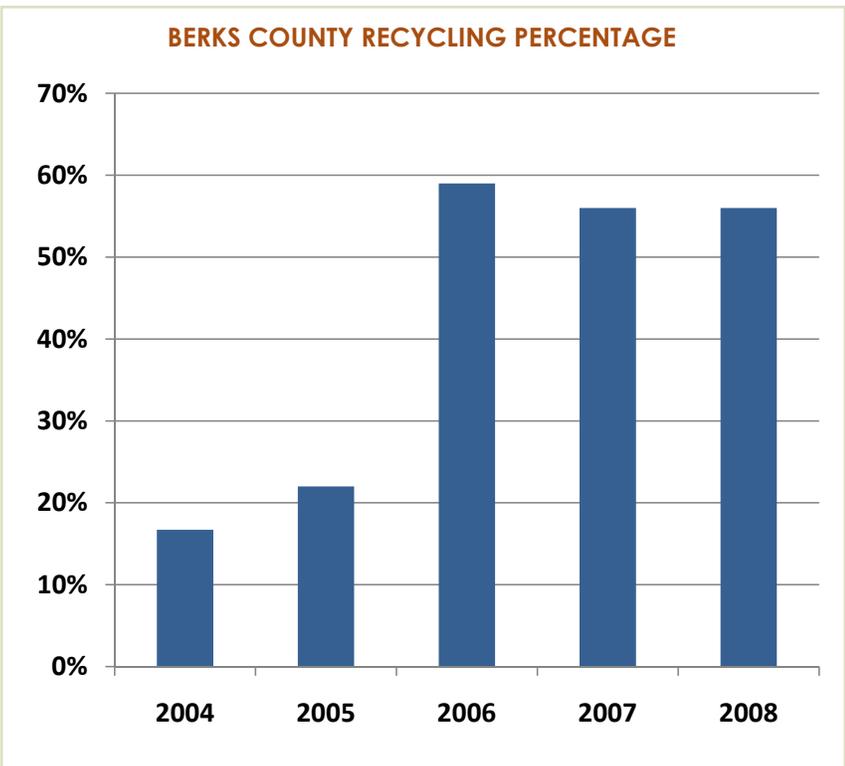
SOURCES OF WASTES DISPOSED IN BERKS COUNTY



Waste Indicator Three RECYCLING RATE

In January of 2008, the Berks County Solid Waste Authority assumed all recycling operations for the County, which included the operation of both the rural recycling program, which currently services twelve municipalities on a rotating basis, as well as the full time recycling center on Hilltop Road in Bern Township. During the first year of operation the Authority invested much needed funds into the appearance of the recycling centers, and installed equipment to greatly reduce operating costs, which saved the Authority approximately \$25,000 during 2008. In addition, the Authority entered into an Agreement, with Easy Does It, Inc., a rehabilitation center located adjacent to the full-time recycling center on Hilltop Rd., to oversee the operations of the center.

One objective of the Berks County Solid Waste Management Plan that was approved in December of 2005 was to meet the State goal of 35% recycling by 2012. At the time the Plan was approved, the County recycling rate was 22%, up from 16.7% in 2004. Of our seventy-three municipalities, only fourteen are mandated under Act 101 (State Law) to implement curbside recycling programs for their residents. As of December 31, 2008, thirty-two of our municipalities provide curbside recycling collection; sixteen provide drop-off programs for their residents, of which thirteen are operated by the County, with twenty-seven providing no recycling services to their residents. One of the twenty-seven implemented a curbside trash and recycling programs on January 1, 2009. Another will implement a drop-off recycling program in the spring of 2010. In 2009, the Authority continued to work with our non-mandated municipalities to gather recycling data from their haulers who are providing recycling services to their residents and businesses.



 Recycling percentage for Berks County well over State goal of 35% for last three years.

What the data tells us

The County recycling rate rose from 22% in 2005 to 59% in 2006 simply by evaluating the County's non-mandated municipalities and properly reporting all recycling programs. The percentage of recycling dropped to 56% in 2007 and 2008, due largely to the struggling economy, still exceeding the 35% State goal.

How do we make things better

This is not rocket science! Make sure you know what items can be recycled, set up containers in your house or business for storage of recyclables, and know the municipal schedule for pick-ups (if that system is in place) or the location of other recycling centers throughout the County. Information on recycling can be found at the SWA website at: www.co.berks.pa.us/swa.



ACT 101 - JULY 1988

PENNSYLVANIA'S "MUNICIPAL WASTE PLANNING, RECYCLING AND WASTE REDUCTION ACT"

PURPOSE OF THE LAW

Act 101 mandates recycling in Pennsylvania's larger municipalities, requires counties to develop municipal waste management plans, and provides for grants to offset expenses. The goals of the Act are to reduce Pennsylvania's municipal waste generation; recycle at least 35% of waste generated; procure and use recycled and recyclable materials in state governmental agencies; and educate the public as to the benefits of recycling and waste reduction.

RECYCLING

Municipalities with populations of at least 10,000 had to implement curbside recycling programs by September 26, 1990. Municipalities with populations between 5,000 and 10,000 and more than 300 persons per square mile had to implement curbside programs by September 26, 1991. All disposal facilities are required to provide recycling drop-off centers. Mandated municipalities are required to collect at least 3 of the following materials: clear glass; colored glass; plastics; aluminum; steel and bimetallic cans; high grade office paper; corrugated paper and newsprint.

Commercial, municipal and institutional establishments within a mandated municipality are required to recycle aluminum, high-grade office paper and corrugated paper in addition to other materials chosen by the municipality.



Recycling by Municipality

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Curbside Recycle</u>	<u>Dropoff Recycle</u>	<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Curbside Recycle</u>	<u>Dropoff Recycle</u>	<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Curbside Recycle</u>	<u>Dropoff Recycle</u>
Albany Township	No	Yes	Laureldale Borough	Yes	No	Sinking Spring Borough	Yes	Yes
Alsace Township	No	No	Leesport Borough	Yes	Yes	South Heidelberg Twp	Yes	Yes
Amity Township	Yes	No	Lenhartsville Borough	Yes	No	Spring Township	Yes	Yes
Bally Borough	Yes	No	Longswamp Township	No	No	St. Lawrence Borough	Yes	No
Bechtelsville Borough	No	No	Lower Alsace Township	No	No	Strausstown Borough	No	No
Bern Township	Yes	Yes	Lower Heidelberg Twp.	Yes	No	Tilden Township	No	No
Bernville Borough	Yes	Yes	Lyons Borough	No	No	Topton Borough	No	Yes
Bethel Township	No	Yes	Maidencreek Township	Yes	Yes	Tulpehocken Township	No	Yes
Birdsboro Borough	Yes	Yes	Marion Township	Yes	Yes	Union Township	No	No
Boyertown Borough	No	Yes	Maxatawny Township	No	No	Upper Bern Township	No	No
Brecknock Township	No	No	Mohnton Borough	Yes	No	Upper Tulpehocken Twp	No	Yes
Caernarvon Township	No	No	Mount Penn Borough	Yes	No	Washington Township	No	Yes
Centerport Borough	No	No	Muhlenberg Township	Yes	No	Wernersville Borough	Yes	No
Centre Township	No	Yes	New Morgan Borough	No	No	West Reading Borough	Yes	No
Colebrookdale Borough	Yes	No	North Heidelberg Twp	No	No	Windsor Township	No	Yes
Cumru Township	Yes	No	Oley Township	No	No	Womelsdorf Borough	Yes	No
District Township	No	No	Ontelaunee Township	No	No	Wyomissing Borough	Yes	No
Douglass Township	No	No	Penn Township	No	No			
Earl Township	No	No	Perry Township	No	No			
Exeter Township	Yes	Yes	Pike Township	No	No			
Fleetwood Borough	No	No	Reading City	Yes	No			
Greenwich Township	No	Yes	Richmond Township	No	Yes			
Hamburg Borough	Yes	No	Robeson Township	No	Yes			
Heidelberg Township	Yes	No	Robesonia Borough	Yes	No			
Hereford Township	No	Yes	Rockland Township	No	No			
Jefferson Township	No	No	Ruscombamanor Twp	No	No			
Kenhorst Borough	Yes	No	Shillington Borough	Yes	No			
Kutztown Borough	Yes	Yes	Shoemakersville Borough	Yes	No			

What if my municipality doesn't offer recycling?

The Berks County Solid Waste Authority has drop off locations throughout the County. Visit www.co.berks.pa.us/recycling/site/default.asp to find a location near your home.

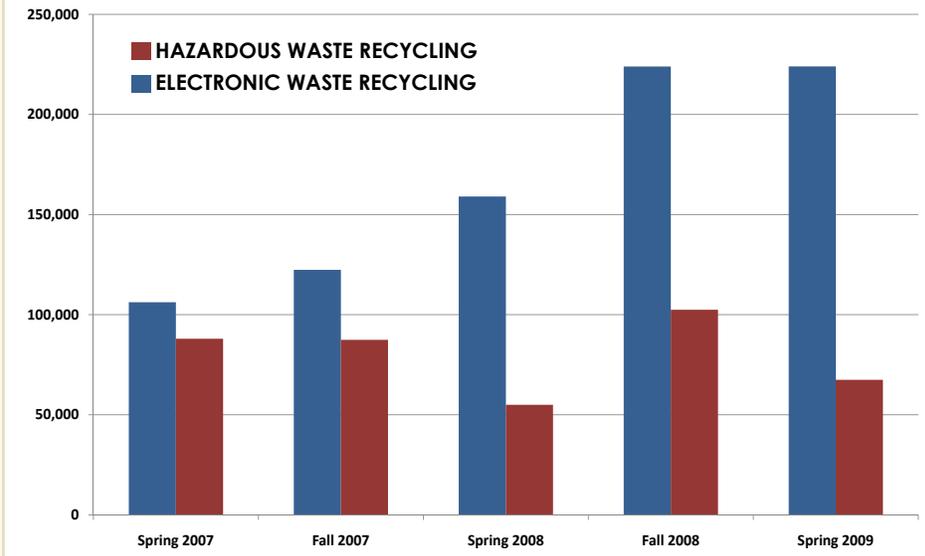
Waste Indicator Four SPECIAL WASTE COLLECTIONS

Since 1994, the Berks County Solid Waste Authority has operated spring and fall collection events for the recycling of household hazardous waste. Electronic waste and tire collections began in 2007. In 2009 the Authority added pharmaceutical collections and paper shredding to the schedule and have been successful in collecting special wastes that otherwise might have been dumped or improperly discarded.

What the data tells us

The Special Waste Collections implemented by the Berks County Solid Waste Authority have been effective in collecting hazardous wastes, electronic wastes, used tires and pharmaceuticals from residents and businesses. Trends in these collections tend to vary because, unlike garbage or rubbish, these are not wastes that are regularly generated (i.e., the number of residents participating continue to increase as well as the amounts of material collected).

ELECTRONIC AND HAZARDOUS WASTE POUNDS COLLECTED



Source: Berks County Solid Waste Authority (2009)

How do we make things better

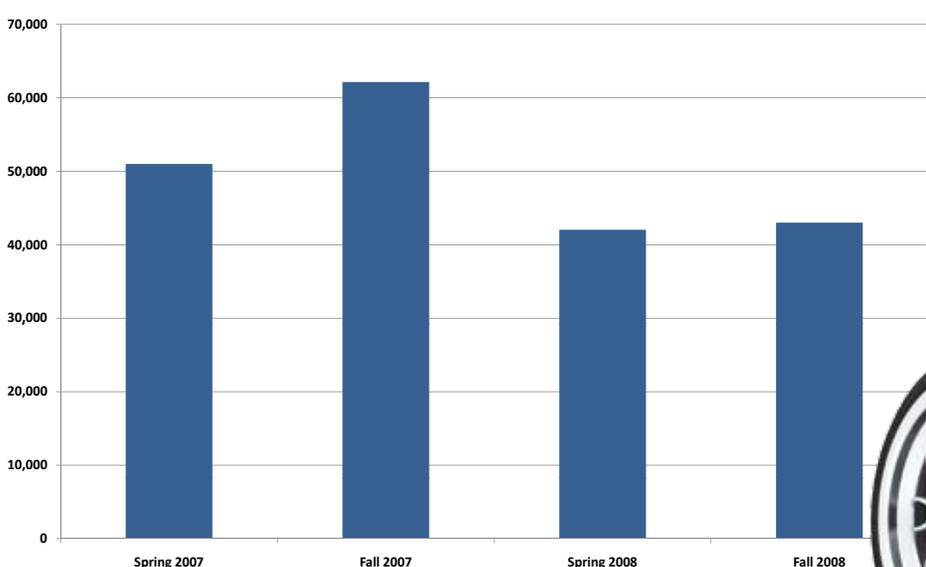
Become aware of Berks County's special waste collections—what they accept, and when and where the collection events are scheduled. Visit www.co.berks.pa.us/swa for a complete schedule. If possible, hold special collection wastes until the scheduled collection times rather than putting these items in the municipal waste stream (i.e., your garbage can). This may mean setting aside a little space in your garage or shed to hold these recyclables until the seasonal collection, but the effort is small compared to the overall benefits of these special waste collections.



As these special waste collection programs become better known, more people are participating.



TIRES RECYCLED



Waste Indicator Five

CLEAN-UP OUR AMERICAN LANDS AND STREAMS (COALS)

COALS is a program to remove illegally dumped garbage and trash through a partnership among environmental groups, business and industry, including Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP), waste companies, volunteers, and local, county and state governments. The program was piloted in Columbia and Northumberland counties and has expanded to 37 counties. The COALS program is a multi-faceted initiative, which includes cleanups, developing recycling programs, education and outreach, surveillance and enforcement. The Pennsylvania Environmental Council (PEC) and PADEP have developed a coalition of committed partners.

In June of 2008, the Berks County Solid Waste Authority received the Pennsylvania CleanWays Illegal Dump Survey for Berks County. This survey identified 100 illegal dump sites in the County, with one or more of these in 34 of the 73 Berks municipalities. The SWA began working with the PADEP to develop a plan to clean up these sites. The SWA contacted each of the 34 municipalities to request additional information on the identified sites, and offered assistance with both labor and cleanup costs.

Cleanups began at Berks County dumping sites in July of 2008 and continued through December. By the end of 2008, 59 sites had either been cleaned up or classified as a farm dump (not addressed by this program). Three sites were completed in January of 2009, 14 sites are still awaiting completion of paperwork for cleanup by the SWA, and an additional eight sites are awaiting cleanup by specific municipalities, with disposal capacity being provided by JP Mascaro, a COALS program sponsor. Sixteen property owners have not yet responded to SWA's notifications.

What the data tells us

In just the first year of dealing with the identified dumping sites in Berks County, almost two-thirds of the sites have been cleaned-up or found to be farm dump sites which are not eligible for funding through the COALS program. This is a very auspicious start to addressing a significant environmental issue, and SWA deserves to be commended for leading this effort.



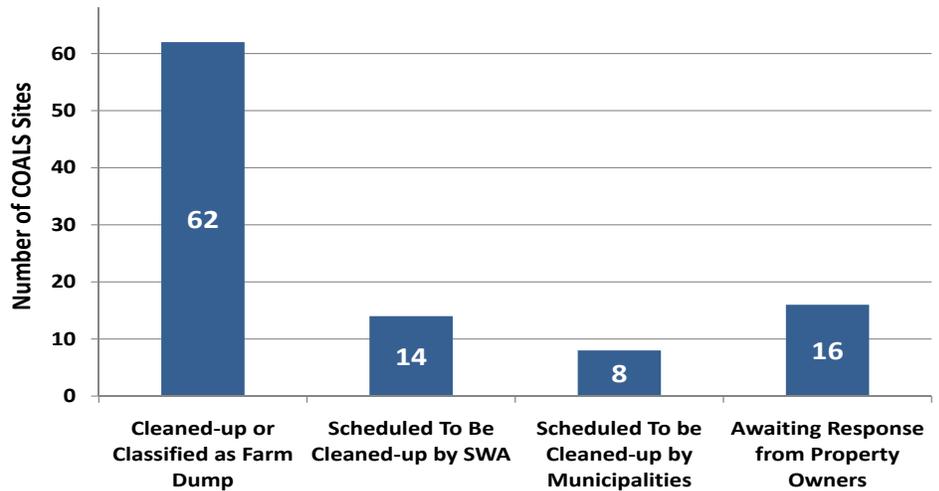
How do we make things better

The Berks County Solid Waste Authority has been very active in creating and implementing programs to accept and manage solid waste materials from its residents. Given the scope of these programs, there is no excuse for dumping garbage, rubbish, old building materials, or other solid wastes on Berks County lands. Visit the Berks County SWA website or check with your municipal officials to find locations and schedules for proper disposal of wastes.



COALS cleanup program very successful in the first year of operation.

BERKS COUNTY COALS PROJECT STATUS



"COALS" DUMP SITES IDENTIFIED IN BERKS AND NEARBY COUNTIES

County	Sites	Year
Berks	100	2008
Dauphin	138	2006
Lancaster	16	2009
Luzerne	159	2007
Schuylkill	74	2008

Sources: PA CleanWays Illegal Dump Surveys



Help use land wisely in Berks County.



Land

In the 19th century, the noted American humorist Mark Twain advised, “Buy land, they’re not making it any more.” Certainly, the acquisition and development of land has been a driving force in the American way of life. In the 20th century, the emerging environmental sciences documented the damage that man can do to the land if prudent land management measures were not practiced. Ecologists documented topsoil losses, adverse affects of persistent pesticides, wide-scale filling of wetland habitats, and contamination of small and large waterways, reductions in plant and animal diversity, changes in rainfall runoff patterns, and a host of other environmental changes related to imprudent land use.

In the early years of the 21st century, we emphasized sustainable uses for our land—uses that allow us to gain benefits from the land while preserving the quality, useful properties, and aesthetic beauty of that resource. The concept of “sustainability” refers to using the land (and other resources) in such ways as to preserve its beneficial features, even enhancing such features if possible.

Berks County is blessed with abundant natural resources: forested ridges, numerous streams and rivers, fertile topsoil, and abundant rainfall. Agriculture was, and remains, a dominant influence in the County. The industrial operations that catalyzed the growth of Reading and its surroundings have declined over the past few decades, while the commercial, professional, and retail sectors have been growing.

The indicators selected by the Conservancy for describing the state of land within Berks County relate directly to its heritage—its fertile farmlands—and to factors associated with sustain-

ability of land uses. Preservation of agricultural lands and forested tracts has been accelerated by conservation easement and tax relief programs, while the many municipalities that make up the County continue to increase their cooperative efforts in planning and zoning.

Indicators we used for land are:

- Protected Land
- Tree Cover
- Impervious Cover
- Multi-Municipal Cooperation
- Outdoor Recreation Areas

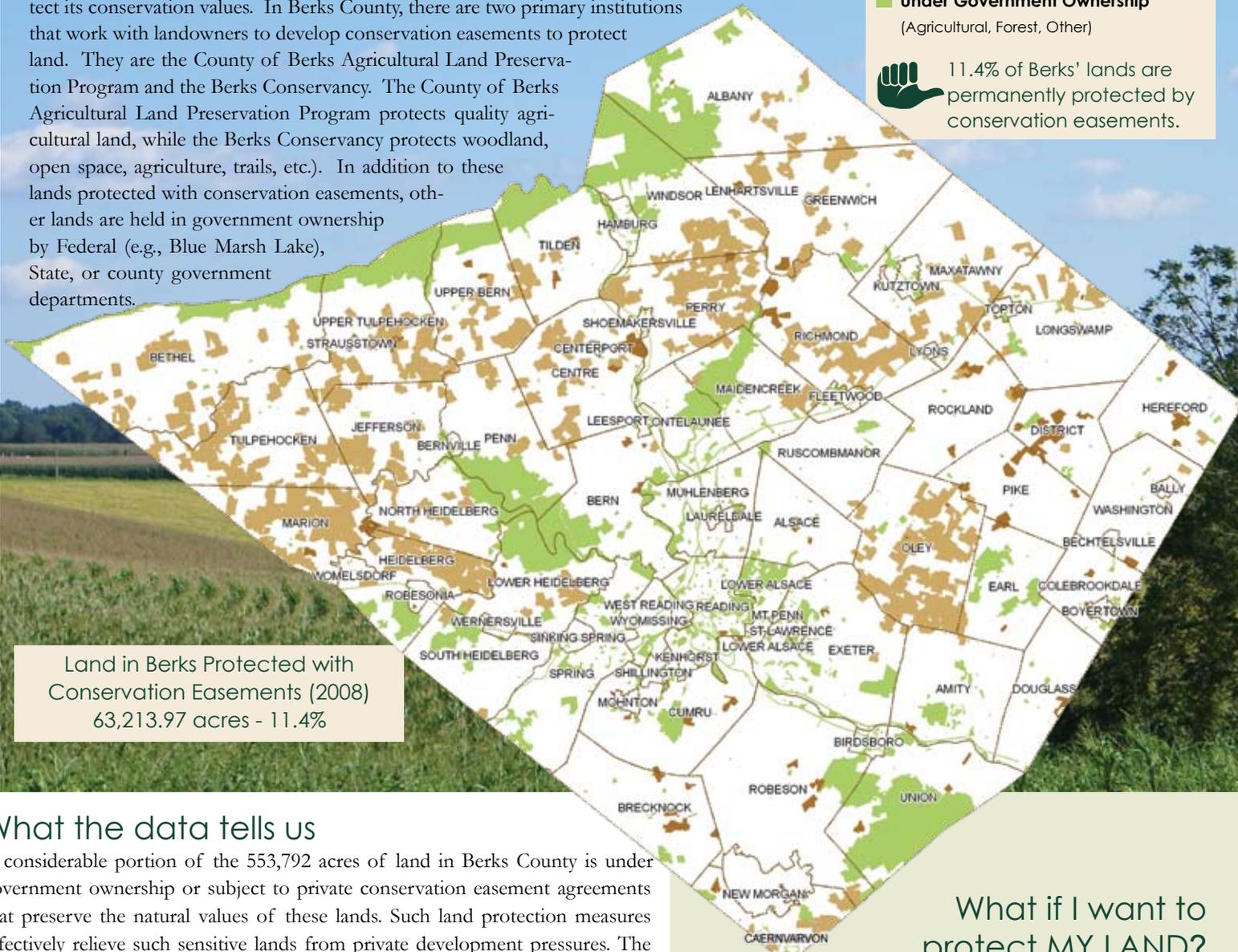


Land Indicator One
PROTECTED LAND

Thousands of acres of land in Berks County are protected through a combination of institutional ownership and land protection programs. A conservation easement is the recommended tool to use to ensure permanent protection of land. A conservation easement is a legal agreement between a landowner and an institution (e.g., Berks Conservancy) that permanently limits uses of the land to protect its conservation values. In Berks County, there are two primary institutions that work with landowners to develop conservation easements to protect land. They are the County of Berks Agricultural Land Preservation Program and the Berks Conservancy. The County of Berks Agricultural Land Preservation Program protects quality agricultural land, while the Berks Conservancy protects woodland, open space, agriculture, trails, etc.). In addition to these lands protected with conservation easements, other lands are held in government ownership by Federal (e.g., Blue Marsh Lake), State, or county government departments.

- **County of Berks Agricultural Land Preservation Program**
(Agricultural, Woodland, Other)
- **Berks Conservancy**
(Agricultural, Woodland, Open Space, Trail Right of Way)
- **Under Government Ownership**
(Agricultural, Forest, Other)

 11.4% of Berks' lands are permanently protected by conservation easements.



Land in Berks Protected with Conservation Easements (2008)
 63,213.97 acres - 11.4%

What the data tells us

A considerable portion of the 553,792 acres of land in Berks County is under government ownership or subject to private conservation easement agreements that preserve the natural values of these lands. Such land protection measures effectively relieve such sensitive lands from private development pressures. The demand for land protection programs remains high in Berks County. Landowners should continue to pursue land protection in order to sustain our rich agricultural heritage, and to protect our natural resources.



How do we make things better

The Berks County Vision 2020 Comprehensive Plan identifies 29.2% (162,199 acres) of Berks County land to be used as agricultural production/preservation (this percentage does not account for forested, rural lands). Landowners (whether you own 20 acres or 400 acres) should learn about the options available to help conserve and protect their land. There are a variety of programs available in our community. The Berks Conservancy can advise you on options for your land and provide you with the information and facts you need to make this important decision for you and your family. If you don't own land, you can help make things better by sharing this information with friends, neighbors, or relatives that may be interested in protecting land for future generations.

What if I want to protect MY LAND?

There are several options available for you, and the Berks Conservancy is available to help guide you through this important decision-making process. If you have agricultural land visit the County at www.co.berks.pa.us/alp/site/default.asp to learn about your options. The Berks County Agricultural Land Preservation Program has earned Berks County the ranking of #3 in the nation for acres of protected land.

If you have woodland, open space, farmland or general questions about land protection please visit the Berks Conservancy at www.berks-conservancy.org. The Berks Conservancy is a resource for you and will answer your questions, big or small! The Berks County Agricultural Land Preservation Program and the Berks Conservancy are separate institutions, but communicate often to guide landowners through the land protection process.

TREE COVER

The state called Penn’s Woods (i.e., Pennsylvania) remains, even after many decades of industrial success, a state with large tracts of forested land. Forested land supports substantial populations of mature deciduous (broadleaf) and coniferous (evergreen) trees. The ecological values of forested lands are well documented; forest cover stabilizes the soil, reduces the erosive effects of heavy rainfall, provides habitat for many plant and animal species, produces useful and renewable resources (wood products), and takes up carbon dioxide and produces oxygen. In addition, the aesthetic value of woodlands and forests is undeniable; just walking from an open field into a cool, shady woodland tract on a hot summer’s day is one of life’s true pleasures available to us all.

Greenway corridors are an important feature of our forests in Berks County. A greenway is a corridor of open space that can vary greatly in scale and purpose, from a narrow ribbon of green that runs through urban, suburban, and rural areas to a wide-open corridor that incorporates diverse natural, cultural, and scenic features. These corridors are critical connections for wildlife movement and habitat. Overall, a greenway corridor will protect natural, cultural, and scenic resources, provide recreational benefits, enhance the natural beauty and the quality of life in neighborhoods and communities, and stimulate economic development opportunities.

Bernville, Boyertown, Reading, Robeson, Wernersville, and Wyomissing have earned the designation of “Tree City USA” from the Arbor Day Foundation. To qualify for this designation, a municipality must have a Shade Tree Commission or Department, a Shade Tree Ordinance, a Community Forestry Program, and an Arbor Day observance. Learn more about Tree City USA at www.arborday.org.

What the data tells us

Although it may not be obvious, forested lands make up the largest land-cover category in Berks County (236,014 acres or 42.6%). The largest continuous tracts are in the northwestern section of the County, but substantial forested lands are also scattered throughout the eastern section. Continuous forests support more of the original flora of the region, while fragmented forested areas have lots of “edges” where invasive species may flourish. Edges are the 300 or more foot perimeter of a forest. Interior forest is the more valued habitat for clean water, vegetation and wildlife.



Forested lands make up the largest land-cover category in Berks County.

- DECIDUOUS FOREST
- EVERGREEN FOREST
- FORESTED WETLAND
- MIXED DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN FOREST
- DESIGNATED “TREE CITY” MUNICIPALITY

Total acres of tree cover:
236,014 acres or 42.6%



How do we make things better

Did you know an acre of trees absorbs enough CO₂ over one year to equal the amount produced by driving a car 26,000 miles? If your property includes forested areas, try to keep some or all of those areas intact; if your property lacks trees, consider planting trees where they are compatible with property use. Select trees appropriate for the regional climate, and local soil and moisture regimes. Blocks of trees provide habitat for more woodland species than rows of trees; consider this if you are clearing trees from your property. Berks Conservancy staff can advise you on selecting attractive, appropriate tree species for planting.

Land Indicator Three
IMPERVIOUS COVER

Impervious surfaces are roadways, driveways, parking lots, buildings, and other areas where natural movement of rainwater into the soil is partially or completely blocked. This reduces the amount of rainfall that recharges groundwater resources, and increases surface runoff to streams and rivers. Increased surface runoff not only increases the potential for erosion and flooding, but also carries more soil particles, nutrients, and contaminants into the streams and rivers receiving this runoff. This latter effect is commonly referred to as “non-point source pollution.” These changes in the natural distribution of rainfall into surface water and groundwater compartments can be offset in part by stormwater management designs that promote infiltration, detain or slow surface runoff, or recycle runoff into irrigation systems. Reduction in the area of impervious surfaces required for development is an obvious first step in addressing this issue.

THE 10% “RULE”

Studies evaluating the degree of impervious cover in watersheds have found that most stream health indicators decline when watershed impervious cover exceeds 10 percent (Schueler and Holland, 2000).

PERCENT OF BERKS COUNTY WITH IMPERVIOUS COVER

12.5%

 More than 12% of the land in Berks County is classified as impervious cover.

What the data tells us

The densest areas of impervious cover are, as expected, in urban areas and along major roadways. Although Berks County is not considered highly developed, more than 10 percent of the land is considered impervious.

 **How do we make things better**

Permeable surfaces (e.g., pavers, porous asphalt) can be used for driveways, parking areas, and other flat areas traditionally paved with asphalt or concrete. The permeable surfaces allow some infiltration of stormwater, reducing the volumes and rates of stormwater runoff into streams and rivers immediately after storms. Consider a permeable surface for renovations or new construction. Also, collect stormwater runoff in rain gardens and rain barrels to help increase groundwater recharge.



Establish a rain garden!

Do you have a small yard and still wonder how you can make a difference? Homeowners in many parts of the country are catching on to rain gardens – landscaped areas planted with wildflowers and other native vegetation that soak up rain water, mainly from the roof of a house or other building. The rain garden fills with a few inches of water after a storm and the water slowly filters into the ground rather than running off to a storm drain. Compared to a conventional patch of lawn, a rain garden allows about 30% more water to soak into the ground.

Why are rain gardens important?

As cities and suburbs grow and replace forests and agricultural land, increased stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces becomes a problem. Stormwater runoff from developed areas increases flooding; carries pollutants from streets, parking lots and even lawns into local streams and lakes; and leads to costly municipal improvements in stormwater treatment structures. By reducing stormwater runoff, rain gardens can be a valuable part of changing these trends. While an individual rain garden may seem like a small thing, collectively they produce substantial neighborhood and community environmental benefits. Rain gardens work for us in several ways by protecting water, recharging groundwater, and providing valuable habitat for Berks County wildlife!



Land Indicator Four

MULTI-MUNICIPAL COOPERATION

Municipal master plans, zoning plans, and sensitive area plans are used to establish classification systems, regulations, and criteria for land development within a particular municipality. These plans represent the municipality's sense of how land uses should be assigned, and how development should proceed in various sections of the municipality. Given the number of municipalities generating their own master plans, zoning plans, and other plans for particular categories of land, conflicts or discontinuities in land use can commonly occur. This occurs particularly at municipal boundaries, where, for example, one municipality's commercial zone might butt up against another municipality's rural residential zone.

These conflicts can be reduced in number and severity when several municipalities coordinate land use plans, i.e., prepare multi-municipal plans. The Berks County Planning Commission has promoted the development of Joint Comprehensive Plans and Joint Zoning Ordinances among municipalities to coordinate land-use planning.

Municipalities with Joint Zoning

- N. Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Womelsdorf, Robesonia
- L. Heidelberg, S. Heidelberg, Wernersville
- Bally, Bechtelsville
- Boyertown, Colebrookdale, Pike (in process)



Participation is high in joint comprehensive planning, zoning, and special planning.

What the data tells us

Berks County is clearly moving in the direction of joint planning and zoning among its constituent municipalities, addressing both general and specific land uses. These joint efforts are ultimately beneficial to the residents of the County - development can be directed into areas with the capacity to accommodate such land-use changes, while sensitive areas that cross municipal boundaries can be preserved.

AZIP and CZIP

While AZIP and CZIP alone do not advance multi-municipal cooperation, they are effective incentive programs for municipalities. The objective of the Agricultural Zoning Incentive Program (AZIP) was to implement the agricultural element of the Berks County Comprehensive Plan, which contains the goal of protecting and stabilizing agriculture in areas of productive soils and promoting agriculture as an ongoing viable component in the County's economy. In return for successful adoption of effective agricultural zoning by any municipality in Berks County, the County reimbursed up to \$6,000, the costs associated with amending or revising the municipality's zoning ordinance.

Through the Conservation Zoning Incentive Program (CZIP), Berks County will reimburse a municipality up to \$10,000 for the costs associated with amending or revising the municipality's zoning ordinance to enact effective conservation zoning regulations in natural resource areas.

In both the AZIP and CZIP programs, the County and the municipality will be bound by a contractual agreement and no payment will be made until the municipality has adopted the required zoning provisions.

**How do we make things better**

Municipalities that have not yet developed agreements and arrangements for joint planning and/or zoning with their neighbors should consider the pros and cons of creating such agreements. Berks County residents should be aware that the decisions made by planning commissions and zoning boards have long-term effects on the development of lands in their communities, and should participate in such planning efforts when possible. Meetings where planning and zoning decisions are voted upon are open to the public. Visit the county's planning website at www.co.berks.pa.us/planning/site/default.asp.

Environmental Advisory Councils

In Berks County, your local elected officials may appoint 3-7 community residents to serve on an Environmental Advisory Council (EAC). EACs advise the local planning commission, park and recreation board and elected officials on the protection, conservation, management, promotion and use of natural resources within the community. EACs are a great way to get involved in your community. Learn more about creating an EAC at www.berks-conservancy.org

OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS

Recent national surveys suggest that outdoor recreation participation continues to increase with some of the fastest growing pursuits being: birding, hiking, backpacking, and walking. Ninety-seven percent of all Americans over 16 years of age participate in some sort of outdoor recreation, with 33% of Americans reporting that they go bird-watching. Many residents value the hunting, fishing opportunities provided in the natural habitats within our community. In Berks County alone, \$154 million is spent on outdoor recreation annually. Based on statewide averages, residents and visitors to Berks County spend these dollars in three major areas: Hunting (\$56 million), Fishing (\$41 million) and Wildlife Watching (\$51 million). Bicyclists will spend an average of \$400-600/year and Hikers an average of \$265/year.

We can attribute these statistics to the rural nature of our community and the variety of natural resources and recreational opportunities that exist such as Blue Marsh Lake, Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, the Schuylkill River Trail, Neversink Mountain Preserve, Mount Penn, the Horseshoe Trail, Appalachian Trail, the 12 parks maintained by Berks County Park & Recreation Department, and the 15,854 acres of active and passive recreational areas managed by local municipalities. All total, in Berks there are 54,294 acres of public park and recreation facilities (federal, state, county, municipal) and an additional 17,037 acres of private recreation facilities (sportsmans clubs, scout camps, golf courses, etc.).

Is it enough?

According to the National Park and Recreation Association (NRPA), at a minimum, municipalities should provide 6.25 to 10.5 acres of open space/recreational opportunities per 1,000 population. This local, close-to-home space should be composed of a number of different park types including mini-parks, neighborhood parks and community parks. Also, they suggest an additional 15 to 20 acres per 1,000 population in regional space including natural resource areas. In comparison to this standard, countywide we average 8 acres of local close-to-home recreation space per 1,000 persons. However, at a municipal level 62% of the 73 municipalities in Berks are deficient for providing recreational facilities to their residents - 16 of them provide no recreational facilities at all. Much of this information was obtained from the Berks County Greenway, Park & Recreation Plan adopted in 2007. We recommend reading this informative plan for more detail and related statistics in Berks. Visit the Berks County Planning Commission's website at www.co.berks.pa.us planning and click on Greenway, Park & Recreation Plan Update in the left column.

What the data tells us

Despite the vast inventory of public resources in Berks, much of the federal and state land is located along the periphery of the county, and in some cases municipal recreation land is not evenly distributed among its neighborhoods making accessibility problematic for many Berks County residents. Currently, only 39% of Berks County residents live within a ¼ mile of a public park or recreation area. More connections, promotion and regional planning are necessary to provide open space and recreational opportunities to the Berks County residents that meet the national standard.



About 7% (38,440 acres) of Berks is classified as parkland and recreational facilities. More connections, promotion and regional planning are necessary.



How do we make things better

Utilize the open space and recreational resources that exist in Berks. Help promote these public resources and get involved/volunteer to help maintain them. This will help allow the governments and organizations that manage these resources to devote more time and energy to planning for future parks and greenway connections. Local governments, agencies, and non-profit organizations need to think across boundaries to utilize and promote greenways and recreation regionally.

GREATER READING TRAILS

Visit greaterreadingtrails.com, a new website that promotes trails and recreation in Berks County. Maps, photos and trailhead information is available. Links to other resources help you find the resources we have in our backyard. Visit it often, help provide feedback and volunteer to help manage a trail or park in your community.



What are landowners doing to GO GREEN?

It doesn't matter whether you own 100 acres in the country or a small house in the city, there are ways to make your land green. From planting native flowers and establishing a rain garden to preserving your property for future generations, your actions can make a difference.,

Private Landowners

Wilhelm Roscher grew up in the Oley Hills with his parents and five siblings. As a teenager, he purchased an old Piper Cub for \$425 and learned how to fly at the Kutztown Airport. His adventures took him all over the country, but he always flew home to his "sacred Oley Hills". Even when Wilhelm was a pilot for United Airlines and his homebase was New York City, he lived in the Oley Hills and commuted to work. He always had an appreciation for the 400 acres his parents owned that was later broken up among Wilhelm and his siblings when his parents died. His lifelong goal has been to make this property "whole" again. After years of purchasing land from his family, he finally pieced back together the entire estate where he was raised. A developer offered \$9 million for the estate, but Wilhelm declined. He knew that it needed to be preserved.

What makes this property so special?

Besides the fact that Wilhelm was born and raised on the property, one of his goals was to protect the wildlife. Deer, bats and barn swallows are often seen roaming on the land. It also serves as home to the headwaters of the Oysterville and Pine Creek - an exceptional value stream in the Oley Hills.



Wilhelm Roscher and Anne Stewart Coldren

What does that mean for the future?

After working with the Berks Conservancy, Wilhelm protected 336 acres of his property through a conservation easement. A conservation easement is a legal agreement between a landowner and a land trust (like the Berks Conservancy) or government agency that permanently limits uses of the land in order to protect its conservation values. Wilhelm's lifelong legacy of protecting his sacred homestead will remain as it is today...forever and unchanged.

How do you protect your land?

Call the Berks Conservancy at 610-372-4992 to talk with the land protection staff to discuss your special property and your wishes. If there are others in your community who may be interested in learning more, we welcome the opportunity to speak at a borough/township meeting. We encourage you to involve your legal and/or financial advisors during this important decision-making process.

Municipalities

Like most municipalities, Union Township in southern Berks County owns and manages a lot of land. In an effort to reduce maintenance costs and to help the environment, the township's recreation board worked with volunteers to reduce maintenance on portions of a 154-acre municipal property by establishing native wildflower meadows and wilderness areas.

Over a 3-year period (2007-2009) the dedication of many volunteers has resulted in nearly 800 native plants being planted on the property; and thousands and thousands of seeds introduced to the land to establish the meadow area! This not only has introduced a more diverse, healthy, low-maintenance natural landscape to the municipal land, but will serve as a location to collect native seeds to continue similar projects all over the county.





The Hopewell Big Woods area is the last large unbroken forested area in South Eastern Pennsylvania, encompassing nearly 73,000 acres. It is home to the French Creek State Park and the Historic Hopewell Furnace national heritage site.



Lake Ontelaunee is a 1,082-acre reservoir owned by the City of Reading. The lake was created in 1926 by the damming of Maiden Creek to extend and improve the water supply to the city. In addition, the lake provides a venue for hunters, fishermen, and hikers. It is a designated “important bird area” by Audubon Pennsylvania.



Blue Marsh Lake is an US Army Corps of Engineers project, adopted as part of the Flood Control Act of 1962 and provides for multiple purpose development for water supply, flood control, and recreation. The summer or recreation pool where the lake is generally maintained from April through September covers 1,150 acres, runs 8 miles long, and has 35 miles of shoreline. It is a designated “important bird area” by Audubon Pennsylvania.



The Oley Hills contains beautiful scenic vistas, five state designated exceptional value streams, significant woodlands, varying geology, and a rich assortment of cultural and historical resources and is the significant part of the PA Highlands.



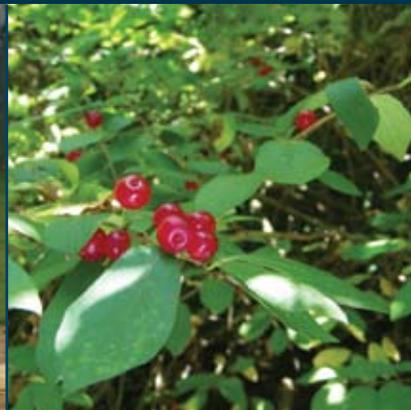
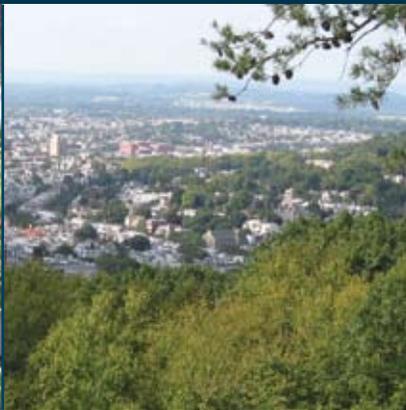
Neversink Mountain is home to an abundance of flora and fauna and is managed for both people and wildlife. During your visit of nearly 900 acres of wildlife and trails, you may encounter deer, turkeys, a variety of birds, small mammals, amphibians – and Neversink Mountain is known for a diverse population of butterflies and moths.



South Mountain is a name applied to features in the mountain range extending south and south west from the Lehigh Valley to the Lebanon Valley regions of Pennsylvania. The southern prong of this feature extends west along U.S. Route 422 and the southeastern border of Berks County, most notably in the Wernersville, Denver areas. The southernmost peaks were at one time home to many exclusive sanitariums and resorts.

The Kittatinny Ridge (also known as Blue Mountain) is a long mountain ridge that winds 185 miles through eastern and central Pennsylvania, to the Maryland line. The Ridge is a globally-significant fall migration flyway used annually by tens of thousands of raptors and vultures and millions of songbirds, and has been designated by Audubon Pennsylvania, as the largest of the state’s “Important Bird Areas.” Home to the Appalachian Trail and Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, the many rock outcroppings along the ridge also make it an excellent place to hike and watch migrating hawks, eagles and vultures.

A Vision for the Future



Where do we go from here?

We hope that this report has shown that we live in a complex, changing and interconnected ecosystem. The categories addressed in this report have been selected to span a wide spectrum of environmental concerns in Berks County, while the specific indicators have been selected to reflect quantitative assessments of particular environmental measurements. Although presented in separate discussions, it becomes clear upon reading the report that the indicators are fundamentally related; for example, changes in use of public transportation affect, at a minimum, energy use and air quality. As Berks County residents and the Conservancy look to the future, these indicators can be useful in assessing trends in environmental improvements in the County, and can identify specific areas where additional action is desirable.

In addition to providing an overview of the environment in Berks County, this report serves as a benchmark for assessing the success of ongoing and new initiatives to protect and enhance our environmental and natural resources. By tracking the data presented, we will be able to determine whether present strategies are succeeding.

The environment has a lot to do with our sense of place & quality of life. Physical settings can provide a sense of comfort and identity and reflect a community's image, values and practices. The decisions we need to make do not need to be an either/or or a have/have not decision. We can have compatible economic growth and respect the value our natural resources provide for us. Of the \$643+ million dollars that is spent on travel and tourism each year in Berks County (2008 state tourism figures) \$154+ million is spent on outdoor recreation. Maintaining key recreational and natural assets translates in to maintaining a segment of our economy that is often taken for granted.

The Conservancy won't be the only organization to address these issues. We invite partnership and efficiencies among the non-profit and governmental agencies, businesses and individuals - there is plenty of work out there for everyone and the impact of our work is

and will continue to be readily visible through free flowing streams, natural vistas, open space and farmland, clean water, healthy forests and environment and sustainable economic growth.

Ultimately we believe the state of the environment needs to be a community conversation about setting goals, changing behaviors and thinking of new ways of doing things that help conserve the resources that sustain our lives.

The Conservancy encourages you to:

- **Implement one or more of the actionable items contained within this report.**
- **Share this report with family & friends.**
- **Share with us issues that this report raises for you and your community.**
- **Consider ways your place of business or organization might be able to partner with the Conservancy and other conservation organizations to move our indicators in a positive direction.**
- **Talk about the areas where we are doing well so we can celebrate the progress and good work that is already occurring in our communities.**
- **Join us on Facebook, GreenBerks.com, and our blog at www.berks-conservancy.org to be a part of the online conversation.**



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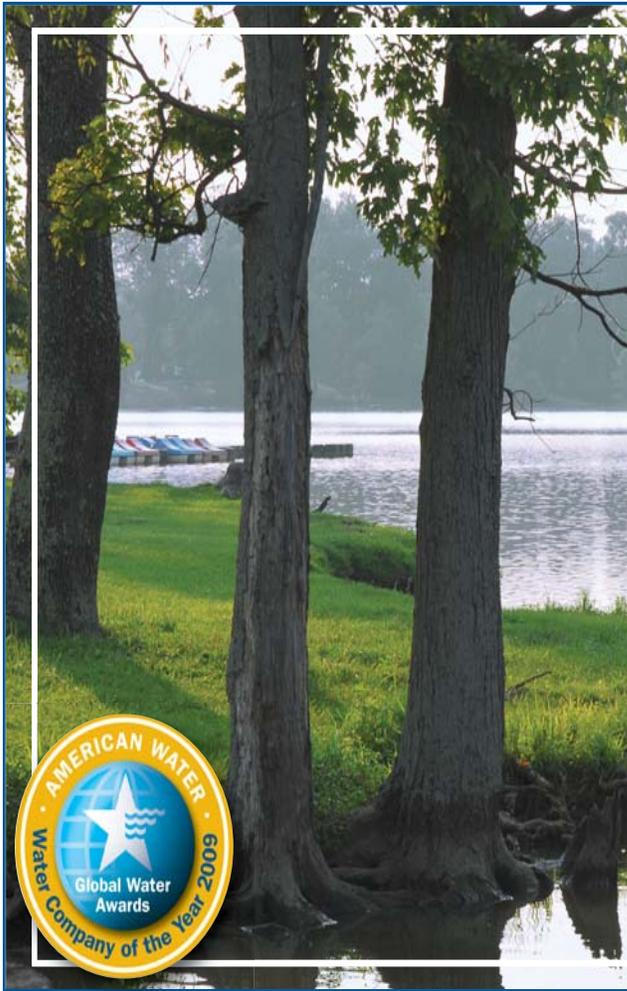
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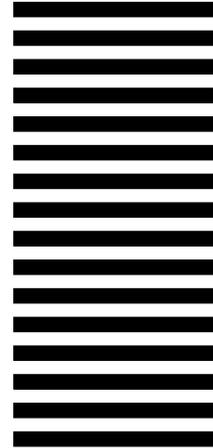


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