Greene County
CONSERVATION DISTRICT
Newsletter
Vol. 5 Summer Edition 2007

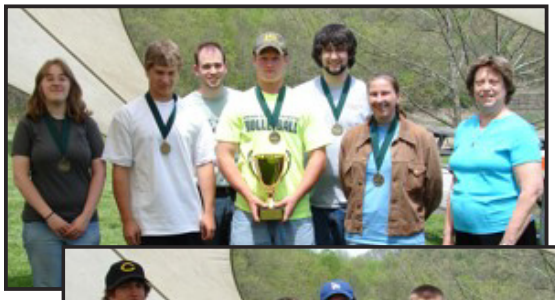
2007 Greene County Envirothon

This year marks the 20th annual Greene County Envirothon. An environmental challenge of knowledge between the five area school districts. A total of fifteen teams participated in this years' Envirothon held at Ryerson State Park on May 9, 2007. This contest consists of 5 stations that test the teams on their knowledge of environmental issues and test students on habitat, management principles and identification in each topic. The 5 topics this year were: Aquatics, Wildlife, Soils and Land Use, Forestry, and the special topic: "Alternative/Renewable Energy". The competition consists of various means of testing the student's knowledge and understanding of their environment.

Carmichaels Team 1- Lauren Duran, Joby Lapkowicz, Ethan Virgili, Carl Stuvek and Katrina Lawrence and their advisor Kevin Willis took 1st place this year at the county competition and now will move on to the state competition. Carmichaels team 1 won the competition with 407 out of 500 point's total. The 24th Pennsylvania State Envirothon took place on May 21 and 22 at the Pennsylvania State University, Centre County. Sixty-six teams of high school students competed at this year's event and the Carmichaels team took 10th place.

This year's Envirothon was sponsored by Consol Energy and organized by the Greene County Conservation District. The Greene County Conservation District would like to thank the following who participated and made this a successful event.

Forestry Station
Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Bureau of Forestry, Ralph Campbell and Bill Wentzel
Aquatics Station
Dept of Environmental Protection, Chuck Kubasik and Vince Yanko;
PA Fish and Boat Commission, Ernie Bedillion, Deputy WCO
Wildlife Station
PA Game Commission, Rodney Burns, WCO and Randy Crago, WCO
Soils Station
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, Susan Funka-Petery and Jennifer Firestone;
Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Bureau of State Parks, Ryerson Station State Park, Sean Benson and staff;
Penn State Cooperative Extension for Greene County, Lisa Shriver;
District Staff



Top Left Photo: *Lauren Duran, Joby Lapkowicz, Kevin Willis (advisor), Ethan Virgili, Katrina Lawrence and Commissioner Judy Gardner*

Middle Left Photo: *2nd Place Team Carmichaels Team 3 not in order: Travis Prodan, Peter Putila, Peter Shlosky, Lindsay Triola, Travis Townsend and Comm. Judy Gardner*

Bottom Left Photo: *3rd Place Team Carmichaels Team 2 not in order: Drew Cubic, Nathan Roberts, Tom Voithofer, Stu Whipkey, Jon Zach and Comm. Judy Gardner.*

2007 Conservation Leadership Scholarship Winner

The Greene County Conservation District would like to congratulate Katrina Lawrence, a student of Carmichaels Area High School on winning this years Conservation Leadership Scholarship. Katrina is active in sports and academics, as well as an active participant in the Envirothon at Carmichaels. Katrina plans to pursue a career in environmental law.

This scholarship was made possible by contributions from PA Services Corporation an affiliate of Foundation Coal. The Conservation District would like to thank Foundation Coal for their contributions that will foster strong, knowledgeable stewards of our local communities, which is an asset to our county.

Penn State will be hosting the Conservation Leadership School at the end of June and the beginning of July. There are two different week long sessions where students are in a classroom environment that is moved outdoors. Students will explore forests, fields, streams, and lakes and will have the opportunity to go canoeing, hiking, bird watching, fishing, and do other recreational activities.

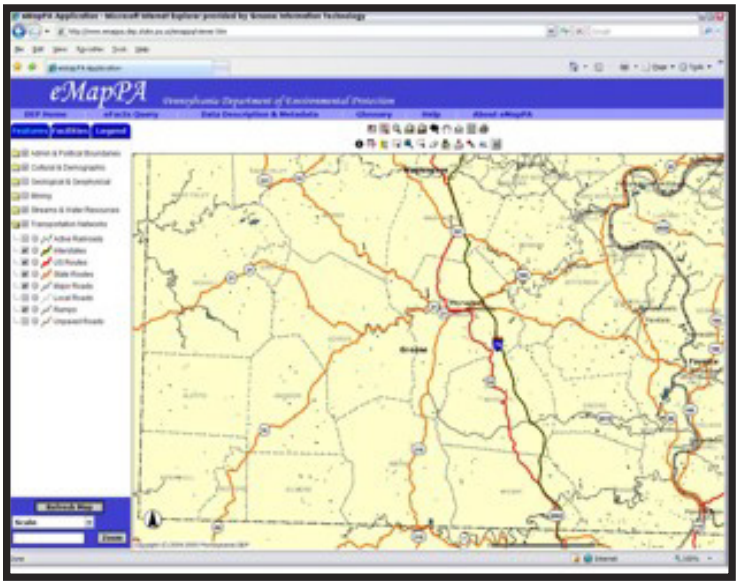
To apply for the scholarship, students submitted a typed essay of 500-1000 words giving a brief background about themselves, why they feel they are the best recipient for the scholarship, and how this school experience will benefit them with what they plan to do in the future.

Tools You Can Use

Frequently here at the GCCD we get inquiries and complaints regarding the rash of gas well developments, and coal mining projects. While we aren't exactly in the loop on these industries anymore, we do investigate questions that arise regardless of whether we have first hand knowledge or not. We have a number of tools at our disposal for getting information, however, for this foray into Tools You Can Use lets look at the DEP E-Map program.

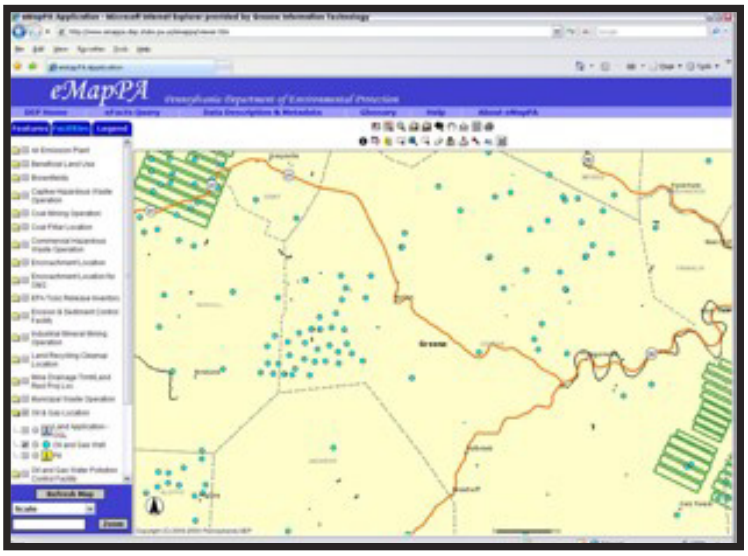
The DEP E-Map program is a free online Geographic Information System developed for use by everyone. All you need is a computer, internet connection, a little patience, and the following web address: *http://www.emappa.dep.state.pa.us/emappa/viewer.htm* (type with no spaces)

You'll have to zoom in yourself to the area you want to concentrate on, be it the entire state, the county, a township, or even closer. Once you do though you'll want to get something on it. As you can see, along the left side of the example there are a series of folders and check boxes. The folders open with a click of the mouse and the contents are listed beneath the folder title. In the above example notice that the "Transportation Networks" folder is open and that there a number of different road types check-marked to be displayed on the map.



In this example the "Mining" folder has been opened, and "Longwall Mine Panels" item has been checked. When you checkmark something that you want to see you'll have to click the "Refresh Map" button in the bottom left corner of the screen. This screen is showing the approximate locations of many of the Longwall panels located in Greene County.

In this map, the locations of the Longwall panels are kept, but also the locations of Oil & Gas Wells have been plotted. The Gas Wells are the little blue dots all over the map. The zoom of the map has also been increased showing much of Center Township and the corridor of Route 21 from East View nearly to Wind Ridge.



Sure it's nice to see what's there, but, how do you tell who's well, or whose Longwall panel it is? Notice, to the right of the checkboxes there is a round dot that will turn black if you click on it. The black mark indicates to the program which Item Layer to query. Looking at the tools centered above the map area refer to the following legend.

There is a black circle with an "I" in it. This is the "Identify" Tool, as shown above. Click on the "Identify" icon, click the circle next to the type of item you want to know more about, and then click on the item's location on the map. It will generally tell you who owns an item, when it was installed, and more. Expect to get frustrated when you start using this tool, you have to work with it a little to get what you want out of it. Also, keep in mind that the GCCD does not administer the site and have no control of what is on the map, what isn't on the map, and what is in the wrong spot on the map.

In the next Tools You Can Use we'll show you where to find the various sources of aerial and satellite imagery that cover Greene County.

Greene to Re-assess Dirt & Gravel Roads

The Greene County Conservation District is the local administrator of the Dirt & Gravel Roads Program, a program administered through the State Conservation Commission in cooperation with Penn State University. This program is designed to address the repair of dirt & gravel roads with emphasis on preventing sedimentation damage to streams typically associated with these roads. The program can provide up to 100% cost-share for labor, equipment, and incorporated materials to local municipalities with problems of this type.

There are, however, a few things to know about the program before applying for funds, such as:

1) At least one member of the Board of Township Supervisors or elected Borough officials must possess a certificate of successful completion of a course of study in "Environmentally Sensitive Maintenance of Dirt & Gravel Roads". This involves attendance of a 2-day course usually given each year somewhere in southwestern Pennsylvania. The Conservation District will pay for any attendance costs except mileage and lodging (lodging is usually not necessary). The certification is good for 5 years.

2) This is a water quality improvement program. This is not a program that will buy aggregate, pipe, or ditching anywhere along the road. The problem area of the road has to contribute directly to stream sedimentation. Problems of this type can include:

a) a steep hill with too few culverts to intercept flow. The water will move too fast down the hill during a rain. The faster it moves, the more dirt and rock it will carry to the stream at the bottom of the hill.
b) a road surface elevation that is lower than the top of the adjacent stream bank. During a flood, the water will automatically flood the road, loosen the road material, and carry it downstream.
c) roadside ditches, pipes, and culverts that are not maintained. Rain water will wash away the road material instead of traveling where it should. Sometimes, the resulting erosion will find its way to a nearby stream, and, where this is the case, the program funds can be used.
d) unacceptable driving surface aggregate type and improper placement. Road surface material with too many voids, poor compaction, and poor crowning for drainage will constantly wash away and require maintenance.
e) lack of pipe outlet protection. Elevated or steeply sloped drainage outlets will cause erosion and stream sedimentation unless their energy is dissipated and erosion prevented by the installation of a combination of geotextile and rock rip-rap.

3) This is a program for dirt & gravel roads. If the road where the problem is occurring is paved or tarred-and-chipped, this program can not be used.

4) The program is competitive. Application sites are ranked according to a written list of criteria. Also, if two sites rank the same, one may be chosen over the other because one municipality contributes more in financial or in-kind assistance than the other.

One drawback of the program is the availability of funds. Currently, the Greene County Conservation District has a little over $70,000 in its Dirt & Gravel Account (law requires this account to be kept and audited separately). This is due to a years-old assessment of our dirt & gravel road mileage and problem areas. This year, we have been granted permission to re-assess our dirt & gravel roads in the interest of getting more money from the state. Starting soon and for the next year, the Greene County Conservation District will be contacting county municipalities and re-inventorying their dirt & gravel roads. The current program will still continue, and we will continue to solicit and review applications until the end of September 2007, at which time an evaluation inspection will occur.

Municipalities can expect to be contacted over the next months, and interim questions can be answered by calling Martin Niverth at 724-852-5278.

National Arbor Day Observed

The Greene County Conservation District in cooperation with the Greene County Food and Cover Headquarters of the Pennsylvania Game Commission observed National Arbor Day with the elementary school students of Greene County. The two agencies supplied 2825 white pine, spruce and arborvitaes seedlings to the area school district elementary schools. The District would like to thank the Game Commission for providing the seedlings for the students and each elementary school for making this an event that was observed by all. National Arbor Day was celebrated on April 27th which just followed Earth Day, the students learned many different aspects of the environment throughout the week at their schools. What a perfect time to plant a tree.

The Gaea Hypothesis (We better hope not!)

By Martin Niverth, District Manager, Greene County Conservation District

Lovelock's "Gaea Hypothesis" (named after the Earth-Mother of Greek mythology) basically states that the organic and inorganic physical components of the Earth combine in a systemic fashion and actually make the Earth a single living organism. Some proponents of this hypothesis see the Earth as a sort of giant protozoan, while some would rank the Earth as being an even higher form of life than humanity itself.

No matter which way you look at it, you need to realize that both simple and complex forms of life have a variety of components designed for defense and protection against such things as infection, malfunction, and exposure. Living things want to stay living, and they will vigorously attack, neutralize, or annihilate anything that would compromise life.

I don't know whether or not your empirical and philosophical experience make you a believer in the Gaea Hypothesis, but if you are I would tell you that now is the time to get a little nervous. Because friend, if the Gaea Hypothesis is real and you are a human being, you and your kind are in big trouble!

Why, you ask? Just look at how the human fits into the picture nowadays. Imagine the human as an organ…a component of a larger organism which is the planet Earth. Earth is a recycler. She does not have a landfill on Jupiter. Everything goes in a cycle. There is a water cycle, a life cycle, a seasonal cycle, a geologic cycle. Everything uses and is in turn used. Now, look at the human with his landfills, dumps, waste gasses, non-biodegradable commercial products, industrial by-products, stockpiles of obsolete weaponry, and concentrated accumulations of radioactive and other hazardous wastes. Mother Earth is beginning to feel a little poorly just on this account.

Now look at balance. Earth tends to counter any of her extremes with an opposite extreme. There are deserts and rain forests, ice caps and steamy jungles, aquatic ecosystems and terrestrial ecosystems, predators and prey, summer and winter, fire and rain. Man, on the other hand, wants conditions that benefit man to the exclusion of everything else. As his technology becomes more complex and effective, his ability to bend the environment to his will increases. His impact to the Earth and all its working systems becomes much greater. Mother Earth is now thinking that maybe She's coming down with something.

Finally, let's look at general attitude. Earth, unless affected by an uncontrollable outside force, offers no harm to Her neighbors. Her concern is with Herself. Humanity is on quite a different path. The poor man wants to be rich. The rich man wants to be king. Murder, genocide, and war run rampant. Religious groups kill by the thousands in the name of what is supposed to be a benevolent deity. Scientists invent and governments manufacture nuclear and biological weapons with the potential to destroy the planet itself. Mother Earth has now made a decision! She is violently ill and has identified the inner component responsible! Time to kick in the life saving defense mechanisms!

Now what happens? What are Earth's versions of antibodies and white blood cells? Are they massive earthquakes or tsunamis? Are they droughts, floods, pandemics, hurricanes, or volcanoes? Whatever they are, rest assured that Earth has within its arsenal the capability to knock humanity down to a few thousand dazed individuals devoid of everything but the barest essentials necessary to sustain life.

Now we go back to the title of this little article. The Gaea Hypothesis? I don't know. I suppose it's possible. Anything is. I'll tell you what I think. I think that there is no such thing as an atheist in a foxhole. I figure I'll adjust my lifestyle just in case. What about you?

US EPA Targeted Watershed

Dunkard Creek Watershed Restoration
Greene County Watershed Alliance

The first ever Passive System constructed in Greene County is completed. With its completion Greene County takes its first step in improving the water quality of an abandoned mine discharge, or what many locals call "sulfur water" that for many years polluted the lower portion of Dunkard Creek. But, many of you may ask, "What is a Passive System and what does it do "? To keep it simple, a Passive System is a series of ponds filled with limestone aggregate in which the acid water flows through and begins the process of removing metals such as iron and aluminum. After flowing through the limestone it reaches a constructed wetland where the iron and aluminum cling to wetland vegetation thus removing even more contaminants before the water enters Dunkard Creek. This type of treatment system runs on sunshine and nature and uses no electricity, hence the term passive.

This abandoned mine, located on Taylortown Road in Dunkard Township, has been a major source of acid mine drainage pollution for decades and has contributed to major fish kills along Dunkard Creek. The area was mined long ago using the slope mining method which was a very popular form of mining that would allow the groundwater to flow from a hole dug out of the hillside so the coal could be extracted. But, this type of mining also left our water resources in the Dunkard Watershed damaged and in need of repair.

With over 76 project partners working together for an environmental solution, the Dunkard Creek Watershed Restoration project was awarded funding by the US Environmental Protection Agency's Targeted Watershed Grant Program. This program is a national competition that ranks proposals based on the watershed approach of improved water quality results, and partnership development to achieve restoration objectives. During the competitive process over 80 proposals were submitted from around the nation, with only 20 projects being selected nationally for funding. Dunkard Creek Watershed Restoration was one of the twenty selected, thus recognizing Dunkard Creek as a US EPA Targeted Watershed. Working with regional partners Stream Restoration, Inc., and BioMost, Inc., the passive system was designed using innovative components that demonstrate a unique vertical flow pond system, and with Growing Greener funding a traditional vertical flow pond with spent mushroom compost was constructed to demonstrate the effectiveness of each type of pond system. Since its completion in December 2006 this treatment system has reduced and prevented approximately 1,000 lbs. of pollutants per day from flowing into Dunkard Creek.

COALBED METHANE (CBM):

Financial support provided by the ***Western Pennsylvania Watershed Program and the Fayette, Greene and Washington County Conservation Districts***

An Overview

The Western Pennsylvania Watershed Program

What is Coalbed Methane gas?

Simply stated, coalbed methane (CBM) is primarily methane gas trapped within coal seams. When plant material is converted into coal, methane gas is created. This gas is bonded to the coal surface by pressure from overlying rock, soil and the surrounding water table. CBM can be extracted from coal seams and used for energy.

If you don't own the coal rights under your property, you don't own the CBM and you are not entitled to any royalties for CBM produced under your property.

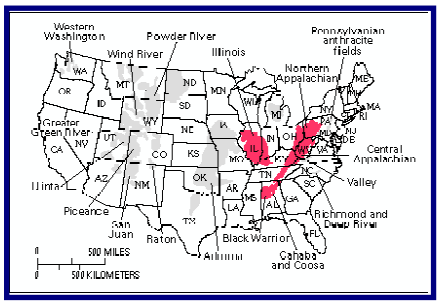


Figure 1: Adapted from the United States Geological Survey

Where is Coalbed Methane found?

CBM is found within coal seams. Our CBM basin is known as the Appalachian Basin. The Appalachian Basin is the 2nd largest basin in the United States with an estimated 61 trillion cubic feet of gas and includes coal producing regions in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and a portion of the Maryland panhandle. It is estimated that Pennsylvania CBM reserves total approximately 2,654 billion cubic feet.

What are the different types of Coalbed Methane wells?

There are several types of CBM wells including:

- **Vertical well producing from one coal seam**
- **Vertical well producing from several coal seams**
- **Vertical well drilled into one coal seam with a series of horizontal bores extending out through the coal, all producing from the same seam**
- **Vertical well drilled through multiple coal seams with laterals completed in and producing from these seams**
- **Former gob gas vents converted to CBM production**

How is Coalbed Methane removed?

In order to efficiently produce CBM, a well must be drilled. A casing is placed inside the newly drilled well bore hole and highly pressurized water (fraccing fluid) is forced into the coal seam, causing the coal to fracture and allowing the methane to escape. Once these steps are complete, the fraccing fluid and groundwater within the coal seams is pumped to the surface. Eventually, after this pressure has been released, the previously trapped methane gas can begin to flow through the well to the surface.

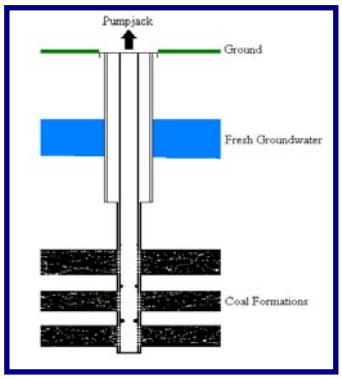


Figure 2: Adapted from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection

How is Coalbed Methane captured or collected for use?

Once CBM production begins, the gas is collected and flows into a system of underground piping which eventually carries the CBM to an energy producing facility.

How much land does a typical Coalbed Methane well site occupy?

A CBM well site typically impacts an area of land approximately 150 feet x 150 feet or about 0.5 acre. This amount **does not** include the necessary access roads and pipelines.

Photograph 1: Pumpjack

What is the difference between conventional gas wells and Coalbed Methane wells?

The differences are in the depth of the well and the regular use of a pumpjack.

CBM wells are not as deep as conventional gas wells and since the surrounding groundwater must be released in order for CBM to flow, a pumpjack, similar to what is seen on oil wells is used to remove the water. CBM wells generally average between 1,000 feet to 1,500 feet deep although they can be shallower (800 feet). Conventional gas wells generally average between 3,000 feet to 5,000 feet deep.

What happens to the fluids used and encountered during Coalbed Methane drilling?

Drilling fluids (encountered during drilling operations) may be spread onto the surrounding land if they meet pH and specific conductivity criteria and are not contaminated with any other substance. Fraccing fluids are collected in a lined sump and hauled away for reuse or proper disposal. No fluids may be discharged directly to a stream.

What is done with the groundwater pumped from Coalbed Methane wells?

Groundwater removed from a CBM well, also known as production fluid, is typically collected in a tank and then hauled to a permitted treatment facility or carried through a pipeline to a permitted treatment facility. After collection of the water at a permitted treatment facility, the production fluid is subjected to pH adjustments and aeration if necessary and settling. Once the water has been treated, it can then be discharged to the waters of the Commonwealth. A CBM water treatment facility can only discharge treated water after applying for and receiving NPDES and Water Quality Management Part II (construction) Permits issued by PADEP. These permits set requirements for the levels of pollutants that the discharge water may include and allow for the construction of the treatment facility.

Some of the pollutants with limits under an NPDES Permit include: iron, oil and grease, total suspended solids (TSS) and pH. In addition, levels of alkalinity, acidity, total dissolved solids (TDS) and chlorides are monitored.

What are the steps of Coalbed Methane gas development?

There are generally 4 steps to CBM development.

1. Exploration
2. Field Organization
3. Production
4. Site Abandonment

Exploration consists of a company searching for gas deposits and determining if any deposits they find are economically viable. This step may include exploratory drilling along with an analysis of any drilling data. Before exploration can begin, the company must legally own or have leased the mineral rights or must have permission from the mineral owner to conduct the exploratory tests.

Field organization occurs if a company determines that a gas deposit is economically viable. This step is primarily administrative and includes permit acquirement from PADEP. At this time, the law defines the number of wells that can be placed in a specific area.

Production includes installation of a well, CBM and water extraction and regular well maintenance.

Site abandonment occurs when the well is no longer economically viable. This stage includes plugging the well, removal of the pumpjack and restoration of the site. Access roads may be left in place if the surface owner wishes or if the road was in existence before the well was developed. Otherwise, access roads should be a part of the restoration process.

Are Coalbed Methane developers required to obtain permits from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP)?

YES. CBM wells are subject to the same requirements by law and regulation as are imposed on conventional gas wells. The laws imposing these requirements include the Oil & Gas Act (Act 223), Chapter 78 (regulations promulgated under Act 223) and the Coal & Gas Coordination Act (Act 214).

In order to drill a CBM well in Pennsylvania, the operator needs to obtain a drilling permit from PADEP's Bureau of Oil & Gas Management. The operator also needs to prepare an Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan (E & S Plan) and depending on the site conditions and activities may need various other permits and/or approvals.

Operators must implement, update as necessary and keep in compliance their E & S Plans, maintain and keep functional controls in place and **permanently** restore the site after the well is completed.

After completion, the CBM operator is required to submit a well record and completion report to the Bureau of Oil & Gas Management. This is a matter of public record and may be reviewed by anyone interested.

PADEP's Oil & Gas Management Program

Southwest Regional Office
400 Waterfront Drive,
Pittsburgh, PA 15222
(412) 442-4000

Whom do I contact if I suspect that Coalbed Methane wells are leaking methane or other contaminants into my private water supply?

You should contact **PADEP's Oil & Gas Management Program** if you suspect that your private water supply has been contaminated or diminished by CBM activities.

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Greene County Conservation District Board Meeting
3rd Tuesday of each month

SERVICES

USGS Topographic Maps
For sale at the District
Cost: $5.00 each
$6.50 by mail

NRCS Accepting Applications
The USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is accepting applications for Farm Bill Conservation Programs. Agriculture landowners interested in installing soil and water conservation practices on their land should call the office at 724-627-5821.

Information Available for Weed Control
The Greene County Conservation District in cooperation with Penn's Corner Conservancy Charitable Trust, Inc. have received funding through USDA NRCS to distribute fact sheet and publications that will assist landowners with weed control and wildlife habitat management. These fact sheets and publications were developed by Penn State and the Chesapeake Bay Foundation. Please contact the Conservation District at 724-852-5278 if you would like a copy of one of the following informational fact sheets:

Managing Japanese Knotweed
Managing Purple Loosestrife
Managing Multiflora Rose
Managing Canada Thistle
Wildlife Habitat Fact Sheet
Landowners Guide to Buffer Success

If you know of someone who would like to receive our newsletter "FREE OF CHARGE" please complete and return this form to the District.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

_____

EMAIL: _____

MARK YOUR CALENDARS!!!

For the 6th Annual Two Day
PA Project Grass
Educational Grazing Conference and Farm Tour,
October 24 & 25, 2007
Meadowlands Holiday Inn
Washington, PA
Washington County Host
For more information Contact John Hewitt
Washington County Conservation District
724-222-3060 ext. 103
www.paprojectgrass.com; or,
http://community.webtv.net/candacesburke/PAProjectGrassState

Two Day Conference Topics

- Fencing
- 100% Grass vs. Feeding Supplements
- Grazing Health Issues
- Extending The Grazing Season
- Waterers and Fencing
- Grazing Discussion Groups
- Grazing Basics
- Grazing Farm Tours
- Tour of Meadowlands Race Track
- Cattle Show at Washington Fairgrounds

Becky's Recipe Box

BLUEBERRY MUFFINS

1½ cups of all purpose flour
1/3 cup milk
¾ cup white sugar
1 cup fresh blueberries
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup white sugar
2 teaspoons baking powder
1/3 cup all purpose flour
1/3 cup vegetable oil
¼ cup butter, cubed
1 egg
1½ teaspoons ground cinnamon

DIRECTIONS

1. *Preheat oven to 400 degrees. Grease muffin cups or line with muffin liners.*
2. *Combine 1½ cups flour, ¾ cup sugar, salt, and baking powder. Place vegetable oil into a 1 cup measuring cup; add the egg and enough milk to fill the cup. Mix this with flour mixture. Fold in blueberries. Fill muffin cups right to the top, and sprinkle with crumb topping mixture.*
3. *To Make Crumb Topping: Mix together ½ cup sugar, 1/3 cup flour, ¼ cup butter, and 1½ teaspoons cinnamon. Mix with fork, and sprinkle over muffins before baking.*
4. *Bake for 20 to 25 minutes in the preheated oven, or until done.*

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

Pam Snyder, Commissioner Chairman
Dave Coder, Commissioner
Judith Gardner, Commissioner

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

J. Robert Rice, Chairman
Bradley Eisiminger, Vice Chairman
Tom Headlee, Treasurer
Cheryl Cowen, Secretary
Judith Gardner, Commissioner Representative
Jim Kenney, Director
James Cowell, Jr., Director

STAFF

Martin A. Niverth, Jr., District Manager
Lisa Snider, Assistant District Manager/ Watershed Specialist
Todd Klaner, Resource Specialist
Terri Davin, WNV Surveillance Monitor
Becky Salosky, Fiscal Officer
Mary Jane Kent, Administrative Assistant to Program Support

COOPERATING AGENCIES

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
Susan Funka-Petery, Supervisory District Conservationist

PA DCNR Bureau of Forestry
Ralph Campbell, Service Forester

PA DEP Field Representative
Chuck Kubasik

Greene County Conservation District
Greene County Office Building, Room 215
93 East High Street
Waynesburg, PA 15370-1839
724-852-5278

PRSRT STD
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
SMI