

### **DISASTER DEBRIS DISPOSAL OPTIONS**

The Department of Natural Resources is responsible for protecting public health and the environment. During times of disaster the DNR waives specific solid waste disposal rules to speed safe and efficient disposal of generated wastes.

#### WOODY DEBRIS

#### Burning of woody debris is allowed under two provisions of Iowa code.

- 567 Iowa Administrative Code (IAC) 23.2(3) "a" Disaster Rubbish: The DNR will allow the accumulation of disaster debris (excluding potentially asbestos containing material) for burning at the site for the duration of the disaster proclamation. At the end of the proclamation no additional debris can be taken to the burn site. Following the end of the proclamation the managing jurisdiction will have an additional 60 days to complete the burn under 567 IAC 23.2(3) "a."
- 567 IAC 23.2(3) "b" Trees and Tree Trimmings:

Burning trees and brush outside the time frame of 567 IAC 23.2(3) "a" is allowed if the following criteria are met:

- $\circ$   $\;$  Burn site must be operated by a local government entity
- $\circ$   $\;$  Access must be controlled and site supervised during burning
- o Conducted only when weather conditions are conducive to safe burning conditions
- Site is at least one-fourth mile from inhabited property unless a written waiver is received or on file.
- Only woody debris originating from trees or brush is burned (no structural debris, such as construction and demolition waste)

#### Chipping and Grinding of non-Construction and Demolition Wastes

- Woody debris can be chipped and ground without prior approval if:
  - o Final disposal is a beneficial use, or it is
  - o Taken to a composting site, or
  - o Taken to a landfill
- Chipped/ground woody debris can be broadcast at the site where it originated with DNR notification

#### **Beneficial Use**

- Woody debris can be put to beneficial use as:
  - A fuel or energy source
  - o Bulking agent for composting
  - $\circ \quad \text{Mulch}$
  - o Animal bedding
  - o Raw material in the manufacture of paper products, particle board, or similar materials

#### Landfilling

• While landfilling remains an option it is discouraged by DNR in favor of beneficial uses or volume reduction (burning and chipping).

#### Ash

- Ash from burning woody debris can be managed the following ways:
  - Landfill disposal (landfill can mix with soil for daily cover with DNR approval)
  - $\circ$   $\,$  Carbon source and bulking agent at composting sites  $\,$
  - Concrete ingredient
  - Land applied to surface to improve soil

#### **Household Waste**

Household waste generated during a disaster has special disposal requirements.

- Curbside Collection: If curbside collection is undertaken by a community:
  - Separate wastes 0
    - Household Hazardous Waste – paints, solvents, cleaners, household chemicals and lawn & garden chemicals, etc.
    - White & Electronic Goods appliances, TVs, computers, etc.
    - Metals furniture, filing cabinets, etc.
    - Garbage mattresses, wood or plastic furniture, etc.
  - Know when the pickup is planned and ask for assistance if needed to meet deadlines 0
- **Drop-off Collection:** If drop-off collection is planned by a community:
  - Know where and when
  - Take separate loads of materials to insure shorter drop off times 0
    - Household Hazardous Waste
    - White & Electronic Goods
    - Metals
    - Garbage

#### River Sand (not recommended for use in sandboxes or playgrounds

- Spread thinly on your property
- Utilized by local road departments
- Contact the US Army Corps of Engineers before disposing of sand in the river

#### **Other Debris**

Contact the local DNR field office for disposal options for the specific debris being dealt with.



### **DNR Field Office Locations**

www.iowadnr.gov/disaster

Manchester	
Field Office 1	
563-927-2640	

Atlantic Field Office 4 712-243-1934

**Des Moines** Field Office 5 515-725-0268

Washington Field Office 6 319-653-2135 **DNR Central Office** 502 E. Ninth St. Des Moines, IA 50319

**Emergency Response** 515-725-8694

## PROPER MANAGEMENT OF FLOODED GRAIN AND HAY

WWW.IOWAAGRICULTURE.GOV | WWW.IOWADNR.GOV

Farmers affected by the recent floods in Iowa should be aware that ruined grain and hay must be disposed of properly and safely to avoid combustion.

#### HANDLING FLOODED GRAIN

Flood waters have soaked grain bins on farms or at commercial elevators. With only a few exceptions, flood-soaked grain is not usable for feed or food. To be considered for use in animal feed, these products must be tested, and a diversion plan must be submitted. Plans for grain kept in intra-state will be handled by the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS). Plans for grain in interstate commerce will be handled by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. For more information visit www.iowaagriculture.gov or contact IDALS Commercial Feed & Fertilizer Bureau at 515-242-6338, Randy Watts Bureau Chief.

Wet grain molds and heats rapidly and is most likely not salvageable. Wet feed should not be given to animals (domestic or wild) since it may contain contaminants from floodwaters or toxins. Drying wet seed grain is probably not practical as drying halts the germination process and prevents later growth.

The disposal options below are for farm operations dealing with damaged grain or hay as a means of handling the material on their own property/farm ground.

First, working from the top or side, act quickly to remove and store dry grain in a separate location. Farms disposing of spoiled grain and feed on their own property can land apply damaged grain at the following application rates:

- Corn: 4.1 tons/acre or 146 bushels/acre
- Soybeans: 1.5 tons/acre or 50 bushels/acre
- Oats: 1.2 tons/acre or 75 bushels/acre



Contaminants and spoilage can prevent flood-damaged grain from being used for feed or fuel. Contact the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship for information on salvaging flooded grain. Or, protect livestock and wildlife by working with the Iowa Department of Natural Resources for proper disposal.

Spoiled grain needs to be incorporated/disked into the ground the same day of application to prevent poisoning migrating waterfowl and other birds. While mammals will generally avoid moldy or bad-tasting grain, birds do not have a sense of smell. It's fairly common for birds to eat damaged grain and become sick or die. For the same reasons, as well as run-off concerns, avoid stockpiling grain at the application site.

Producers can contact Theresa Stiner, DNR Solid Waste, at 515-725-8315 for more information on proper disposal.

#### HANDLING FLOODED HAY

Flood-damaged hay also poses a risk of combustion. Separate dry hay from wet hay. Monitor the damaged hay for signs of heating, such as a strong burning odor, noticeable vapor or a warm feeling to the touch. Check the temperature of the hay regularly. If it rises above



140 degrees Fahrenheit, carefully remove the hay from the storage area. Moving it too quickly can cause it to burst into flame. For assistance, contact your local fire department to have them on standby while the hay is transferred.

If you choose not to salvage flood-damaged hay, move hay away from buildings as soon as possible since spontaneous combustion can occur within several weeks. Land apply the hay by chopping or disking it back into the soil. Contact your local Iowa State University Extension office for recommended application rates. If dead animals are managed on site through composting, hay can be used as a cover material or bulking agent.

As a last resort, farmers can contact their local landfill to see if disposal is an option.

*Elood-damaged hay can pose a risk of fire. Frequent monitoring and carefully moving wet hay may prevent combustion.* 

#### CONTACTS

Iowa Department of Agriculture

www.iowaagriculture.gov/

Commercial Feed and Fertilizer Bureau, Randy Watts, Bureau Chief at 515-242-6338

#### **Iowa Department of Natural Resources**

DNR Field Office locations for information about on-farm land application

DNR Solid Waste Section, Theresa Stiner, 515-725-8315 or Theresa.Stiner@dnr.iowa.gov

#### **Iowa State University Extension**

Disaster Recovery

Office Locations



IOWA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND LAND STEWARDSHIP

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES



#### DEBRIS MANAGEMENT FORM

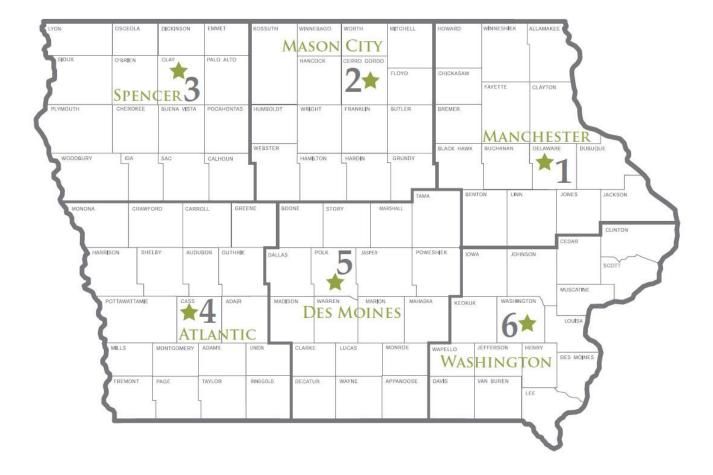
This form contains the information that FEMA requests from DNR when considering reimbursement requests. Please send this form to your Local DNR Field Office. DNR will send an approval letter to the applicant that can be used for FEMA reimbursement. DNR Field Office contact information can be found at <a href="https://www.iowadnr.gov/fieldoffice">https://www.iowadnr.gov/fieldoffice</a>.

It is the applicant's responsibility to comply with all other applicable federal, state, or local statutes, rules, regulations, ordinances, and orders.

Applicant:		County:	
Primary Contact Person:		Phone:	
Address:			
City:	Zip Code:	Fax:	
Email:			
Debris Disposition (check all that apply, describe	each activity, and pi	rovide location in the box below)	
Chipping/Grinding Vegetation for Reuse	(mulch or other bei	neficial use)	
Chipping/Grinding Structural Material for	or Landfill Disposal		
Staging/Stockpiling (temporary only)			
Landfill (enter permit number & name)			
Burning of disaster debris (during disast	er proclamation)		
Burning of tree and tree trimmings			
Temporary Transfer Station/Construction	n & Demolition Reco	overy Site/Material Recycling Site	
Other (attach detailed explanation for re	eview):		
ASH from all burn types			
🗌 -Landfill (enter permit number & n	ame below)		
-Land application/incorporation			
-Reuse			
1. TYPE OF DEBRIS DISPOSAL ACTIVITY:			
Address/Location:		GPS (decimal degrees):	
2. TYPE OF DEBRIS DISPOSAL ACTIVITY:			
Address/Location:		GPS (decimal degrees):	
3. TYPE OF DEBRIS DISPOSAL ACTIVITY:			
Address/Location:		GPS (decimal degrees):	
For additional sites, attach additional sheets			

Signature and Title

Date



#### Field Office 1 - NE Iowa

909 W. Main Street, #4 Manchester, Iowa 52057 P: 563-927-2640 F: 563-927-2075

#### Field Office 2 - NC Iowa

2300 15th St. SW Mason City, Iowa 50401 P: 641-424-4073 F: 641-424-9342

#### Field Office 3 - NW Iowa

1900 N. Grand Ave., Ste. E17 Spencer, Iowa 51301 P: 712-262-4177 F: 712-262-2901

#### **Field Office 4 - SW Iowa** 1401 Sunnyside Ln. Atlantic, Iowa 50022 P: 712-243-1934 F: 712-243-6251

#### Field Office 5 - SC Iowa

502 E. 9th Street Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0034 P: 515-725-0268 F: 515-725-0218

#### Field Office 6 - SE Iowa

1023 W. Madison Washington, Iowa 52353 P: 319-653-2135 F: 319-653-2856



To assist with the monumental task of disaster cleanup, please set out damaged items for collection in the following separated piles:

- Garbage (mattresses, furniture)
- Household Hazardous Waste (paints, solvents, herbicides, fertilizer, etc.)
- Appliances, Electronics, TVs, Monitors, Tires
- Scrap Metal
- Tree limbs and trimmings



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For more information go to www.iowadnr.gov/disaster.html or contact your local solid waste agency.

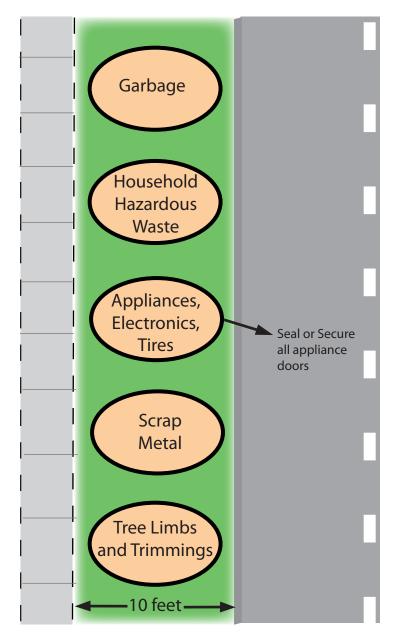
For more information go to www.iowadnr.gov/disaster.html

or contact your local solid waste agency.

To help with debris collection, please:

#### Separate debris into five categories,

keeping it out of the road and away from trees, poles, fire hydrants and meters.

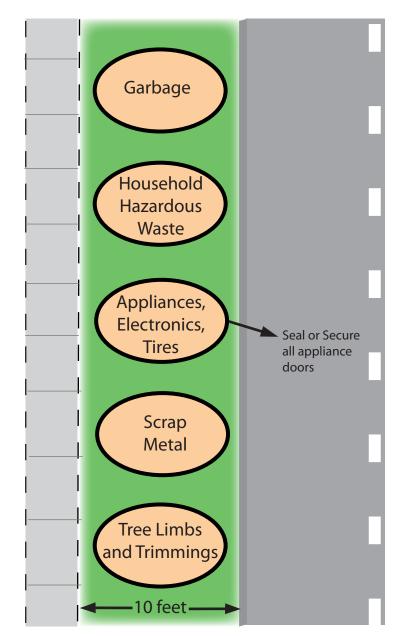


Place all debris between sidewalk and curb.

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# **AVISO** IMPORTANTE

Para ayudar con la gran tarea de limpieza, por favor separe los escombros para recogido en las siguientes categorías:

- Basura (colchones, muebles)
- Desechos peligrosos (pinturas, productos solventes, herbicidas, fertilizantes, etc.)
- Electrodomésticos, Electrónicos, Televisores, Computadoras, Llantas
- Chatarra
- Ramas de árboles, hojas, troncos, plantas

Para más información visite www.iowadnr.gov/disaster

Ó póngase en contacto con su agencia local de residuos sólidos.



El Departamento de Recursos Naturales

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Para ayudar con el recogido de escombros, por favor:

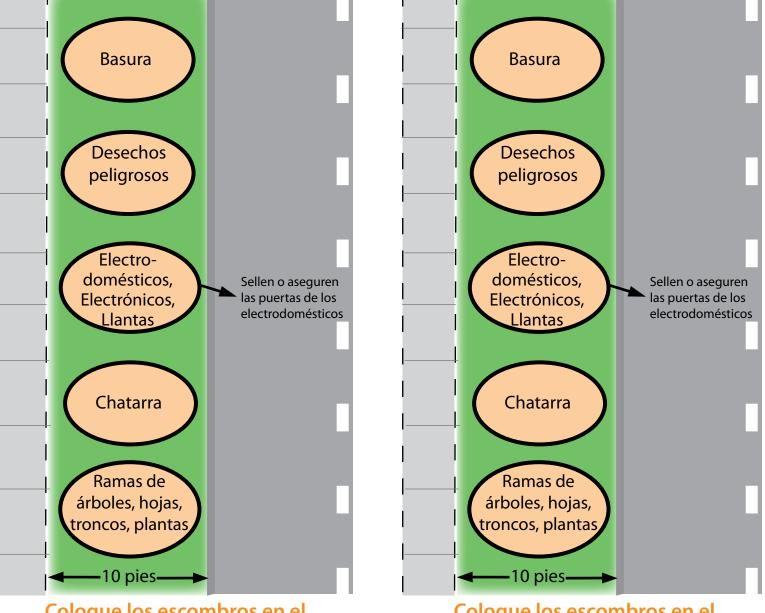
Separe el escombro en estas cinco categorías.

No coloque los escombros cerca de los árboles, postes, hidrantes, ni medidores y no deben bloquear la calle.

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Coloque los escombros en el borde de la calle y la acera.

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