

## **Sand and Sandbag Disposal**

Cities and counties may consider stockpiling the sand from sandbags that have been impacted by floodwater. If the sand can be removed from the bags economically and effectively, the sand could be used next winter to sand streets, on gravel road surfaces, or spread on agricultural land or public ground. It could also be returned to the sand company to be reused. Bags still filled with sand should not be disposed of as rubble (e.g., in a ravine), but can be used for fill material under buildings, roads, parking lots, and so forth. Bags of sand may also be used for daily cover in a landfill.

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) does not recommend that sand used in flood control be used in sand boxes, on beaches or in school yards. Empty sandbags can be taken to the landfill and should not be reused.

When sand bag material has been spread out on the ground, allowed to dry and exposed to sunlight, it poses only a small public health risk relative to the existence of disease organisms.

Iowa City - Used sandbags are to be taken to the Iowa City Landfill for disposal. The City Equipment Facility is no longer accepting sandbags at its Riverside Drive location. The City advises that sandbags remain in place for those properties most at risk.

Please note: Other types of garbage cannot be mixed in with sandbag loads. Landfill fees are waived for loads containing only sandbags and associated plastic sheeting. Sandbag loads can bypass the scale – look for directional signs.

## **Solid Waste**

Flood damaged debris will be accepted at area landfills. Flood Debris Disposal Guidelines for Cedar Rapids / Linn County can be obtained at the Cedar Rapids Landfill & Compost at 2250 A Street SW.

**Site #1 Hours** - Commercial traffic only  
Monday – Sunday 7 a.m. - 7:00 p.m.

Location: A Street SW only accepting flood debris from commercial trucks only. All other traffic will be turned away.

**Site #2 Hours** - Accepting only non-flood related debris from commercial haulers and all waste hauled by the general public  
Monday - Friday 7 a.m. - 4:30 p.m., Saturday 8 a.m. - 3 p.m.

Location: Marion Landfill & Main Office, 1954 County Home Rd. (corner of County Home Road & Hwy 13)

## **Flood Debris Disposal - Iowa City**

The Iowa City Landfill's hours of operation are 7 a.m. - 4:30 p.m., Monday through Saturday. This site is closed on major holidays and windy days.

Landfill officials would like to remind all customers that loads must be covered. This will help alleviate the recent increase in littering caused by debris falling from trucks.

Directions: Take Melrose Avenue 2 miles west of Iowa City.

## **Small Business Technical Assistance Available Now:**

Stacie Johnson, Solid Waste Agency Education Coordinator, is available for business owners to answer any questions on flood debris disposal and will be working in the flood affected area for the foreseeable future. Stacie can be contacted directly at (319) 360-1395 or (319) 377-5290, Ext. 108.

**Local landfill alternative for businesses:** Businesses please contact BFC Gas/Electric at (319) 366-5801 or (319) 366-5802 before taking flood damaged debris to the landfill.

## Spill Reporting

IDNR has not changed its spill reporting requirements in response to the flood, but is being flexible about the 6-hour timeframe for reporting a spill. It is also allowing a facility to combine all spills into one spill number. Once you have identified any chemicals, fuels, or other reportable materials that were released in the flood, you should call IDNR at (515) 281-8694 to report the releases. You will then have 30 days to file a follow-up written report. You can get more details on spill reporting at: [www.iowadnr.gov/spills/report.html](http://www.iowadnr.gov/spills/report.html)

## Open Burning

During declared emergency situations, tree and wood waste may be open burned in rural areas only. Standard discretion should be used. Prior to burying or burning flood-related debris or waste, people should contact their nearest IDNR field office for details on restrictions. Burning should be done at centralized locations, but away from residential areas by at least a ¼-mile and under the supervision and control of the appropriate governmental officials.

## Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste such as tires, asphalt, and asbestos should not be burned. Hazardous waste is defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Hazardous waste should be handled and disposed of according to EPA RCRA requirements. Asbestos should be disposed of in a landfill. Tires should be reused or recycled. If disposed of in a landfill, tires must be processed. Hazardous waste definitions and disposal requirements can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/rcraonline>

## For additional information contact:

### Iowa Department of Natural Resources:

Solid Waste Section: (515)-281-4968

### Field Office Information:

Field Office #1: Manchester (563) 927-2640

Field Office #2: Mason City (641) 424-4073

Field Office #3: Spencer (712) 262-4177

Field Office #4: Atlantic (712) 243-1934

Field Office #5: Des Moines (515) 725-0268

Field Office #6: Washington (319) 653-2135

## Mold

Mold growth is a common event after flood waters recede. Because molds have the potential to cause health problems when excessive growth occurs, they should be cleaned promptly and correctly.

Exposure to molds can cause reactions such as sneezing, runny nose, red eyes, and rash. These types of reactions are common and can be immediate or delayed. To effectively prevent the growth of mold, the following steps should be taken:

- Clean up and dry out the area as quickly as possible. Open windows and doors and use fans or dehumidifiers to dry out the area.
- Remove, dispose, and replace all items that have absorbed flood water and cannot be thoroughly washed and dried. Examples of these items include carpeting and carpet padding, upholstery, wallpaper, drywall, ceiling tiles, insulation material, leather, paper, some wood and wood products, and food.
- Clean wet non-porous (items that do not absorb water) items and surfaces with detergent and water to prevent mold growth.
- If mold has already begun to grow, it's important to remove it as soon as possible. The longer mold grows, the more destructive it can become. When cleaning up mold, a few precautions should be taken:
  - Wear gloves to protect your hands.
  - Wear goggles that do not have ventilation holes to avoid getting mold or mold spores in your eyes.
  - Avoid breathing in mold or mold spores. This can be done by carefully removing mold contaminated materials so mold spores do not become disturbed. In cases of severe mold growth, a dust mask or respirator can be worn to minimize exposure.

For more information on mold prevention and cleanup, the following resources are available at [www.cdc.gov/mold/pdfs/dampness\\_facts.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/mold/pdfs/dampness_facts.pdf) and [www.epa.gov/mold/moldbasics.html](http://www.epa.gov/mold/moldbasics.html)

For more information on general health issues related to flooding, visit [www.idph.state.ia.us/adper/flood.asp](http://www.idph.state.ia.us/adper/flood.asp)

## Underground Storage Tanks (UST)

Before flooded UST systems are returned to operation, they must be evaluated by an Iowa licensed installer, installation inspector or compliance inspector to determine the extent of damage or whether they are suitable to receive product. The owner or operator must document to the IDNR that the system has been inspected and certified as safe to return to operation. A list of Iowa licensed installers can be found at IDNR's UST Section website at <http://www.iowadnr.com/land/ust/ustinstall.html>

If your UST system experienced high groundwater or flooding:

- If your UST was submerged, contact an Iowa licensed petroleum installer to make sure the UST system is undamaged before you put it back in service.
- If you have more than one inch of water in the tank, you need to contact a hazardous waste management company to remove the water from the tank to prevent the contamination of fuel systems in vehicles.
- Before you put the UST back into service, have a 0.1 gallons per hour (gph) tightness test on your lines and tanks by a licensed tank installer.

## Drums and Tanks

Call (515) 334-2868 to report potentially hazardous material containers, such as drums or tanks that are discovered as flood waters recede. The IDNR, EPA Region 7 and National Guard 71<sup>st</sup> Civil Support Team have teamed up to identify and retrieve orphan drums and tanks, with the IDNR and EPA working together to safely dispose of household hazardous wastes that were swept away by flood waters. Anyone finding or sighting an orphan tank or drum should be aware that it can be potentially dangerous and should call the hotline at (515) 281-8694 for proper disposal.

## Air Quality

You may need a construction permit if you modify or replace a unit damaged by flooding. For permitting questions please call the toll-free hotline at 1-877-AIR-IOWA ((877) 247-4692).

## Water/Wastewater

Construction, installation, or modification of a wastewater disposal system to remedy storm or flood related damage and protect human health and the environment in counties under disaster declaration by the President of the United States are covered by a temporary general permit and exempt from the usual permitting process.

The temporary general permit is subject to the following conditions and procedures:

- Construction of disposal systems without an Iowa DNR individual construction permit is allowed to correct or compensate for the physical damage that has resulted from storms or flooding of systems.
- Disposal systems include sewer systems, treatment works, pumping stations, holding basins, outfall pipes, dispersal systems, and systems designed for the usage or disposal of sewage sludge.
- Construction shall be limited to EMERGENCY measures to bring disposal systems back into operating condition or designed efficiency that was lost due to storm or flood damage.
- Temporary construction or equipment may be provided without compliance with state design standards and citing criteria referenced in 567 IAC 64. It is recommended that construction to remain permanently be designed to comply with those applicable standards and in coordination with an engineer licensed in Iowa.
- Additional questions should contact Wayne Farrand, Iowa DNR, 515.281.8877 or <http://www.iowadnr.gov/waste>. Guidance regarding emergency needs for construction will be provided by Iowa DNR upon request.

This authorization of the temporary permit is in effect for 90 days from the day of issuance.

EPA groups will provide technical expertise to assist communities in assessing the need for repair of local drinking water systems and wastewater systems. The teams will work directly with the IDNR to provide technical assessments. The technical assessments allow IDNR and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to provide assistance to communities with repairs to their water treatment systems.

## Asbestos

The Asbestos Authorization and No Action Assurance statements apply in specific storm and flood damaged areas. The authorization allows state authorities to waive the 10-day notification of demolition or renovation if the facility was damaged by the storms and is located in an area that is under a Presidential Disaster Declaration. However, the person responsible for the work shall submit a written notification to the DNR as early as possible before, but no later than, the workday following the start of the demotion or renovation. The authorization also allows state authorities to waive the inspection requirement for the renovation of a damaged structure if all of the material is treated as asbestos-containing material. Additionally, the inspection requirement can be waived in a demolition if the building has been declared structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse under order of the local officials. In these situations the structure must be assumed to contain asbestos and handled in accordance with emission control and disposal requirements.

Emergency renovations of a building containing asbestos materials are subject to the notification and control provision of NESHAP, the combined amount of regulated asbestos-containing material (RACM) must equal or exceed:

- 260 linear ft. of asbestos on pipes
- 160 sq. ft. on other facility components
- 35 cubic ft. if the asbestos material is already off the facility component and the length or area could not be determined previously.

Any business or individual compensated to remove asbestos containing materials is required by the Iowa Division of Labor to obtain a certified asbestos contractor permit. Call (515) 281-6175 for details or visit <http://www.iowaworkforce.org/labor/asbestos.htm>.

Notices must contain:

- The date and hour emergency occurred.
- Description of the event.
- An explanation of how the event caused an unsafe condition, or would cause equipment damage or an unreasonable financial burden.

Emergency renovations are subject to emission control procedures which include:

- Removal of asbestos should be completed before any activity that would disturb or break up the asbestos occurs.
- Wetting the asbestos during removal.
- Keeping all asbestos material wet until collected or contained for disposal.
- Having an individual on-site who is trained in the provisions of the NESHAP.

NESHAP exempts demolitions from notification and emission control requirements if the facility is being demolished as a result of a government order that is issued because the facility is structurally unsound and in danger of imminent collapse. All of the rest of the waste disposal provisions apply.

For questions on asbestos regulations, contact Tom Wuehr ([tom.wuehr@dnr.iowa.gov](mailto:tom.wuehr@dnr.iowa.gov)) or Marion Burnside ([marion.burnside@dnr.iowa.gov](mailto:marion.burnside@dnr.iowa.gov)) at the DNR Air Quality Bureau at (515) 242-5100.

## FEMA Assistance

Kirkwood Small Business Development Center (SBDC), located in the Kirkwood Training & Outreach Services Center in Marion, is ready to assist both businesses and individuals in Benton, Jones and Linn counties in applying for disaster loans through the Small Business Administration (SBA).

Iowa residents who suffered losses in the severe storms, tornadoes and flooding beginning May 25 have until Monday, July 28, to register for assistance, according to federal and state disaster recovery officials.

Programs available include disaster housing assistance, grants to meet disaster-related needs unmet by other assistance programs, and U.S. Small Business Administration disaster loans.

Officials encourage those affected by the disaster to register for assistance immediately by going online to [www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov) or by calling a toll-free number, **1-800-621-FEMA (3362)**, 24 hours a day, and seven days a week. Those with speech or hearing impairments may call TTY **1-800-462-7585**.

## **Small Business Administration**

Through its Office of Disaster Assistance (ODA), the SBA is responsible for providing affordable, timely, and accessible financial assistance to homeowners, renters, and businesses following a disaster. Financial assistance is available in the form of low-interest, long-term loans. Any business that is located in a declared disaster area and has incurred damage during the disaster may apply for a loan to help repair or replace damaged property to its pre-disaster condition. The SBA makes physical disaster loans of up to \$1.5 million to qualified businesses. Physical Disaster Loans are for permanent rebuilding and replacement of uninsured or underinsured disaster-damaged privately-owned real and/or personal property. SBA's physical disaster loans are available to businesses of all sizes and nonprofit organizations.

## **Use of Funds**

Repair or replacement of real property, machinery, equipment, fixtures, inventory, and leasehold improvements may be included in the loan. In addition, disaster loans to repair or replace real property or leasehold improvements may be increased by as much as 20 percent to protect the damaged real property against possible future disasters of the same type.

SBA loans will cover uninsured physical damage. If you are required to apply insurance proceeds to an outstanding mortgage on the damaged property, you can include the amount applied in your disaster loan. Businesses may apply directly to the Small Business Administration for possible disaster assistance.

[http://www.sba.gov/idc/groups/public/documents/sba\\_homepage/serv\\_da\\_all\\_loanapp\\_1.pdf](http://www.sba.gov/idc/groups/public/documents/sba_homepage/serv_da_all_loanapp_1.pdf)

## **Corps Permits May Be Needed for Flood Damaged Repairs**

As floodwaters recede, we become aware of the damages resulting from high water. Many of the damages are on high ground and will not require permits under the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' authorities. However, some repairs must be permitted by the Corps.

## **Repair of Structures**

If repairs involve replacement of a previously authorized, currently serviceable, structure or fill to its pre-disaster condition, the work is authorized by Nationwide Permit Three, NWP 3. Any work related to repairing flood damage should commence, or be under contract to commence, within two years of the flood.

## **Removal of Flood-Deposited Sediment and Debris**

If the removal involves flood-deposited sediment and debris from the Des Moines, Mississippi, Rock, Illinois, or Pecatonica Rivers, you are required to file an application and receive a response from the Corps of Engineers. This type of work is limited to an area within 200 feet of an existing structure. All excavated material must be deposited and retained in an upland, non-wetland location. Permits will not be needed from the Corps if work does not involve the above rivers or flood-deposited sediment and debris is not returned or placed in any water of the United States, including wetlands.

## **Restoration of Altered Streams**

If stream channels have completely changed course due to this year's flooding, or if a secondary channel has scoured out on the flood plain, the area may be restored to the 2008 pre-flood conditions under NWP 27. Restored stream banks should be protected with riprap or water-tolerant vegetation.

## **Restoration of Upland Areas**

If discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States are necessary to restore upland areas lost because of the flooding, the work is authorized under NWP 45. Property lost through gradual erosion may not be reconstructed under this nationwide permit.

## **Work on Federal Lands**

Individuals proposing any work on federal land should contact the Rock Island District real estate office at (309) 794-5234 or (309) 794-5201 to determine what permissions are needed before commencing work.

Should you have any questions about Corps permits or need an application, please call Donna Jones at (309) 794-5371, e-mail [donna.m.jones@usace.army.mil](mailto:donna.m.jones@usace.army.mil), or write to the Rock Island District, ATTN: Regulatory Branch, P.O. Box 2004, Rock Island, IL 61204.

## **Debris/Waste: Pesticides**

Pesticides should NOT go to the landfill for disposal. If pesticides in damaged containers are not sealable or useable, they should be sent back to the manufacturer, if possible. Or, they should be land applied at no more than the recommended rate. Waste pesticides could be taken to regional or local hazardous waste drop off sites or disposed of through one of the regional hazardous waste contractors.

## **Water Supply Well Information**

If your well is currently flooded or has been exposed to flooding conditions you should contact an IDNR Certified Well Contractor for assistance in determining your well's safety.

**DO NOT ATTEMPT TO WORK ON THE WELL PUMP.** There is a real danger of electrical shock and pump damage.

**DO NOT DRINK OR WASH WITH THE WELL WATER.** Any well that has been influenced by flood waters or high ground water levels should be viewed as UNSAFE for drinking and other normal household uses until the well water has been sampled, tested by an IDNR Certified Drinking Water Laboratory, and the testing reports that the well water is safe to drink. Your well will probably need to be pumped to purge it and then chlorinated to disinfect it. Testing will then be required to be sure the well water quality is acceptable. More information is available at: [http://www.iowadnr.gov/water/wells/files/well\\_flooding.pdf](http://www.iowadnr.gov/water/wells/files/well_flooding.pdf)