

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
SOLID WASTE TRANSFER STATION
PERMIT APPLICATION FORM 50B



☐ New Permit

☒ Permit Renewal (permit number) 55 -SDP- 06 - 07 XFR

SECTION 1. FACILITY CONTACT INFORMATION

Facility

Name: Kossuth County Transfer Station Phone: 515-924-3739
Address: 2900 130th Avenue City, State, Zip: Burt, IA 50522
County: Kossuth

Responsible Official for the Facility

Name: Douglas A. Miller, PE & PLS Phone: 515-295-3320
Address: 114 W. State Street Fax: 515-295-4973
City, State, Zip: Algona, IA 5051 E-mail: engineer@kossuthcounty.iowa.gov

Owner of Site

Name: Kossuth County Phone: 515-295-3320
Address: 114 W. State Street Fax: 515-295-4973
City, State, Zip: Algona, IA 50511 E-mail: engineer@kossuthcounty.iowa.gov

Facility Operator

Name: Blake Stevens, Operations Manager Phone: 515-924-3739
Address: 2900 130th Avenue Fax: 515-295-4973
City, State, Zip: Algona, IA 50511 E-mail: tstation@kossuthcounty.iowa.gov

Financial Assurance Engineer

Name: Douglas A. Miller, PE & PLS Phone: 515-295-3320
Address: 114 W. State Street Fax: 515-295-4973
City, State, Zip: Algona, IA 50511 E-mail: engineer@kossuthcounty.iowa.gov
Iowa Engineer License #: 11991 Expiration Date: December 31, 2026

SECTION 2. SITE INFORMATION

☒ This facility is part of the following solid waste comprehensive planning area:

Planning Area: Kossuth Waste Management Association Date of Last Approved Plan: February 15, 2021

☐ This facility does not participate in a planning area within the state of Iowa other than its own.

*A solid waste comprehensive plan must be developed and approved by the department prior to issuance of a sanitary disposal project permit. Please contact the department's Solid Waste Comprehensive Planning staff at (515) 725-8319 for instructions and requirements for completing a comprehensive plan.

Days and hours of operation of the facility: Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m to 3:00 p.m.

Open to the public? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Service area of the facility and final disposal destination (include unincorporated areas and out of state cities):

Service Area: Kossuth County and all cities within County excluding Whittemore. West Bend, Corwith and Buffalo Center

Disposal Facility: Central Disposal, Lake Mills, Iowa

Type, source and expected weight (tons) of solid waste to be handled per day, week and year at the facility:

per day _____

per week _____

per year _____

Description of the waste handling process to be used (e.g., *individuals unload trash into one of 3 roll-offs on site. Roll-offs are removed when full and replaced with empties.*):

Solid Waste is dumped on the tipping floor. Transfer Station loads waste into a semi trailer. Semi Trailer is transported to Central Disposal where solid waste is emptied from trailer.

Check all other materials accepted/activities at the facility:

☒ Recyclables drop-off - glass, paper, plastic, metal

☐ Scrap Metal Salvaging

☒ Lead Acid Batteries

☐ Appliance Demanufacturing

☒ Used Oil

☐ Electronics Demanufacturing

☒ Antifreeze

☐ Yard Waste Composting

☒ White Goods Collection

☐ Yard Waste Collection

☐ Tires

☒ HHM/RCC

☒ Electronics Collection (including Cathode Ray Tubes)

☐ Other _____

SECTION 3. PERMIT APPLICATION CHECKLIST

Checking the appropriate boxes below certifies that the documents submitted in conjunction with this application form are complete and in compliance with the applicable chapters of the Iowa Administrative Code. While some of the documents below may have been submitted previously, updated copies of each is required to be provided with each permit renewal application, unless a prior document remains current and is identified by Doc ID # below. If an application is found by the department to be incomplete, it may be denied and returned to the applicant.

Required Documents

☒ **Section A. Executive Summary (permit renewals only)**

- Summary of modifications, if any, to the facility that occurred during the current permit cycle.
- Summary of each special provision of the current permit to determine if it is to remain the same, be revised or be removed.
- Summary of each permit amendment, if any, that occurred during the current permit cycle to determine if it shall be included with the renewed permit, be revised or be removed.
- Provide documentation and certification as required for new permit amendment requests and new waiver requests from Iowa Administrative Code, if any.

☐ **Section B. Site Map or Aerial Photograph (IAC 567 106.8(1)“c”)**

No Revision Required - See Doc ID#: 60235

☐ **Section C. Proof of Ownership/Local Zoning Requirements (IAC 567 106.8(1)“d”)**

No Revision Required - See Doc ID#: 60235

☒ **Section D. Organizational Chart (IAC 567 106.8(1)“i”)**

No Revision Required - See Doc ID#: _____

☐ **Section E. Operator Certification (if permitted for 20,000 tons or more per year) (IAC 567 106.11(1)“d”)**

No Revision Required - See Doc ID#: 60235

☐ Section F. IDALS Scale Certificate (IAC 567 106.10(2)“b”)

☐ Section G. Site Design Plan (IAC 567 106.8(1)“j”)

No Revision Required - See Doc ID#: 60235

☒ Section H. Site Operation Plan (IAC 567 106.8(1)“k”)

No Revision Required - See Doc ID#: _____

☒ Section I. Emergency Response and Remedial Action Plan (IAC 567 106.8(1)“m”)

No Revision Required - See Doc ID#: _____

☐ Section J. Site Closure Plan (IAC 567 106.8(1)“l”)

No Revision Required - See Doc ID#: 60235

☒ Section K. Proof of Financial Assurance (IAC 567 106.18)

SECTION 4. APPLICANT CERTIFICATION

Certification

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete.

I further certify that the construction and operation of the above described facility will be in accordance with the plans, specifications, reports and related communications accepted by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources and on file in its office; and in accordance with conditions imposed in the permit issued by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources.

Signature of Permit Applicant: Douglas A. Miller

Digitally signed by Douglas A. Miller
Date: 2025.10.02 08:24:56 -05'00'

Date: October 2, 2025

Printed Name: Douglas A. Miller

Title: Engineer for Kossuth Transfer Station and Landfill

Application for a solid waste transfer station must be accompanied by the plans, specifications and additional information required by the applicable solid waste rules under Iowa Administrative Code 567 Chapter 106.

Send completed application with attached information to:

Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Land Quality Bureau
Solid Waste Section
502 E 9th St
Des Moines, IA 50319-0034

For questions concerning this application please contact the Department at (515) 201-8272.

IOWA DNR FORM 50B

SECTION 3A, EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

SUMMARY OF MODIFICATIONS

No modifications to the facility occurred during the current permit cycle.

SUMMARY OF EACH SPECIAL PROVISION

It is requested that the Special Provisions of the permit remain the same.

SUMMARY OF EACH PERMIT AMENDMENT

No amendments to the permit occurred during the current permit cycle.

DOCUMENTATION AND CERTIFICATION OF NEW PERMIT AMENDMENTS AND VARIANCE REQUESTS

No new permit amendments or variances are requested as part of this 2025 Permit Renewal Application.

SECTION H
SITE OPERATION PLAN

SITE OPERATION PLAN
FOR
KOSSUTH COUNTY TRANSFER STATION
BURT, IOWA
SEPTEMBER, 2025

PREPARED BY:
KOSSUTH WASTE MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION

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Site access is controlled and limited to a time when a transfer station operator who has met the proper training requirements is on duty. The training requirements include the reading, understanding, and implementation of this document and the reading, understanding, and implementation of the Emergency Response and Remedial Action Plan (ERRAP). This also includes the ability to visually recognize universal symbols and markings, and indications of unacceptable materials pursuant to subrule 106.11(4). The highest yearly waste tonnage from the service area was in fiscal year 2020, when approximately 18,665 tons were accepted. Since the transfer station receives less than 20,000 tons per year, the operator is not required to be certified by a training program approved by the Department.

106.11(2) SERVICE AREA

Solid waste is received at the transfer station and disposed of at the Central Disposal Systems Inc. Landfill in Lake Mills, Iowa. The entrance sign indicates that the site is restricted to only specifically approved waste haulers transporting waste from within the service area, as designated in 106.8(1)"f".

106.11(3) OPERATION ENCLOSURE

The transfer building completely encloses the unloading, storage, and loading areas. The enclosure keeps precipitation out of the building, minimizes the attraction of vectors, and minimizes litter generation at the site.

106.11(4) VISUAL INSPECTION

The transfer station operator, at a minimum, visually inspects all solid waste accepted by the transfer station for hot loads and hazardous, infectious, radioactive, and other wastes not accepted for disposal in a sanitary landfill.

106.11(5) SEGREGATION AND MANAGEMENT OF UNACCEPTABLE WASTES

To the extent practical, transfer station operators segregate and manage identifiable unacceptable wastes and hot loads in accordance with applicable laws and in a safe and responsible manner.

106.11(6) SCAVENGING

Transfer station operators may salvage materials in a safe and controlled manner. Scavenging is not permitted.

106.11(7,9) CONTROLLING LITTER AND VECTORS

Unloading, handling, and transferring waste inside the transfer station building limits the generation of litter. During each day of operation, litter will be picked up from the outside of the transfer building on an as-needed basis. Periodic cleaning will prevent litter accumulation inside the building.

Vectors and vermin are controlled by promptly removing waste from the building, by using regular insecticide spray schedules, and by regular washing of floors, equipment, and other areas of the building as required. The practice of "first-in" is "first-out" for waste handling will minimize the time waste is present at the facility, and especially putrescible loads will be given priority in loading to minimize the time they are present at the site.

106.11(8,10) EQUIPMENT AND SITE CLEANING

Transfer station trailers will be power washed off-site as necessary to control odor, excessive mud, vectors, and vermin. Equipment used within the transfer station building can be easily cleaned. The tipping floor within the transfer station will be cleaned as needed to prevent a nuisance or public health hazard. The exterior of all buildings will be cleaned as needed and maintained in a reasonable aesthetic condition to prevent the attraction or harborage of vectors and so as not to create a nuisance or public health hazard.

106.11(11,12) WASHWATER COLLECTION

Floor drains were installed in the floor of the transfer station on the upper and lower levels (Section G, Attachment G-1). These drains are connected to a 1,500-gallon holding tank and serve to collect washwater and other liquids. The holding tank is equipped with a high level indicator/gauge and an alarm light is installed in the office area. When necessary, washwater will be pumped from the holding tank. Periodic inspections, cleaning, and repairs of the floor drains is performed to maintain proper operating conditions. If repairs are needed, surfaces in waste handling and wash-down areas will not be used for waste handling until the area is repaired to maintain a surface impermeable to liquids. Repairs to any breach of an impervious surface will be performed within 24 hours.

106.11(13) ROUTINE OPERATIONAL MAINTENANCE

Routine operational maintenance of the facility will be conducted in an adequate manner on an as-needed basis.

II. TEMPORARY SOLID WASTE STORAGE AT TRANSFER STATIONS [IAC 567 106.12]

106.12(1) STORAGE AREA

Waste remaining at the end of the day is stored inside the fully enclosed building with the doors closed. Waste storage areas are clearly marked and include a fire detection system. This waste is the first loaded ("first-out") on the next workday.

106.12(2) STORAGE TIME

Solid waste will not be stored longer than 48 hours, excluding Sundays and national holidays, unless shorter times are required by the Department or local government authority to prevent a nuisance or health hazard.

III. TRANSFER STATION RECORD-KEEPING REQUIREMENTS [IAC 567106.13]**106.13(1) PERMIT AND PLANS**

A copy of the following documents will be kept at the transfer station at all times.

Current permit(s)

- Plan of operation
- Emergency Response and Remedial Action Plan
- Proof of financial assurance

106.13(2) RECORD MAINTENANCE

- Records of the following information will be kept in the transfer station for three calendar years:
 - Tons of all solid waste disposed of quarterly.
 - Destination of all outgoing solid waste.
 - Washwater management system inspection log.
 - Hot loads and hazardous, infectious, radioactive, or other unacceptable wastes found.
 - Training received by transfer station operator(s) pursuant to 106.11(1)

IV. TRANSFER STATION REPORTING REQUIREMENTS [IAC 567106.14]**106.14(1) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

The following information will be reported to the Department on a quarterly basis:

- Tons of solid waste disposed.
- Comprehensive planning areas from which the solid waste originated and the corresponding tonnages of solid waste disposed from each county and planning area.
- Destination of all outgoing solid waste.

106.14(2) ENGINEERING INSPECTIONS

The transfer station will be inspected annually by an Iowa-licensed professional engineer (P.E.). The inspection, at a minimum, will cover the design standards pursuant to rule 106.10. The inspection report will reflect the facility's compliance with respect to the Department - approved design and construction. The annual report will be submitted to the Department by the first workday in November each year.

106.15(1,2) VEHICLE DESIGN AND REPAIR

The portion of the solid waste transport vehicle that contains solid waste will be sufficient to prevent the accidental discharge of its contents, the attraction or harborage of vectors, and infiltration of precipitation. Transport vehicles with an open top will have suitable covers, which are not easily torn, shredded, broken, or breached under normal use.

Any transport vehicle that fails to meet the requirements of this rule will be repaired before utilized in the transport or storage of solid waste.

106.15(3,4) VEHICLE CLEANING

Transfer station vehicles will be cleaned at intervals frequent enough to prevent a nuisance or vector attraction. Wastewater generated from the cleaning of the areas of

the solid waste transport vehicles that hold solid waste is considered washwater and will be managed accordingly.

V. SOLID WASTE TRANSPORT VEHICLE OPERATION REQUIREMENTS [IAC 567 106.16]**106.16(1) SECURE CLOSURE OF TRANSPORT VEHICLES**

The solid waste transport vehicle's openings will be securely closed before transport and during solid waste storage so as to prevent the loss of solid waste.

106.16(2) LOADING OPERATION

Solid waste transport vehicles will be loaded with solid waste inside the transfer station building in a manner that will minimize the spilling of materials. Solid waste spilled from a solid waste transport vehicle during loading will be collected as often as necessary to minimize litter, dust, or other fugitive debris.

106.16(3) SOLID WASTE SPILL

If solid waste is spilled from a solid waste transport vehicle during transport that is not on transfer station property, the spilled solid waste will be collected as soon as possible. The transfer station will immediately report the spill to the Department and the Department Field Office #2.

VI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUESTED BY DEPARTMENT

As requested by the Department, the following is a list of vendors currently responsible for handling recycled materials at the Kossuth County Transfer Station. The Kossuth Waste Management Association reserves the right to change vendors without prior notification to the Department. This listing will be updated with each permit renewal.

Glass	Waste Management, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Paper	Waste Management, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Plastic	Waste Management, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Metal	Waste Management, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Cardboard	Waste Management, Minneapolis, Minnesota
White Goods	Russ's Recycling, Britt Iowa
E-Waste	Midwest Computer Brokers,
HHM	Landfill of North Iowa, Clear Lake
Fluorescent Lamps	Retrofit Environmental, Owatonna, Minnesota

SECTION I

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN

(ERRAP)

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN

FOR

KOSSUTH COUNTY TRANSFER STATION

BURT, IOWA

SEPTEMBER, 2025

PREPARED BY:

KOSSUTH WASTE MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION

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EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN [567 IAC-106.19]**106.19(2)A FACILITY INFORMATION**

The Kossuth Waste Management Association (KWMA) operates the KWMA Transfer Station (Transfer Station) and a Regional Collection Center (RCC) satellite site for household hazardous material (HHM). These facilities are located at the site of the former Kossuth County Sanitary Landfill, which has been closed. The date of the landfill closure permit is August 12, 2008.

The Transfer station facility receives municipal solid waste (MSW) from the KWMA's service area. The MSW is placed in transfer trailers and delivered to a permitted sanitary landfill for final disposal.

106.19(2)a(1) Permitted Agency

Kossuth Waste Management Association (KWMA)

106.19(2)a(2) DNR Permit

55-SDP-06-07-XFR

106.19(2)a(3) Facility Description

The facility consists of a closed landfill, a RCC satellite for HHM, and a transfer station. See Exhibit 1 for a site map.

These facilities serve the area as described in the 2025 KWMA Solid Waste Comprehensive Plan Update.

106.19(2)a(4) Responsible Official

The official responsible for these facilities has been designated as the Transfer Station Operations Manager, a position currently held by Mr. Blake Stevens, or in his absence the Kossuth County Engineer, a position currently held by Mr. Doug Miller, P.E. References will be made in this document to the Site Manager, which is the Operations Manager. If the Operations Manager is unable to be contacted, the Kossuth County Engineer will be the secondary contact.

106.19(2)a(5) Site & Environs Map

The updated site plan map provides the location of the Transfer Station, emergency evacuation routes, and emergency assembly locations. Employees should be familiar with the evacuation routes (See Exhibit 1).

106.19(2)B REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS**106.19(2)b(1) Iowa Code Section 455B.306(7)"d"**

This Emergency Response and Remedial Action Plan (ERRAP) is designed to meet the requirements of Iowa Administrative Code paragraph 567 Chapter 106.19(2) that requires the submission of an ERRAP by all sanitary disposal projects.

This ERRAP is intended to:

- Identify possible occurrences that may endanger human health and environment.
- Establish provisions to minimize the possibility of fire or explosion.
- Establish provisions to minimize any releases to air, land, or water of pollutants that could threaten human health and the environment.

106.19(2)b(2) Permit Provisions

The KWMA will review this ERRAP and update it at the time of each permit renewal application. The ERRAP is intended to be flexible and to meet contingencies arising at the facilities. Requests for changes to the ERRAP may be submitted to the Transfer Station Director or the KWMA chair.

106.19(2)C EMERGENCY CONDITIONS

This ERRAP covers the KWMA Transfer Station and satellite HHM facility.

106.19(2)c(1) Utility Failure

Utilities include propane, electricity, and water.

106.19(2)c(1)1 Short Term Utility Failure**Propane Supply Failure Short Term and Long Term**

In the event the facilities are without propane supply and gas odor is not present contact the following:

Site Manager - See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.

Propane Company - See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.

Propane Gas Leak

If a gas odor is present and it is strong, take immediate action:

- Leave the building where the odor is identified. Go to the Emergency Assembly Location. In the event the Emergency Assembly Location is dangerous or inaccessible, proceed to the Secondary Emergency Assembly Location (See Exhibit 1).
- Account for personnel, guests, contractors, etc.
- Do not attempt to locate gas leaks.
- Open doors and windows.
- Do not turn lights on or off or unplug electrical appliances.
- Do not use telephones in or around the building or office.
- Do not position or operate vehicles or powered equipment.
- If you turn off the gas for any reason, it must be turned back on by a professional.

After the facility has been evacuated to a safe distance, the following individuals must be contacted:

- Site Manager - See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.

- Propane Company - See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.

Electricity Failure Short and Long Term

In case of electrical failure, the following individuals must be contacted:

- Site Manager - See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.
- Electricity Supply Company - See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.

Scale Failure Due to Electricity Supply Failure

Scale weights may be estimated based on vehicle size (volume of waste) and converted to tons, or historical scale weights may be used for representative loads from particular vehicles or companies. Note each load for which the weight was estimated.

Buildings

Although the facility will primarily be open during daylight hours, twilight and dusk operations may require supplemental light and heat if the electricity fails. Non-electrical space heaters may be used for supplemental heat; however, manufacturer's recommendations for ventilation must be observed.

Keep portable and space heaters at least three (3) feet from combustible materials.

Electric flashlights and electric lanterns should be used for supplemental light. Use extreme caution if candles must be used, candles should only be used temporarily, on a limited basis until a safer form of light can be located such as flashlights, electric lanterns, etc. Candles within glass containers are preferred over those with open/exposed flame.

Never leave a burning candle unattended. Extinguish all candles when leaving a room.

Never use a candle for light when fueling equipment such as a lantern or kerosene heater.

Water Supply Failure, Short Term and Long Term Conditions

The facility utilizes an on-site well for non-potable purposes. In case of water supply failure the following individual must be contacted:

Site Manager - See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.

106.19(2)c(1)2 Long Term Utility Failure

See previous section Short Term Utility Failure Section 106.19(2)c(1)1.

106.19(2)c(2) Weather Related Events

Use battery operated radios/televisions to receive the most updated information on local conditions.

106.19(2)c(2)1 Tornado**Tornado Terminology:**

Tornado Watch - Tornadoes are possible.

Tornado Warning - A tornado has been sighted or indicated by weather radar.

Tornado Procedures

- Listen to radio or television for information.

- Locate emergency supplies such as battery-powered radio, mobile telephone, and spare batteries.
- Be prepared to take shelter in the designated tornado shelter (See Exhibit 1).
- If you see any revolving funnel-shaped clouds, report them immediately by telephone to your local law enforcement agency.
- If you are in a trailer or similar structure, move to a more secure structure.

Tornado Warning Procedures

- Take shelter with a battery-powered radio. Take shelter in area designated tornado shelter or an interior room or hallway.
- The facility's Tornado Shelter is located on the Site Plan Map (See Exhibit 1).
- If you cannot reach the Tornado Shelter, go to a crawlspace under the scales or to an inside hallway on the lowest level. Avoid places with wide-span roofs. Stay away from windows and open spaces. Get under a piece of sturdy furniture such as a workbench or heavy table or desk and hold on to it.
- Turn on a battery-operated radio or television, and wait for the "all clear" announcement by authorities.

Tornado Safety: Outdoors

If possible, get inside a substantial building.

If shelter is not available or there is no time to get indoors, lie in a ditch, culvert, or low-lying area or crouch near a strong building. Use your arms to protect your head and neck. Be alert for potential flash flooding.

Tornado Safety: In A Vehicle

Never try to outrun a tornado in a vehicle. Heavy rain, hail, and traffic may impede your movement. Tornadoes can change directions quickly and can easily lift up a vehicle and toss it through the air.

Pull to the side of the road avoiding trees, power lines, and other objects that could fall or be hazardous.

Get out of the vehicle immediately and try to take shelter in a nearby building.

If there is not time to get indoors, get out of the vehicle and lie in a ditch, culvert, or low-lying area away from the vehicle. Use your arms to protect your head and neck. Be alert for potential flash flooding.

Procedures After a Tornado

Try to get out of damaged buildings. Once out, do not re-enter unless necessary. Use great caution.

- Extinguish all smoking and small fires.
- Monitor the radio or television for emergency information or instructions.

- Go to the Emergency Assembly Location. In the event the Emergency Assembly Location is dangerous or inaccessible, proceed to the Secondary Emergency Assembly Location (See Exhibit 1).
- Account for personnel and known guests/customers/contractors.
- Check for injured victims. Render first aid if necessary. Call the necessary emergency responders such as ambulance services or fire/rescue service if necessary.
- Do not attempt to move severely injured victims unless necessary. Wait for emergency medical assistance to arrive.
- Look out for broken glass.
- Look out for and report downed power lines.
- Use the telephone only for emergency calls. Telephone lines may be down. Mobile telephone services may be used for emergency calls.
- Take photos or videotape of the damage to property.
- If driving, be alert for hazards in the roadway.
- If unaffected by the tornado, stay out of the damaged area until allowed in by officials. Your presence may hamper emergency operations.

Check for Propane Leaks

- Check for propane leaks. If you smell gas or hear a blowing or hissing noise, open a window and quickly leave the building.
- Turn off the propane at the outside main valve if you can and call the Propane Company from a cellular telephone or a telephone away from the affected area. If you turn off the gas for any reason, it must be turned back on by a professional.
- Propane Company - See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.

Check for Electrical System Damage

- Look for electrical system damage. If you see sparks or broken or frayed wires, or if you smell hot insulation, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box or circuit breaker. If you have to step in water to get to the fuse box-or circuit breaker, call an electrician first for advice.
- Electricity Supply Company - See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.

Check for Sewage and Water Line Damage

- Check for sewage and water lines damage. If you suspect sewage lines are damaged, avoid using toilets and call a plumber. If water pipes are damaged, contact the local water utility and avoid using water from the tap.
- Check leachate transportation and leachate storage systems
- Check leachate transportation and storage systems including tank and lines.
- If leachate is leaking into the environment, attempt to shut the leachate line valve, stopping the flow of leachate.

- Report leachate spills to the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. See Exhibit 2 for Emergency Contacts.

Check Bulk Fuel / Solvent Storage Systems & Household hazardous materials storage systems:

- Extinguish all smoking and small flames.
- If a spill/leak exists, attempt to stop the spill/leak or absorb fuel/solvents with inert materials.
- If bulk fuel or solvent is leaking into the environment from a storage system, take immediate steps to limit flow into drainage ways. If possible, attempt to construct an earthen berm.
- Report spills or leaks to the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. See Exhibit 2 for Emergency Contacts.

106.19(2)c(2)2 Windstorms

Windstorm / Winter Storm Terminology:

Down Burst - A strong out rush of wind formed by rain cooled air. Strong down bursts, which produce extensive damage, are often mistaken for tornadoes. A downburst can easily overturn a mobile home, tear roofs off houses, and topple trees.

Wind Advisory - Issued for average wind speeds between 31 and 39 miles an hour, or for frequent wind gusts between 46 and 57 miles an hour.

High Wind Warning - Expected winds will average 40 miles an hour or more for at least 1 hour or winds gusts will be greater than 58 miles an hour. Trees and power lines can be blown down. A High Wind Warning may be preceded by a High Wind Watch if the strong winds are not expected to occur for at least 12 hours.

Winter Storm Watch - Indicates that severe winter weather may affect your area.

Winter Storm Warning - Indicates that severe winter weather conditions are imminent.

Blizzard Warning - Indicates that large amounts of falling or blowing snow and sustained winds of at least 35 miles per hour are expected for several hours.

106.19(2)c(2)3 Intense Rainstorms and Erosion

Thunderstorm Terminology:

Severe Thunderstorm Watch - A severe thunderstorm (damaging winds 58 miles per hour or more, or hail three-fourths of an inch in diameter or greater) is likely to develop.

Severe Thunderstorm Warning - A severe thunderstorm has been sighted or indicated by weather radar.

Thunderstorm Procedures

Locate a safe place, such as the designated tornado shelter.

Assign someone to listen to a battery-powered radio or television for more information.

Thunderstorm Warning Procedures

- Go to a safe place.
- Turn on a battery-operated radio or television, and wait for the "all clear" by the authorities.

Tornadoes are spawned by thunderstorms and flash flooding can occur with thunderstorms. When a "severe thunderstorm warning" is issued, review what actions to take under a "tornado warning" or a "flash flood warning."

Procedures After a Thunderstorm Including Lightning Strikes

- Check-personnel, guests, clients, and contractors for injuries.
- Report downed utility wires.
- Check scale for proper operation. If the electricity is out, see Section 106.19(2)c(1)1 Short Term Utility Failure.
- Continue to listen to the radio for flash flood and/or tornado watches and warnings and other instructions.

Lightning Strike Victim

A person who has been struck by lightning does not carry an electrical charge that can shock other people.

A nearby strike may also cause medical problems, check personnel and call 911 if necessary.

Provide first aid and call emergency medical assistance (911) immediately. Look for burns where lightning entered and exited the body.

Check Leachate (Washwater) Transportation and Leachate (Washwater) Storage Systems

- Check leachate and washwater transportation and storage systems including tank and lines.
- If leachate is leaking into the environment, attempt to shut the leachate line valve, stopping the flow of leachate.
- Report leachate spills to the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. See Exhibit 2 for Emergency Contacts.

Check Bulk Fuel / Solvent Storage Systems & Household Hazardous Materials Storage Systems

- Extinguish all smoking and small flames.
- If a spill / leak exists, attempt to stop the spill/leak or absorb fuel/solvents with inert materials.
- See Exhibit 2 for Department Emergency Contacts.
- See Exhibit 4 for Department guidelines for reporting hazardous conditions and a copy of Iowa Administrative Code Chapter 131 (Section 457).

106.19(2)c(2)4 Lightning Strikes

There are some places that are safer than others from lightning strikes, however no place is risk free. Large enclosed structures are generally safer than smaller or open structures. The risk for lightning injury depends on whether the structure incorporates appropriate lightning protection.

Enclosed vehicles, fully enclosed farm vehicles, etc. with the windows rolled up generally provide good shelter from lightning. Avoid contact with metal or conducting surfaces outside or inside the vehicle.

Avoid being in or near:

High places and open fields, isolated trees, unprotected sheds, communications towers, flagpoles, light poles, metal fences, and water.

When inside avoid use of the telephone, contact with water or conductive surfaces with exposure to the outside such as metal door or window frames, electrical wiring, telephone wiring, cable TV wiring, plumbing, etc.

Lightning Strike Victim

A person who has been struck by lightning does not carry an electrical charge that can shock other people:

A nearby strike may also cause medical problems, check personnel and call 911 if necessary.

Provide first aid and call emergency medical assistance (911) immediately. Look for burns where lightning entered and exited the body.

106.19(2)c(2)5 Flooding**Flood Terminology**

Flood Warning - Flooding has been reported or is imminent. Take the necessary precaution if you are in a flood prone area.

Flash Flood Watch - A flash flood is possible, be alert to signs of flash flooding, and be ready to evacuate. Know the local terrain; flash floods can happen more quickly in hilly terrain or low-lying areas.

Flash Flood Warning - A flash flood is already occurring and will occur soon in your area; listen to local radio and television for local information.

Flood Damage Prevention Procedures

Move key documents, electronic files, computers, etc. to higher ground or take them with you if you must evacuate.

Review evacuation procedures with employees.

If possible, attempt to build earthen dams to protect buildings and property.

Turn on battery-operated radio or television to get the latest emergency information. If told to leave, do so immediately.

Procedures During a Flood

Evacuation may be necessary. If advised to evacuate, do so immediately.

- Never drive around road barricades.
- In case employees are separated from one another during floods or flash floods, each employee shall contact the Site Manager so all employees can be accounted for.
- Evacuation is much simpler and safer before floodwaters become too deep for ordinary vehicles to drive through,
- Listen to a battery-operated radio or television for evacuation instructions.
- Follow recommended evacuation routes - shortcuts may be blocked.
- Leave early enough to avoid being marooned by flooded roads.

If Outdoors:

- Climb to high ground and stay there.
- Avoid walking through any floodwaters. If it is moving swiftly, even water 6 inches deep can sweep you off your feet.
- If in a Car:
- Never drive into a flooded area.
- Never drive around road barricades.
- If you come to a flooded area, turn around and go another way.
- If your car stalls, abandon it immediately and climb to higher ground. Many deaths have resulted from attempts to move stalled vehicles.

Procedures After a Flood

Return to the area only after it has been declared safe by local emergency management officials. Follow all emergency rules, laws, and regulations.

- Report and stay clear from loose power lines or damaged utilities.
- Report downed power lines to your utility company or local emergency manager.
- Some appliances, such as television sets, can shock you even after they have been unplugged. Do not use appliances or motors that have gotten wet unless they have been taken apart, cleaned, and dried.
- Be alert for propane leaks. Use a flashlight to inspect for damage. Do not smoke or use candles, lanterns, or open flames unless you are sure that the propane has been turned off and the area has been aired out.
- Look for fire hazards such as broken or leaking propane lines, flooded electrical circuits, submerged furnaces or electrical appliances, flammable or explosive materials coming from upstream.
- Service damaged septic tanks, cesspools, pits, and leaching systems as soon as possible. Damaged sewage systems are health hazards.

- Document the damage for insurance purposes by taking notes or photographs.

Structural Stabilization: Temporary Measures

Identify potential deficiencies and provide temporary shoring to protect life and property while the water levels are receding. All shoring measures should be planned with the assistance of qualified structural engineers or contractors.

Support unstable or leaning structures or features with temporary bracing and reinforcement.

Strengthen exposed foundations or brace areas of undermining by following engineer's recommendations.

Brace and strengthen decayed or damaged floor and ceiling structure. Check bearing locations for movement or settlement.

Check Leachate (Washwater) Transportation and Storage Systems

Check leachate (washwater) transportation and storage systems including tank and lines.

If leachate (washwater) is leaking into the environment, attempt to shut the leachate (washwater) line valve, stopping the flow of leachate.

Report leachate spills to the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. See Exhibit 2 for Emergency Contacts.

Check Bulk Fuel/Solvent Storage Systems & Household Hazardous Material Storage

- Extinguish all smoking and small flames.
- If a spill/leak exists, attempt to stop the leak/spill or absorb fuel/solvents with inert materials.
- Report spills or leaks to the Iowa Department of Natural Resources. See Exhibit 2 for Emergency Contacts.

Check for Large Scale Erosion

Immediately cover any eroded areas exposing waste.

Identify and repair access roads, approach ramps, and internal roads that were affected by erosion.

Identify and repair let-down structures, berms, and terraces affected by erosion.

Acceptance of Flood-Related Waste

- Do not accept hazardous material, even if it is flood-related debris.
- Do not accept free flowing liquids, even if the container is thought to contain only flood-related liquid.
- Do not accept containers that contain unknown materials, especially drums and similar containers that "floated" to the current owner.
- Document all flood related debris for possible credit/reimbursement.

Check Bulk Fuel/Solvent Storage Areas Post Weather Related Event

- Check the bulk fuel/solvent storage area.

- Due to the type of material received, sorted, and stored at the solvent fuel storage area, staff must be extremely careful should the facilities or materials themselves be shifted due to any unmanaged event.
- The facility should not be opened to the public until materials that may have been displaced during the weather event are properly managed.

HHM Receiving and Storage Areas Post Weather Related Event

- Check HHM storage building.
- Due to the type of material received, sorted, and stored at the hazardous material storage building, staff must be extremely careful should the facilities or materials themselves be shifted due to any unmanaged event.

Hazardous materials, incompatible materials, reactive materials, and other chemicals are temporarily stored in the hazardous material storage building. After a severe weather event, extreme care must be applied during clean-up and/or inspection activities.

NOTE - The hazardous material storage building is equipped with secondary containment systems located in the floor.

The facility should not be opened to the public until hazardous materials that may have been displaced during the weather event are properly managed.

Specific spill responses are discussed during 24- and 40-hour HAZWOPER training. Facility employees are required to have 24 hour training.

If a spill is identified:

- Notify the Site Manager of the type and amount of material spilled (See Exhibit 2).
- Assess the type and quantity of the spilled material to determine if outside assistance is required.
- If outside assistance is necessary, contact the appropriate emergency services (See Exhibit 2).
- If no outside assistance is required, immediately stop the flow by dosing the open valve, set container upright, plug the leak, etc.
- Once the spill has been corrected, deploy appropriate waste spill kit tools to prevent material from exiting the hazardous material storage unit, mixing with incompatible materials, or spreading further.

Use extreme caution while managing a hazardous material spill. A severe weather event may cause more than one material to spill - multiple materials may pose a serious hazard if they are exposed to one another.

106.19(2)c(2)6 Event & Post Event Conditions

See Sections under Section 106.19(2)c(2) Weather Related Events.

106.19(2)C(3) FIRE & EXPLOSIONS

In case of any size fire, the following individual must be contacted: Site Manager - See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.

Basic Fire Safety

- Site will comply with local and state fire codes including the placement and maintenance of fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, etc.
- See the Site Plan Map (Exhibit 1), identify Evacuation Routes, Fire Escape Routes, and Emergency Assembly Locations.
- Keep exit routes clear and well marked.
- Make sure smoking materials are completely extinguished before they are disposed. Never leave hot ashes or burning tobacco products unattended.
- Avoid using extension cords wherever possible, especially small-wired cords used with high-wattage appliances.
- Extension cords should not be run under rugs or hooked over nails.
- If a fuse blows (or a breaker "trips"), find the cause. Remove excess appliances (lamps, stereo components, space heaters, etc.) from a breaker circuit that frequently "trips".
- Discard food that has been exposed to heat, smoke, or soot.
- Do not discard damaged goods until after an inventory has been taken.
- Give first aid where appropriate.
- Stay out of damaged buildings.
- Return to the facility only when local fire authorities say it is safe.

106.19(2)c(3)1 Waste Materials

- For fire in vehicles, see Section 106.19(2)c(3)8 Hot Loads.
- For Fires at recyclable storage areas:
- Call the Fire Department. See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.
- For small fires, smoldering or burning materials may be separated from the larger piles. Use extreme caution if any attempt is made to control the fire.
- For small fires, a fire extinguisher may be used

106.19(2)c(3)2 Buildings & Site Small Localized Fire - Building or office

Caution: A small-localized fire can engulf a room in less than 60 seconds.

- Act quickly. Smoke can be very dangerous.
- Use a fire extinguisher to extinguish the flame, shoot at the base of the flame.
- Remove nearby flammable materials such as paper, drapes, rags, etc.

- Evacuate all unnecessary personnel - go to the Emergency Assembly Location. In the event the Emergency Assembly Location is dangerous or inaccessible, proceed to the Secondary Emergency Assembly Location (See Exhibit 1).

Out of Control Fire - Building or Office

- Get out of the building. Familiarize yourself with at least two exits from each room; for example; one window and one door.
- Go to the Emergency Assembly Location. In the event the Emergency Assembly Location is dangerous or inaccessible, proceed to the Secondary Emergency Assembly Location (See Exhibit 1).
- Phone the Fire Department from a mobile phone or from a neighbor's phone. See Exhibit 2 for telephone and mobile phone numbers.
- Never go back inside a building for any reason.

Satellite HHM Storage Building

The satellite HHM storage building contains a pressurized dry chemical fire suppression system. This storage building is equipped with explosion relief construction, secondary spill containment, and an explosion proof lighting system.

In case of any size fire at the satellite HHM storage building, the following individuals/companies must be contacted:

- Call the Fire Department. See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.
- Notify the Site Manager. See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.

If materials in the hazardous storage building are on fire or are in immediate danger of being on fire, the following actions should be preformed:

Immediately evacuate the building and meet at the Emergency Assembly Point. If the Emergency Assembly Point is dangerous or non-accessible, proceed to the Secondary Emergency Assembly Point (See Exhibit 1).

Activate alarm system (See Section 106.19(2)c(8)1 Communications).

106.19(2)c(3)3 Equipment

Engine Fires

Immediately turn off the ignition to shut down the fuel pump and the flow of fuel.

Putting out an engine fire safely and efficiently takes two people. One holds the fire extinguisher and the other opens the hood. The fire will flare up as the fresh air hits it. Immediately spray the fire extinguisher across the base of the flames until the fire is out.

It is important to get the hood open fast. If the fire burns through the hood release cable before you can get it open, there will be no way to get at the fire.

Do not try to put out an engine fire by spraying the extinguisher through the radiator or through the wheel wells, this method will not work and will waste time and the fire extinguisher contents. Get at the base of the flames.

106.19(2)c(3)4 Fuels**General Safety**

- Vapors from fuels can be more flammable than liquid; always use caution when filling vehicles or containers.
- Equipment shall be refueled only at designated locations.
- In case of spillage, filler caps shall be replaced and spillage disposed of before engines are started.
- Engines shall be stopped and operators shall not be on the equipment during refueling operations.
- Only designated persons shall conduct fueling operations.
- Smoking and open flames shall be prohibited in areas used for fueling, fuel storage, or enclosed storage of equipment containing fuel.
- Liquid fuels not handled by pump shall be handled and transported only in portable containers or equivalent means designed for that purpose. Portable containers shall be OSHA approved, have tight closures with screw or spring covers and shall be equipped with spouts or other means to allow pouring without spilling. Leaking containers shall not be used.

Fire Event

- If possible, turn off the pump or the nozzle distributing flammable liquid.
- Evacuate the area and stay clear of the above ground storage tank in case of explosion. Go to the Emergency Assembly Location. In the event the Emergency Assembly Location is dangerous or inaccessible, proceed to the Secondary Emergency Assembly Location (See Exhibit 1).
- Call the Fire Department. See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.
- Call the Site Manager. See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.

106.19(2)c(3)5 Utilities**Propane Tank**

- Call the Fire Department. See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.
- Use the alarm system(s) (See Section 106.19(2)c(8)1 Communications) and leave the area immediately.
- If the Emergency Assembly Location is a safe distance away, go to that site or go to the Secondary Emergency Assembly Location.
- Caution: Exploding tanks may eject pieces of the tank several hundred feet. These pieces can be lethal.
- Call the Site Manager. See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.

Electrical

For Small Localized Fires:

- Use a fire extinguisher rated CLASS C: Energized Electrical Equipment including Wiring, Fuse Boxes, Circuit Breakers, Machinery, and Appliances.
- Caution: A small-localized fire can engulf a room in less than 60 seconds.
- Act quickly.
- Evacuate all personnel - go to the Emergency Assembly Location. In the event the Emergency Assembly Location is dangerous or inaccessible, proceed to the Secondary Emergency Assembly Location (See Exhibit 1).
- Call the Site Manager. See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.

For larger Uncontrolled Fires:

- Get out of the building. Familiarize yourself with at least two exits from each room; for example; one window and one door.
- Go to the Emergency Assembly Location. In the event the Emergency Assembly Location is dangerous or inaccessible, proceed to the Secondary Emergency Assembly Location (See Exhibit 1).
- Phone the Fire Department from a mobile phone or from a neighbor's phone. See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.
- Never go back inside a building for any reason.

106.19(2)c(3)6 Facilities

See Section 106.19(2)c(3)2 Buildings and Site. There are no additional facilities that have not been previously covered.

106.19(2)c(3)7 Working Area

Transfer station fires can be started from several causes: spontaneous combustion, careless smoking, methane flash, and arson.

Understand and be aware of warning signs.

Always report any visible smoke to the Site Manager. Some steam from composting piles and some other stockpiles may be normal due to the natural decomposition process. Report unusual levels of steam to the Site Manager.

If in doubt about a possible fire or signs of fire call the Fire Department. See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.

Once a Fire is Identified

- Control access and site security.
- All persons must be required to sign in and out.
- Establish radio communications with fire fighting, public safety, and transfer station personnel.

- Utilize the Alarm System (See Section 106.19(2)c(8)1 Communications) as necessary.
- First aid should be available on-site.
- Warning fences should be placed around any trenches dug as fire breaks.
- Safety meetings should be held daily.
- Spotters should be used to assist equipment operators.
- Controlling a transfer station fire may be accomplished through local fire fighting equipment, or transfer station fire fighting experts may need to be contacted. Follow the instructions of the fire fighting professionals on site.
- Excavated waste may require a hot pad where it can be spread and soaked with water or other fire extinguishing media.
- Soaked material may require a cool pad storage area.
- Earthmoving equipment may be required to dig firebreaks down to bare earth or to build earthen berms.
- Transfer station stockpile fires can be started from several causes: spontaneous combustion, careless smoking, methane flash, lightning, and arson.
- Understand and be aware of warning signs.
- Always report any visible smoke to the Site Manager. Some steam from composting piles and some other stockpiles may be normal due to the natural decomposition process. Report unusual levels of steam to the Site Manager.
- If in doubt about a possible fire, call the Fire Department. See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.
- Use caution while excavating "hot" materials; exposure to the air may create flames.
- Before attempting to excavate the "hot spot" within a stockpile, a spotter should watch equipment operators.
- Move "hot" materials to a hot pad so the materials can be sprayed with water or fire extinguishing media.
- Unaffected stockpile materials and soaked stockpile materials should be moved to a cool pad while the remaining materials are excavated.

106.19(2)c(3)8 Hot Loads

Smoldering or Ignited Fires in a Vehicle

"Hot Loads" are loads of waste or vehicles that are smoking, smoldering, or are on fire. "Hot Loads" may arrive at the facility without the driver aware of the risk.

- Do not dump hot loads on top of exposed waste of any kind.
- Do not stop a truck on fire or containing a hot load near a building.
- Quickly alert the driver and direct the truck toward a safe area.
- Call the Fire Department. See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.

- If the load can be dumped without harming the driver or others, dump the load in a safe area. Caution: A fire may spread quickly or "flash" as air is introduced.
- Use soil or water to extinguish smoldering or burning loads.
- Stay out of the "zone of danger," which is the cone-shaped area directly behind a vehicle with the gas tank located in the usual position at the back. If a gas tank explodes, it sends a tremendous blast out from the rear of the vehicle. This can be lethal for 50 to 100 feet behind the vehicle.

106.19(2)c(3)9 Waste Gases

If you witness a flash fire potentially caused by methane, use the alarm system(s), (See Section 106.19(2)c(8)1 Communications) and leave the area immediately. If the Emergency Assembly Location is a safe distance away, go to that site or go to the Secondary Emergency Assembly Location.

See the Site Plan Map (Exhibit 1) with Evacuation Routes, Fire Escape Routes, and Emergency Assembly Locations.

- Call the Fire Department. See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.
- Contact the Site Manager. See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.

106.19(2)c(3)10 Evacuation

Use the Alarm System(s) (See Section 106.19(2)c(8)1 Communications) and leave the area immediately. If the Emergency Assembly Location is a safe distance away, go to that site or go to the Secondary Emergency Assembly Location.

See the Site Plan Map (Exhibit 1) with Evacuation Routes, Fire Escape Routes, and Emergency Assembly Locations.

- Call the Fire Department. See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.
- Contact the Site Manager. See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.

106.19(2)C(4) REGULATED WASTE SPILL & RELEASES

Regulated Waste - generally includes non-hazardous material such as leachate, municipal solid waste, and petroleum contaminated soils.

Spill - For this report, a spill primarily involves liquids or solids that are deposited accidentally on the facility's property in an incorrect location but remain within the facility's property boundary. Spills include quantities of 100 gallons or less, or two tons or less.

Release - For this report, a release may involve spills of solids or liquids greater than 100 gallons or greater than two tons that enter lagoons, sedimentation ponds, drainage ways, etc. but stay on-site.

Off-site Release - An off-site release is a release or spill that leaves the facility's property boundary. This section includes groundwater releases.

106.19(2)c(4)1 Waste Materials

Waste Materials - Waste materials are materials normally accepted at a transfer station. Waste materials are also regulated wastes.

On-site Spill or Release - Use caution and remove the waste, placing it in an acceptable location.

Off-site Spill or Release - If waste materials are identified beyond the property and/or waste materials are observed to be in a waterway, see Section 106.19(2)c(4)8.

106.19(2)c(4)2 Washwater

The transfer station facility is designed to drain washwater to a 1,500 gallon washwater tank located on the east side of the facility. Contact the Site Manager if the drainage system or the storage system appears to be operating improperly.

106.19(2)c(4)3 Waste Gases

Methane gas is a by-product of waste decomposition and can be explosive in specific concentrations. Methane gas is colorless and odorless; odor is from other gases mixed with the methane.

Methane gas can migrate and accumulate in enclosed buildings, under scales, crawl spaces and other confined spaces.

Methane gas concentration levels are often detected using an electronic meter.

- If methane gas is detected within the explosive limits:
- Extinguish all smoking.
- Attempt to ventilate the area by opening windows / doors.
- If the methane is detected in a scale house or other building regularly occupied, evacuate immediately and go to the Emergency Assembly Point (See Exhibit 1).
- Contact the Site Manager - See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.
- Contact the Department Field Office - See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.
- Do not return to the building until the building has been properly ventilated and the concentrations have been checked with an electronic meter.

106.19(2)c(4)4 Waste Stockpiles & Storage Facilities

This site does not have any waste stockpiles or waste storage facilities other than the tipping floor.

106.19(2)c(4)5 Waste Transport Systems

The transfer station will load received MSW into transfer trailers to be transported to permitted facilities for final disposal.

106.19(2)c(4)6 Litter and Airborne Particulate

Litter and airborne particulates will be controlled according to the sanitary disposal project permit.

106.19(2)c(4)7 Site Drainage Systems

Flood or Heavy Rain/Wet Situations:

- The transfer station is designed to keep precipitation out of the facility so this should not be an issue within the building/waste transfer area.
- However, if regulated wastes enter drainage systems, use great caution removing the wastes - flowing water can have extreme force.

Non Flood and Non Heavy Rain/Wet Conditions:

- Prevent the waste from washing away beyond the property boundary; remove the waste as soon as possible.

106.19(2)c(4)8 Off-Site Releases**Leachate**

Leachate must be kept from entering creeks, rivers, streams, or other waterways. Leachate should not be allowed to leave the property boundaries.

If leachate is observed leaving the property boundary and/or entering a creek, river, stream, or other waterway, immediately contact the following:

- Contact the Site Manager. See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.
- Contact the State of Iowa. See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.

Earthen dams, excavation, compaction, and other techniques can be applied to stop the flow of leachate from leaving the property boundary or traveling further from the property boundary.

Permanent drainage systems can be installed after the leachate flow has been diverted or stopped if a lagoon and leachate collection system is available.

Waste Gases

If waste gases are detected outside of the property boundary, contact the Site Manager.

A second check of gas concentration levels with newly calibrated equipment may be required.

If waste gases are detected a second time outside of the property boundary, then contact the Department offices immediately (See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers).

Regulated Waste

Prevent the waste from traveling further off site. Earthen dams, excavation, compaction, and other techniques can be applied to stop the flow of regulated waste from traveling further from the property boundary.

If the regulated waste is in a waterway, attempt to stop the flow of waste and if possible, stop the flow of waste downstream. Use caution working near steep banks or wet embankments.

- Contact the Site Manager. See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.
- Contact the State of Iowa. See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.

HHM Spill or Release

HHM (especially material that has been bulked) must be kept from entering creeks, rivers, streams, or other waterways. HHM should not be allowed to leave the property boundaries.

HHMs that are released beyond the property and/or are observed to be in a waterway must be managed immediately.

If possible, safely stop the source of the leak.

Use absorbent material to stop material from entering the waterway or leaving the site. If HHM is observed leaving the property boundary and/or entering a creek, river, stream, or other waterway, immediately contact the following:

- Site Manager – See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.

The type of spill may determine if the Department must be contacted.

106.19(2)C(5) HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SPILL & RELEASES

See Exhibit 4 for State Guidelines for Reporting Hazardous Conditions. Do not smoke. Do not create sparks.

Be aware of the wind and avoid inhaling hazardous fumes.

Use caution operating near hazardous materials. The material should be considered hazardous even if the suspected material has not yet been confirmed hazardous by a professional.

Do not let people or equipment make contact with liquids, dusts, or fumes of hazardous materials.

Only trained professionals should attempt to clean up the hazardous materials. Do not come into contact with the hazardous material.

Some hazardous materials can react violently with other chemicals and other materials - use extreme caution.

106.19(2)c(5)1 Load-Check Control Points

Load checking is performed periodically by facilities to identify banned materials, hazardous materials, and wastes that may have been generated from areas outside the solid waste planning area boundaries.

If a solid waste load is identified as containing hazardous materials or hazardous markings on containers are identified, contact the following:

See Exhibit 4 for reporting hazardous conditions to the State of Iowa. Site Manager - See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.

Observe the safety precautions outlined in Section 106.19(2)c(5) Hazardous Material Spill & Releases above.

Unacceptable and Dangerous Household Hazardous Material

If a HHM load is identified as containing dangerous materials or unacceptable material, staff will use professional judgment to determine proper handling procedures.

EXPLOSION/FIRE HAZARD - Materials unfit for transport or additional movement - Call 911 and responsible official (See Exhibit 2).

UNKNOWN MATERIALS - Materials may be handled as an "Unknown" and placed in a previously designated container, properly prepared and labeled.

INHALATION/CONTACT HAZARD- Use proper personal protective equipment.

106.19(2)c(5)2 Mixed Waste Deliveries

See Section 106.19(2)c(5)1 Load-Check Control Points.

106.19(2)c(5)3 Fuels

Fuels and oils that are spilled can be absorbed with specific material designed for this purpose; they are often called "snakes", "booms", or "pillows". These materials, after use, are moved in drums to a used oil containment area until suitable transport to an off-site disposal location can be arranged.

If a fuel/oil spill occurs

- Stop the flow of material if possible using valves or switches.
- Do not smoke.
- Do not pass vehicles over the spilled material, as these could be a spark/ignition source hazard.
- If possible construct an earthen dam or similar structure to contain the spill.

106.19(2)c(5)4 Waste Gases

If waste gases are detected outside of the property boundary, contact the Site Manager. See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.

A second check of gas concentration levels with newly calibrated equipment may be required.

If waste gases are detected a second time outside of the property boundary, then contact the Department offices immediately. See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.

If waste gases are detected indoors, evacuate the area as gas can drop oxygen levels to dangerous levels and can explode.

HHM Waste Gases

Waste gas may be present after spills or after containers are opened. Gases generated in an HHM storage environment may have odors ranging from none to noxious and may or may not have color. If gases are expected to be present, the processing area should be ventilated by using doors, windows, and ventilation systems as available.

NOTE - Do not use electrical fans to ventilate as a spark may ignite gases.

Gases can migrate and accumulate in enclosed buildings, under scales, crawl spaces, and other confined spaces.

Gas concentration levels are often detected using an electronic meter.

If gas is detected:

- Attempt to ventilate the area by opening windows/doors.
- Notify the Site Manager - See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.
- Do not return to the building until the building has been properly ventilated.

106.19(2)c(5)5 Site Drainage Systems

Flood or Heavy Rain/Wet Situations

If hazardous wastes enter drainage systems:

- Call 911.
- Contact the Site Manager - See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.
- Contact the State of Iowa. See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.
- Emergency/Hazardous Material professionals will provide assistance to minimize the risk downstream.

Non Flood and Non Heavy Rain/Wet Conditions

Prevent the waste from washing away beyond the property boundary. Get assistance before attempting to remove the wastes. Assistance should be obtained from trained professionals.

106.19(2)c(5)6 Off-Site Releases

- If possible, construct an earthen dam or similar structure to reduce the spread of contamination. Do not contact the material, contaminated dust, fumes or gases.
- Dial 911.

Should a spill leave the property, staff will notify a hazardous material professional. The trained hazardous material professional will supply needed resources and take charge of the response effort.

In case of an off-site release, the following individuals must be contacted:

- Site Manager - See Exhibit 2 for telephone and mobile phone numbers.
- Contact the State of Iowa - See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.
- See Exhibit 4 for reporting hazardous conditions to the State.

106.19(2)C(6) MASS MOVEMENT OF LAND & WASTE

106.19(2)c(6)1 Earthquakes

During An Earthquake

- Duck, cover and hold. If you are inside, crawl under a heavy piece of furniture and hold on or get under a doorframe.
- If you are outside, stay in an open area.
- If you are in your car or equipment, stop driving.

After An Earthquake

- Check for injuries.
- Get out of the building if it appears to be structurally unsound - do not re-enter the building. If the building is evacuated, go to the Emergency Assembly Location and account for transfer station personnel, contractors, guests, etc.
- Listen to a battery powered radio for further instructions.
- Be aware of broken glass and other sharp objects on the floor.
- Be aware of material above your head that might fall.
- Check water, gas and electric lines for damage (natural gas odor) then see previous sections for information on utilities.
- Check leachate tank for leaks.
- Stability of stockpiles check is not needed due to no onsite composting. Stability of slopes needs to be checked. See Section 106.19(2)c(4)4 Stockpiles & Storage Facilities.
- Do not use matches or smoke.
- Avoid using the telephone.
- Do not go sightseeing.
- Expect aftershocks.
- Have the scale checked and re-certified by a qualified technician.
- In case of earthquake, the following individual must be contacted:
- Site Manager - See Exhibit 2 for telephone and mobile phone numbers.

Check Bulk Fuel/ Solvent Storage Systems

- Extinguish all smoking and small flames.
- If a spill / leak exists, attempt to stop the leak / spill or absorb fuel/solvents with inert materials.
- Report spills or leaks to the Department.

106.19(2)c(6)2 Slope Failure

Several dangers exist with slope failures including: exposing waste, leachate, bacteria, and other materials to the environment; allowing wastes to leave the site property; allowing wastes to enter wetlands or other regulated environments; and allowing wastes to overrun roads and buildings.

Perform a head count of employees, contractors, and guests.

Stay away from other nearby areas that may also be at risk.

Contact the following:

- Site Manager - See Exhibit 2 for telephone and mobile phone numbers.

- Call 911 if there are any injuries or if someone may be buried under the failed slope.

106.19(2)c(6)3 Waste Shifts

Due to the nature of transfer station operations, large stockpiles are not anticipated. Stock piles should generally be limited to 8-10 feet with adequate side slopes to prevent the waste from shifting.

If waste stockpiles become too high, waste should be transported.

Use caution when excavating the "toe" of the stockpile. Removing too much material may destabilize the upper portion of stockpile causing it to "slide" or fall down.

In case of any stockpile slide, the following individuals/companies must be contacted:

- Site Manager - See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.
- The Department should be contacted for large slope failures when waste is exposed, or if waste leaves the property boundary.

106.19(2)C(7) EMERGENCY & RELEASE NOTIFICATIONS & REPORTING

Emergency reporting and notifications will be provided as needed by state, federal and local authorities.

106.19(2)c(7)1 Federal Agencies

See Exhibit 2 for Emergency Contacts.

106.19(2)c(7)2 State Agencies

See Exhibit 2 for Emergency Contacts.

See Exhibit 4 for Reporting Hazardous Conditions.

106.19(2)c(7)3 County & City Agencies

See Exhibit 2 for Emergency Contacts.

106.19(2)c(7)4 News Media

See Exhibit 2 for Emergency Contacts.

106.19(2)c(7)5 Public & Private Facilities within Five Miles

See Exhibit 5 for a list of facilities and phone numbers.

106.19(2)c(7)6 Emergency Response Agencies & Contact Information

See Exhibit 2 for Emergency Contacts.

106.19(2)c(7)7 Reporting Requirements & Forms

Emergency reporting requirements and forms will be provided as needed by the state, federal, and local authorities.

106.19(2)C(8) EMERGENCY WASTE MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES**106.19(2)c(8)1 Communications**

The following systems of communication may be used in an emergency.

- A telephone is available at the scale house.
- Cellular/digital telephones are not provided by the facility; however, personal cellular/digital telephones may be available.
- Two-way radios are available at some facilities.
- Honking horns can be used to indicate an emergency.
- Personal communication can also be used to communicate an emergency situation.

Alarm System

The employer shall establish and educate employees regarding any proposed alarm system.

An air horn or an automobile horn could be used to alert employees about a dangerous situation.

Two-way or C. B. radios can be used to alert employees regarding a dangerous situation.

If possible, person-to-person contact can be used to alert transfer station guests, contractors, employees, etc. regarding the dangerous situation.

106.19(2)c(8)2 Temporary Discontinuation of Services

If telephone service is discontinued, cellular or digital telephones can be used.

The Site Manager can dispatch messengers to deliver emergency messages in case of a discontinuation of normal communication systems.

If the facility's transportation or processing services must be discontinued, the Site Manager will contact member municipalities, county governments, and hauling companies as soon as possible to communicate rerouting instructions.

106.19(2)c(8)3 Facilities Access & Rerouting

Emergency rerouting will be facilitated by the Site Manager.

If access to the facility is blocked, telephone, radio, and person-to-person contact at the transfer station will be used to communicate new directions and re-routing.

The Site Manager will contact alternate disposal sites and arrange for disposal. After the emergency, normal disposal or transportation systems should resume as soon as possible. Sites that have agreed to accept waste under emergency conditions include the Central Disposal Systems, Inc. Landfill and the Dickinson County Landfill. Contact numbers for these facilities are included in Exhibit 2.

106.19(2)c(8)4 Waste Acceptance

The Site Manager will contact alternate disposal sites and arrange for disposal.

After the emergency, normal disposal or transportation systems should resume as soon as possible.

If wastes must be diverted for more than one day, contact the Department. See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.

106.19(2)c(8)5 Waste in Process

During an emergency, safety to human life is a priority.

Wastes being tipped, processed, or handled must be left in place until the threat to human life is greatly reduced.

If an emergency does not threaten human life, the Site Manager will decide how best to manage wastes depending on the emergency circumstances.

When the threat to human life is greatly reduced, the waste should be processed according to the facility's permit.

106.19(2)C(9) PRIMARY EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT INVENTORY

The following emergency supplies should be readily available.

- Flashlight with extra batteries or electric lantern with batteries.
- Portable, battery-operated radio(s).
- Air horn.
- Extra batteries.
- First-aid kit and manual.
- Wrench/tool for emergency propane valve shut-off.
- Fire extinguishers.

106.19(2)c(9)1 Major Equipment

A skid-loader and rubber-tired end loader are available on site. Private vehicles and semi tractors and trailers owned by Kossuth County and the contract hauler are also available.

106.19(2)c(9)2 Fire Hydrants and Water Sources

Fire hydrant and water source are located on a Site Map in Exhibit 1.

106.19(2)c(9)3 Off-Site Equipment Resources

The facility has an agreement with the county government to borrow machinery until replacements can be acquired.

106.19(2)C(10) EMERGENCY AID

A commercial first-aid kit will be maintained at the transfer station office. The Site Manager or the staff will administer minor first-aid treatment when required. Serious injuries will be handled through local Emergency Service (see Exhibit 2).

In case of accidents occurring outside normal operating hours, it will be the responsibility of the senior staff person to provide first-aid treatment and to arrange for professional assistance if required.

Professional emergency aid workers should be notified for injuries needing immediate first aid care.

See Exhibit 2 for Emergency Contacts.

The Site Manager should be notified of any injury. See Exhibit 2 for telephone numbers.

106.19(2)c(10)1 Responder Contacts

Call 911.

The Fire Department and/or the Hazardous Material Division will be first responders in case of a spill or release involving hazardous materials.

106.19(2)c(10)2 Medical Services

Call 911.

Call 911 before transporting sick or injured individuals in a personal vehicle or non-emergency vehicle.

Directions to the Hospital are located in Exhibit 3.

106.19(2)c(10)3 Contracts and Agreements

Arrangements have been made with the local Fire Department to respond to fires. See phone number listed in Appendix 2.

911 services are provided to county businesses and businesses of incorporated cities.

106.19(2)C(11) ERRAP TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Existing and new employees will review the contents of the approved ERRAP with the Training Provider (See Section 106.19(2)c(11)(1)). The Site Manager should identify hazardous waste contractors that can service the facility in case hazardous materials are accidentally received.

106.19(2)c(11)1 Training Providers

The Site Manager will serve as the training provider, will review the ERRAP with existing and new employees, and will provide any additional training required fulfilling the roles outlined in the ERRAP.

106.19(2)c(11)2 Employee Orientation

New employees are required to review the ERRAP and become familiar with the contents of the ERRAP. Exhibit 2, Emergency Phone Numbers, will be provided to each employee.

106.19(2)c(11)3 Annual Training Updates

The Site Manager will provide an annual review of the ERRAP with new and existing employees one time per year. New information will be reviewed at that time.

106.19(2)c(11)4 Training Completion and Record Keeping

Records of annual employee ERRAP training will be kept on file at the facility's offices.

EXHIBIT 1

SITE & FACILITY MAPS INCLUDE:

Site Plan Maps

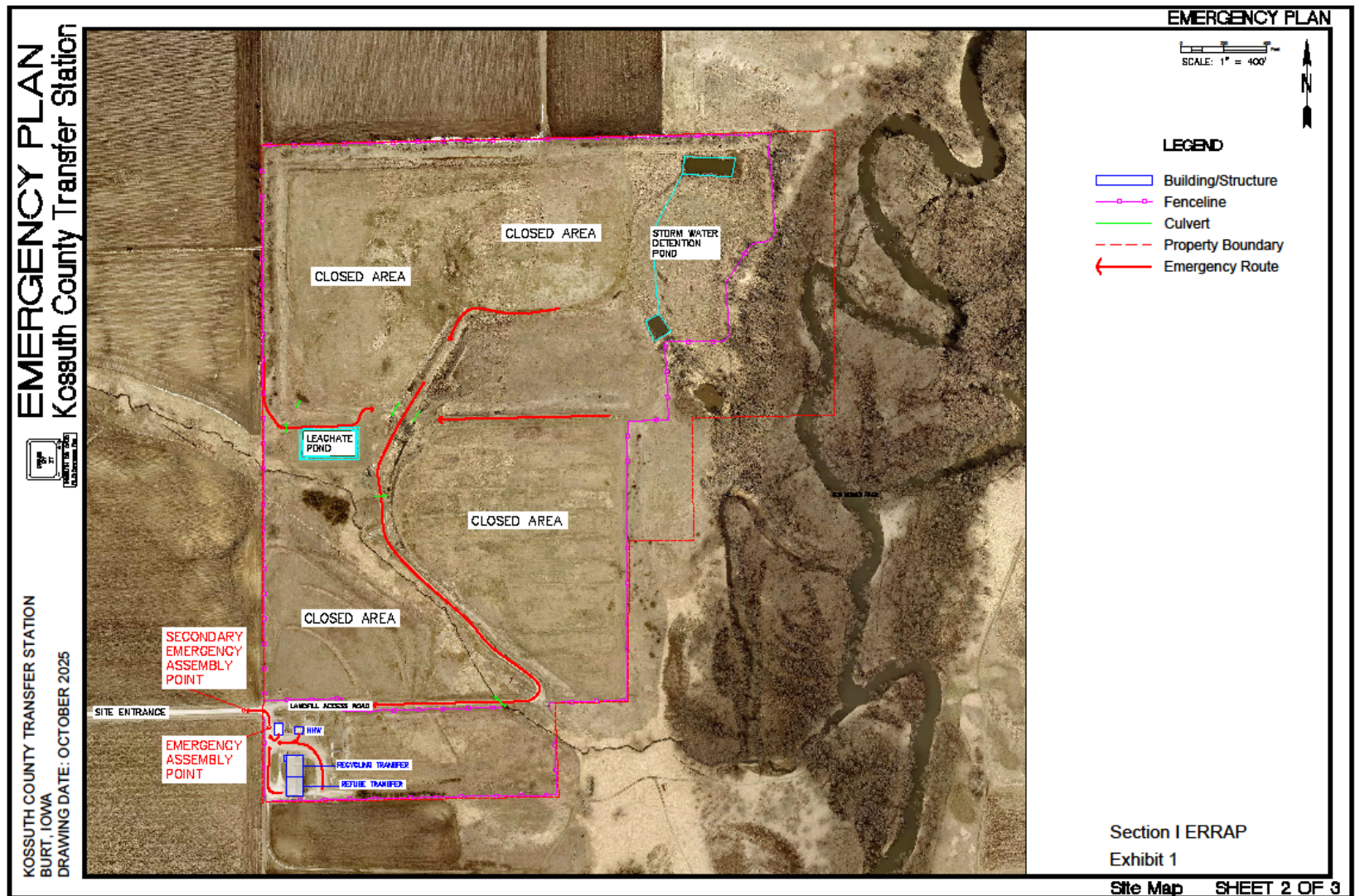
Emergency Evacuation Routes

Fire Escape Routes

Tornado Shelter

Emergency Assembly Point

Secondary Emergency Assembly Point



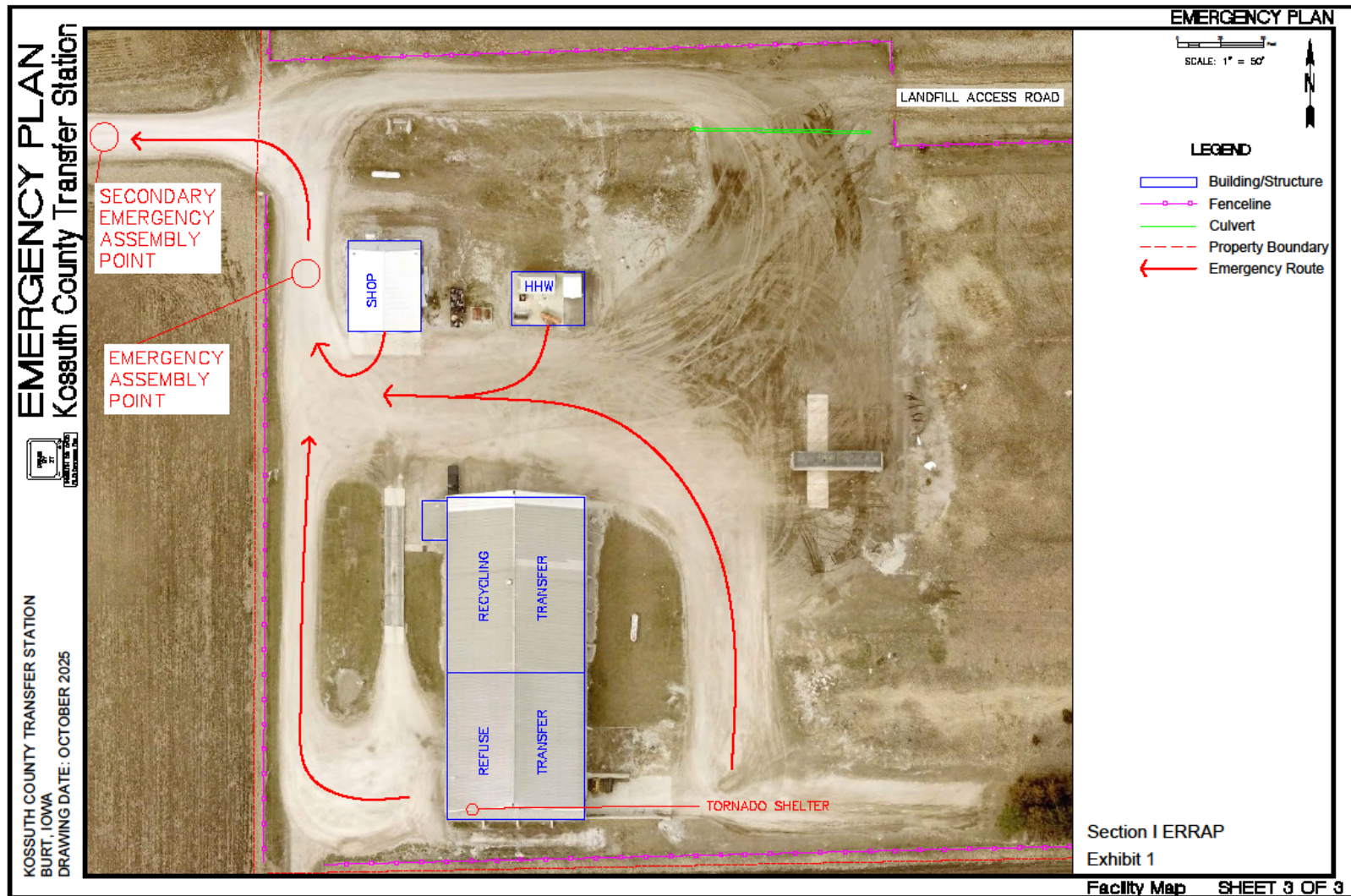


EXHIBIT 2

EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST**TELEPHONE LOCATIONS:**

Location of Nearest Telephone Scale House

FIRE:

Fire Department / Rescue 911

MEDICAL/ DOCTOR:

Ambulance 911

Hospital: Kossuth Regional Health Center (515) 295-2451

Estimated Drive Time: 20 minutes (11 miles)

Directions to Hospital/Clinic: Route Directions: See Exhibit 3

TRANSFER STATION MANAGEMENT - NOTIFICATION LIST:

Site Manager:

Blake Stevens (515) 924-3739
..... (515) 410-6422 (mobile)

Kossuth Waste Management Association:

Doug Miller, P.E (515) 295-3320
..... (515) 341-3625 (mobile)

COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGER:

Kossuth County Emergency Management Agency:

Charissa Mueller, Coordinator (515) 295-5904

MEDIA:

Radio:

KLGA Radio (515) 295-2475

Newspaper:

Algona Publishing	(515) 295-3535
Bancroft Register	(515) 885-2531
Swea City Herald Press	(515) 272-4660

STATE OF IOWA:

Water Quality Bureau	(515) 281-5029
Environmental Protection Division	515) 281-8694
Department Field Office #2 in Mason City, Iowa	(641) 424-4073
Iowa Emergency Management Division	(515) 281-3231
Department Spill Response (24 hours)	(515) 281-8694

EPA:

Region 7	(800) 223-0425
.....	(913) 551-7003

UTILITIES:

Broadband:	Titonka-Burt Communications	(515) 928-2110
Electricity:	Humboldt Electricity Coop	(800) 833-8876
Propane Gas:	Farmers Coop of Ottosen	(800) 379-1067
Non Potable Water:	Schumacher Well Drilling	(515) 295-2337
Leachate Pumping:	Thompson Drainage.....	(515) 341-5292

ENGINEER OF RECORD:

SCS Engineers	(515) 631-6160
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EMERGENCY ALTERNATE DISPOSAL SITES:

Central Disposal Systems, Inc	(641) 592-9182 .
Dickinson County Landfill.	(712) 336-2700

EXHIBIT 3

Directions to Hospital / Clinic

Kossuth Regional Health Center

1515 S Phillips Street

Algona, Iowa

(515) 295-2451

Distance from the TRANSFER STATION is approximately 11 miles.

- Exit the TRANSFER STATION heading West
- Turn Left (SOUTH) onto 130th Avenue / COUNTY ROAD-P44
- Turn Right (West) onto 280th Street / COUNTY ROAD-B20
- Turn left (South) onto US-169
- Turn Left (East) onto US-169 / East State Street
- Turn Right (South) onto South Phillips Street / US-169
- The hospital is at the Intersection of S Phillips Street US-169 & Irvington Road

EXHIBIT 4

**Department Guidelines for Reporting Hazardous Conditions
Including Iowa Administrative Code Chapter 131
"Notification of Hazardous Conditions"**

Compliance & Enforcement Bureau

Iowa Department of Natural Resources

Iowa DNR Report a Spill Website:

<https://www.iowadnr.gov/environmental-protection/spills-emergency-planning/report-spill>

24 - Hour Emergency Response Phone Number: (515) 725-8694

You should report a spill now if:

- The hazardous substance has the potential to leave the property by flowing over the surface or through sewers, tile lines, culverts, drains, utility lines, or some other conduit.
- The hazardous substance has the potential to reach any surface water or groundwater.
- The hazardous substance can be detected in the air at the boundaries of the facility property by the senses (sight and smell) or by monitoring equipment.
- There is a potential threat to the public health and safety.
- Local officials respond to the incident.
- The release exceeds a Federal Reportable Quantity (RQ).

It is recommended that all spills be cleaned up although a particular spill may not be reportable. A series of small spills over the years can result in one big cleanup!

Department rules stress the immediate or potential danger that a spill may cause.

In general, Iowa reporting requirements are more stringent than Federal reporting requirements. However, the time limit for reporting at the Federal level is more immediate.

If you need to report a spill, or have any questions about the need to report, call (515) 725-8694 or contact our Emergency Response Unit.

CHAPTER 131

NOTIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS

[Prior to 7/1/83, DEQ Ch 41]

[Prior to 12/3/86, Water, Air and Waste Management[900]]

567-131.1(455B) Definitions. For purposes of this chapter:

"Corrosive" means causing or producing visible destruction or irreversible alterations in human skin tissue at the site of contact, or in the case of leakage of a hazardous substance from its packaging, causing or producing a severe destruction or erosion of other materials through chemical processes.

"Department" means the Department of Natural Resources.

"Hazardous condition" means any situation involving the actual, imminent or probable spillage, leakage, or release of a hazardous substance onto the land, into a water of the state or into the atmosphere which, because of the quantity, strength and toxicity of the hazardous substance, its mobility in the environment and its persistence, creates an immediate or potential danger to the public health or safety or to the environment.

"Hazardous substance" means any substance or mixture of substances that presents a danger to the public health or safety and includes, but is not limited to, a substance that is toxic, corrosive, or flammable, or that is an irritant or that, in confinement, generates pressure through decomposition, heat, or other means.

The following are examples of substances which, in sufficient quantity, may be hazardous: acids; alkalis; explosives; fertilizers; heavy metals such as chromium, arsenic, mercury, lead and cadmium; industrial chemicals; paint thinners; paints; pesticides; petroleum products; poisons; radioactive materials; sludges; and organic solvents.

"Hazardous substances" may include any hazardous waste identified or listed by the administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency under the Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, or any toxic pollutant listed under Section 307 of the federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended to January 1, 1977, or any hazardous substance designated under Section 311 of the federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended to January 1, 1977, or any hazardous material designated by the secretary of transportation under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (49 CFR §172.101).

"Irritant" means a substance causing or producing dangerous or intensely irritating fumes upon contact with fire or when exposed to air.

"Toxic" means causing or producing a dangerous physiological, anatomic or biochemical change in a biological system.

567-131.1(455B) Report of hazardous conditions. Any person manufacturing, storing, handling, transporting, or disposing of a hazardous substance shall notify the department at (515)281-8694 and the local police department or the office of the sheriff of the affected county of the occurrence of a hazardous condition as soon as possible but not later than six hours after the onset of the hazardous condition or discovery of the hazardous condition. A

sheriff or police chief who has been notified of a hazardous condition shall immediately notify the department. Reports made pursuant to this rule shall be confirmed in writing as provided in 131.2(2).

131.2(1) *Verbal report.* The verbal report of such a hazardous condition should provide information on as many items listed in 131.2(2) as available data will allow.

131.2(2) *Written report.* The written report of such a hazardous condition shall be submitted to the department within 30 days and contain the following information:

The exact location of the hazardous condition.

The time and date of onset or discovery of the hazardous condition.

The name of the material, the manufacturer's name and the volume of each material involved in the hazardous condition in addition to contaminants within the material if they by themselves could cause a hazardous condition.

The medium (land, water or air) in which the hazardous condition occurred or exists.

The name, address and telephone number of the party responsible for the hazardous condition.

The time and date of the verbal report to the department of the hazardous condition. The weather conditions at the time of the hazardous condition onset or discovery.

The name, mailing address and telephone number of the person reporting the hazardous condition.

The name and telephone number of the person closest to the scene of the hazardous condition who can be contacted for further information and action.

Any other information, such as the circumstances leading to the hazardous condition, visible effects and containment measures taken that may assist in proper evaluation by the department.

131.2(3) *Reporting of subsequent findings.* All subsequent finding and laboratory results should be reported and submitted in writing to the department as soon as they become available. These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 455B.115.

The following Iowa Department of Natural Resources Fors are available at:

<https://www.iowadnr.gov/environmental-protection/spills-emergency-planning/report-spill>



IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIVISION
FIELD SERVICES & COMPLIANCE BUREAU

Iowa Administrative Code Chapter 131 Notification of Hazardous Conditions

24 hour number for release reporting
515/725-8694

Summary of Key Points and Definitions

Definitions

"Hazardous Condition" means any situation involving the actual, imminent or probable spillage, leakage, or release of a hazardous substance onto the land, into a water of the state or into the atmosphere which, because of quantity, strength and toxicity of the hazardous substance, its mobility in the environment and its persistence, creates an immediate or potential danger to the public health or safety or to the environment.

"Hazardous Substance" means any substance or mixture of substance that presents a danger to the public health or safety and includes, but is not limited to, a substance that is toxic, corrosive, or flammable, or that is an irritant or that, in confinement, generates pressure through decomposition, heat, or other means. The following are examples of substances which, in sufficient quantity, may be hazardous: acids; alkalis; explosives; fertilizers; heavy metals such as chromium, arsenic, mercury, lead, and cadmium; industrial chemicals; paint thinners; paints; pesticides; petroleum products; poisons; radioactive materials; sludges; and organic solvents. "Hazardous substances" may include any hazardous waste identified or listed by the administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency under the Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, or any toxic pollutant listed under Section 307 of the federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended to January 1, 1977, or any hazardous substance designated under Section 311 of the federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended to January 1, 1977, or any hazardous material designated by the secretary of transportation under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (49 CFR 172.101)

Key Points

Who is Required to Report Hazardous Conditions. Any person manufacturing, storing, handling, transporting, or disposing of a hazardous substance shall notify the department at (515) 725-8694 and the local police department or the office of the sheriff of the affected county of the occurrence of a hazardous condition as soon as possible but not later than six hours after the onset of the hazardous condition or the discovery of the hazardous condition. A sheriff or police chief who has been notified of a hazardous condition shall immediately notify the department. Reports made pursuant to this rule shall be confirmed in writing as provided in 131.2(2).

Reporting Subsequent Findings. All subsequent finding and laboratory results should be reported and submitted in writing to the department as soon as they become available.

Reminder ~ VERBAL REPORTS ARE REQUIRED WITHIN 6 HOURS OF
INCIDENCE OCCURRENCE OR DISCOVERY.

REV. 5/2024

IOWA DNR EMERGENCY RESPONSE UNIT
6200 Park Avenue, Ste 200 / Des Moines, Iowa 50321
515-725-8694 TDD 515-242-5967 www.iowadnr.gov



IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIVISION
FIELD SERVICES & COMPLIANCE BUREAU

Guidelines for Reporting Hazardous Conditions Verbal Reporting

24 hour number for release reporting
515/725-8694

Report the Condition if:

- ☐ The hazardous substance has the potential to leave the property by run-off, sewers, tile lines, culverts, drains, utility lines, or some other conduit, or,
- ☐ The hazardous substance has the potential to reach a water of the state – either surface water or groundwater or,
- ☐ The hazardous substance can be detected in the air at the boundaries of the facility property by the senses (sight and smell) or by monitoring equipment or,
- ☐ There is a potential threat to the public health and safety or,
- ☐ Local officials (Fire department, law enforcement, Hazmat, public health, and emergency management) respond to the incident or,
- ☐ The release exceeds a Federal Reportable Quantity (RQ).

~ If in Doubt, Report It ~

IDNR REQUIRES VERBAL REPORTS WITHIN 6 HOURS OF
INCIDENCE OCCURRENCE OR DISCOVERY

- It is recommended that all spills be cleaned up although a particular spill may not be reportable. A series of small spills over time can result in one big cleanup.
- Department rules stress the immediate or potential danger that a spill may cause.
- A written report of the Hazardous Condition is required within 30 days of the verbal notification.

*In general, Iowa reporting requirements are more stringent than
Federal reporting requirements. However, the **time limit**
for reporting at the Federal level is more immediate.*

IOWA DNR EMERGENCY RESPONSE UNIT
6200 Park Avenue, Ste 200 / Des Moines, IOWA 50321
515-725-8694 TDD 515-242-5967 www.iowadnr.gov



IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
 ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DIVISION
 FIELD SERVICES & COMPLIANCE BUREAU

Guidelines for Reporting Hazardous Conditions Written Report Requirements

24 hour number for release reporting
 515/725-8694

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources
 Requires a written report of any Hazardous Condition.
 (VERBAL REPORT REQUIRED WITHIN 6 HOURS)

Written Report. The written report of such a hazardous condition shall be submitted to the department within 30 days and contain the following information:

- a. The exact location of the hazardous condition.
- b. The time and date of onset or discovery of the hazardous condition.
- c. The name of the material, the manufacturer's name, and the volume of each material involved in the hazardous condition in addition to contaminants within the material if they by themselves could cause a hazardous condition.
- d. The medium (land, water, or air) in which the hazardous condition occurred or exists.
- e. The name, address, and telephone number of the party responsible for the hazardous condition.
- f. The time and date of the verbal report to the department of the hazardous condition.
- g. The weather conditions at the time of the hazardous condition onset or discovery.
- h. The name, mailing address, and telephone number of the person reporting the hazardous condition.
- i. The name and telephone of the person closest to the scene of the hazardous condition who can be contacted for further information and action.
- j. Any other information, such as the circumstances leading to the hazardous condition, visible effects, and containment measures taken that may assist in the proper evaluation by the department.

The written report should include the IDNR Spill Number (assigned at the time of the verbal report) and be addressed to the duty officer responding to the spill. Reports can be sent via mail, fax, or electronic mail to the addresses listed below.

Mail	Fax	E-Mail
Iowa DNR Field Services Emergency Response 6200 Park Ave. Ste 200 Des Moines, IA 50321	515/725-8201	Emergency_Response@dnr.iowa.gov

IOWA DNR EMERGENCY RESPONSE UNIT
 6200 Park Avenue, Ste 200 / DES MOINES, IOWA 50319-0034
 515-725-8694 TDD 515-242-5967 www.iowadnr.gov



IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DON'T HESITATE. DON'T FORGET. DON'T WAIT UPDATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS NOW

DNR'S 24/7 ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY HOTLINE NUMBER CHANGES JULY 1.

Don't wait until you or your company need to report a spill, wastewater bypass, underground storage tank system release or failure, or water supply failure or violation to the DNR. Please change the environmental hotline number on your emergency plans and documents now. The new number is 515-725-8694.

WHO NEEDS TO CALL?

Contact the Iowa Department of Natural Resources for any of the following situations as soon as possible but no later than required by law. The sooner you contact DNR staff, the more likely they can help you prevent additional risk to public health and safety, or damage to Iowa's natural resources.

Changing July 1, 2015

DNR's 24-hour Environmental Hotline

515-725-8694

Emergency Situations that Must be Reported	Time Limit to Report
Chemical spills: Anyone manufacturing, storing, handling, transporting or disposing of a hazardous substance when a hazardous condition occurs. If in doubt, report it.	Within 6 hours
Manure releases: Anyone storing, handling, transporting or land-applying manure from a confinement feeding operation; or storing, handling, transporting or land-applying manure, process wastewater, open feedlot effluent, settled open feedlot effluent or settleable solids from an open feedlot operation who becomes aware of a release.	Within 6 hours
Wastewater discharges: Treatment facility owner or operators. Report when a bypass or upset occurs as a result of mechanical failure or acts beyond the control of the owner or operator.	Within 24 hours
Underground storage tank system failures: Owners and operators of UST systems must report to DNR within 24 hours the discovery of released regulated substances at the UST site or in the surrounding area, unusual operating conditions or monitoring results from a release detection method that indicate a release may have occurred.	Within 24 hours (6 hours if release creates a hazardous condition)
Drinking water system notifications: Owners and operators of public drinking water systems must report monitoring and maximum contaminant level (MCL) violations and situations, including treatment or distribution system failure that "significantly increases the potential for drinking water contamination" and other situations "with significant potential to have serious adverse effects on human health as a result of short-term exposure."	Within 24 hours
Complaints, Fish Kills and other environmental reporting: Anyone seeing a fish kill, someone burning tires or other banned materials, or dumping materials where it shouldn't belong.	As Soon As Possible

LEADING IOWANS IN CARING FOR OUR NATURAL RESOURCES | WWW.IOWADNR.GOV



Don't wait until you're setting out the booms. Change to 515-725-8694 on all your plans now.

MORE ABOUT SPILL REPORTING

Spills must be reported by anyone manufacturing, storing, handling, transporting or disposing of a hazardous substance when a hazardous condition occurs. (Also see definitions.)

How do I know if it's a hazardous condition?

Report it if a hazardous substance such as an acid, heavy metal, paint is involved and it has the potential to leave the property, reach a water of the state (surface or groundwater) or can be detected in the air at the facility's boundaries.

Report it if there is a potential threat to public health and safety, or first responders (fire department, Haz Mat, public health and emergency management) respond to the incident. Report releases that exceed a Federal Reportable Quantity to the National Response Center or to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Contact the Iowa DNR's main office at 515-725-8200. Or contact the environmental field office serving your area at: [https://www.iowadnr.gov/Portals/0/uploads/fo/2019 Field Office brochure.pdf](https://www.iowadnr.gov/Portals/0/uploads/fo/2019%20Field%20Office%20brochure.pdf)

Clip and keep.

REQUIRED TIME LIMITS FOR REPORTING INCIDENTS

Spill Reporting	6 hours
Manure Release Reporting	6 hours
Waste Water Bypasses	24 hours
Drinking Water	24 hours
(main breaks, violations, etc)	
Release from a UST system	24 hours
(if release creates a hazardous condition)	6 hours

DEFINITIONS

"Hazardous Condition" means any situation involving the actual, imminent or probable spillage, leakage, or release of a hazardous substance onto the land, into a water of the state or into the atmosphere which, because of quantity, strength and toxicity of the hazardous substance, its mobility in the environment and its persistence, creates an immediate or potential danger to the public health or safety or to the environment.

"Hazardous Substance" means any substance or mixture of substance that presents a danger to the public health or safety and includes, but is not limited to, a substance that is toxic, corrosive, or flammable, or that is an irritant or that, in confinement, generates pressure through decomposition, heat, or other means. The following are examples of substances which, in sufficient quantity, may be hazardous: acids; alkalis; explosives; fertilizers; heavy metals such as chromium, arsenic, mercury, lead, and cadmium; industrial chemicals; paint thinners; paints; pesticides; petroleum products; poisons; radioactive materials; sludges; and organic solvents. "Hazardous substances" may include any hazardous waste identified or listed by the administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency under the Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, or any toxic pollutant listed under Section 307 of the federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended to January 1, 1977, or any hazardous substance designated under Section 311 of the federal Water Pollution Control Act as amended to January 1, 1977, or any hazardous material designated by the secretary of transportation under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (49 CFR 172.101).

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

DNR 24/7 Spill Number: 515-725-8694

Local Law Enforcement: _____

Local Fire Dept: _____

Other: _____

EXHIBIT 5

AT-RISK POPULATIONS WITHIN 5-MILE RADIUS

NURSING HOMES/ASSISTED LIVING:

There are no nursing homes or assisted living facilities within five miles of the transfer station.

SCHOOLS:

There are no schools within five miles of the transfer station.

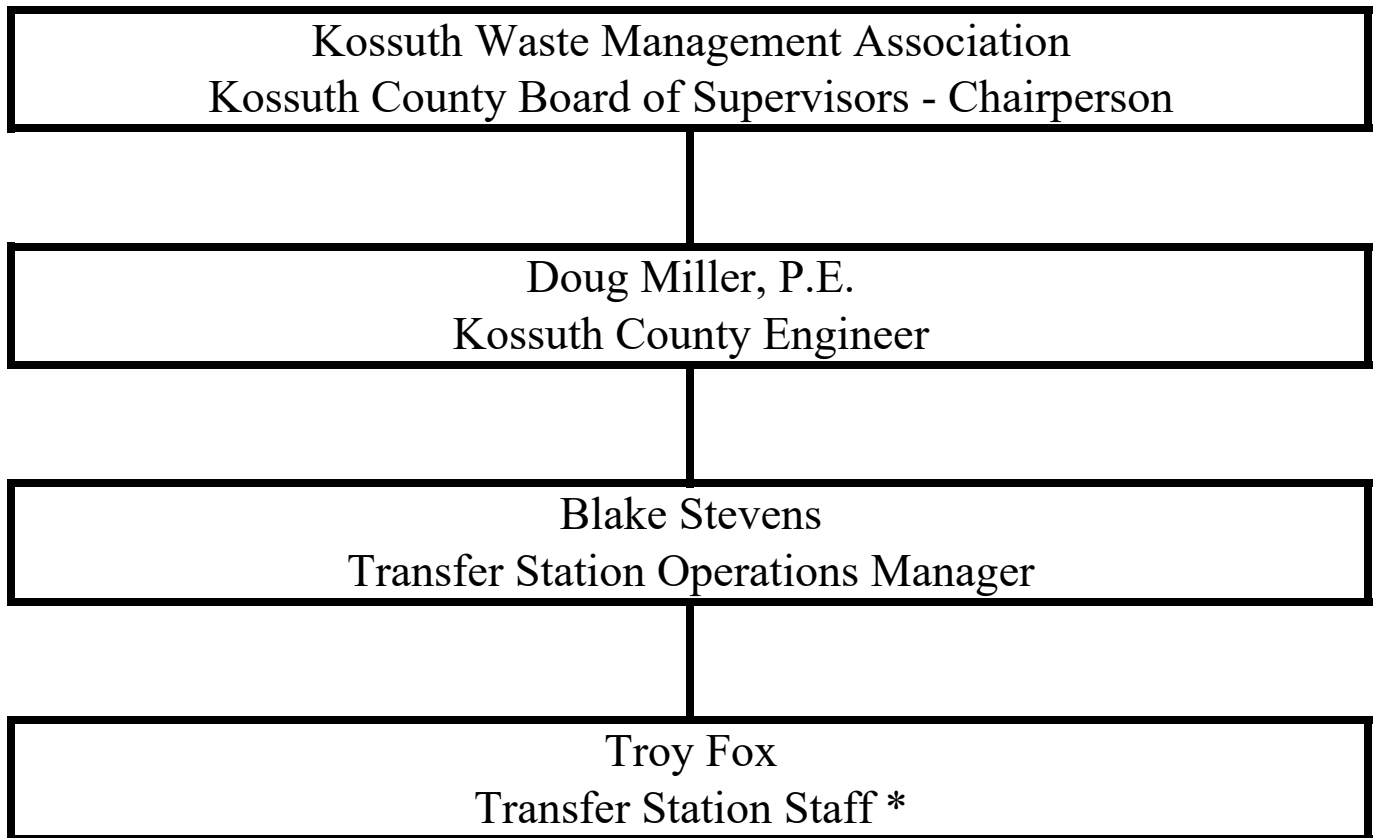
CHILD CARE:

There are no child care facilities within five miles of the transfer station.

HOSPITALS:

There are no hospitals within five miles of the transfer station.

IOWA DNR FORM 50B
SECTION 3D ORGANAZATIONAL CHART
KOSSUTH WASTE MANAGEMENT TRANSFER STATION
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



* Please note: Staffing of the Transfer Station is subject to change without prior notification to the Department

IOWA DNR FORM 50B

SECTION 3K, PROOF of FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

Christy Skilling
Deputy Auditor
Real Estate & Elections

State of Iowa
Office of
COUNTY AUDITOR
Kossuth County
TAMMY EDEN

Melissa Arndorfer
Deputy Auditor
Payroll & Elections

Brittany Cressler
Accounting Clerk

Jennifer Loats
Drainage Clerk

County Auditor
Commissioner of Elections
114 West State Street
Algona, Iowa 50511
515-295-2718 (Office)
515-295-3071 (FAX)

Luke Snyder
GIS

September 29, 2025

Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Planning, Permitting & Engineering Services
Wallace State Office Building
502 East 9th Street
Des Moines, IA 50319

Dear Sir or Madam:

I am the chief financial officer for Kossuth County, Iowa, hereby referred to as "Guarantor." This letter is in support of the Guarantor's use of the local government guarantee to demonstrate financial assurance for closure costs as specified in Iowa Administrative Code (IAC) 567 106.18.

The Guarantor is providing a local government guarantee as specified in IAC 567 106.18(5)f for Kossuth County, hereby referred to as "Owner," owner and operator of the following Municipal Solid Waste Transfer Station for which financial assurance for closure care is demonstrated through the local government guarantee in IAC 567 106.18(5)f.

Transfer Station Name: **Kossuth County Transfer Station**

Address: **2900 130th Avenue**

Burt, Iowa 50522

Permit No: **55-SDP-06-07-XFR**

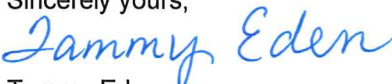
The current closure cost estimate, in accordance with IAC 567 106.18, covered by the local government guarantee is shown below:

Closure cost to be assured: **\$53,596.65**

The Guarantor meets or exceeds local government guarantee criteria as shown below in Alternative II and agrees to comply with the reporting requirements as specified in Subrule 106.18(5)f.

As chief financial officer for the Guarantor, I hereby certify that the information provided in this letter is true to the best of my knowledge and that this letter is being submitted in accordance with Iowa Administrative Code Chapter 106 [Subrule 106.18(5)f] for the "Local Government Guarantee."

Sincerely yours,



Tammy Eden
Kossuth County Auditor

The figures for the following items are derived from the Owner's independently audited, year-end financial statements/audit report for the latest completed fiscal year, ended June 30, 2024.

Alternative II

1. Sum of the current closure and/or postclosure cost estimates being assured by the Financial Test	\$53,596.65	\$
	From most recent annual auditor's report	From 2nd most recent annual auditor's report
2. Total Revenues for past two years	\$32,730,000	\$32,425,000
3. Total Expenditures for past two years	\$27,101,000	\$26,246,000
4. Cash plus marketable securities (see definition below)	\$18,899,933	\$19,876,151
5. Annual debt service	\$0	\$0
Must be able to answer "Yes" or "True" to the following	Yes/True	No/False
6. Is line 4 divided by line 3 greater than 5 percent?	YES	
7. Is line 5 divided by line 3 less than 20 percent?	YES	
8. There are no outstanding general obligation bonds that are currently in default.	TRUE	
9. There are no outstanding general obligation bonds rated lower than Baa as issued by Moody's or BBB as issued by Standard & Poor's.	TRUE	
10. Have financial statements (audit) been prepared in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles or with Other Comprehensive Basis of Accounting?	YES	
11. Is line 3 less than line 2 in each of the past two years?	YES	
12. If answered "no" to line 11, line 3 does not exceed line 2 by more than 5 percent in each of the past two years.		
13. Is line 1 less than 43 percent of line 2?	YES	
14. Have not received an adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion from the independent certified public accountant or office of the auditor of the state of Iowa.	TRUE	
15. Have closure and postclosure costs being assured been referenced in the owner's most recent audit report or instead placed in the owner's files if timing did not permit reference in the most recent audit?	TRUE	

Definitions:

"Deficit" means total annual revenues minus total annual expenditures.

"Total revenues" means revenues from all taxes and fees but does not include the proceeds from borrowing or asset sales, excluding revenue from funds managed by local government on behalf of a specific third party.

"Total expenditures" means all expenditures excluding capital outlays and debt repayment.

"Cash plus marketable securities" means all the cash plus marketable securities held by the local government on the last day of a fiscal year, excluding cash and marketable securities designated to satisfy past obligations such as pensions.

"Debt service" means the amount of principal and interest due on a loan in a given time period, typically the current year.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

Restricted net position represents resources subject to external restrictions, constitutional provisions or enabling legislation on how they can be used. This net position category decreased 3.52%, or approximately \$489,187, from the prior year.

Unrestricted net position, the part of net position that can be used to finance day-to-day operations without constraints established by debt covenants, enabling legislation, or other legal requirements, increased from a deficit of \$3,428,479 at June 30, 2023 to a deficit of \$1,808,907 at the end of this year.

Changes in Net Position of Governmental Activities (Expressed in Thousands)		
	Year Ended June 30,	
	2024	2023
Revenues:		
Program Revenues:		
Charges for Service	\$ 5,422	\$ 6,947
Operating Grants and Contributions	8,139	7,792
Capital Grants and Contributions	4,793	4,955
General Revenues:		
Property Tax	11,092	9,482
Penalty and Interest on Property Tax	53	47
State Tax Credits	635	588
Local Option Sales Tax	1,306	1,180
American Rescue Plan Act	346	680
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	703	209
Miscellaneous	112	427
Tax Increment Financing	129	118
Total Revenues	<u>32,730</u>	<u>32,425</u>
Program Expenses:		
Public Safety and Legal Services	5,740	4,462
Physical Health and Social Services	306	279
County Environment and Education	1,462	1,305
Roads and Transportation	12,685	12,537
Governmental Services to Residents	1,127	961
Administration	3,472	2,970
Non-Program	2,309	3,732
Total Expenses	<u>27,101</u>	<u>26,246</u>
Change in Net Position	5,629	6,179
Net Position Beginning of Year	<u>78,506</u>	<u>72,327</u>
Net Position End of Year	<u>\$84,135</u>	<u>\$78,506</u>

The County's governmental revenues increased 0.95%, or approximately \$306,904. The total cost of programs and services increased 3.26%, or approximately \$855,536, with no new programs added this year.

KOSSUTH COUNTY
Algona, Iowa

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2024

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash, Cash Equivalents and Pooled Investments	\$ 18,552,744	\$ 347,189	\$ 18,899,933
Receivables:			
Property Tax:			
Delinquent	10,242	0	10,242
Succeeding Year	11,186,725	0	11,186,725
Succeeding Year Tax Increment Financing	142,041	0	142,041
Interest and Penalty on Property Tax	17	0	17
Accounts	49,216	58,659	107,875
Accrued Interest	146,533	7,498	154,031
Opioid Settlement	368,729	0	368,729
Drainage Assessments	2,716,018	0	2,716,018
Due From Other Governments	791,735	0	791,735
Lease Receivable	171,652	0	171,652
Inventories	747,104	0	747,104
Prepaid Insurance	1,141	0	1,141
Restricted Cash and Pooled Investments	0	467,754	467,754
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	7,111,161	261,000	7,372,161
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation	65,407,680	556,462	65,964,142
TOTAL ASSETS	107,402,738	1,698,562	109,101,300
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension Related Deferred Outflows	1,571,800	53,679	1,625,479
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	1,582,664	81,551	1,664,215
Accrued Interest Payable	1,193,945	0	1,193,945
Salaries and Benefits Payable	421,351	17,539	438,890
Unearned Revenues	412,420	0	412,420
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Portion Due or Payable Within One Year:			
Estimated Liability for Landfill Postclosure Care	0	34,558	34,558
Compensated Absences	607,931	4,261	612,192
Portion Due or Payable After One Year:			
Estimated Liability for Landfill Postclosure Care	0	438,142	438,142
Drainage Warrants Payable	6,009,711	0	6,009,711
Net Pension Liability	2,520,881	67,963	2,588,844
Total OPEB Liability	347,409	6,966	354,375
TOTAL LIABILITIES	13,096,312	650,980	13,747,292

**KOSSUTH COUNTY
Algona, Iowa****STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2024**

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unavailable Property Tax Revenue	\$11,186,725	\$ 0	\$11,186,725
Unavailable Tax Increment Financing Revenue	142,041	0	142,041
Pension Related Deferred Inflows	148,610	19,637	168,247
OPEB Related Deferred Inflows	94,065	662	94,727
Lease Related	171,652	0	171,652
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	11,743,093	20,299	11,763,392
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	72,518,841	817,462	73,336,303
Restricted For:			
Supplemental Levy Purposes	1,653,767	0	1,653,767
Rural Services Purposes	3,963,397	0	3,963,397
Secondary Roads Purposes	5,489,099	0	5,489,099
Capital Projects	393,008	0	393,008
Opioid Abatement	494,186	0	494,186
Other Purposes	1,431,742	0	1,431,742
Unrestricted	(1,808,907)	263,500	(1,545,407)
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$84,135,133	\$1,080,962	\$85,216,095

See Notes to Financial Statements

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (CONTINUED)

Changes in Net Position of Governmental Activities (Expressed in Thousands)		
	Year Ended June 30,	
	2023	2022
Revenues:		
Program Revenues:		
Charges for Service	\$ 6,947	\$ 2,331
Operating Grants and Contributions	7,792	7,805
Capital Grants and Contributions	4,955	4,438
General Revenues:		
Property Tax	9,482	9,513
Penalty and Interest on Property Tax	47	49
State Tax Credits	588	620
Local Option Sales Tax	1,180	1,340
American Rescue Plan Act	680	0
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	209	79
Miscellaneous	427	928
Tax Increment Financing	118	109
Total Revenues	32,425	27,212
Program Expenses:		
Public Safety and Legal Services	4,462	3,875
Physical Health and Social Services	279	308
Mental Health	0	654
County Environment and Education	1,305	1,203
Roads and Transportation	12,537	11,595
Governmental Services to Residents	961	875
Administration	2,970	2,684
Non-Program	3,732	4,863
Total Expenses	26,246	26,057
Change in Net Position	6,179	1,155
Net Position Beginning of Year	72,327	71,172
Net Position End of Year	\$78,506	\$72,327

The County's governmental revenues increased 19.15%, or approximately \$5,211,070. The total cost of programs and services increased 0.72%, or approximately \$188,293, with no new programs added this year.

KOSSUTH COUNTY
Algona, Iowa

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash, Cash Equivalents and Pooled Investments	\$ 19,549,815	\$ 326,336	\$ 19,876,151
Receivables:			
Property Tax:			
Delinquent	7,552	0	7,552
Succeeding Year	10,492,426	0	10,492,426
Succeeding Year Tax Increment Financing	124,282	0	124,282
Accounts	59,163	123,440	182,603
Accrued Interest	76,425	6,834	83,259
Opioid Settlement	211,775	0	211,775
Drainage Assessments	2,792,119	0	2,792,119
Due From Other Governments	759,687	0	759,687
Inventories	924,382	0	924,382
Prepaid Insurance	1,558	0	1,558
Restricted Cash and Pooled Investments	0	495,963	495,963
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	6,612,324	261,000	6,873,324
Capital Assets (Net of Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization)	61,407,279	608,959	62,016,238
TOTAL ASSETS	103,018,787	1,822,532	104,841,319
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension Related Deferred Outflows	856,310	54,002	910,312
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	1,241,201	127,888	1,369,089
Accrued Interest Payable	1,273,084	0	1,273,084
Salaries and Benefits Payable	356,276	18,999	375,275
Due To Other Governments	12,828	0	12,828
Unearned Revenues	758,737	0	758,737
Long-Term Liabilities:			
Portion Due or Payable Within One Year:			
Estimated Liability for Landfill Postclosure Care	0	34,700	34,700
Compensated Absences	551,338	3,965	555,303
Portion Due or Payable After One Year:			
Estimated Liability for Landfill Postclosure Care	0	477,040	477,040
Drainage Warrants Payable	7,711,282	0	7,711,282
Net Pension Liability	1,905,255	61,173	1,966,428
Total OPEB Liability	414,126	7,536	421,662
TOTAL LIABILITIES	14,224,127	731,301	14,955,428

KOSSUTH COUNTY
Algona, Iowa

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Unavailable Property Tax Revenue	\$10,492,426	\$ 0	\$10,492,426
Unavailable Tax Increment Financing Revenue	124,282	0	124,282
Pension Related Deferred Inflows	499,134	35,268	534,402
OPEB Related Deferred Inflows	29,618	111	29,729
Other	0	7,624	7,624
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	11,145,460	43,003	11,188,463
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in Capital Assets	68,019,603	869,959	68,889,562
Restricted For:			
Supplemental Levy Purposes	1,660,989	0	1,660,989
Rural Services Purposes	3,552,670	0	3,552,670
Secondary Roads Purposes	7,097,368	0	7,097,368
Capital Projects	393,008	0	393,008
Opioid Abatement	270,388	0	270,388
Other Purposes	939,963	0	939,963
Unrestricted	(3,428,479)	232,271	(3,196,208)
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$78,505,510	\$1,102,230	\$79,607,740

See Notes to Financial Statements

Kossuth Transfer Station Closure Cost Estimates

Description	Cost	Unit	Cost per unit	Unit	Cost of Task
Cost of Properly Disposing Twice the Maximum Storage Capacity in the Transfer Station and Transport Vehicles	308	ton	\$52.83	per ton	\$16,271.64
Cost of properly Cleaning the Transfer Station Building	20	hour	\$27.00	per hour	\$540.00
Cost of Properly Disposing of a One-Week Volume of Washwater	1	lump sum	\$477.90	lump sum	\$477.90
Cost of Removing Recycling and HHM Materials	1	lump sum	\$35,672.58	lump sum	\$35,672.58
Reporting of Completion of Closure Activities	1	lump sum	\$634.54	per ton	\$634.54
Total Cost of Closure					\$53,596.65

Notes:

1. Estimated Storage Capacity of the transfer station is 1,027 cubic yards. Compacted Waste tipped onto the floor is estimated to be 300 pounds per cubic yard. Transport vehicles are called to the site as necessary and therefore not included as available storage capacity.
2. It is anticipated to take twenty hours to clean the building in the event of closure.
3. Waste water is discharged into the floor drain which is connected to a 1,500 gallon storage tank. Liquid from this tank will be incorporated with the Kossuth County Landfill Leachate Lagoon.
4. Estimated cost of handling recycling and HHM material should the facility close. Based on average of most recent three years of data.



September 26, 2025

Douglas A. Miller, PE & PLS

Engineer of Kossuth County Transfer Station and Landfill