

SCS ENGINEERS

Transmittal

West Des Moines, IA

PROJECT: Muscatine Co,2025 XFR Permit
Renewal,IA
27225609.00

DATE: 12/11/2025

SUBJECT: Permit Renewal Application for
Muscatine Transfer Station 70-
SDP-11-94P-XFR

TRANSMITTAL ID: 00001

PURPOSE: For Record

VIA: Info Exchange

FROM

NAME	COMPANY	EMAIL	PHONE
Kasi Province West Des Moines, IA	SCS Engineers	KProvince@scsengineers.com	

TO

NAME	COMPANY	EMAIL	PHONE
Becky Jolly		becky.jolly@dnr.iowa.gov	
chad.stobbe@dnr.iowa.gov		chad.stobbe@dnr.iowa.gov	

REMARKS: Chad,

Please find the attached Permit Renewal Application for the City of Muscatine Transfer Station. Let me know if you have any questions as you go through your review.

Thank you,
Kasi Province, PE*, Project Professional
SCS Engineers
1690 All-State Court, Suite 100
West Des Moines, Iowa 50265
(515) 779-2227 (C)
kprovince@scsengineers.com

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DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

QTY	DATED	TITLE	NOTES
1	12/11/2025	2025 Muscatine Transfer Station Permit Renewal Application 70-SDP-11-94P-XFR 2025.12.11.pdf	

Transmittal

DATE: 12/11/2025
TRANSMITTAL ID: 00001

COPIES:

David Popp
Christine Collier

(Muscatine County Solid Waste Mgmt. Agency)
(SCS Engineers)

December 11, 2025
File No. 27225609.00

Mr. Chad Stobbe
Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Land Quality Bureau
6200 Park Avenue, Suite 200
Des Moines, IA 50321

Subject: 2025 Solid Waste Transfer Station Permit Renewal Application
Muscatine Transfer Station
Permit No. 70-SDP-11-94P-XFR

Dear Chad:

On behalf of the City of Muscatine, SCS Engineers is pleased to submit this Solid Waste Transfer Station Permit Renewal Application Form 50B and required documentation for the renewal of the Muscatine Transfer Station permit.

Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions, require additional information, or need any further clarification at (515) 631-6160.

Sincerely,



Kasi Province, P.E.
Project Professional
SCS Engineers

KDP/CLC

Copies: Addressee
David Popp, City of Muscatine
Electronic File



Christine L. Collier, P.E.
Senior Project Manager
SCS Engineers



2025 Permit Renewal Application

City of Muscatine Solid Waste

Transfer Station

Prepared For:
City of Muscatine, Iowa
1000 South Houser Street
Muscatine, IA 52761

Permit No. 70-SDP-11-94P

SCS ENGINEERS

Project No. 27225609.00 | December 2025

1690 All-State Court, Suite 100
West Des Moines, IA 50265
515-631-6160

Table of Contents

Section	Page
1.0 Iowa Department of Natural Resources Form 50B	1
2.0 Executive Summary	5
2.1 Introduction.....	5
2.2 Facility Modifications.....	5
2.3 Special Provisions of Current Permit.....	5
2.4 Permit Amendments to Current Permit.....	6
2.5 New Permit Amendment and Variance Requests	6

Appendices

Appendix A	Organizational Chart
Appendix B	Operator's Certificates
Appendix C	IDALS Certification
Appendix D	Emergency Response and Remedial Action Plans
Appendix E	Proof of Financial Assurance

1.0 IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES FORM 50B



IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

SOLID WASTE TRANSFER STATION

PERMIT APPLICATION FORM 50B



New Permit

Permit Renewal (permit number) 70 -SDP- 11 - 94 XFR

SECTION 1. FACILITY CONTACT INFORMATION

Facility

Name: City of Muscatine Solid Waste Transfer Station Phone: (563) 263-9689
Address: 1000 South Houser Street City, State, Zip: Muscatine, Iowa 52761
County: Muscatine

Responsible Official for the Facility

Name: David Popp Phone: (563) 263-9689
Address: 1000 South Houser Street Fax: (563) 263-9688
City, State, Zip: Muscatine, Iowa 52761 E-mail: dpopp@muscatineiowa.gov

Owner of Site

Name: City of Muscatine Phone: (563) 264-1550
Address: 1000 South Houser Street Fax: (563) 264-0750
City, State, Zip: Muscatine, Iowa 52761 E-mail: _____

Facility Operator

Name: David Popp Phone: (563) 263-9689
Address: 1000 South Houser Street Fax: (563) 263-9688
City, State, Zip: Muscatine, Iowa 52761 E-mail: dpopp@muscatineiowa.gov

Financial Assurance Engineer

Name: Christine L. Collier, P.E. Phone: (515) 631-6160
Address: 1690 All-State Court, Suite 100 Fax: _____
City, State, Zip: West Des Moines, Iowa 50265 E-mail: ccollier@scsengineers.com
Iowa Engineer License #: 16793 Expiration Date: 12/31/2025

SECTION 2. SITE INFORMATION

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

Planning Area: Bi-State Regional Waste Commission Date of Last Approved Plan: July 21, 2023

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-Friday 7:00 AM-3:30 PM, Saturday 8:00 AM-12 PM

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: All incorporated and unincorporated areas of Muscatine County.

Disposal Facility: Muscatine County Sanitary Landfill

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

per day 182

per week 1,000

per year 52,000

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.*):

All solid waste received is unloaded onto a tipping floor and is loaded into transfer trailers to be hauled to the Muscatine County Sanitary Landfill.

Check all other materials accepted/activities at the facility:

Recyclables drop-off - glass, paper, plastic, metal
 Lead Acid Batteries
 Used Oil
 Antifreeze
 White Goods Collection
 Tires
 Electronics Collection (including Cathode Ray Tubes)

Scrap Metal Salvaging
 Appliance Demanufacturing
 Electronics Demanufacturing
 Yard Waste Composting
 Yard Waste Collection
 HHM/RCC
 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#: 96825

Section C. Proof of Ownership/Local Zoning Requirements (IAC 567 106.8(1)"d")

No Revision Required - See Doc ID#: 96825

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#: _____

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#: 17504

Section H. Site Operation Plan (IAC 567 106.8(1)"k")
No Revision Required - See Doc ID#: 96825

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#: 78968

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: David Popp Date: 12-11-2025
Printed Name: David Popp Title: Solid Waste Manager

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.

2.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The City of Muscatine (City) owns and operates the City of Muscatine Solid Waste Transfer Station (Transfer Station). The permit for the Transfer Station expires on March 11, 2026; therefore, SCS Engineers (SCS) on behalf of the City, is submitting this permit renewal application. The information required in the Executive Summary is listed on the Permit Application Form 50B and includes a summary of modifications, special provisions, permit amendments, and documentation and certification as required for new permit amendment requests and new waiver requests.

2.2 FACILITY MODIFICATIONS

Section 2 addresses the status of the facility and permit since the issuance of the last permit on November 29, 2022. Areas discussed below are required per Section 2 of DNR Form 50B (542-1603). The City did not make or direct any modifications to the Transfer Station building during the current permit cycle..

2.3 SPECIAL PROVISIONS OF CURRENT PERMIT

Following is a summary of each special provision of the current permit in addition to a brief discussion if it is to remain the same, be revised, or be removed.

Special Provision #1.

The permit holder is authorized to accept up to 52,000 tons of municipal solid waste annually in accordance with the approved Bi-State Regional Planning Area's updated Solid Waste Comprehensive Plan (Plan). The Plan as approved by the DNR on May 26, 2016, any approved amendments to the Plan, and the latest Plan update are hereby incorporated as permit documents.

The permitted service area is described as: All cities and the unincorporated area in Muscatine County.

Collected waste shall be disposed of at the Muscatine County Sanitary Landfill (#70-SDP-02-75P) located in Muscatine, IA. The permit holder is not authorized to transfer solid waste to any other sanitary disposal project in Iowa without first receiving DNR approval.

Please update the date of the Comprehensive plan to the last update dated July 21, 2023. There are no other changes required or requested to Special Provision #1.

Special Provision #2.

2. *No provision in this permit or the updated and approved site operation plan, emergency response and remedial action plan, and closure plan, as described in the permit renewal application dated November 28, 2022 (Doc #104677), constitutes a waiver or variance from 567 IAC Chapter 106 or the Code of Iowa. Any conflict between a provision of the permit or referenced documents and Iowa rules or statutes shall be resolved in favor of the duly adopted rules and statutes.*

Please update the permit renewal date and DocDNA ID # to that of this document. There are no other changes required or requested to Special Provision #2.

2.4 PERMIT AMENDMENTS TO CURRENT PERMIT

There were no permit amendments that occurred during the current permit cycle.

2.5 NEW PERMIT AMENDMENT AND VARIANCE REQUESTS

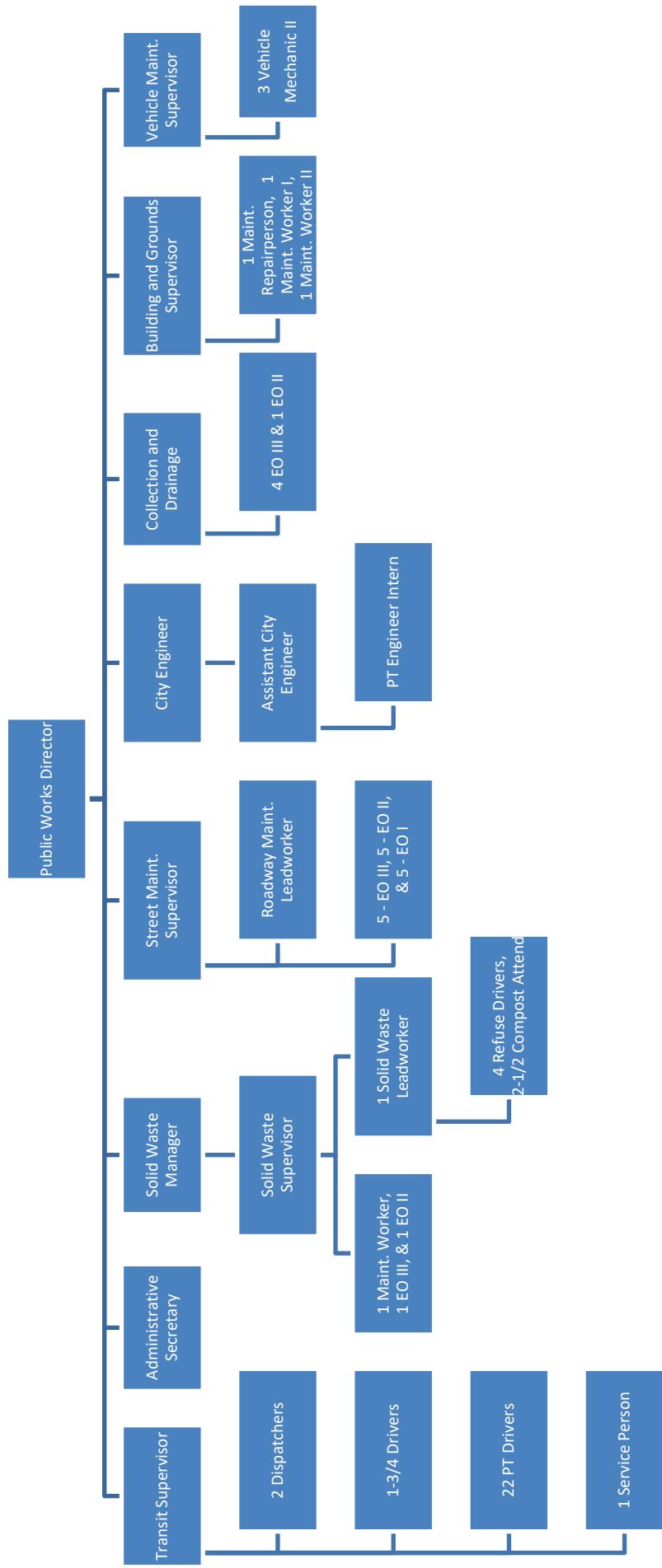
The Muscatine Transfer Station currently does not have any new permit amendment requests or new variance requests from Iowa Administrative Code.

Appendix A

Organizational Chart

City of Muscatine Transfer Station Organizational Chart

December 2025



Notes:

1. The organizational chart is subject to change without prior notification to the DNR.

Appendix B

Operator Certification

City of Muscatine Transfer Station Landfill Operators
December 2025

Name	Certification Number
David Popp	31099
Matt Fulton	30744

Appendix C

IDALS Certification

POST IN CONSPICUOUS PLACE

NONTRANSFERABLE

STATE OF IOWA

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & LAND STEWARDSHIP

DES MOINES

SCALE LICENSE

License No. 2166
MUSCATINE RECYCLING & T/STA
1000 S Houser Street
MUSCATINE IA 52761

SCALE LOCATION

MUSCATINE RECYCLING & T/STA
1000 SOUTH Houser STREET
MUSCATINE IA 52761

IS GRANTED THE ABOVE LICENSE PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 214, CODE OF IOWA. THIS LICENSE SHALL REMAIN IN FULL FORCE FROM THE DATE OF ISSUE UNTIL ITS EXPIRATION DATE, UNLESS REVOKED OR SUSPENDED FOR CAUSE BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE FOR NONCOMPLIANCE WITH CHAPTER 214, CODE OF IOWA OR RULES ADOPTED PURSUANT THERETO.

DATE OF ISSUE 10/30/2024

EXPIRATION DATE

12/31/2025

This license is non-transferable and non-refundable

	TYPE OF DEVICE	---	NUMBER
0	THRU 500 LBS	0	
501	THRU 5000 LBS	0	
5001	THRU 50000 LBS	0	
50001	THRU 120000 LBS	1	
OVER 120000	LBS	0	
MOISTURE METERS		0	
COUNTY		70	

Mike Naig

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Appendix D

Emergency Response and Remedial Action Plan

Emergency Response and Remedial Action Plan (ERRAP)

Muscatine Solid Waste Transfer Station
City of Muscatine
1000 South Houser Street
Muscatine, Iowa 52761

SCS ENGINEERS

Project No. 27225609.00 | December 2025

1690 All State Court, Suite 100
West Des Moines, IA 50265
(515) 631-6160

Table of Contents

Section	Page
1.0 Emergency Response and Remedial Action Plans [567 IAC – 106.19(455B)]	1
106.19(2)“a” Permitted Agency	1
106.19(2)“a”(1) Permitted Agency	1
106.19(2)“a”(2) DNR Permit Number	1
106.19(2)“a”(3) Facility Description	1
106.19(2)“a”(4) Responsible Official and Contact Information	1
106.19(2)“a”(5) Site and Environs Map	2
2.0 106.19(2)b Regulatory Requirements.....	2
106.19(2)“b”(1) Iowa Code Section 455B.306(6)“d” Criteria Citation	2
106.19(2)“b”(2) Reference to Provisions of the Permit	2
3.0 106.19(2)c Emergency Conditions, Response Activities and Remedial Action	2
106.19(2)“c”(1) Failure of Utilities	2
106.19(2)“c”(2) Weather-Related Events	4
106.19(2)“c”(3) Fire and Explosions	11
106.19(2)“c”(4) Regulated Waste Spills and Releases	17
106.19(2)“c”(5) Hazardous Material Spills and Releases	20
106.19(2)“c”(6) Mass Movement of Land and Waste	23
106.19(2)“c”(7) Emergency and Release Notification and Reporting	24
106.19(2)“c”(8) Emergency Waste Management Procedures	25
109.16(2)“c”(9) Primary Emergency Equipment Inventory	26
106.19(2)“c”(10) Emergency Aid	26
106.19(2)“c”(11) ERRAP Training Requirements	27

Attachments

- Attachment 1 Site Plan Maps
- Attachment 2 Emergency Phone Numbers
- Attachment 3 Iowa Department of Natural Resources Guidelines for Reporting Hazardous Conditions
- Attachment 4 Directions to Hospital/Clinic
- Attachment 5 Special Populations Within Five Mile Radius

1.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND REMEDIAL ACTION PLANS [567 IAC – 106.19(455B)]

106.19(2)“a” Permitted Agency

The City of Muscatine (City) owns and operates the City of Muscatine Solid Waste Transfer Station (Transfer Station) and Recycling Center. A household hazardous materials (HHM) collection center is also located as a satellite facility.

106.19(2)“a”(1) Permitted Agency

City of Muscatine

106.19(2)“a”(2) DNR Permit Number

70-SDP-11-94P-XFR

106.19(2)“a”(3) Facility Description

The City of Muscatine operates a transfer station, recycling center, and HHM collection center (collectively referred to herein as Facility) located on the western edge of the City of Muscatine. The Facility accepts municipal solid waste and various source separated recyclables from municipal and private waste haulers that operate within the City and County of Muscatine, as well as HHM from residents and small businesses.

The Facility includes the Transfer Station, recycling center, maintenance garage, and hazardous materials pavilion and is comprised of the administration area, Transfer Station, and recycling center. The administrate area houses all scale operations, personnel offices, employee lounge, meeting rooms, locker rooms, restrooms, and other miscellaneous storage and mechanical rooms.

The City currently offers single source curbside recycling for all residents within the City limits. The City contracts with a waste hauler to provide curbside recycling collection services. A recyclables drop-off area is available at the Facility.

The hazardous materials pavilion has a gated fence and roof that shelters the materials stored there. A large fireproof chemical storage building is also inside the pavilion area. Household hazardous waste received from residents is stored until picked up for disposal at the Waste Commission of Scott County. The Facility serves the area as described in the City's Comprehensive Plan. See **Attachment 1** for the site map.

106.19(2)“a”(4) Responsible Official and Contact Information

The Responsible Official for the Facility is the Solid Waste Manager, as listed below.

David Popp, Solid Waste Manager
City of Muscatine
1000 South Houser Street
Muscatine, Iowa 52761
(563) 263-9689

106.19(2)“a”(5) Site and Environs Map

The updated site plan map provides the location of the Facility areas, emergency evacuation routes, and emergency assembly locations. Employees should be familiar with the evacuation routes (see Attachment 1).

2.0 106.19(2)B REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

106.19(2)“b”(1) Iowa Code Section 455B.306(6)“d” Criteria Citation

This Emergency Response and Remedial Action Plan (ERRAP) is intended to meet the requirements of Iowa Administrative Code (IAC) 567 Chapter 106.19(2) which 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 the environment.
- Establish provisions to minimize the possibility of fire or explosion; and
- 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) Reference to Provisions of the Permit

Transfer Station staff 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 Solid Waste Manager or the Agency representative.

3.0 106.19(2)C EMERGENCY CONDITIONS, RESPONSE ACTIVITIES AND REMEDIAL ACTION

106.19(2)“c”(1) Failure of Utilities

Utilities include propane gas, electricity, and water.

Propane Gas

Propane Gas Supply Failure – Short-Term and Long-Term

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

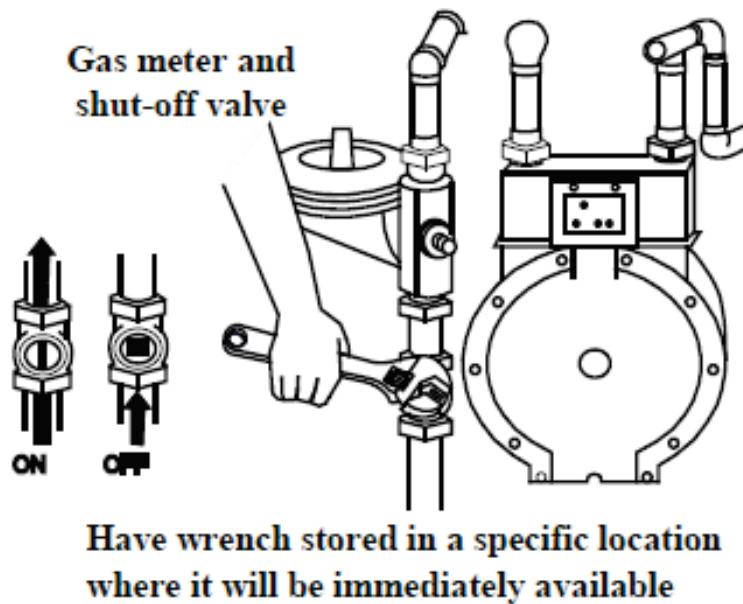
- Solid Waste Manager – See Attachment 2 for telephone and mobile numbers.
- Propane Gas Company – See Attachment 2 for telephone numbers.

Propane Gas Leak

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

- Propane gas is an asphyxiate. In proper concentrations, it can suffocate a person – use caution if a gas odor is present.

- Try to shut off the propane gas by turning the shut-off valve to the horizontal position.
- Leave the building where odor is identified. Go to the Emergency Assembly Point. Account for Landfill personnel, guests, contractors, etc.
- Do not attempt to locate gas leaks.
- Open doors and windows.
- Do not turn 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.
- Do not attempt any other repairs to the propane gas systems.
- If you turn off the gas for any reason, it must be turned back on by a professional.



Electricity

Electricity Failure – Short-Term and Long-Term

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

- Solid Waste Manager – See **Attachment 2** for contact information.
- Electricity Supply Company – See **Attachment 2** for contact information.

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 is primarily 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, the manufacturer's recommendations for ventilation must be observed.

- Keep portable and space heaters at least 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 flames.
- Never leave a burning candle unattended. Extinguish all candles when leaving a room.
- Never use a candle for light when fueling equipment.

WATER

Water Failure – Short-Term and Long-Term

In case of water supply failure, the following individual must be contacted:

- Solid Waste Manager – See **Attachment 2** for contact information.

106.19(2)“c”(2) Weather-Related Events

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

Tornado and Wind Events

Tornado Terminology

- Tornado Watch – The weather conditions are possible for a tornado.
- Tornado Warning – A tornado has been sighted or indicated by weather radar.

Tornado Watch Procedures

- Watch the sky and listen to the radio or television for more information.
- Locate emergency supplies such as battery-powered radios, mobile telephones, and spare batteries.
- Be prepared to take shelter in the designated tornado shelter (see **Attachment 1**).
- If you see any revolving funnel-shaped clouds, report them immediately by telephone to your local law enforcement agency.
- Notify customers and visitors of conditions and the location of the site's tornado shelter.
- If you are in a trailer or similar structure, move to a more secure structure.

Tornado Warning Procedures

- The Solid Waste Manager or other on-site staff will announce the tornado warning to customers and encourage customers to proceed to a tornado shelter in the compactor equipment access area or take cover where they are.
- The Solid Waste Manager or other on-site staff will announce the tornado warning to staff and contractor operators via cell phone and encourage them to proceed to a tornado shelter while watching the sky for imminent danger.

- Take shelter with a battery-operated radio. Take shelter in an area(s) designated as a tornado shelter or an interior room or hallway.
- 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, 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 the authorities.

Tornado Safety – Outdoors

- During a tornado warning, staff and contractor operators proceeding to a shelter by vehicle should keep an eye out for any other employees or customers along the way and pick them up for transport.
- If possible, go 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 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.

After a Tornado

- Try to get out of damaged buildings. Once out, do not re-enter the damaged building unless necessary, and 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 near the soil stockpile (see **Attachment 1**).
- Account for Transfer Station personnel, known guests/customers/contractor operators, and check on neighbors who may require special assistance.
- Check for injured victims. Render first aid if necessary. Call the necessary emergency responders such as ambulance services or fire/rescue services.
- Do not attempt to move severely injured victims unless necessary. Wait for emergency medical assistance to arrive.
- Watch out for broken glass and downed power lines.
- Report any 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 the 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.

After a Tornado – Electrical System Damage

- Look for electrical system damage.
- If you see sparks, 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 (See **Attachment 2** for emergency contacts).

After a Tornado – Sewage and Water Line Damage

- Check for sewage and water line damage.
- If you suspect sewage lines are damaged, avoid using the toilets and call a plumber.
- If water pipes are damaged, contact the water company and avoid using water from the tap.

After a Tornado – Check Leachate (Washwater) Transportation and Leachate (Washwater) Storage Systems

- Check leachate transportation and storage systems including tanks 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 DNR. See **Attachment 2** for Emergency Contacts.

After a Tornado – 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.
- If bulk fuel or solvent is leaking into the environment from a storage system, take immediate steps to limit flow into drainage ways by constructing an earthen berm.
- Report spills or leaks to the DNR. See **Attachment 2** for emergency contacts.

Wind Storm Terminology

- Derecho – A line of intense, widespread, and fast-moving windstorms and sometimes thunderstorms that move across a great distance and is characterized by damaging winds.
- Down Burst – A strong out rush of wind formed by rain-cooled air. Strong downbursts, which produce extensive damage, are often mistaken for tornadoes. A downburst can easily overturn a mobile home, tear roofs off houses, and topple trees.

Winter Storm Terminology

- Winter Storm Watch – Indicates that severe winter weather may affect your area.
- Winter Storm Warning – Indicates that severe winter weather conditions are definitely on the way.

- 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.

Winter Storm Procedures

- Listen to the radio or television for more information.
- Locate emergency supplies such as battery-powered radios, mobile telephones, and spare batteries.
- Be prepared to take shelter in the designated tornado shelter (see **Attachment 1**).
- If you are in a trailer or similar structure, move to a more secure structure.
- Proceed with caution as snow can hinder vision and ice can cause vehicles and people to slide.

Intense Rainstorms, Mud, 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 Watch Procedures

- Locate a safe place, such as the designated tornado shelter.
- Watch the sky.
- Assign someone to listen to a battery-powered radio or television for more information.

Thunderstorm Warning Procedures

- Go to a safe place, such as the designated tornado shelter.
- Turn on a battery-operated radio or television and wait for the “all clear” from 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

- Check personnel, guests, clients, and contractor operators for injuries.
- Report downed utility wires.
- Check scale for proper operation. If the electricity is out, see Section 106.19 (2)“c”(1)1.
- Continue to listen to the radio for flash floods and/or tornado watches and warnings and other instructions and advice.

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

- Extinguish all smoking and small flames.
- If a spill/leak exists, attend 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 by constructing an earthen berm. See **Attachment 2** for DNR Emergency Contacts.
- See **Attachment 3** for DNR guidelines for reporting hazardous conditions and a copy of Iowa Administrative Code Chapter 131 (Section 457).

Lightning Strikes

There are relatively safe places from lightning strikes, however, no location is free of risk. Large, enclosed structures are generally safer than small or open structures. The risk of 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 nearby:

- High places and open fields, isolated trees, unprotected sheds, communication towers, flagpoles, light poles, metal fences, and water.
- When inside, avoid the 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 emergency medical assistance (911) if necessary.
- Provide first aid and call emergency medical assistance (911) immediately. Look for burns where lightning entered and exited the body. If a victim is burned, provide first aid and call emergency medical assistance immediately.

Flooding

Flood Terminology

- Flash Flood Watch – A 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 flood is already occurring and will occur soon in your area. Listen to local radio and television for local information and advice.

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 necessary, attempt to build earthen dams to protect buildings and property.

- Turn on a 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 into a flooded area.
- Never drive around road barricades.
- In case employees are separated from one another during floods or flash floods, each employee shall contact the Solid Waste 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.

Procedures During a Flood – 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.

Procedures During a Flood – 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 of 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.
- Look for fire hazards - broken or leaking gas lines, flooded electrical circuits, submerged furnaces, electrical appliances, or flammable or explosive materials coming from upstream.
- Service damaged septic tanks, cesspools, pits, and leachate systems as soon as possible. Damaged sewage systems are health hazards.
- Document the damage for insurance purposes by taking notes and 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 structures. Check bearing locations for movement or settlement.

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.
- If bulk fuel or solvent is leaking into the environment from a storage system, take immediate steps to limit flow into drainage ways by constructing an earthen berm.
- Report spills or leaks to the DNR. See **Attachment 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 Wastes

- 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 from city, county, or state government.

If a Spill is Identified

- Notify the Solid Waste Manager of the type and amount of material spilled (See **Attachment 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 **Attachment 2**).
- If no outside assistance is required, immediately stop the flow by closing the open valve, setting the container upright, plugging 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.

Event and Post Event Conditions

Following a weather-related event at the Transfer Station, staff will determine if operations of the facility can be conducted safely. If repairs to buildings, equipment, or utilities are required before resuming operations, the Solid Waste Manager will arrange to have the necessary work done. The Solid Waste Manager will determine when the operations may be reopened to receive waste and recyclables. If the transfer station will be shut down while repairs are made, the Solid Waste Manager will contact the news media, the cities, and the DNR to notify them and redirect the generated waste to an alternative disposal site or transfer facility.

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

106.19(2)“c”(3) Fire and Explosions

In case of any size fire, the following individual must be contacted:

- Solid Waste Manager – See **Attachment 2** for contact information.

Basic Fire Safety

- The site will comply with local and state fire codes, including the placement and maintenance of fire extinguishers, smoke detectors, etc.
- See the Site Map (**Attachment 1**), identify Evacuation Routes, and Emergency Assembly Locations.
- Keep exit routes clear and well-marked.
- Cigarette, cigar, and/or pipe smoking are not allowed indoors in public places in Iowa. Make sure smoking materials are completely extinguished before entering the building. 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.

Waste Materials

For fire in vehicles, see Section 106.19(2)“c”(3) Hot Loads.

For fires at waste storage areas:

- Call the fire department. See **Attachment 2** for contact information.
- 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.

Buildings and 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 dangerous.
- Use a fire extinguisher to extinguish the flame; aim 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 **Attachment 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 **Attachment 1**).
- Contact the Fire Department from a mobile phone. See **Attachment 2** for contact information.
- Never go back inside a building for any reason.

Equipment

Engine Fires

- Immediately turn off the ignition to shut down the fuel pump and the flow of fuel.
- Get out and away from the machine.
- Call the Solid Waste Manager or other machine operator.
- Decide if it is safe to extinguish the fire.
- 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.

- Because other materials may also catch fire (i.e., fuel tank, garbage, etc.) be sure to keep all other vehicles and individuals far enough from the fire in case an explosion or flash fire occurs.

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.
- All containers should have tightly sealed lids to prevent spillage or the escape of fumes.
- When pouring from portable fuel containers, always use a funnel or spout to prevent spillage.
- 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 plastic, 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.
- Do not try to weld, use a cutting torch, or jump-start a vehicle with spilled fuels in the work area.

Fire Event

- If possible, turn off the pump or the nozzle distributing flammable liquid.
- Evacuate the area. Stay well clear of the above-ground storage tank in case of explosion. Go to the Emergency Assembly Location (See **Attachment 1**). In the event the Emergency Assembly Location is dangerous or inaccessible, proceed to the Secondary Emergency Assembly Location (See **Attachment 1**).
- Call the Fire Department. See **Attachment 2** for contact information.
- Call the Solid Waste Manager. See **Attachment 2** for contact information.

Utilities

Electrical power wires, control boxes, outlets, and other appurtenances should be checked for visual and structural damage. If burn marks, melted insulation, and smoke damage are observed, do not use the power source for any purpose until checked and repaired by an authorized and knowledgeable electrician.

Check all water pumps and sewage systems for damage before using them if they were exposed to the fire or to water used to extinguish the fire.

Electrical – 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.
- 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 **Attachment 1**).

Electrical – 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 **Attachment 1**).
- Contact the Fire Department from a mobile phone. See **Attachment 2** for contact information.
- Never go back inside a building for any reason.

Facilities

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

Working Area

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

- Understand and be aware of warning signs.
- Always report any visible smoke and or steam to the Solid Waste Manager.
- If in doubt about a possible fire or signs of fire call the Fire Department. See **Attachment 2** for contact information.

Once a Fire is Identified

- Upon discovery of a fire on the tipping floor, immediately notify the gate attendant to redirect customers to another area.
- Determine what waste is burning and whether it can be safely extinguished with a hand-held extinguisher.
- If not, determine if the burning waste can be safely excavated from the non-burning waste. If possible, separate the burning waste and extinguish it with water, extinguishers, or dirt.
- Utilize the Alarm System (See Section 106.19(2) “c”(8) Communications) as necessary.
- Control access and site security.
- All people must be required to sign in and out.
- Establish communications with firefighting, public safety, and Facility personnel.
- First aid should be available on-site.

- Warning fences should be placed around any trenches dug as fire breaks.
- Spotters should be used to assist equipment operators.

Controlling a transfer station fire may be accomplished through local firefighting equipment. Follow the instructions of the firefighting 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 dams.

Transfer station stockpile fires can be started by several causes: spontaneous combustion, careless smoking, lightning, and arson.

- Understand and be aware of warning signs.
- Always report any visible smoke to the Solid Waste Manager. Some steam from composting piles and other stockpiles may be normal due to the natural decomposition process. Report unusual levels of steam to the Solid Waste Manager.
- If in doubt about a possible fire, call the Fire Department – See **Attachment 2** for contact information.
- Use caution when 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.

Transfer trailer fires can be started by several causes: spontaneous combustion, careless smoking, lightning, and arson. Procedures to follow in the event a fire is found in a transfer trailer include the following procedures:

- Upon discovery of a fire in a transfer trailer, immediately notify the gate attendant to redirect customers to another area.
- Determine what waste is burning and whether it can be safely extinguished with a handheld extinguisher.
- If not, determine if the trailer can be safely removed from the building to an isolated area. If possible, separate the burning waste and extinguish it with water, extinguishers, or dirt.
- Monitor the location for several days to determine if the fire is extinguished.
- After several days and after determining whether no smoke is occurring from the area, stir the waste to further assess whether the fire is extinguished.
- If the transfer trailer is still roadworthy, take the load to the approved disposal facility after determining all risks of re-igniting have passed.
- If not road-worthy, transfer the waste to another trailer for transporting to the landfill.

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 being 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 contain a hot load near a building.
- Quickly alert the driver and direct the truck toward a safe area.
- Call the Fire Department. See **Attachment 2** for contact information.
- 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 to place over 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.

Once a Fire is Identified

- Immediately notify personnel in the vicinity of the fire hazard.
- Cease all building activities, control access to the site, and establish site security until the fire threat is contained and controlled.
- Evacuate the building, head to the Emergency Assembly point (see **Attachment 1**) and contact the Fire Department if necessary (see **Attachment 2** for contact information).
 - Remove and isolate other materials away from the tipped load that is smoldering or on fire. Do not run equipment through the tipped load that is smoldering or on fire as this may spread the material.
 - Remove the waste from the building if weather conditions allow for the safe removal of material. Waste may require a hot pad, where it can be spread and soaked with water or other fire extinguishing media.
 - Use extreme caution while removing waste as exposing waste to air may create flames.
 - Always use a spotter to assist the equipment operator while excavating smoldering or on fire material.
 - Soaked material may require a cooling pad for storage.

If smoldering or on fire load is in the process of being tipped, notify the driver to immediately cease tipping operations. Direct the driver to remove the vehicle from the building to a safer area away from buildings, equipment, and flammable or gaseous liquids.

Waste Gases

- If you witness a flash fire potentially caused by methane or a methane gas alarm occurs: 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 Map (**Attachment 1**) with Evacuation Routes and Emergency Assembly Locations.
- Call the Fire Department. See **Attachment 2** for contact information.
- Contact the Solid Waste Manager. See **Attachment 2** for contact information.

- Notify DNR Field Office #4 (**Attachment 2**) of a methane gas problem.

Explosive Devices

- Leave the area immediately. If the Emergency Assembly Point is a safe distance away, go to that site or go to the Secondary Emergency Assembly Point.
- The Site Plan Map (see **Attachment 1**) identifies Evacuation Routes and Emergency Assembly Points.
- Contact the Fire Department – See **Attachment 2** for contact information.
- Contact the Solid Waste Manager – See **Attachment 2** for contact information.

Evacuation

- 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 Map (**Attachment 1**) with Evacuation Routes and Emergency Assembly Locations.
- Call the Fire Department. See **Attachment 2** for contact information.
- Contact the Solid Waste Manager. See **Attachment 2** for contact information.

106.19(2)“c”(4) Regulated Waste Spills and Releases

Waste Spills and Releases Terminology

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

Waste Materials

Waste Materials Terminology

- Waste Materials – Waste materials are materials normally accepted at a landfill. Waste materials are also regulated wastes.
- On-Site Spill or Release – In all events of waste spills or releases contact the Solid Waste Manager immediately. Make certain everyone is safe and then attempt to temporarily contain or stop spills or releases. Use caution and remove the waste, placing it in an acceptable location. Employees should determine the cause of the spill or release and correct the problem.
- 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).

Employees are trained to inspect all incoming loads. Upon observation of any waste materials believed to be regulated by State or Federal laws, staff will immediately:

- Determine as best possible the nature of the waste. Staff should note the color, odor, and quantity of material and the transporter of the waste/material.
- If the waste has an odor and/or is potentially explosive, immediately evacuate all personnel and customers/visitors from the area and call a HAZMAT response team.
- Immediately eliminate all sources of ignition and fire from the vicinity, including vehicles with their engines running. Shut down the electrical power in the area if appropriate.
- If the containment of the spill can be done safely, staff will use absorbents or dirt berms to prevent the escape of the spilled material or prevent it from draining into the wastewater tanks where it may react with the tank contents or excessively contaminate the contents to the extent it might prevent disposal in a POTW.
- With authorization from the Solid Waste Manager, if the staff can safely conduct on-site cleanup, the spilled material will be absorbed and/or shoveled into an empty container and sealed for disposal as necessary for the regulated material.
- All contaminated absorbents will also be handled as regulated waste.
- Contact DNR to report the spill.
- If needed to determine the nature of the waste, contact a chemist or HAZMAT responder to assist in the identification and procedures for cleanup.
- If possible, record the source of the waste, the hauler, the time, and the vehicle license number.

Washwater

The Transfer Station facility is designed to drain washwater to leachate storage tanks. Contact the Solid Waste Manager if the drainage system or the storage system appears to be operating improperly.

Waste Gases

- See Section 106.19(2)c(3)9 for information related to waste gases.
- If waste gases are detected outside of the property boundary, contact the Solid Waste Manager. See **Attachment 2** for contact information.
- 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 Solid Waste Manager. See **Attachment 2** for contact information.
- If waste gases are detected indoors, ventilate and evacuate the area.

If methane gas is detected within explosive limits:

- Extinguish all smoking, and immediately shut down all electronics, lights, and other equipment.
- 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 **Attachment 1**).
- Contact the Solid Waste Manager (See **Attachment 2** for contact information).
- Contact the DNR Field Office (See **Attachment 2** for contact information).

- Do not return to the building until it has been properly ventilated, and the concentrations have been checked with an electronic meter.

Waste Stockpiles and Storage Facilities

The City collects household hazardous waste, waste oil, oil filters, batteries, waste tires, electronic waste, scrap metal, and antifreeze.

Waste Transport Systems

The Transfer Station will load received waste into transfer trailers to be transported to permitted facilities for final disposal.

Litter and Airborne Particulate

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

Site Drainage System

Flood or Heavy Rain/Wet Situations:

- If regulated wastes enter drainage systems, use great caution removing the wastes – flowing water can have extreme force.
- Wet weather can cause embankments to become weakened and fail.

Non-Flood and Non-Heavy Rain/Wet Situations:

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

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 Solid Waste Manager. See **Attachment 2** for contact information.
- Contact the DNR. See **Attachment 2** for contact information.

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 Solid Waste 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 DNR immediately (See **Attachment 2** for contact information).

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 when working near steep banks or wet embankments.
- Contact the Solid Waste Manager. See **Attachment 2** for contact information.
- Contact the DNR. See **Attachment 2** for contact information.

Household Hazardous Material (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:

- Contact the Solid Waste Manager – See **Attachment 2** for contact information.

The type of spill may determine if the DNR must be called.

106.19(2)“c”(5) Hazardous Material Spills and Releases

- See **Attachment 3** for DNR 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.
- Do not come into contact with the hazardous material.
- Emergency contacts are listed in **Attachment 2**.

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 boundaries.

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

- See **Attachment 3** for reporting hazardous conditions to the DNR.
- Solid Waste Manager – See **Attachment 2** for contact information.
- Observe the safety precautions outlined in Section 106.19(2)c(5) Hazardous Material Spill and Releases above.

Unacceptable and Dangerous Household Hazardous Material

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

- EXPLOSION/FIRE HAZARD- Materials unfit for transport or additional movement- Call 911 and the responsible official (See **Attachment 2**).
- Unknown materials- Materials may be handled as “Unknown” and placed in a previously designated container, properly prepared and labeled.
- INHALATION/CONTACT HAZARD- Use proper personal protective equipment.

Mixed Waste Deliveries

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

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.

Waste Gases

- If waste gases are detected outside of the property boundary, contact the Solid Waste Manager. See **Attachment 2** for contact information.
- 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 DNR immediately. See **Attachment 2** for contact information.
- If waste gases are detected indoors, ventilate, and evacuate the area immediately.

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 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, crawlspaces, 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.
- Contact the Solid Waste Manager – See **Attachment 2** for contact information.
- Do not return to the building until the building has been properly ventilated.

Site Drainage Systems

If hazardous wastes enter drainage systems:

- Contact 911.
- Contact the Solid Waste Manager – See **Attachment 2** for contact information.
- Contact the DNR – See **Attachment 2** for contact information.
- Emergency/Hazardous Material professionals will provide assistance to minimize the risk downstream.

Off-Site Releases

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

- Solid Waste Manager - See **Attachment 2** for contact information.
- Contact the DNR - See **Attachment 2** for contact information.
- See **Attachment 3** for reporting hazardous conditions to the DNR.

106.19(2)"c"(6) Mass Movement of Land and Waste

Mass movement of land and waste is unlikely for this site. Earthquakes are extremely unlikely in this area of Iowa. Slope failure and waste subsidence do not apply to this facility.

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 Point and account for Transfer Station personnel, contractor operators, 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 and electric lines for damage then, see **Attachment 2** for information on utilities.
- Check leachate (washwater) tank for leaks.
- Do not use matches or smoke.
- Avoid the telephone.
- Do not go sightseeing.
- Expect aftershocks.
- Have the scale checked and re-certified by a qualified technician.

In case of an earthquake, the following individuals must be contacted:

- Solid Waste Manager – See **Attachment 2** for contact information.

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

- Extinguish all smoking and small flames.
- If a leak/spill exists, attempt to stop the leak/spill, 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 by constructing an earthen berm.
- Report spills or leaks to the DNR – See **Attachment 2** for contact information.

Waste Shifts

- Because of the instability of some stockpiles such as compost, some soils, and yard waste, the stockpile face should never be allowed to get higher than 15-20 feet.
- A professional engineer should be consulted to control side slope and stability.

- 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 the stockpile causing it to “slide” or fall down.

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

- Solid Waste Manager – See **Attachment 2** for contact information.
- The DNR should be contacted for large slope failures when waste is exposed, or if waste leaves the property boundary.

106.19(2)“c”(7) Emergency and Release Notification and Reporting

All communications shall be directed by the Solid Waste Manager. Emergency reporting and notifications will be provided as needed by state, federal, and local authorities.

Federal Agencies

See **Attachment 2** for contact information.

State Agencies

See **Attachment 2** for contact information.

See **Attachment 3** for Reporting Hazardous Conditions.

County and City Agencies Including Emergency Management Services

See **Attachment 2** for contact information.

Emergency Response Agencies and Contact Information

See **Attachment 2** for contact information.

News Media

See **Attachment 2** for contact information.

Public and Private Facilities with Special Populations within Five Miles

See **Attachment 5** for a list of facilities and contact information.

Reporting Requirements and 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

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.
- Honking horns can be used to indicate an emergency.
- Personal communication can also be used to communicate an emergency.
- For non-life-threatening conditions, contact the Solid Waste Manager for additional directions and who will arrange to contact the appropriate State, Federal, and local authorities.
- For contacting other employees, use cell phones, intercoms, or other communication technology.

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 dangerous situations.
- 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, contractor operators, employees, etc. regarding the dangerous situation.

Temporary Discontinuation of Services

- If telephone service is discontinued, cellular or digital telephones can be used.
- The Solid Waste Manager can dispatch messengers to deliver emergency messages in case of discontinuation of normal communication systems.
- If the facility's transportation, processing, or landfilling services must be discontinued, the Solid Waste Manager will contact member municipalities, county governments, and hauling companies as soon as possible to communicate rerouting instructions.

Facilities Access and Rerouting

- The Solid Waste Manager will facilitate emergency rerouting.
- 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 rerouting.
- The Solid Waste Manager will contact alternate disposal sites and arrange for disposal. After the emergency, normal disposal or transportation systems should resume as soon as possible.

Waste Acceptance

- The Solid Waste 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 DNR; see **Attachment 2** for contact information.

Waste in Process

- During an emergency, the safety of 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 Solid Waste Manager will decide how best to manage waste in process depending on the emergency circumstances.
- When the threat to human life is reduced, the waste should be processed according to the facility's permit.

109.16(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 radios. The base unit is in the office building.
- Air horn.
- Extra batteries.
- First-aid kit, manual, and eyewash materials in the office.
- Fire extinguishers as shown on the building plans sheet.
- Wrench/tool for emergency propane valve shut-off.

Major Equipment

A wheel loader, track loader, and one-ton trucks are available to be used in an emergency, if needed.

Fire Hydrants and Water Sources

There are four fire hydrants onsite, one at each corner of the Recycling Center and Transfer Station Building. The Administrative area and Transfer Station have dry-pipe sprinkler systems that are fed by an 8" water main. The transfer and maintenance garage have hose systems that are connected to the City water supply.

Off-Site Equipment Resources

The Facility should establish an agreement with other municipal and county governments to borrow machinery until replacements can be acquired, if needed.

106.19(2)“c”(10) Emergency Aid

Commercial first-aid kit is maintained at the Transfer Station office and in the Transfer Station. The Solid Waste Manager or the staff will administer minor first-aid treatment when required. Serious injuries will be handled through local Emergency Services.

- 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.

- Call 911, professional emergency aid workers should be notified for injuries needing immediate first aid care.
- See **Attachment 2** for contact information.
- The Solid Waste Manager should be notified of any injury (See **Attachment 2** for Emergency Contacts).

Responder Contacts

- Contact 911.
- The Fire Department and/or the Hazardous Material Division will be the first responders in the case of a spill or release involving hazardous materials.

Medical Services

- Contact 911.
- Contact 911 before transporting sick or injured individuals in a personal vehicle or non-emergency vehicle.
- Directions to the Hospital are located in **Attachment 4**.

Contracts and Agreements

- Arrangements have been made with the local fire department to respond to fires, see contact information in **Attachment 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. The Solid Waste Manager should identify hazardous waste contractors that can service that facility in case hazardous materials are accidentally received.

Training Providers

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

Employee Orientation

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

Annual Training Updates

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

Training Completion and Record Keeping

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

Attachment 1

Site Plan Map

Emergency Evacuation Routes

Tornado Shelter

Emergency Assembly Point

Secondary Emergency Assembly Location

CS ENGINEERS

1000 S HOUSER ST
MUSCATINE, IA 52761

MUSCATINE COUNTY TRANSFER STATION

2025 PERMIT RENEWAL

PROJECT TITLE: 1090 ALIA STATE COURT, SUITE 100
PL. (S15) 631-6160
WEST DES MOINES, IA 50265

11/24/25

DATE: 11/24/25

REVISION: NO

1

CLIENT: MUSCATINE COUNTY TRANSFER STATION

REV: DATE: SHEET TITLE: ERRAPI SITE MAP

SCALE: FEET

0 200 400

HOUSER STREET

MUSSER STREET

MAINTENANCE BUILDING

TRANSFER STATION & RECYCLING CENTER

TORNADO SHELTER*

SECONDARY ASSEMBLY AREA

SCALE

PRIMARY ASSEMBLY AREA

US HIGHWAY 61

*THE TORNADO SHELTER IS LOCATED UNDERNEATH THE BACK STAIR WELL OF THE TRANSFER STATION

Attachment 2

Emergency Contact List

EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

TELEPHONE LOCATIONS:

Location of Nearest Telephones Scale House/Office (1)
Solid Waste Manager mobile telephone

FIRE:

Fire Department / Rescue (563) 263-9233
..... 911

MEDICAL / DOCTOR:

Ambulance 911 or (563) 263-9233
Hospital: UnityPoint Trinity.....(563) 264-9100
Estimated Drive Time 10 minutes (3.8 miles)
Directions to Hospital/Clinic Route Directions: See **Attachment 4**

TRANSFER STATION MANAGEMENT - NOTIFICATION LIST:

Solid Waste Manager
David Popp Office: (563) 263-9689

COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGER:

Muscatine County Emergency Management
Chris Jasper Phone: (563) 264-7142

MEDIA:

Radio
KWPC (95.1FM, 860 AM) and KMCS (93.1 FM)(563) 263-2442
KBEA-FM (99.7 FM).....(563) 326-2100
WRMJ (102.3 FM).....(309) 582-5666

Television
WQAD (ABC)(309) 764-8888
KWQC (NBC)(563) 383-7000

EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST (CONTINUED)

STATE OF IOWA:

Iowa Occupational Safety and Health.....(515) 242-5870
Water Quality Bureau.....(515) 725-8202
Environmental Protection Division.....(515) 725-8694
DNR Field Office 6 in Washington, Iowa.....(319) 653-2135
Iowa Emergency Management Division.....(515) 725-3231
DNR Spill Response.....(515) 725-8694 24 hours

EPA:

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

UTILITIES:

Propane
Alliant Energy.....(800) 255-4268

Water and Electricity
Muscatine Power and Water(563) 263-2631

ENGINEER OF RECORD:

SCS Engineers.....(515) 631-6160

Attachment 3

Iowa Department of Natural Resources

Guidelines for Reporting Hazardous Conditions

Including Iowa Administrative Code Chapter 131
“Notification of Hazardous Conditions”



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 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 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 of 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

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—131.2(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:

- 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 number 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 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.

[Filed 2/3/78, Notice 10/5/77—published 2/22/78, effective 3/29/78]

[Filed emergency 10/31/80—published 11/26/80, effective 10/31/80]

[Filed emergency 6/3/83—published 6/22/83, effective 7/1/83]

[Filed emergency 11/14/86—published 12/3/86, effective 12/3/86]

[Filed 12/30/93, Notice 10/13/93—published 1/19/94, effective 2/23/94]

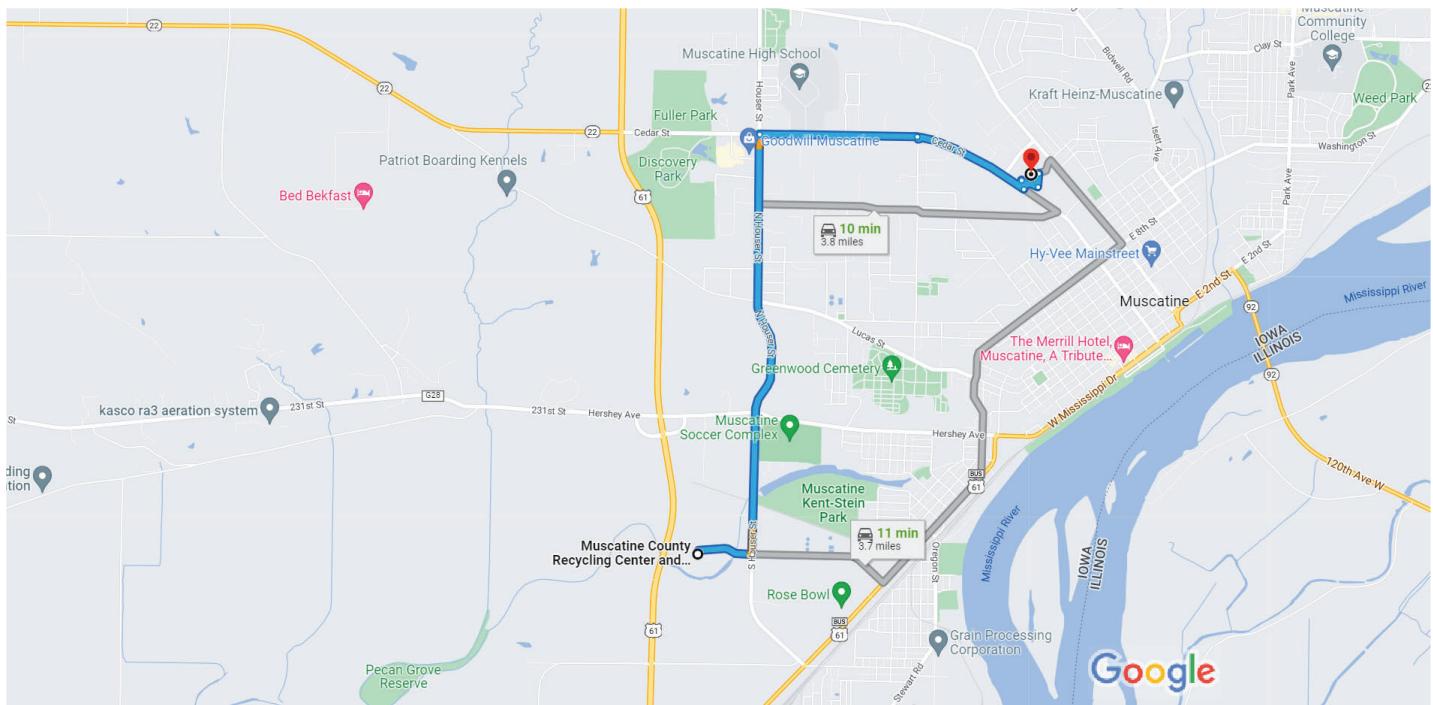
Attachment 4

Directions to Hospital/Clinic

Muscatine County Recycling Center and Transfer Station

1000 S Houser St, Muscatine, IA 52761 to UnityPoint Health - Trinity Muscatine - Emergency Department, 1518 Mulberry Ave, Muscatine, IA 52761

Drive 3.8 miles, 10 min



Muscatine County Recycling Center and Transfer Station

1000 S Houser St, Muscatine, IA 52761

↑ 1. Head east on Musser St toward S Houser St

1 min (0.3 mi)

Follow S Houser St and Cedar St

7 min (3.4 mi)

;left 2. Turn left onto S Houser St

2.0 mi

right 3. Turn right onto Cedar St

0.7 mi

right 4. At the traffic circle, continue straight to stay on Cedar St

0.6 mi

Drive to your destination

2 min (0.2 mi)

- ↳ 5. Turn left
285 ft
- ↗ 6. Turn right
449 ft
- ↖ 7. Turn left
335 ft
- ↖ 8. Turn left
69 ft

UnityPoint Health - Trinity Muscatine - Emergency Department
1518 Mulberry Ave, Muscatine, IA 52761

Attachment 5

Special Populations Within Five Mile Radius

AT-RISK POPULATIONS WITHIN A 5-MILE RADIUS

HOSPITALS/CLINICS

UnityPoint Health – Trinity Muscatine, 1518 Mulberry Ave, Muscatine, IA.....(563) 264-9100
UI Health Care – Muscatine, 3465 Mulberry Ave., Muscatine, IA(563) 263-0339
Community Health Care, Muscatine Medical Clinic, 2925 Cedar St., #200.....(563) 327-2140

CHILD CARE

Happy Time Preschool and Childcare, 401 Grandview Ave, Muscatine, IA.....(563) 263-0957
Learning Tree Preschool, 152 Colorado St., Muscatine, IA.....(563) 264-2088
Muscatine Head Start Center, 148 Colorado St., Muscatine, IA(563) 264-2026
Muskie Early Learning Center, 149 Colorado St., Muscatine, IA(563) 263-4998
Stepping Stones Learning Center, 2205 2nd Ave., Muscatine, IA(563) 264-1871
Wonder Years Pre-School, 3300 IA-38, Muscatine, IA(563) 264-0784
Duclee Daycare, 714 Marquette St., Muscatine, IA(563) 554-2051

SCHOOLS

Adventist Christian School, 2904 Mulberry Ave., Muscatine, IA.....(563) 263-3362
Franklin Elementary School, 210 Taylor St., Muscatine, IA(563) 263-5040
Grant Elementary School, 705 Barry Ave., Muscatine, IA(563) 263-7005
Jefferson Elementary School, 403 E 9th St., Muscatine, IA.....(563) 263-8800
Madison Elementary School, 1820 1st Ave., Muscatine, IA(563) 263-6062
McKinley Elementary School, 621 Kindler Ave., Muscatine, IA(563) 263-9049
Mississippi Bend Area Education Agency, 1422 Houser St., Muscatine, IA(563) 263-8476
Mulberry Elementary School, 3211 Mulberry Ave., Muscatine, IA.....(563) 263-8143
Muscatine High School, 2705 Cedar St., Muscatine, IA(563) 263-6141
Saints Mary & Mathias Catholic School, 2407 Cedar St., Muscatine, IA(563) 263-3264
Susan Clark Junior High School, 600 Kindler Ave., Muscatine, IA.....(563) 263-0411

NURSING HOMES/ASSISTED LIVING

Addington Place of Muscatine, 3515 Diana Queen Dr., Muscatine, IA.....(563) 281-3228
Aspire of Muscatine, 2002 Cedar St., Muscatine, IA.....(563) 264-2023
Accura HealthCare of Muscatine, 3440 Mulberry Ave., Muscatine, IA.....(563) 263-2194
Bickford of Muscatine, 2807 Cedar St., Muscatine, IA(563) 263-6600
Lutheran Living, 2421 Lutheran Dr., Muscatine, IA.....(563) 263-1241
Valley View Manor Assisted Living, 2423 Lutheran Dr., Muscatine, IA.....(563) 263-1245
UnityPoint at Home, 1609 Cedar St., Muscatine, IA.....(563) 263-3325

Appendix E

Proof of Financial Assurance

2025 City of Muscatine Transfer Station Closure Cost Estimate

Task	Units	Cost per Unit	Cost of Task
1. Cost of Properly Disposing Twice the Maximum Storage Capacity in the Transfer Station	400	ton	
	1	lump sum	\$ 1,795.00
2. Cost of Properly Cleaning the Transfer Station Building	1	ton	\$ 37
	1	lump sum	\$ 1,795.00
3. Cost to Remove Twice the White Goods, Used Oil, and Antifreeze	1	lump sum	\$ 15,668.50
4. Reporting of Completion of Closure Activities	1	lump sum	\$ 1,000.00
Total Cost of Closure			\$ 33,223.50

Notes by Task:

1. Estimated storage capacity of used of 200 tons on the floor per discussion with Dave Popp, Solid Waste Manager. No loaded trailers overnight.
2. It is anticipated that it will take a two-person crew 5 days to clean the transfer station and equipment. Assume personnel costs at \$300 per day. Assume cleaning equipment and supplies at \$50/day. Assume washwater disposal will be equal to the \$45 monthly sewer bill fee.
3. Cost estimate is based on 2025 annual costs and quantities to remove materials received on-site.

<p>I hereby certify that this document was prepared by me or under my direct supervision and that I am a duly licensed Professional Engineer under the laws of the state of Iowa.</p> <p><i>Christine L. Collier, P.E.</i></p> <p>Christine L. Collier, P.E.</p> <p>Christine L. Collier</p> 	<p>Digitally signed by Christine L. Collier, P.E. Date: 2025.12.11 11:38:26 -06'00'</p> <p>Date</p> <p>My license renewal date is: December 31, 2025 Pages or sheets covered by this seal: Appendix E 2025 Transfer Station Closure Cost Estimate</p>
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General Ledger

Balance Sheet

User: Nancy
Printed: 04/03/2025 - 8:54AM
Fund: 5659
Period: 9
Fiscal Year: 2025



City of
MUSCATINE

City Hall
215 Sycamore St
Muscatine, Iowa www.muscatineiowa.gov
52761 (563) 264-1550

Fund ALFRE

Account Type	Amount
5659 - TR STATION CLOSURE RESERVE	
Assets	
CASH AND POOLED INVESTMENTS	
5659-00-0000-10100 - Cash	33,825.00
Total CASH AND POOLED INVESTMENTS:	33,825.00
Total Assets:	33,825.00
Fund Balance	
BEGINNING FUND BALANCE	
5659-00-0000-25320 - Fund Balance	33,825.00
Total BEGINNING FUND BALANCE:	33,825.00
Total Fund Balance:	33,825.00
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance:	33,825.00
Total Retained Earnings:	0.00
Total Fund Balance and Retained Earnings:	33,825.00
Total Liabilities, Fund Balance, and Retained Earnings:	33,825.00
Totals for Fund 5659 - TR STATION CLOSURE RESERVE:	
	0.00