2013

DISASTER DEBRIS MANAGEMENT PLAN

Chelsea County USA

This document is for training purposes only and has been condensed

Contents

Section 1: Introduction

Purpose

Chelsea County USA (CC) recognizes that natural and human-caused disasters have the potential to create debris that can disrupt the quality of life for its citizens, and complicate disaster response and recovery following such disasters. Chelsea County USA also recognizes that planning for such disasters can lessen the impact on the community, economy, and the environment. Therefore, CC has developed this Regional Disaster Debris Management Plan to facilitate a rapid response and recovery to debris causing incidents.

This Disaster Debris Management Plan (Plan) was commissioned by CC for a number of key reasons, including:

1. To provide a centralized repository of information critical to kicking-off and operating a disaster debris management program (including location of debris staging sites, zone maps, road lists, and pre-positioned contracts, etc.);

2. To outline the various local government officials and other stakeholders involved in the debris management process and the key areas of responsibility for each;

3. To educate local government officials and other stakeholders on the general scope of debris removal activities;

4. To identify important rules, regulations, and guidelines enacted by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the State Emergency Management Agency (SEMA) and other agencies governing the disaster debris removal process;

5. To identify key steps (in the form of checklists and an operational plan) that CC will need to take prior to and during a disaster event;

6. To identify critical issues to be addressed in order to improve CC's response to a disaster debris-generating event.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) encourages State and local governments, tribal authorities, and private non-profit organizations to take a proactive approach to coordinating and managing debris removal operations as part of their overall emergency management plan. Communities with a debris management plan are better prepared to restore public services and ensure the public health and safety in the aftermath of a disaster, and they are better positioned to receive the full level of assistance available to them from FEMA and other participating entities.

The core components of a comprehensive debris management plan incorporate best practices in debris removal, reflect FEMA eligibility criteria, and are tailored to the specific needs and unique circumstances of Chelsea County USA.

Section 2: Situation and Assumptions

This chapter provides an overview of the types, amounts, and distribution of natural or human-caused incidents that may occur in Chelsea County. It also provides tools to estimate debris volumes following an incident. Finally, it provides a list of the planning assumptions that were used to develop this plan.

Types of Hazards

Chelsea County is susceptible to a variety of natural or human-caused incidents that may create disaster debris. A listing of potential debris causing incidents and the types of most common debris are listed in the Table of *Types of Hazards*.

Table of *Types of Hazards*

Characteristics of Disaster Events Possible in Chelsea County USA

Incident	Debris Characteristics	Regional Probability	Debris Impact
Wind Storm	Primarily vegetative waste; may also include construction/demolition materials from damaged or destroyed structures, some municipal solid waste from damaged structures. Extended power outages may result in large amounts of putrescible waste from private homes and grocery stores.	**High**	**Moderate**
Flooding	Construction/demolition waste, municipal solid waste, and problem waste, including sediment, vegetative waste, animal carcasses, and hazardous materials deposited on public and private property. Much of the debris from flooding events may be considered problem waste because of contamination from wastewater, petroleum, or other substances.	**High**	**Moderate**
Earthquake	Primarily construction/demolition waste and municipal solid waste intermixed with problem waste.	**Low**	**Moderate**

Urban, Wildland, and Wildland/Urban Interface Fires	Burned vegetative waste, burned construction/demolition waste, and problem waste, including ash and charred wood waste and ash-covered items.	**Moderate**	**Low**
Ice Storms/Blizzards	Primarily vegetative waste from broken tree limbs and branches. May also include construction/demolition waste and putrescible waste from extended power outages.	**Moderate**	**Moderate**
Landslides	Sediments and construction/demolition waste possibly contaminated with problem waste.	**Low**	**Low**
Plant Disease	Variable amounts of vegetative debris that might require special handling as problem waste with specific disposal characteristics.	**High**	**High**
Animal Disease	Variable amounts of putrescible waste that might require special handling as problem waste with specific disposal instructions.	**High**	**High**
Nuclear, Chemical, or Biological Accident	Various amounts of contaminated soil, water, construction/demolition waste, and/or municipal solid waste that would require special handling as problem waste with specific disposal instructions.	**Moderate**	**Moderate**
Nuclear, Chemical, or Biological Attack	Various amounts of contaminated soil, water, construction/demolition waste, and/or municipal solid waste that would require special handling as problem waste with specific disposal instructions.	**Low**	**High**

Situation and Assumptions

This section describes the situation and assumptions that were used during the development of this plan.

Situation

The plan situation is made up from known facts or observations used to develop the plan. The following situation factors were considered when developing this plan:

- Natural and man-made disasters such as earthquakes, wind storms, flooding, industrial accidents, and terrorist attacks precipitate a variety of debris that includes, but is not limited to trees and other vegetative organic matter, building/construction material, appliances, personal property, mud, and sediment.

- The quantity and type of debris generated from any particular disaster will be a function of the location and kind of event experienced, as well as its magnitude, duration, and intensity.
- The quantity and type of debris generated, its location, and the size of the area over which it is dispersed will have a direct impact on the type of removal and disposal methods utilized to address the debris problem, including how quickly the problem can be addressed, and the associated costs that will be incurred.

Assumptions

Assumptions are unknown but expected events or actions that are used to develop the plan. The following assumptions were made during the development of this plan:

- A major natural disaster may require the removal of debris from public or private lands.
- The amount of debris resulting from a major natural disaster may exceed a single county's removal and disposal capabilities.
- If a debris event should occur, an accurate assessment of the disaster must be made as soon as practical.
- Chelsea County may contract for additional resources to assist in the debris removal, reduction, and disposal capabilities.
- Local, state, and federal agencies may have difficulty in locating staff, equipment, and funds to devote to debris removal, in the short- as well as long-term, following a major natural disaster.

Section 3: Current Resources

This chapter identifies the internal and external resources that CC has for debris clearance, removal, and disposal.

Debris Operations Staff

Debris operations staff is responsible for directing debris operations during and after an incident. The size and composition of staff needed to deal with debris clearance, removal and disposal depends on the magnitude of the disaster. Debris removal staff likely will be comprised of a combination of full-time personnel, personnel from other agencies, and/or contractors depending on the requirements of the incident.

The following table is a summary of the Debris positions and the staff that will fill the role during a disaster debris incident.

Debris Roles, Responsibilities and Training

Debris Management Position	Roles and Responsibilities	Primary and Alternate Staff Identified for Position	Recommended Training and Qualifications
Disaster Removal Manager	Coordinates all debris removal activities related to an incident. Activities include communication among other members of the disaster management team, communication of project status activity and reporting, and dissemination and implementation of policy directives to debris removal personnel.	Public Works Director Solid Waste Manager	IS-630, IS-631, IS-632
Debris Collections Supervisor	Oversees collection activities prior to debris arrival at the disposal site and coordinates the debris routing, staffing, and field reporting activities.	Public Works Supervisor Solid Waste Supervisor	IS-630, IS-631, IS-632, E-202

Debris Management Site Supervisor	Manages one or more Debris Management Sites (DMS) and is responsible for overseeing waste separation and environmental protection concerns, as well as filling out paperwork and reporting documentation.	Public Works Manager Solid Waste Manager	IS-630, IS-631, IS-632
Finance, Admin, and Logistics Staff	Track time for personnel, equipment, and incident costs. These positions also assist with contracting and purchasing resources, completing documentation required for reimbursement of expenses, and provides check-in for demobilizing resources.	Identified Staff	IS-630, IS-631, IS-632, IS-703
Quality Assurance	Ensures the debris operations are cost effective. They do this by monitoring the type and amount of debris during collection, sorting, reduction, and disposal.	Contractors	IS-631, IS-632
Structural Engineer	Oversees, inspects, and assesses impacted structures and makes appropriate recommendations on building condemnation and demolition.	Planning or Engineering Staff Contracted Engineer	IS-631, IS-632
Debris Management Subject Matter Expert (SME):	Provides information and advice to command staff working in the operations and planning sections to help guide disaster operations.	Solid Waste Department Manager Public Health Official	IS-630, IS-631, IS-632, E-202

Public Information Officer	A Public Information Officer (PIO) familiar with debris management issues should be assigned to the Incident Commander or Joint Information Center (JIC), as necessary. Responsibilities include coordinating with PIOs of other agencies to keep the public informed about all debris removal activities and schedules. Immediately after a disaster and throughout the removal and disposal operation, the PIO is responsible for arranging for public notification of all ongoing and planned debris clearance, removal, and disposal activities.	Appointed Jurisdiction Representative	G-290, E-388, P-403
Legal Staff	Conducts reviews and manages all legal matters in the debris management planning process. In addition to advising the debris management planning staff, the legal department may also perform the following tasks: Contract review Rights of entry permits Community liability Indemnification Condemnation of buildings Land acquisition for DMSs Site closure/restoration and insurance	Jurisdiction Legal Staff	IS-632

Section 4: Debris Collection and Hauling Operations

This section provides information on disaster debris response and recovery operations, including: damage assessment, debris collection, and the establishment of debris management sites (DMS).

Damage Assessment and Debris Estimates

Damage assessment is the systematic process of gathering preliminary estimates of disaster debris quantities and composition; damage costs; and general descriptions of the locale, type, and severity of damage sustained by both the public and private sectors. Initial damage assessments are usually completed within 36 hours of an incident by local, state, federal, and volunteer organizations and provide an indication of the loss and recovery needs. The initial damage assessment is the basis for determining the level of state and federal assistance needed, as well as the types of assistance necessary for recovery. The assessment and may take longer depending on the Region's ability to respond to life, safety, and property concerns. The debris assessment should accomplish all of the following:

- Estimate the quantity and mix of debris.
- Estimate damage costs.
- Determine impact on critical facilities.
- Identify impact on residential and commercial areas.
- Identify what additional resources are needed for response and recovery.

Debris Clearance and Removal Guidelines

Chelsea County has developed the following guidance for prioritizing debris removal:

1. Life Safety
2. Situation Stabilization
3. Property Protection
4. Economic Stability and Environmental Protection

These guidelines will dictate planning, response, and recovery during disaster debris creating events.

Debris Removal Priorities

Chelsea County has developed the priorities for debris clearance. Circumstances, such as crime scene preservation and accident investigation, may require a delay of debris clearing during disaster operations until approved can be obtained from local or federal law enforcement officials.

1. *Clear Emergency Access Routes – Lifelines.* Lifelines are those routes in a traffic network that provide access for emergency responders, alternate and evacuation routes, and damage assessment routes. Lifelines should include areas identified for potential staging, temporary shelters, and other resources available in the community that support emergency response. CC will work closely with the county and neighboring jurisdictions to identify priorities for clearing transportation access routes.
2. *Clear Access to Critical Facilities and Infrastructure.* Assets, systems, and networks, whether physical or virtual, so vital that their incapacitation or destruction would have a debilitating effect on security, economic security, public health or safety. These typically include hospitals, fire stations, police stations, and emergency operation centers, as well as cellular and land-line telephone services, drinking water and power utilities, and sanitation facilities.
3. *Clear Major Freeways or Arterial Routes.* Major freeways and arterial routes are portions of the public transportation network that are needed to aid in response and recovery operations, but may not have been cleared as an emergency access route.
4. *Clear Areas Necessary for Movement of Goods and Services/Economic Restoration.* These areas include those portions of the public transportation network necessary for effectively transporting goods and services throughout the Region that are not included in one of the previous categories. These may include access to warehouses, airports, ports, and major business districts.
5. *Clear Minor Arterial Routes.* These routes include those portions of the public transportation network that receive moderate traffic flows, but are not included in one of the previous categories.
6. *Clear Local Routes.* These areas include those portions of the public transportation network in residential neighborhoods that are not included in one of the previous categories.

Debris Operations

Debris-clearing and removal operations predominately focus on public roads and other critical infrastructure; they should be prioritized based on the methodology listed in section, *Debris Removal Priorities,* of this plan.

Debris Clearance

Initial debris clearance will focus on removing debris from public property based on the priorities listed in section, *Debris Removal Priorities*. Additional debris clearance from private

or commercial property may be necessary if the debris presents a health or safety risk to the community.

Items to be considered during debris clearance and collection include the following:

- Debris composition: Commingling of debris creates problems with reduction and recycling techniques, which may impact future reimbursement. Whenever possible, immediate action should be taken to prevent or reduce commingling of debris during debris collection operations.
- Location of debris: There will often be different reimbursement and operational guidelines for debris clearance on public property, private residential, and private commercial property. While debris clearance on private property is not usually a reimbursable expense, some jurisdictions have cleared debris from private property in the past when it presented a health or safety risk to the community.

Collection Methods

Based on the types and distribution of debris, several collection methods are available during a debris causing incident:

- Curbside: Residents may be asked to place their debris at the edge of the right of way for pickup. If curbside pickup is used, residents should be instructed to separate their debris into multiple categories including municipal solid waste, vegetative waste, construction and demolition debris, household hazardous waste, and putrescibles.
- DMS or Drop Box: Residents may be asked to bring disaster debris to collection sites to temporarily store, segregate, and process debris before it is hauled to its final disposal site. If possible, the sites should remain at the same location for each debris-causing incident and should be included in the incident communication strategy. Facilities that can be used for drop-off's include debris drop boxes, DMSs, landfills, and transfer stations.

Debris Management and Neighborhood Collection Sites

Chelsea County has identified two classes or sites for use during debris management operations.

- A neighborhood collection site is a temporary solid waste handling site used to consolidate debris within a local jurisdiction or area for transfer to a debris management site (DMS) or a permanent solid waste handling facility.
- A debris management site is a temporary solid waste handling site used to collect, sort, and reduce debris, including special waste, prior to final recycling or disposal.

Site Management

DMS preparation and operation may be managed by the jurisdiction or a contractor. To meet overall debris management strategy goals and to ensure that the site operates efficiently, a site manager, debris monitoring personnel, and safety personnel should be assigned for each site.

- *Site Manager:* The site manager is responsible for supervising day-to-day operations, maintaining daily logs, preparing site progress reports, and enforcing safety and permitting requirements during site operations. The site manager is also responsible for scheduling the environmental monitoring and updating the site layout. The site manager has oversight of the activities of the debris removal contractors and the onsite debris processing contractors to ensure that they comply with the terms of their contracts.
- *Monitoring Staff and Assignments:* Regional monitors (whether jurisdiction employees or contractors) should be placed at ingress and egress points to quantify debris loads, issue load tickets, inspect and validate truck capacities, check loads for hazardous waste, and perform quality control checks. The specific duties of the monitors would depend on how debris is collected.
- *Safety Personnel:* Safety personnel are responsible for traffic control and ensuring that site operations comply with local, state, and federal occupational safety regulations.

Establishment and Operations Planning

Whenever possible, DMSs should be identified and established prior to an incident to allow appropriate planning and permitting to be completed.

Debris Management and Neighborhood Collection Site Locations

Chelsea County has located possible DMS and neighborhood collection sites for use during disaster debris operations that meet the criteria discussed below. The sites are listed in Appendix A.

Debris Reuse, Reduction, and Disposal Methods

Numerous methods are available that reduce the overall volume of disaster debris and limit the amount of debris remaining for landfill disposal.

Recycling and Reuse

Recycling and reuse strategies involve diverting material from the disposal stream and reusing it. The recycling and reuse of disaster debris is most often limited to metals, soils, and construction and demolition debris. Recycling and reuse debris types are described below.

- *Metals:* Most nonferrous and ferrous metal debris is suitable for recycling. Metal maulers and shredders can be used to shred trailer frames, trailer parts, appliances, and other metal items. Ferrous and nonferrous metals are separated using an electromagnet and then sold to metal recycling firms.
- *Soil:* Soil can be combined with other organic materials that will decompose over time. This procedure produces significant amounts of material, which can be sold, recycled back into the agricultural community, or stored onsite to be used as cover when the site is returned to its pre-incident state. *In agricultural areas where chemical fertilizers are used heavily, recovered soil may be too contaminated for use on residential or existing agricultural land.* Jurisdictions should consult with their county or local health department to establish what monitoring and testing is necessary to ensure that soil is not

contaminated with chemicals. If the soil is not suitable for agricultural or residential use, it may ultimately need to be disposed of at a permitted landfill.

- *Construction and Demolition:* Concrete, asphalt, and masonry products can be crushed and used as base material for certain road construction products, or as trench backfill. Debris targeted for base materials needs to meet certain size specifications as determined by the end user. Clean wood products used in construction can also be chipped or ground and used as mulch or hog fuel.

- *Composting:* Composting is the controlled decomposition of organic materials, such as leaves, grass, wood, and food scraps, by microorganisms. The result of this decomposition process is compost; a crumbly, earthy smelling, soil-like material. Yard trimmings and food scraps make up about 25 percent of the waste generated in the average household; composting can greatly reduce the amount of waste that ends up in landfills or incinerators. A section of DMSs should be reserved to receive compost material after a disaster. Composting can be used not only for backyard garden soil additives, farmlands, highways, and other landscaping projects, they can also be put to many innovative uses. Jurisdictions using composting to reduce organic material need to be aware of, and prepared to mitigate, several hazards, which include spontaneous combustion of piles and vector control for rodents.

Volume Reduction Methods

Volume reduction methods reduce the volume of disaster debris to decrease impact on disposal facilities or create opportunities to reuse debris. Descriptions of volume reduction methods are as follows:

- *Chipping and Grinding:* Chipping and grinding reduces the volume of some debris types by as much as 75 percent. This method is commonly used to reduce the volume of disaster debris, including vegetative debris, construction demolition debris, plastics, rubber, and metals. Clean wood can also be reduced and used for mulch, while other debris such as plastic and metals can be chipped to reduce the overall volume of the material prior to transportation or disposal. The benefit of using a reduction method can be increased by identifying alternate uses for the residual material. The ability to use recycled wood chips as mulch for agricultural purposes, fuel for industrial heating, or in a cogeneration power plant helps to offset the cost of the chipping and grinding operations. Jurisdictions using chipping and grinding to reduce the volume of vegetative debris must be careful to ensure that contaminants such as plastics, soils, rocks, and special wastes are not present in the vegetative debris to be processed. Care must also be taken when reducing construction and demolition debris to ensure that it does not contain hazardous materials, such as asbestos.

- *Incineration:* Curtain pit incineration, portable incinerators, and controlled incineration in rural areas are all methods for reducing disaster debris. The following subsections discuss the various incineration methods.

    - *Air Curtain Pit Incineration:* Air curtain pit incineration offers an effective means to expedite the volume reduction process, while substantially reducing the environmental concerns caused by open-air incineration. The air curtain

incineration method uses a pit constructed by digging below grade or building above grade (if a high water table exists) and a blower unit. The blower unit and pit comprise an engineered system that must be precisely configured to function properly. The blower units deliver air at predetermined velocities and capacities. The blower unit must have adequate air velocity to provide a "curtain effect" to hold smoke in and to feed air to the fire below. A 20-foot long nozzle provides air at a velocity of over 120 miles per hour and will deliver over 20,000 cubic feet of air per minute to the fire. The air traps smoke and small particles, recirculating them to enhance combustion, which takes place at over 2,500 degrees Fahrenheit.

- *Pre-permitted Portable Incinerators:* Portable incinerators use the same methods as air curtain pit incinerator systems. The only difference is that portable incinerators use a pre-manufactured pit instead of an onsite constructed earth/limestone pit. Portable air curtain incinerators are the most efficient incineration systems available due to the fact that the pre-manufactured pit is engineered to precise dimensions to complement the blower system. The pre-manufactured pit requires little or no maintenance compared to earth or limestone constructed pits, which are susceptible to erosion. Portable air curtain units are ideal for areas with high water tables and sandy soils and areas where smoke opacity must be kept to a minimum.
- *Rural Controlled Incineration:* Controlled open-air incineration is a cost-effective method for reducing clean, woody debris in rural areas. Jurisdictions should consult with their local fire departments and the DEQ to determine what permits are necessary for rural incineration. Ash from rural incineration may be used as a soil additive; however, county and local health departments and agricultural extension personnel should be consulted to confirm whether this is allowed in any specific jurisdiction. The controlled open-air incineration option should be terminated if mixed debris enters the waste stream.

Problem Waste Processing and Disposal

Problem waste, such as pathogenic waste; white goods; household hazardous waste; or biological or nuclear waste, requires additional handling before it can be processed or disposed of and will vary depending on the type and scope of the debris-causing incident. During debris processing, problem waste should be removed and stored in a secure location until it can be disposed of properly. Because of their prevalence during debris-causing incidents, several types of waste warrant further discussion:

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW):

Typical HHW includes paints, thinners, used oil, batteries, cleaning products, solvents, fluorescent light bulbs, and pesticides. Many household items are also considered electronic wastes (e-wastes). Examples of e-waste are computer CRT monitors, CRT televisions, VHS cassette players, DVD players and other electronic appliances and are also considered "universal wastes" (hazardous wastes). These HHWs should not be disposed of with normal solid waste.

FEMA recommends that HHW is picked up in at least three passes through a community, with about two weeks between each pass; this allows enough time for citizens to return home and

move debris to the curbside. Following an event, the debris management team will determine the number and frequency of collections, based on actual conditions following the event. Sufficient public notification and assessment and monitoring of the recovery efforts will also affect the scheduling of pickups. Just as with normal debris removal operations the Region will collect HHW at curbside and specific disposal sites.

This public information program for HHW should include disseminating the following information to residents:

1. A description of the drop-off point collection program being implemented;

2. The responsible agency for the program with contact person and telephone numbers;

3. The locations of the drop-off points;

4. The hours of operation;

5. A description of the types of HHW being collected at each location; and

6. Any other relevant information.

White Goods:

White goods are defined as discarded household appliances such as refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, heat pumps, ovens, ranges, washing machines, clothes dryers, and water heaters. White goods are commonly discarded after debris-causing incidents because they no longer function or as a result of extended power outages that cause their contents to decompose. Refrigerators are often processed in groups to remove the refrigerant along with any food waste, before being recycled.

Electronic Waste (E-waste):

E-waste may contain a variety of potentially toxic chemicals, including heavy metals and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). EPA has specifically classified cathode ray tube (CRT) monitors as hazardous waste, and other electronic components may also qualify. Whenever possible, E-waste should be separated from other waste and recycled by an E-waste processor.

Treated Wood:

Treated wood includes different types of building material, including telephone poles, railroad ties, fence posts, and wood used to construct docks. Care needs to be taken to ensure treated wood is not chipped, shredded, mulched, composted, incinerated, or disposed of in unlined landfills during processing and disposal.

Gypsum Drywall:

When gypsum deteriorates in landfills it can create hydrogen sulfide gas, which poses an explosion and inhalation hazard. Large amounts of drywall are often created during storms and floods. Landfill managers must be aware of this and implement the proper precautions. If possible, gypsum drywall should be recycled rather than disposed of in a landfill.

Asbestos:

Regulations for asbestos handling are well established by several different local, state, and federal agencies, including DEQ. After a major debris-causing incident, asbestos inspections may not be possible prior to demolition, resulting in an increased risk to public health. Jurisdictions should work with the Clean Air Regulatory Agency and local public health agencies to ensure waste that possibly contains asbestos is properly handled and disposed of.

Human Waste:

Following a disaster that disables water, sewer, or septic systems, citizens may have human waste stored in containers that requires disposal. This is considered bio hazardous waste that cannot be included in the debris stream. Close cooperation is necessary between emergency managers, local public health officials, and utility personnel to properly collect and dispose of this waste.

Whenever possible, jurisdictions should attempt to segregate hazardous substances from the waste stream as early in processing as possible in order to prevent contamination of larger amounts of waste. Jurisdictions undergoing any cleanup effort that includes hazardous waste should consult with their local hazardous waste staff, public health officials, and EPA to ensure the protection of public health.

Debris Sorting and Diversion

When establishing and operating debris management and neighborhood collection sites the site manager is responsible for ensuring appropriate staff are available to monitor debris and ensure debris are sorted into appropriate categories for recycling, reuse, special waste processing, and disposal.

Debris Management Operations Monitoring

Debris monitoring operations document the debris clearance and removal operations, including the location and amount of debris collected. Monitoring is needed to ensure that the any debris removal contractor(s) are performing the scope of work required by the contract.

Debris monitoring can be accomplished by a representative appointed by CC, or by a debris monitoring contractor hired by CC.

The key elements to observe and record when monitoring and documenting debris operations include:

- Type of debris collected
- Amount of debris collected
- Original collection location
- Equipment usage
- Staff labor hours
- Amount processed and final disposition for each type of debris (reuse, recycle, special waste, etc.).

Documentation and Reporting Requirements

During the operation of DMSs, any operations that will have a bearing on site closeout need to documented, such as petroleum spills at fueling sites; hydraulic fluid spills at equipment breakdowns; discovery of household hazardous waste; and commercial, agricultural, or industrial hazardous and toxic waste storage and disposal. This information will be used during site closeout operations.

Appendix A: Debris Management Sites

The following are suggested temporary debris management sites for CC. It is recommended for CC to choose the least impactful site to its residents. Due to large availability of private land in the region, the leasing of private land is recommended.

Chelsea County Fairgrounds

25690 East Quincy Avenue

Chelsea County Community College

5900 South Santa Fe Drive

Zachary Issac Regional Airport

7800 South Potomac Street

Chelsea County Road and Bridge

5334 South Prince Street

Babi Yar Park

Tyler Town City Park