

DEBRIS REMOVAL PLANNING TOOL
BLANK COUNTY, TENNESSEE

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Introduction

This tool was developed through partnership with the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC), Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT), Tennessee Department of Agriculture (TDA) – Division of Forestry, and the Tennessee Emergency Management Agency (TEMA).

The purpose of this planning tool is to provide both instruction and/or an example for developing a debris management plan that will satisfy requirements from the State of Tennessee (Tennessee Code Annotated §68-211-815(b)(17)) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Throughout the plan, under each major heading, there will be either italicized instructions and/or an example using the generic BLANK COUNTY. Where possible a complete listing of disaster types, debris types, landfills, etc. will be provided. These will have to be adjusted to reflect your jurisdiction.

It is essential the persons that normally work with day-to-day debris removal operations and the county's emergency management office are a part of the plans development. This is because the Debris Plan is considered to be an annex to the county's basic emergency operations plan, as well as part of a Solid Waste Planning effort to meet Solid Waste Management requirements. When ready to submit, the plan should be submitted to the appropriate TEMA Regional Planner using the below list. Plans receiving FEMA-approval will automatically comply with TDEC. TEMA will coordinate with TDEC on these plans.

Attachment 1 to this planning tool is the FEMA Debris Plan Checklist. This checklist must be filled out and included with the plan. TEMA Regional Planners will review and forward the plan to TEMA Headquarters where the Public Assistance Division will coordinate with FEMA for their review/approval.

- West Tennessee Region
1510 RE Bailey Bypass
P.O. Box 1383
Jackson, TN 38302
731.422.3300
800.322.7341
Counties
Benton, Carroll, Chester, Crockett, Decatur, Dyer, Fayette, Gibson, Hardeman, Hardin, Haywood, Henderson, Henry, Lake, Lauderdale, Madison, McNairy, Obion, Shelby, Tipton, Weakley

- Middle Tennessee Region
1200 Foster Avenue, K4
Nashville, TN 37211
615.741.7342
800.422.7342
Counties
Bedford, Cannon, Cheatham, Clay, Coffee, Davidson, DeKalb, Dickson, Franklin, Giles, Grundy, Hickman, Houston, Humphreys, Jackson, Lawrence, Lewis, Lincoln, Macon, Marshall, Maury, Montgomery, Moore, Overton, Perry, Putnam, Robertson, Rutherford, Smith, Stewart, Sumner, Trousdale, Van Buren, Warren, Wayne, White, Williamson, Wilson

- East Tennessee Region
803 N. Concord Street
Knoxville, TN 37919
865.594.5650
800.533.7343
Counties
Anderson, Bledsoe, Blount, Bradley, Campbell, Carter, Claiborne, Cocke, Cumberland, Fentress, Grainger, Greene, Hamblen, Hamilton, Hancock, Hawkins, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Loudon, Marion, McMinn, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Pickett, Polk, Rhea, Roane, Scott, Sequatchie, Sevier, Sullivan, Unicoi, Union, Washington

Plan Overview

This section should include the following information:

- *The purpose of the Debris Management Plan (DMP) and its overarching goals,*
- *How the DMP was developed and who participated in development (include all internal departments and external entities that may be involved with debris operations), and*
- *Whether the DMP is officially adopted by the governing body.*

Purpose

This plan has been developed and adopted to provide the framework for BLANK COUNTY Government and incorporated jurisdictions within BLANK COUNTY'S borders to clear and remove debris generated during a public emergency within the limits of BLANK COUNTY.

Goals

This plan unifies the efforts of public and private organizations for a comprehensive and effective approach to:

- Provide organizational structure, guidance, and standardized guidelines for the clearance, removal, waste reduction and disposal of debris caused by a major debris generating event.
- Establish the most efficient and cost effective methods to resolve disaster debris removal, waste reduction and disposal issues.
- Implement and coordinate private sector debris removal, waste reduction and disposal contracts to maximize cleanup efficiencies.
- Expedite debris removal, waste reduction and disposal efforts that provide visible signs of recovery designed to mitigate the threat to the health, safety, and welfare of residents.
- Coordinate partnering relationships through communications and pre-planning with local, State, and Federal agencies that have debris management responsibilities.

Planning Process

The planning process should include a brief discussion on how the plan was developed.

Example

This plan was developed using applicable data and other planning elements from BLANK COUNTY'S Basic Emergency Operations Plan, Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC), State of Tennessee Disaster Debris Plan, FEMA's Debris Management Plan requirements, along with other planning efforts in existence within the county and cities. For the purposes of this plan, references to BLANK COUNTY will include all incorporated jurisdictions unless specifically notated. This consists of BLANK COUNTY and Town of BLANK.

Participants

Lead Agencies

BLANK County Highway Department

Municipal Street Departments

BLANK County Solid Waste

Support Agencies

BLANK County Emergency Management
Electric Co-op
BLANK County and Municipal Fire Departments
Municipal Police Departments
BLANK County Sheriff Office
BLANK County Health Department

Adoption

Provide narrative on adoption process. Insert adoption information such as "This plan has been adopted by the city council on date." Attach copy of official recordation, such as minutes, executive order, etc.

Example 1

The planning effort involved all the lead and support agencies and was signed off on by the lead agencies (*copy can be found in the Basic Emergency Operation Plan (BEOP)*). Many of the support agencies in this plan did sign off on the overall BEOP as lead agencies of other Emergency Services Functions. Since the BEOP has been formally approved by the Mayors and local legislative bodies, this debris removal plan will go through that process after submittal and review by FEMA. After comments have been attained from FEMA and actions taken by the county, then this plan will be presented to the legislative bodies for adoption.

Example 2

This plan has been adopted by the BLANK COUNTY and is developed, promulgated, and maintained under the following Local, State and Federal statutes and regulations:

- Tennessee Code Annotated, Emergency Management §§ 58-2-103, 58-2-104, 58-2-106, 58-2-113, 58-2-114, 58-2-118, 58-8-100 thru 115
- Tennessee Governor's Executive Order(23) June, 2005
- TDEC DSWM policy 0400-I-7-.02(l)(b)3(v) and (vi)
- Public Law 93-288 as amended by Public Law 100-107, the Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and in this plan as "The Stafford Act."
- Public Law 81-920, Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended.
- CFR, Title 44, Part 200 et seq., Emergency Management
- Mayor's Executive Order, Basic Emergency Management Plan – 2012

Incidents and Assumptions

Forecasting the type and quantity of debris is essential to the debris removal operations planning process. The Debris Management Plan (DMP) should include:

- *Identification of the types and severity of incidents most likely to occur along with the types and anticipated quantities of debris that may be generated,*
- *Identification of the type of handling and equipment necessary to safely manage the debris, and*
- *A description of the general terrain types, land use, and accessibility for the areas that would most likely be impacted by the incident and how these characteristics may affect debris operations.*

Forecasted Disasters and Debris

Example

Natural disasters such as tornadoes, and flooding precipitate a variety of debris that includes, but is not limited to, trees and other vegetative organic matter, construction materials, appliances, Household Hazardous Waste (HHW), personal property, mud, and sediment. Man-made disasters such as arson and terrorist attacks may result in a large number of casualties and heavy damage to buildings and basic infrastructure. Crime scene constraints may hinder normal debris operations, and contaminated debris may require special handling. These factors will necessitate close coordination with Law Enforcement, Health, and Environmental Officials at all levels of government. This plan takes an all-hazards approach to identifying and responding to the following hazards that may pose a threat to the county:

- Natural Hazards - severe weather, tornadoes, flooding, hail, or earthquakes.
- Human-caused Events and Hazards - urban fires, special events, civil disorder, or transportation accidents.
- Terrorist Incidents - bomb threats or attacks, sabotage, hijacking, armed insurrection, or
- Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) incidents.

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, the associated costs, and the speed with which the problem can be addressed. Further, 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.

For planning purposes and for pre-positioning response assets, this plan assumes that the magnitude of the event exceeds the capacities of BLANK COUNTY. The fact that this plan is based on an event that exceeds the county's capacity in no way diminishes the value of the plan for use in response to other types and categories of events. This plan establishes a general framework that can, with minor modifications, be used in any debris generating event.

The aforementioned disaster scenarios can provide multiple types of debris with various response requirements and considerations for each.

The following table covers all types of potential debris:

Vegetative Debris	Vegetative debris includes whole trees, stumps, trunks, branches, limbs, and other leafy material.
Construction and Demolition Debris	Construction and demolition debris includes components of buildings and structures, such as lumber and wood, gypsum wallboard, glass, metal, roofing material, tile, carpeting and other floor coverings, window coverings, pipe, concrete, asphalt, equipment, furnishings, and fixtures. This could also include asbestos, treated lumber, and lead painted materials.

Hazardous Waste	<p>Hazardous waste is a waste that appears on one of the four hazardous waste lists in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 261 or exhibits at least one of the following four characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ignitability • Corrosivity • Reactivity • Toxicity <p>Hazardous waste is regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and contains properties that make it potentially harmful to human health or the environment. Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) provides technical assistance and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provides first response functions in cases of commercial, agricultural, industrial, and toxic waste spills.</p>
Household Hazardous Waste	<p>Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) is a hazardous product or material used and disposed of by residential consumers, rather than commercial or industrial consumers. HHW includes some paints, stains, varnishes, solvents, pesticides, and other products or materials containing volatile chemicals that catch fire, react, or explode under certain circumstances, or that are corrosive or toxic. HHW mixed with other debris types will contaminate the entire load, which necessitates special disposal methods. The overall cost of debris disposal can escalate quickly if HHW collection and disposal is not planned and executed with care.</p>
White Goods	<p>White goods are defined as discarded household appliances such as refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, heat pumps, ovens, ranges, washing machines, dryers, and water heaters. Many white goods contain ozone-depleting refrigerants, mercury, or compressor oils. The Clean Air Act prohibits the release of refrigerants into the atmosphere and requires that certified technicians extract refrigerants from white goods before disposal or recycling. Compressor oils/Freon should be removed prior to disposal or recycling. Also some electrical capacitors may need to be removed because of PCB concerns in older units. To avoid releases of refrigerants or oils, the collection of white goods should be accomplished carefully by manually placing the appliance on trucks or by using lifting equipment that will not damage the elements that contain the refrigerants or oils. The DMP should identify certified recycling centers that are permitted to take white goods.</p>
Electronic Waste/E-Scrap	<p>Electronic waste (e-waste) or Electronic Scrap refers to electronics that contain hazardous materials, such as computer monitors, televisions, cell phones, and batteries. These products may contain minerals and chemicals that require specific disposal or recycling methods.</p>
Soil, Mud, and Sand	<p>Floods, landslides, winds, and storm surges often deposit soil, mud, and sand on improved public property and public rights-of-way. Facilities commonly affected by this type of debris include streets, sidewalks, storm and sanitary sewers, water treatment facilities, drainage canals and basins, parks, and public swimming pools.</p>

Vehicles and Vessels	Vehicles and vessels may be damaged, destroyed, displaced, or lost as a result of a disaster. These vehicles and vessels may eventually be abandoned because of the damage incurred or because the original owners have relocated. Vehicles and vessels may be classified as debris if they block public access and critical facilities.
Putrescent Debris	Putrescent debris is any debris that will decompose or rot, such as animal carcasses and other fleshy organic matter.
Infectious Waste	Infectious waste is waste capable of causing infections in humans and can include contaminated animal waste, human blood, blood products, medical waste, pathological waste, and discarded sharp objects (needles, scalpels, or broken medical instruments). Clearance, removal, and disposal of infectious waste requires special waste approval process and is reviewed by TDEC field office.
Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear–Contaminated Debris	Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear–contaminated debris is any debris contaminated by chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear materials.

Debris Estimating Formulas

Designate public works department personnel to determine the estimated amount of debris generated as soon as possible.

Define the estimating methods to be used in estimating the amount of debris generated. One method to estimate debris is to conduct a drive-through “windshield” damage assessment and estimate the amount of debris visually. Another method is an aerial assessment by flying over the area using air assets available to do reconnaissance flights. The damaged area can be assessed either visually or using aerial photography. Once the area has been assessed, actions can be taken to implement debris clearing procedures and institute requests for additional State or Federal assistance.

Safe Handling

Example

All debris regardless of its hazardous level or content requires appropriate handling in its removal. Each responsible lead will use appropriate measures to ensure safe and proper usage of equipment and disposal of debris.

Geographic Description

Provide a geographic description of the area the debris plan will cover. Include location of county in the state, county seat, entities covered by the plan, population, terrain (city/rural), square footage, etc.

Planning Assumptions

Example

This plan addresses the clearing, removal, waste reduction and disposal of debris generated by the above hazards based on the following assumptions:

- A major natural or man-made disaster that requires the removal of debris from public or private lands and waters could occur at any time.

- The amount of debris resulting from a major natural disaster will exceed the county's in-house removal, waste reduction and disposal capabilities.
- BLANK COUNTY will contract for additional resources to assist in the debris removal, waste reduction, and disposal processes.
- State assistance will be requested through TEMA.
- Federal assistance will be requested to supplement the county's debris capabilities in coordination with the Debris Manager.

Sample Estimating

Formula

Estimating Rule of Thumb:

- 15 trees, 8 inches in diameter = 40 CY
- Single wide mobile home = 290 CY
- Double wide mobile home = 415 CY
- Root system (8'-10' dia.) = One flatbed trailer to move
- Treat debris piles as a cube, not a cone, when performing estimates.
- Average pace = 2' 6"

Formulas:

Conversions:

- 27 cubic feet=1 cubic yard
- One mile=5280 feet or 1760 yards

Building formula:

- $L' \times W'$ (building footprint) x No. of Stories x 0.2 = Cubic Yards of debris

Debris pile formula:

- $L' \times W' \times H'$ = Cubic Yards of debris.

Conversion Factors from Cubic Yards to Tons:

- Mixed Construction & Demolition Debris = 500 LBS/CY or $CY \times 0.25 = \text{Tons}$
- Yard Vegetation = 300 LBS/CY or $CY \times 0.15 = \text{Tons}$
- Mulch = 500 LBS/CY or $CY \times 0.25 = \text{Tons}$
- Regular Trash = 300 LBS/CY or $CY \times 0.15 = \text{Tons}$
- Concrete = 2000 LBS/CY or $CY \times 1.0 = \text{Tons}$
- Sand = 2600 LBS/CY or $CY \times 1.3 = \text{Tons}$
- Land Clearing (Root balls with dirt) 1500 LBS/CY or $CY \times 0.75 = \text{Tons}$

Debris Collection and Removal Strategy

A debris collection strategy establishes a systematic approach for the efficient removal of debris. The clearance and collection of debris should be structured to meet response and recovery priorities. As such, the Debris Management Plan (DMP) should:

- *Identify and prioritize facilities that may be impacted by debris;*
- *Define the priorities during both the response and recovery phase operations;*
- *Describe the coordination process with other entities responsible for managing debris;*

- *Identify the roles and responsibilities for all entities and departments involved (e.g., Public Works, Finance, Solid Waste Departments, etc.); and*
- *Describe the methods that will be used to collect debris (e.g., curbside collection, community drop-off bins).*

Systematic Approach

Example

Debris management strategy for a large-scale debris removal operation divides the operation into two phases.

Phase I: Initial Response

Phase I consists of the clearance of the debris that hinders immediate life-saving actions and the clearance of that debris which poses an immediate threat to public health and safety. Debris is simply pushed to the shoulders of the roadway. There is little time or concern for sorting debris. The objective is to provide for the safe movement of emergency and support vehicles into and out of the disaster area. As removal operations progress, the initial roadside piles of debris become the dumping location for additional yard waste and other storm-generated debris, such as construction material, personal property, trash, and white metals.

Once routes have been declared open by the lead agency Emergency Services Coordinator (EOC), the EOC will start dispatching damage assessment teams to the affected area to conduct windshield surveys.

Considerations during Phase I are:

- Identify critical routes that are essential to emergency operations.
- Define how efforts will be prioritized between local agencies.
- Define what actions take place during Phase I.
- Example: Roadway debris removal involves the opening of arterial roads and collector streets by moving debris to the shoulders of the road. There is no attempt to physically remove or dispose of the debris, only to clear key access routes to expedite the:
 - Movement of emergency vehicles,
 - Law enforcement,
 - Resumption of critical services, and
 - Assessment of damage to key public facilities and utilities such as schools, hospitals, government buildings, and municipal owned utilities.
- Define the type of debris that may be encountered such as tree blow-down and broken limbs, yard trash such as outdoor furniture, trash cans, utility poles, power, telephone and cable TV lines, transformers and other electrical devices, building debris such as roofs, sheds and signs, and personal property such as clothing, appliances, boats, cars, trucks and trailers.
- Define priority to open access to other critical community facilities, such as municipal buildings, water treatment plants, wastewater treatment plants, power generation units, and airports.
- The requirement for government services will be increased drastically following a major natural disaster. Develop procedures to determine the damage done to utility systems. Activities involving these facilities should be closely coordinated with their owners and/or operations.
- Determine how the Disaster Management Team (DMT) will coordinate debris removal operations.
- Determine how local government force account employees will transition from Phase I to Phase II operations.

- Determine if mutual aid agreements exist.
- Determine if local contractors will be needed to assist in Phase II operations
- Determine if additional state and/or federal assistance will be required.
- Develop local field inspection teams. The teams become the “eyes and ears” for the DMT.
- Coordinate through local agencies to establish a contracted work force capable of expeditious removal of the debris and identifying/establishing staging areas to send materials to most appropriate destination.
- Coordinate with local, tribal and State DOT and law enforcement authorities to ensure that traffic control measures expedite debris removal activities.

Phase II: Recovery

Phase II operations consist of the removal, waste reduction and disposal of that debris to the most appropriate end destination which is determined necessary to ensure the orderly recovery of the community and to eliminate less immediate threats to public health and safety.

Phase II will be implemented within two to five days following a major debris-generating event, and will encompass the processes of debris removal, waste reduction and disposal to the most appropriate destination. This delay is normal and allows time for affected citizens to return to their homes and begin the cleanup process. Debris must be brought to the rights-of-way or curb to be eligible for removal at public expense. State assistance through Voluntary Organizations can be requested for this activity.

The Debris Manager, appointed by the incident commander, in accordance with NIMS procedures, will be responsible for implementing all Phase II activities with support as required from other Branches. All debris removal to the most appropriate destination, waste reduction and disposal operations will be coordinated by the Debris Manager. Phase II may be quite lengthy as disaster recovery continues until pre-disaster conditions are restored. The Debris Manager will keep the EOC/EMA and Solid Waste Management informed of the progress, following a disaster declaration. In small rural counties in most cases the county Debris Manager will be the Solid Waste Director.

Phase II activities include:

- Activation of pre-positioned contracts, such as chipping and household hazardous waste collection.
- Notification to citizens of debris removal procedures.
- Activation of debris management sites and staging areas. The staging area can be suitable for temporary storage and/or processing of solid waste but must be approved by TDEC Provided in Attachment 2 is the State’s Emergency Debris Disposal, Staging Area Approval and Waste Disposal Policy
- Removal of debris from rights-of-way and critical public facilities.
- Movement of debris from debris management sites to the most appropriate destinations.
- Final documentation of costs for reimbursement.

Debris Reduction Methods

The following provide available options for reduction and removal methods.

Volume Reduction by Grinding and Chipping

- *High wind events may present the opportunity to employ large-scale grinding and chipping operations as part of the overall debris volume reduction strategy. Strong, sustained winds can blow away scarce topsoil in the agricultural areas and cause extensive tree damage and blow-down. This two-fold loss, combined with local climatic conditions, may present an excellent opportunity to reduce clean woody debris into suitable mulch that can be used to replenish the topsoil and retain soil moisture. Local or regional markets should be sought during the recovery phase to market or give away materials.*
- *Grinding and chipping woody debris is a viable reduction method. Although more expensive than incineration, grinding and chipping is more environmentally friendly, and the resulting product, mulch, can be applied to beneficial uses. In some locations the mulch will be a desirable product because of shallow topsoil conditions. In other locations it may become a landfill cover product. TDEC provides approvals for beneficial reuse and/or leaving in place.*
- *Grinding and chipping woody debris reduces the large amounts of tree blow-down. Chipping operations are suitable in urban areas where streets are narrow or in groves of trees where it is cheaper to reduce the woody vegetation to mulch than to move it to a central grinding site and then returning it to the affected area. This reduces the costs associated with double handling.*
- *The DMT should work closely with local environmental and agricultural groups to determine if there is a market for mulch. Another source for end use of ground woody debris may be as an alternative fuel for industrial heating or for use in a cogeneration plant.*
- *TDEC allows for vegetative debris on rights-of-way to be chipped, evenly spread on roadsides and left permanently if needed initially to allow for emergency personnel access immediately following the disaster. This can be done as long as it does not impact local waterways.*

Volume Reduction by Recycling

- *Recycling reduces mixed debris volume before it is hauled to a landfill. Recycling is attractive and strongly supported by (insert supporting agency/department) because there may be an economic value to the recovered material if it can be sorted and sold. Some culling of recyclable materials can potentially be done on site, however it should be noted that worker safety is the first priority, therefore proper self-protection gear should be used, adequate space from others should be made available, and handling of any potentially hazardous or radiological waste avoided.*
- *Specialized contractors should be available to bid on recovery of debris by recycling, if it is well sorted. Contracts and monitoring procedures should be developed to ensure that the recyclers comply with local, tribal, State and Federal environmental regulations.*
- *Recycling should be considered early in the debris removal, waste reduction and to the most appropriate destination operation because it may present an opportunity to reduce the overall cost of the operation. The following materials are suitable for recycling.*
 - *Metals. High wind events may cause extensive damage to mobile homes, sun porches, and green houses. Most of the metals are non-ferrous and suitable for recycling. Trailer frames and other ferrous metals are also suitable for recycling. Metals can be separated using an electromagnet. Metals that have been processed for recycling can be sold to metal recycling firms. Other metals suitable for recycling may include white goods or appliances which should be segregated for pickup and delivery to the recycling processor.*
 - *Wood. Woody debris can be either ground or chipped into mulch. The resulting mulch can be used at biomass facilities or used for other beneficial uses such as landfill cover or land applied to add nutrients to the ground.*

Instructional Comment: Other materials, like glass or plastics, may be able to be diverted to recycling or other approved uses. The glass may be able to be used as filler material or collected and sent to a recycling processor. In many cases plastics are generally fully recyclable. It all depends upon the nature of the event and the conditions. The State of Tennessee encourages exploration in this area. For more information, contact the Department of Environment and Conservation.

Volume Reduction by Incineration

There are several incineration methods available including uncontrolled open incineration, controlled open incineration, air curtain pit incineration, and refractor lined pit incinerator. The DMT should consider each incineration method before selection and implementation as part of the overall volume reductions strategy. TDEC's Division of Air Pollution Control should approve the construction of any incineration facility.

Tennessee Department of Agriculture, Division of Forestry [TDF], Outdoor Burning Regulations apply to open-air outdoor burning of legal materials. The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Air Pollution Control [APC] defines legal materials as woody vegetation grown on the site, and untreated wood waste.

TDF burn permit regulation 39-14-306 is:

- *(a)(1) It is unlawful for any person to start an open-air fire between October 15 and May 15, inclusive, within five hundred feet (500') of any forest, grasslands or woodlands without first securing a permit from the state forester or the state forester's duly authorized representative. Depending upon the potential for hazardous burning conditions, the state forester may prescribe a period other than October 15 to May 15 within which a permit must be obtained prior to starting an open-air fire.*
- *(2) A violation of this subsection (a) is a Class C misdemeanor. To obtain a burn permit one may go to www.BurnSafeTN.org and secure a permit online for piles 10' x 10' or smaller. A phone call is required to obtain a burn permit for larger quantities of material. Phone numbers for the county where the burning is to be done are listed at www.BurnSafeTN.org, or call 615-837-5411. These TDF regulations do not apply within incorporated towns or cities that have passed ordinances controlling the setting of fires.*

Tennessee Wildfire Laws is included as Attachment 3, but may also be found at www.BurnSafeTN.org. Rules pertaining to TDF open-air burning permits may be found at Attachment 4.

During natural disasters, when wildfire danger conditions allow, certain TDF regulations may be suspended to expedite the burning of woody debris.

- *Uncontrolled Open Burning: Uncontrolled open incineration includes debris with little to no sorting and is the least desirable method of volume reduction because it lacks environmental control. However, in the haste to make progress, TDEC's Division of Air Pollution Control may issue waivers to allow this method of reduction early in a disaster. Provided as Attachment 5 is TDEC's Open Burning Regulation.*

Instructional Comment: Incineration may also be done by the local air programs in the Davidson, Hamilton, Knox and Shelby county areas.

- *Controlled Open Burning: Controlled open incineration is cost-effective method of reduction clean woody debris in rural areas. This option must be terminated if mixed debris such as treated or painted lumber, treated poles, and coated metal sheeting enters the waste flow. Clean woody tree debris presents little risk of environmental damage and the resulting ash can be used as a soil additive by the local agricultural community. Department of Agriculture and county agricultural extension personnel should be consulted to determine if and how the resulting ash can be recycled as a soil additive. Responsible agencies and telephone numbers should be provided.*
- *Air Curtain Pit Incineration: Air curtain pit incineration offers an effective means to expedite the volume reduction process by substantially reducing the environmental concerns caused by open incineration. Specifications and statements of work should be developed to expedite the proper use of the systems, because experience has shown that many contractors and subcontractors are not fully knowledgeable of the system operating parameters. Air Curtain Pit Incineration may be subject to permitting and, depending on the amount of materials to be processed, type of material and duration of disposal time, may require additional permitting.*
- *Refractor Lined Pit Incineration: Pre-manufactured refractory lined pit burners are an alternative to air curtain open pit incineration. The units can be erected on site in a minimal amount of time. Some are portable and others must be built in-place. The units are especially suited for locations with high water tables, sandy soil, or where materials are not available to build above ground pits. The engineered features designed into the units allow for a reduction rate of approximately 95 percent with a minimum of air pollution. The air curtain traps smoke and small particles and re-circulates them to enhance combustion that reaches over 2,500 degrees Fahrenheit. Manufacturers claim that combustion rates of about 25 tons per hour are achievable while still meeting emission standards. Refractor Lined Pit Incineration may be subject to permitting and depending on the amount of materials to be processed, type of material and duration of disposal time, may require additional permitting.*
- *Local officials, environmental groups, and local citizens should be thoroughly briefed on the type of incineration method being used, how the systems work, environmental standards, health issues, and the risk associated with each type of incineration. PIOs should take the initiative to keep the public informed. A proactive public information strategy to include press releases and media broadcasts should be included in any operation that envisions incineration as a primary means of volume reduction. There are four local air pollution control programs in Tennessee and each may have their own requirements as to use and or operation of ACD's or pit burning equipment.*

Hazardous Waste:

Any material or products from institutional, commercial, recreational, industrial, and agricultural sources that contain certain chemicals with one or more of the following characteristics, as defined by the Environmental Protection Agency: 1) Toxic, 2) Flammable, 3) Corrosive, and/or 4) Reactive. Such wastes may include, but are not limited to, those that are persistent in nature, assimilated, or concentrated in tissue, or which generate pressure through decomposition, heat, or other means.

These materials must be separated from all other debris and checked by TDEC to determine if there is an approved, identified proper disposal method. If possible disposal will take place on site through incineration (utilizing only an approved incinerator for such use), burial as approved by TDEC with annotation to the property deed using only approved hazardous waste disposal sites, or other approved method. If TDEC recommends, a commercial hazardous waste cleanup company will be contracted to remove the material for disposal.

Hazardous waste on private property will be the responsibility of the owner. Industrial facilities will be permitted to develop a temporary waste site until arrangement can be made for proper disposal. If this type of site is created it should be reported to TDEC as soon as possible. If needed, for individual homeowners, small commercial businesses, or debris of unknown origins, the jurisdiction will develop a temporary storage site and the above process will be followed.

For a terrorist event involving Weapons of Mass Destruction a Temporary Debris Management Site(s) will be established and secured by Law Enforcement for all debris hazardous and non-hazardous. Since this event would be a crime scene, all material gather will be treated as evidence and only authorized personnel will have access to the site. Also, since any terrorist event is, by federal law, a federal mission, this site will be control by the Federal Government and local government would assist as requested.

A list of Hazardous Material Clean up companies and Recycling Centers can be found in Attachment 6. A list of TDEC Active Hazardous Waste Transporters can be found in Attachment 7.

Household Hazard Waste Removal

- *HHW may be generated as a result of a major natural disaster. HHW may consist of common household chemicals, propane tanks, oxygen bottles, batteries, and industrial and agricultural chemicals.*
- *Determine if the volume of HHW generated by the disaster can be handled by local government resources or existing local government HHW collection agreements.*
- *If the volume exceeds the local government's capacity, consider activating a debris removal contractor to collect for disposal or an approved identified end use of HHW debris.*
- *Public information releases should advise residents to separate HHW from other debris streams when placed at the curb for collection.*
- *The final disposal sites for HHW debris should be documented.*
- *There is a state contract for HHW collection services that is available to local governments.*

Response and Recovery Priorities

Example

Each Incident Action Plan will set the priorities for each incident, but they should be based on these general agreed upon criteria:

1. Extricate people and other lifesaving events
2. Egress for fire, police, and Emergency Operations Center
3. Fire, Police and Municipal Buildings
4. Ingress to medical facilities, jail, and special care units
5. Major traffic routes
6. Major flood drainage arteries
7. Egress for fleet, traffic, road and bridge, and designated remote locations
8. Supply distribution points and mutual aid assembly areas
9. Government facilities
10. Public Safety communications towers
11. Shelters

12. Secondary roads to neighborhood collection points
13. Access for utility restoration
14. Neighborhood streets
15. Private property adversely affecting public welfare

Roles and Responsibilities

Coordination with the following entities/departments will follow the Incident Command System via email, phone calls, person-to-person, etc. Staffing, equipment, and other resources will be coordinated and followed through using the same methodology.

Responsible Parties	Roles and Responsibilities
LEAD AGENCIES	
BLANK County Highway Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide personnel and equipment as necessary to perform debris removal operations ▪ Deploy personnel to assist with debris removal operations when requested outside of their jurisdiction ▪ Responsible for the physical removal of debris including stream debris blocking bridges or roads. ▪ Coordinate the removal of debris with state and federal environmental officials. ▪ Responsible for implementing phase I activities and advising the EOC of the progress. They should obtain assistance from support departments through the EOC once a state of emergency has been declared. ▪ Develop procedures for deploying personnel and equipment to perform debris removal operations where required.
Municipal Street Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will have the same duties within their municipalities as the County Highway Department has the county level (listed above) ▪ Provide assistance with debris removal operations as requested outside of their jurisdictions. ▪ Develop resource listings and procedures for deploying personnel to perform debris removal operations.
County Solid Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Obtain disposal diversion sites and staging areas information from local sanitation officials or state environmental officials ▪ Meet with state/federal environmental officials, and state/local health officials to make determinations regarding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status and viability of currently used landfills • Selection of potential disposal and diversion sites and staging areas • Necessary approval processes required for staging areas • Potential effects of selected sites on local groundwater, sanitation, and health systems ▪ Coordinate the removal of debris with state and federal environmental officials. ▪ Function as the Public Works ESC at the EOC and may request assistance from other ESF's with necessary capabilities. ▪ Responsible for making recommendations or requesting approvals for sites/staging areas for debris disposal and material diversion. ▪ Will follow the debris process from beginning to end and ensure that all required forms and paperwork is completed and submitted

Responsible Parties	Roles and Responsibilities
SUPPORT AGENCIES	
County Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop and maintain the County Basic Emergency Operations Plan ▪ Will activate the EOC and serve as the primary coordinating agency within the County. ▪ Activate the County BEOP and all other plans, such as this debris removal plan. ▪ Provide logistical support ▪ In conjunction with all other departments, set the priorities for each mission based on the outline set in this plan. ▪ Once the BLANK County EOC is activated all mutual aid requests will be coordinated through the BLANK County EMA in accordance with TCA §58-8-100 thru 115. ▪ Determine the priorities for resources and set up staging areas for outside units as needed. ▪ Request/Coordinate additional assistance and resources
BLANK County Utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will be responsible for the removal to the most appropriate destination of utility owned property. ▪ Work with other agencies and provide information about the safe removal of debris around electric lines and other utility property.
BLANK County Fire Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide vehicles and personnel for emergency use, such as assisting with road and debris clearance ▪ Respond to fire and other emergencies at debris management sites. ▪ Respond to request to investigate and handle hazardous materials incidents. ▪ Supervise burn sites in accordance with all appropriate local and state requirements to ensure safe burning, subject to amendments by the Health Department, TDEC, and/or Fire Marshal.
Department of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assist as necessary in all public health issues ▪ Review the plan and concur that the functional assignments are still in effect.
BLANK County Law Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify locations where debris clearance and management is necessary ▪ Provide security at debris clearing and dumping sites ▪ Assist in monitoring illegal dumping activities ▪ Assist in monitoring debris management sites to ensure compliance with local traffic regulations ▪ Coordinate traffic control at all loading sites and at entrances to and from debris management sites
BLANK County Command Staff Safety Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure safety measures are developed and implemented at each site
All County Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attend briefings, coordinate activities with other participating organizations ▪ Set up work area(s), report needs to BLANK County EOC Readiness Officer, and initiate response/recovery activities as dictated by situation ▪ Maintain logs of activities, messages, etc. ▪ Initiate internal notification/recall actions ▪ Initiate disaster debris related contract bids.
PRIVATE AGENCIES/ORGANIZATIONS	

Responsible Parties	Roles and Responsibilities
Debris Management Contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide debris clearing and management services to the most appropriate destination as designated by the plan
Home Builders/Contractor's Associations/Large Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Source for heavy equipment such as backhoes, front-end loaders, motorized graders, and dump trucks
SPECIFIC DEBRIS REMOVAL OPERATION POSITIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES	
BLANK County Safety Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide debris clearing and management services ▪ Ensure that the work site is as free from hazards as possible and workers are aware of those issues that cannot be mitigated ▪ Ensure that the Debris Manager, the EOC (if open), and/or the EMA director is briefed on any concerns ▪ Checking with Utility Company to ensure there is no utility hazards (this may be done at the EOC and information given to safety officer) ▪ Ensuring that each crew has had a safety briefing ▪ Ensuring that each crew has the proper equipment to do the job ▪ Maintaining accountability of all persons assigned to the scene ▪ Stop any unsafe actions and/or shut down operations if safety conditions or concerns develop
BLANK County Debris Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In accordance with NIMS procedures, will be responsible for implementing all Phase II activities with support as required from other Branches. ▪ Develop a plan to deal with the special considerations as outlined in the Environmental Considerations and Other Regulatory Requirements section of this plan. ▪ Oversee the work of the private contractors ▪ Ensure the safety of the operations ▪ Obtain and oversee the personnel required to maintain and submit all required documentation for reimbursement ▪ Develop and oversee close out plan and procedures.
BLANK County Incident Commander	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appoint Debris Manager

Instructional Comment: It's the State's objective to reuse as much debris waste as possible, recycle/mulch/compost is the second most preferred method of management, followed by waste-to-energy processing, then landfilling in a Class III/IV landfill, then landfilling in a Class I landfill. The least preferred is incineration without energy recovery. However, in cases where health and safety are a risk, incineration without energy recovery, including open burning, may be the most expeditious means of managing debris. When reviewing the debris collection and management methods below consider the above hierarchy.

Disaster Material Site Close-Out Procedures

Example

Each Debris Management Site (DMS) will eventually be emptied of all material and be restored to its previous condition and use. The contractor should be required to remove and dispose or send to an approved identified end use for all mixed debris, construction and demolition (C&D) debris, and debris residue to approved landfills or other approved end use destination. Quality assurance inspectors should monitor all closeout and disposal activities to ensure that contractors complied with contract

specifications. Additional measures will be necessary to meet local, tribal, State and Federal environmental requirements because of the nature of the staging and reduction operation.

The contractor must assure the Disaster Management Team (DMT) that all sites are properly remediated. Site remediation will go smoothly if baseline data collection and site operation procedures are followed.

The key to a timely close-out is efficient communication with field office staff, especially when dealing with multiple sites. To minimize down time between each step follow proper closeout procedures for each site, remembering each site is a case-by-case basis.

Consider the following when closing a Debris Management Site (DMS):

- Coordinate with local and State officials responsible for construction, real estate, contracting, project management, and legal counsel regarding requirements and support for implementation of a site remediation plan.
- Coordinate with contractors responsible for environmental restoration of both public and leased sites, if applicable. Contractors will also be required to remove all debris from sites for final disposal at landfills prior to closure.
- Reference appropriate and applicable environmental regulations.
- Prioritize site closures.
- Schedule close-out activities.
- Determine separate protocols for air, water and soil testing.
- Develop cost estimates.
- Develop decision criteria for certifying satisfactory closure based on limited baseline information.
- Develop administrative procedures and contractual arrangements for closure phase.
- Inform local, tribal and State environmental agencies regarding acceptability of program and established requirements.
- Designate approving authority to review and evaluate contractor closure activities and progress.
- Retain staff during closure phase to develop site-specific remediation for each individual site.

Private Property Debris Removal

Debris removal from private property is generally the responsibility of the individual property owners; however, when it is in the public interest to remove debris, the Applicant may act to abate the threat. The Debris Management Plan (DMP) should include:

- *Identification of the circumstances under which the Applicant will take such action;*
- *The enabling laws that allow government to intercede in private property matters;*
- *The process the jurisdiction will use to obtain permissions to enter onto private property; and*
- *The process the Applicant will undertake to recoup costs (such as insurance proceeds).*

It is the policy of government not to go onto private property unless there is a concern for the public welfare, such as health or safety, determined by the proper governmental agency with legal authority to make such a decision. It will be the property owner responsibility to bring the material to the right of way if they desire public removal of the debris.

- *Dangerous structures should be the responsibility of the owner or local government to demolish to protect the health and safety of adjacent residents. However, experience has shown that unsafe structures will remain because of the lack of insurance, absentee landlords, or under-staffed and under-equipped local governments. Consequently, demolition of these structures may become the responsibility of the Debris Management Team (DMT).*
- *Develop procedures to ensure complete cooperation with numerous local and state government officials to include the following: real estate offices, local law and/or code enforcement agencies, state historic preservation office, qualified contractors to remove HHW, asbestos, lead-based paint, and field teams to photograph the sites before and after demolition.*
- *Include copies of sample ordinances that can be activated when a “state of emergency” is implemented, eliminating any unnecessary waiting period. In the case of asbestos, there will be a waiting period established by TDEC.*
- *The most significant building demolition problem will be that local governments do not have proper ordinances in effect to handle emergency condemnation procedures. Moreover, structures will be misidentified or have people or belongings in them when the demolition crews arrive, necessitating removal by local law enforcement. Close coordination is essential, and it is recommended that at least one FEMA staff person be on site to work directly with the local government staff to ensure that all required legal actions are taken.*
- *A Right of Entry will have to be executed for each property in order to receive FEMA approval. Provided as Attachment 8 is a Sample Right of Entry Agreement.*

Public Information

The dissemination of debris removal information is critical to the effective and efficient removal of debris. The Debris Management Plan (DMP) should include a public information strategy to ensure that residents receive accurate and timely information about the parameters, rules, and guidelines for debris removal. For example, if allowing residents to place debris on the curb, information regarding the timeframe allowed and where and how to place the debris (e.g., segregated in shared piles with neighbors, not placed on sidewalks, in roadways, against fire hydrants or power lines).

Example

The goal of the public information strategy is to ensure that the residents are given accurate and timely information for their use and their own individual planning purposes. If information is not distributed quickly, rumors and misinformation spread and erode confidence in applicant management of the recovery operations. This section provides information on the BLANK COUNTY’S Public Information Strategy to assist in debris management operations.

- The Public Information Strategy is covered in the Basic Emergency Operations Plan (BEOP). Public information will be distributed through a Joint Information Center (JIC), if established, or through the EOC. The County and/or City Mayor(s) is responsible for this activity. – Check with Chris
- Establish a proactive public information plan. Emphasis should be placed on actions the public can perform to expedite the cleanup process, such as separating burnable and non-burnable debris; segregating Household Hazardous Waste (HHW); placing debris at the curbside; keeping debris piles away from fire hydrants and valves, reporting locations of illegal dump sites or incidents of illegal dumping; and segregating recyclable materials.
- The public should be kept continuously informed of debris pick-up schedules, disposal methods and ongoing actions to comply with State and Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

regulations, disposal procedures for self-help and independent contractors, and restrictions and penalties for creating illegal dumps. The Public Information Officer (PIO) should be prepared to respond to questions pertaining to debris removal from the press and local residents. The following questions are likely to be asked:

- What system is being used for pick-up?
- When will the contractor be in my area?
- What materials, like scrap metal and white goods, may have scrap value and therefore may be collected for no charge?
- What other materials can be diverted from the landfill by separating them out for recycling, and how should I set them out?
- Who are the contractors/service providers and how can I contact them?
- How do I handle Household Hazardous Waste?
- What if I am elderly?

Health and Safety Requirements

Debris operations can pose safety hazards and health risks to emergency workers and the public. The Disaster Management Plan (DMP) should include specific details on safety rules and procedures to protect workers and the public and specific measures for adherence to safety rules and procedures.

Example

All debris related activities should comply with the requirements of the Health and Safety Plan outlined in the BLANK COUNTY CEMP. Public Works and Tennessee Occupational Safety and Health Administration, TN Department of Labor and Workforce Development Safety Officers shall assure that all appropriate safety procedures are followed and shall periodically check on the work of subcontractors and BLANK COUNTY Agencies to make sure that applicable provisions are followed. The Health and Safety Plan enables the agencies and their contractors to avoid accidents during debris recovery operations and to protect workers from harmful exposure to any hazardous materials at the work site as mandated by Federal Occupational Safety and Health regulations and guidance.. The health and safety strategy establishes minimum safety standards for the agency and contractor personnel to follow. The agencies and contractors will disseminate safety information and outline how the agency will monitor compliance with the minimum safety standards to all emergency workers. The plan also includes specific corrective actions to be taken if workers do not comply with the minimum safety standards. Debris operations involve the use of heavy equipment to move and process various types of debris. Many of these actions can pose safety hazards to emergency response, recovery personnel, and to the public. In addition to those safety hazards, exposure to certain types of debris, such as building materials that contain asbestos, or mixed debris that contains hazardous materials, can pose potential health risks to emergency workers. The Health and Safety Plan provides emergency workers with information on how to identify hazardous conditions and specific guidelines on the appropriate and proper use of personal protective equipment.

- Special crews equipped with chain saws may be required to cut up downed trees. This activity is hazardous and safety considerations are necessary to reduce the chance of injury and possible loss of life. When live electric lines are involved, work crews should coordinate with local utility companies to have power lines de-energized for safety reasons.

- Front-end loaders and dozers should be equipped with protective cabs. Driveway cutouts, fire hydrants, valves, and storm water inlets should be left unobstructed. Department of Labor can provide recommendations on safety gear, such as: hard hats, gloves, goggles, and safety shoes.
- Contaminated soil and contaminated debris will not be transported to debris management sites. This material will be handled on a case-by-case basis at the point of generation with direction from TDEC.
- If radiological waste or suspected radiological waste is generated, local governments should contact TDEC's Division of Radiological Health to determine how licensees should be handled during an event. The Radiation Duty Officer 24/7 number is: 615-483-7758.

Debris removal is necessary in affected areas to prevent the development and spread of vector-based epidemiological agents and general sanitation problems.

All disposal activities will be conducted with health and safety concerns being the foremost considerations. To ensure that these concerns are addressed Solid Waste will coordinate all actions with, but not limited to, the following:

1. Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) for materials recovery activities, environmental and hazardous waste issues.
2. Department of Health for health issues.
3. Safety Officer (each location must have a safety officer appointed) to oversee any and all safety concerns.
4. Fire Departments/Marshall and TDEC for incineration reduction.

Incineration Safety

Environmental controls are essential for all incineration methods, and the following should be considered:

- A setback of at least 1,000 feet should be maintained between the debris piles and the incineration area. Keep at least 1,000 feet between the incineration area and the nearest building. Contractors should use fencing and warning signs to keep the public away from the incineration area.
- The fire should be extinguished approximately two hours before anticipated removal of the ash mound. The ash mound should be removed when it reaches 2 feet below the lip of the incineration pit.
- The incineration area should be placed in an above ground or below ground pit that is no wider than 8 feet and between 9 and 14 feet deep.
- The incineration pits should be constructed with limestone and reinforced with earth anchors or wire mesh to support the weight of the loaders. There should be a 1-foot impervious layer of clay or limestone on the bottom of the pit to seal the ash from the aquifer.
- The ends of the pits should be sealed with dirt or ash to a height of 4 feet.
- A 12-inch dirt seal should be placed on the lip of the incineration pit area to seal the blower nozzle. The nozzle should be 3 to 6 inches from the end of the pit.
- There should be 1-foot high, unburnable warning stops along the edge of the pit's length to prevent the loader from damaging the lip of the incineration pit.
- Hazardous or contaminated ignitable material should not be placed in the pit. This is to prevent contained explosions.
- The airflow should hit the wall of the pit about 2 feet below the top edge of the pit, and the debris should not break the path of the airflow except during dumping.

- The pit should be no longer than the length of the blower system, and the pit should be loaded uniformly along the length.

Incineration methods may be subject to permitting and depending on the amount of materials to be processed, type of material and duration of disposal time, may require additional permitting.

Environmental Considerations and Other Regulatory Requirements

The removal and disposal of certain types of debris impact the human and physical environment.

Successful debris operations depend on compliance with Federal, State, and local environmental laws.

The Disaster Management Plan (DMP) should identify all debris operations that may trigger compliance with Environmental and Historic Preservation (EHP) laws, regulations, and Executive Orders. It should also identify how compliance will be achieved.

Example

Following a disaster event, compliance with environmental protection laws and regulations is required.

Federal and State Environmental Protection Agencies including, but not limited to, TDEC, BLANK COUNTY Water, and BLANK COUNTY Health Department should be consulted for applicable regulatory requirements. Consideration should be given to all debris management activities that could possibly trigger compliance related issues such as dredging, demolition, construction, debris site operations, debris clearance, removal, disposal, recycling, reduction, and disposition of hazardous waste.

Preservation of historic sites, clean air and water, and the protection of wildlife should always be a priority during debris operations. All debris related activities shall be coordinated with Federal, State, and Local agencies, including but not limited to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and the BLANK COUNTY Historic Commission to ensure compliance with environmental and historic preservation laws/regulations/policies and determining environmental monitoring and reporting requirements for Temporary Debris Storage Sites. The agency shall maintain all records and permits. In addition, verbal approvals should be documented and include date, who they spoke with, what was approved, and the agency issuing approval.

Activities Allowed in/near Streams Immediately Following a Disaster

Example

The following activities do not require a permit from TDEC:

1. The removal of downed trees by dragging or winching and without grading or reshaping of the stream channel;
2. The placement of downed trees on stream banks for erosion protection; and
3. The planting of vegetation on stream banks.

Further, certain other activities are allowed under a general permit for maintenance and construction and removal of minor road crossings:

1. Maintenance activities limited to the excavation of accumulated sediments and debris obstructing or impeding the function of an existing structure, for a cumulative maximum 100 linear feet immediately above and/or below the structure;
2. Placement of clean rock fill material within 25 feet upstream and 25 feet downstream of existing structures;
3. Construction or removal of a road crossing where the total length of disturbance along the stream channel is less than 25 feet.

These activities may be done without submittal of an application or written authorization from the division prior to the commencement of work, provided the work is performed in accordance with the permit terms and conditions. Provided are Attachments 9 and 10 on TDEC General Aquatic Resource Alteration Permits for Construction or Removal of Minor Road Crossings (Attachment 9) and for Maintenance Activities (Attachment 10).

Temporary Debris Management Sites and Disposal Locations

The Disaster Management Plan (DMP) should identify locations where the debris will tentatively be segregated, reduced, and disposed and whether it will be recycled. Actual site approvals by TDEC are only provided following the disaster.

The Applicants should avoid selecting sites in or near environmentally or historically sensitive areas such as floodplains, wetlands, critical habitats of federally endangered species, historic districts, and archaeologically sensitive areas. Debris must be staged a safe distance from traffic areas, property boundaries, surface water, wetlands, structures, wells, and septic tanks with leach fields. If an Environmental Historic Preservation (EHP) concern is identified, the potential site should only be considered as a last resort with clearance from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

Environmental permits/approvals and land-use variances are required to establish a temporary site. Several agencies may be involved in issuing permits and granting approvals. The planning process should identify the potential permits/approvals that will be required to establish a facility. A listing of permits/approvals should be part of the DMP and may include:

- *Waste processing and recycling operations permit*
- *Temporary land-use permits*
- *Land-use variances*
- *Air quality permits (Note: If a county has an approved incinerator that required a permit and one was issued, then this may apply. In addition, if a county proposes to use an industrial facilities permitted incinerator, this may apply.)*
- *Water quality permits*
- *Coastal commission land-use permits*
- *HHW permits*
- *Fire department permits*
- *Burn site approvals from Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC)*
- *Permits from Tennessee Department of Agriculture, Division of Forestry (TDF) for open burning*

Tennessee Department of Agriculture, Division of Forestry, (TDF) and Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Air Pollution Control (APC) regulate open-air burning. While the regulations for the respective agencies do not conflict they often both apply and regulate different facets of the burn. It is important that the prospective burner know which of the regulations apply in their situation.

For TDF permitting of a multi-day burn TDF personnel will make a site inspection of the proposed burn location. If the site meets TDF fire safety criteria a seasonal permit will be issued. The burn: must be permitted if conducted between October 15 and May 15, or be 500' or more from forest, grasslands or woodlands; must not be left unattended if it is within 150' of flammable materials; cannot be conducted during extreme fire hazard conditions as determined by TDF.

These TDF regulations do not apply within incorporated towns or cities that have passed ordinances controlling the setting of fires.

Note: TDEC Air Pollution Control Division (APCD) does not issue burn "permits" for disaster debris disposal but will approve sites for open burning when appropriate. The DMP should address traffic circulation at each of the disposal sites, disposal capacity, and how debris will be managed if there is a lack of landfill capacity. The DMP should identify the final disposal site of whole, reduced, or recycled debris. Provided as Attachment 4 is TDEC's Open Burning Regulation.

Staging/Segregating Site Selection Priorities

- *Determine the number of Debris Management Site (DMS) and location of these sites for the collection and processing of debris.*
- *Prioritize which sites will be opened based on the amount of debris estimated.*
 - *First Priority – Pre-determined DMS sites*
 - *Second Priority – Public property within the damaged area*
 - *Third Priority – Private property*
- *Debris Management Zones (DMZ) will be activated if required. The zones are equivalent to each incorporated community/entity and the county (unincorporated areas). Following a presidential disaster declaration, each zone/entity will have a separate contract for disaster reimbursement with FEMA. Therefore, while this is a county wide plan, once a presidential disaster declaration has been announced, each community must function as an independent zone/entity for their record keeping activities. Each zone/entity will be able to enter into a separate contract with private contractors and to process the clean-up independently, but it is also recognized that it is mutually beneficial for a coordinated process to take place. If the zones/entities jointly contract with a consultant, then records documenting the work must be kept according to jurisdictional lines. Since all zones/entities share the EMA with the county, to the extent practical, all actions will be coordinated through the EMA and/or a Debris Manager. Each zone/entity will have the option of using the County Debris Manager (Solid Waste Director) or appointing their own.*
- *Following a disaster, staging areas may be established by each debris management area (the incorporated jurisdictions and the rest of the county). These temporary sites will be determined by the location of the debris generating event and the availability of the land. Locations that minimize travel times are more ideal.*
- *Be aware of and mitigate things that will irritate the neighbors such as:*
 - *Smoke – proper construction and operation of incineration pits. Do not overload air curtains.*
 - *Dust – employ water trucks.*

- *Noise – construct perimeter berms, if possible.*
- *Traffic – proper layout of ingress and egress procedures to help traffic flow.*

Emergency Debris Disposal, Staging Area Approval and Waste Disposal Policy, is included as Attachment 2.

Pre-Determined Staging/Segregating Areas

- *Pre-determined temporary Debris Management Sites (DMS) should be identified on county maps.*
- *Pre-determined Debris Management Sites (DMS) must be approved by TDEC before staging activities begin.*
- *Either Solid Waste Authority or Public Works should maintain detailed information pertaining to each of these sites. Designated which agency has responsibility.*
- *Detailed information should include location, latitude/longitude, size, available ingress and egress routes and results of an environmental assessment and initial data samples.*
- *Baseline data should include documentation of physical and biological features, photographs, and soil and water samplings.*
- *The list of DMS should be reviewed annually and updated as necessary as part of the normal maintenance plan.*
- *The DMS should meet the criteria established in Attachment 2, Emergency Debris Disposal, Staging Area Approval and Waste Disposal Policy.*

Debris Management Site Preparation

- *Identify the preparatory actions that need to be accomplished after a pre-designated DMS has been selected.*
- *Develop a Memorandum of Understanding or a Memorandum of Agreement if required.*
- *Identify who would be responsible for updating the initial base line data and develop an operation layout to include ingress and egress routes.*
- *The topography and soil conditions should be evaluated to determine best site lay out. Consider ways to make remediation and restoration easier when planning site preparation. Clearly designate any restricted areas to be avoided.*

Sample Map Debris Management and Temporary Debris storage and reduction sites, plus Debris Management Zones



Above Example shows the Land Field is in area 11.01; while the primary storage and reduction zone is in 12.02 (this is also where the grinding is done).

Existing Landfills

- Identify location of county and private landfills, the type of waste accepted, and available capacities.
- Identify any restrictions, limitations or tipping fees.

Force Account or Contract Resources and Procurement

Jurisdictions can use staff resources, contractors, or a combination of both to monitor or conduct debris removal operations. The Disaster Management Plan (DMP) should clearly define the types of work that the Applicant will perform with staff resources versus contracted services.

The DMP should describe the process and procedure for acquiring competitively procured contracted services, provide specific contract requirements, and explain how contractor qualifications are established. If a Major Disaster is declared and Public Assistance funds are made available, procurement documentation must be provided showing compliance with Title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards. Refer to the Procurement subheading for more information on federal procurement requirements. A Sample Debris Request for Purchase is included as Attachment 11.

Force Account Labor

Example

The use of force account labor shall be implemented by BLANK COUNTY to perform debris clearance, material collection for staging for end destination assignment and disposal, hazardous waste removal, infrastructure repair, damage assessments, safety inspections, private property debris removal, search

and rescue operations, evacuations, TDSR monitoring, and environmental remediation. Additional types of work may be required as needed based on the event type.

Smaller municipalities (CITY, CITY, TOWN and TOWN) would rely on the Tennessee Department of Transportation to handle the debris on the state right of way which in most of these communities will be the majority of their community's road system. On the remaining roads the community will work with the county and use Force Account Labor and volunteer organizations. Only in the Town of BLANK, the City of Blank Blank, plus the County would there be a case when they would enter into a contract for clean-up activities. These events would only be large events that would be beyond their internal department capabilities to handle. It has been our experience that these events would be large enough and wide spread enough to obtain a federal disaster declaration. For smaller event, the larger community, like the smaller communities, would normally use forced account labor and perhaps volunteer resources.

Contract Resources

Example

Private contractors will play a significant role in the debris removal, collection, waste reduction and disposal process.

BLANK COUNTY recognizes that disasters may generate debris of types and quantities that exceed the City's capabilities. Thus, the City will implement a pre-positioned competitive contracting process to have Contractors on stand-by to respond within a pre-determined period to assist in requested aspects of the debris operation.

The Debris Manager or his or her authorized representative will contact the firm(s) holding pre-positioned debris removal and disposal contract(s) and advise them of impending conditions. The scope of the pre-positioned contract provides for the removal and lawful disposal of all natural disaster-generated debris, excepting household, industrial, or commercial hazardous waste. Debris removal will be limited to BLANK COUNTY maintained streets, roads, and other public rights-of-way based on the extent of the disaster. Debris removal will be limited to disaster related material placed at or immediately adjacent to the edge of the rights-of-way by residents within designated Debris Control Zones. Each Contractor, upon receipt of notice to proceed, will mobilize such personnel and equipment as necessary to conduct the debris removal and end destination assignment operations detailed in the Contractor's General Operations Plan (required by the Debris Removal and Disposal Contract). All Contractor operations will be subject to review by the Debris Manager. The Contractor will make multiple, scheduled passes of each site, location, or area impacted by the disaster according to assigned Debris Control Zones and as directed by the Debris Manager. Schedules will be provided to the DMC PIO for publication and notification by the news media. The load ticket, coupled with inspections by Roving, Load Site, and Disposal Site Monitors, will be the primary mechanism for monitoring Contractor performance and tracking quantities for pay purposes.

Procurement

- *Describe the process and procedure for acquiring competitively procured contract services*
- *Provide specific contract requirements, and explain how contractor qualifications are established*

- *Mandatory procurement requirements are located in 2 Code of Federal Regulations §200.317 through 200.326*
 - *General procurement standards (2 CFR §200.318)*
 - *Competition (2 CFR §200.319)*
 - *Methods of procurement (2 CFR §200.320)*
 - *Contracting with small and minority businesses, women’s business enterprises, and labor surplus area firms (2 CFR §200.321)*
 - *Procurement of recovered materials (2 CFR §200.322)*
 - *Contract cost and price (2 CFR §200.323)*
 - *Awarding agency and pass-through entity review (2 CFR §200.324)*
 - *Bonding requirements (2 CFR §200.325)*
 - *Contract provisions (2 CFR §200.326 and Appendix II)*
- *Available webinar training, resources, and other federal procurement information can be accessed via www.fema.gov/procurement-disaster-assistance-team.*

Pre-Qualified Contractors

*If the plan includes pre-qualified contractors, an explanation of how the contractors were vetted and selected must be included. An Applicant may choose to identify at least one or more debris contractors that it has pre-qualified to perform debris operations. A pre-qualified contractor is one that has been identified and evaluated by a local government and has been determined to be capable to perform debris removal work (e.g., capabilities, bonding, insurance, availability). Identification of these qualifications should be done in conjunction with drafting the debris management plan, which should include specific contract requirements and explain how contractor qualifications are established. The purpose of having a pre-qualified contractor is to have a list of qualified contractors to compete for the work. **A pre-qualified contractor does not constitute a standby contractor. Subrecipients must still comply with Federal procurement requirements (i.e., competitive bidding), as outlined in 2 CFR Part 200.***

*FEMA developed an on-line debris contractor registry tool to assist Applicants in identifying and contacting contractor resources. The registry tool can be found on FEMA’s website <https://asd.fema.gov/inter/drcr/home.htm>. The information provided in the registry is maintained by contractors and their representatives. FEMA does not verify and takes no responsibility for the accuracy of the information submitted. FEMA does not endorse, approve, or recommend any contractors, including those in the registry. **State and local governments should perform all appropriate due diligence prior to entering into a contract. Contracting with any of the entities listed in the registry does not ensure reimbursement.***

Monitoring Debris Operations

The Applicant must monitor contracted debris removal operations. It may use staff resources, contractors, or a combination of both to monitor debris removal operations. FEMA encourages the Applicant to use its own employees to monitor debris removal operations. Professional Engineers and other certified professionals are not necessary for debris monitoring. The primary role for debris monitors is to document the location and amount of debris collected. Debris monitors should be able to estimate debris quantities, differentiate between debris types, properly fill out load tickets, and follow all site safety procedures.

The Debris Management Plan should include details as to how the jurisdiction will monitor its debris removal contractor at pickup sites and all disposal sites, including temporary sites and final disposal areas. The DMP should discuss who will perform the monitoring and describe each monitoring task. If the jurisdiction outsources a monitoring task, it must award the contract to a contractor who has no vested interest in the debris removal contract or contractor. There must be no conflict of interest between the monitoring contractor and the debris removal contractor.

Attachment 1 – FEMA Debris Management Plan Checklist (BLANK County) Debris Management Plan Checklist

This checklist is provided for communities that wish to be eligible for an additional 2% federal share on debris removal following a Presidential declared disaster and includes all of the requirements for a FEMA-approvable Disaster Debris Management Plan. The checklist must be filled-in and provided with the plan.

Applicant Name: _____

Point-of-Contact: _____ Contact Number: _____

Y/N	Plan Requirements	Location In Plan/Comment
Debris Management Plan Overview		
	Discussion on Plan’s purpose	
	Discussion on its overarching goals	
	How was the Plan developed	
	Who participated in the Plan development (effort should be made to include all internal departments and external entities that may be involved with the debris removal operations).	
	Is the Plan officially adopted by the governing body	
Incidents and Assumptions		
	Identify the types and severity of incidents most likely to occur	
	Identify the type and quantity of debris that may be generated	
	Identify the type of handling necessary to safely manage the debris	
	Describe the general terrain types, land use, and accessibility for areas most likely impacted a disaster	
	Describe how the above geographic characteristics may affect debris operations	
Debris Collection and Removal		
	Does the debris collection strategy establish a systematic approach for the efficient removal of debris	
	Is the clearance and collection of disaster debris structured to meet response and recovery priorities	
	Does the plan identify and prioritize facilities that will be impacted by disaster debris	
	Does the plan define the priorities during both the response and recovery operations phases	
	Does the plan describe the coordination process with other entities responsible for managing debris	
	Does the Plan identify the roles and responsibilities for all functions involved (e.g., Public Works, Finance, Solid Waste Departments, etc.)	
	Does the plan address the methods that will be used to collect debris (i.e., curbside collection, community drop-off bins, etc.).	
Debris Removal on Private Property		

Y/N	Plan Requirements	Location In Plan/Comment
	Does the plan address how private property debris removal will be cleared if it is in the public interest to do so	
	Identify circumstances under which the entity will take such action	
	Identify the enabling laws that allow government to intercede in private property matters	
	What are the specific steps to obtain permission to enter private property	
	How will the entity recoup costs (such as insurance proceeds) for the debris removal on private property	
Public Information		
<i>The dissemination of debris removal information is critical to the effective and efficient removal of disaster debris.</i>		
	Public information strategy showing how residents will receive accurate and timely information about the parameters, rules, and guidelines for debris removal	
Health and Safety Requirements		
<i>Debris operations involve the use of heavy equipment and numerous types of trucks, which can pose safety hazards to emergency workers and the public. In addition to safety hazards, exposure to certain types of debris can pose potential health risks to emergency workers and the public.</i>		
	Detail how workers will be protected during debris removal operations	
	Detail how the public will be protected during debris removal operations	
	Discuss specific measures for adherence to safety rules and procedures	
Environmental Considerations and Other Regulatory Requirements		
<i>The removal and disposal of certain types of debris have impact on the human and physical environment. Successful debris operations depend on compliance with Federal, State and local environmental laws.</i>		
	Identify debris operations that may trigger compliance with environmental and historic preservation laws <i>This can include disposal by open burning or where allowed disposal on site by burial or composting.</i>	
	Identify how compliance will be achieved <i>A plan to coordinate with applicable regulations, guidance, and policies.</i>	
Temporary Debris Management Sites and Disposal Locations		
	Identify the tentative locations where disaster debris will be segregated, reduced, disposed, and whether it will be recycled <i>Identify the coordination procedures that will be followed to ensure federal, state and local environmental requirements have been followed in selection of acceptable disposal sites.</i>	
	Identify environmental permits and land-use variances that may be required to establish a temporary site <i>Identify how notifications or required site inspections will be accomplished when no permits are required and when permitting is required, who will coordinate permit requests and ensure compliance with permitting requirements.</i>	
	Address traffic circulation at each disposal site	
	Include disposal capacity for each site	
	Management of debris if lack of landfill capacity	

Y/N	Plan Requirements	Location In Plan/Comment
	Identify the end destination assignment sites of whole, reduced, or recycled debris <i>Identify process to be followed to ensure final site cleanup and closure(s) can be performed in accordance with regulatory requirements.</i>	
Force Account or Contract Resources and Procurement		
	Clear definition of the types of work performed by force account labor	
	Clear definition of the types of work performed by contractor	
	Describe the circumstances when contracted services will be required	
	Describe the process and procedure for acquiring competitively procured contract services	
	Provide specific contract requirements, and explain how contractor qualifications are established	
	If plan includes pre-qualified contractors, provide an explanation of how the contractors were vetted and selected	
Monitoring of Debris Operations		
<p><i>The Applicant must monitor contracted debris removal operations. It may use staff resources, contractors, or a combination of both to monitor debris removal operations. FEMA encourages the Applicant to use its own employees to monitor debris removal operations. Professional Engineers and other certified professionals are not necessary for debris monitoring. The primary role for debris monitors is to document the location and amount of debris collected. Debris monitors should be able to estimate debris quantities, differentiate between debris types, properly fill out load tickets, and follow all site safety procedures.</i></p> <p><i>Monitoring ensures debris removal contractors perform the agreed upon scope of work as stated in the contract and helps to maintain the required documentation for FEMA PA reimbursement</i></p>		
	Detail how the entity will monitor its debris removal contractor at pickup sites and all disposal sites, including temporary sites and final disposal areas	
	Who will perform the monitoring	
	Describe each monitoring task <i>If open burning is considered as a viable option for disposal, describe how open burning disposal sites will be managed to safely and efficiently process the incoming debris stream(s).</i>	

Attachment 2 – Emergency Debris Disposal, Staging Area Approval and Waste Disposal Policy

Background

Occasionally the Division of Solid Waste Management (DSWM) must respond to the aftermath of natural disasters (tornadoes, floods, etc.) that leave large amounts of debris in their wake. What was once a house, office complex, warehouse, or other structure has been reduced to rubble. We are then asked to determine how to properly dispose of this waste. This policy is to help guide staff in responding to that question.

Staging Area Site Approval

Emergency cleanup that involves FEMA will often require selection and approval by SWM of a debris staging area in order for FEMA funding to be available to local government. The following procedures are typical. These steps may be taken at any time as part of an emergency preparedness plan by local government or immediately after a disaster.

1. Meet with county or municipal officials and contact the Division’s Emergency Services Coordinator on possible sites.
2. Visit site(s) to determine suitability for temporary storage and/or processing of solid waste.
3. Determine potential issues/impacts based on site location, i.e. groundwater protection, wetlands, burning of debris, etc.
4. Prepare approval letter to the county or municipal official for the site which may include, but not be limited to, the following items:
 - a. Site name and location;
 - b. Site owner’s name and address;
 - c. Site latitude and longitude;
 - d. Responsible party (county/municipality and contact);
 - e. Contact telephone number and address;
 - f. Waste to be managed as appropriate:
 - i. Household waste/garbage;
 - ii. Landscaping or land clearing waste;
 - iii. Construction/demolition debris;
 - iv. White goods;
 - v. Electronic wastes;
 - vi. Household hazardous waste; and
 - g. Estimated site closure date for removal of all collected waste.
5. Set a follow-up visit after site closure and prepare a closure letter.

Disposal

Natural disaster debris may include a variety of waste items that would individually have very different disposal criteria. Because of this fact, the disposal of emergency debris is not easily categorized into “neat” disposal scenarios. This policy will address several possible scenarios for emergency debris disposal that may be utilized (separately or in combination) in the aftermath of a natural disaster. These are:

1. Burning of Waste;
2. On-Site Disposal of debris; and
3. Off-Site Disposal.

Burning of Waste

The Division of Air Pollution Control (APC) guidance procedures allow open burning of certain storm debris (mostly wood debris) at both on-site and off-site (i.e. centralized) locations. Open burning guidelines encourage the separation and segregation of all materials that cannot be identified as “wood” or “wood waste” related debris generated by the disaster and subsequent cleanup activities. The guidance is designed to prevent the intentional open burning of otherwise prohibited materials such as “tires, asphalt singles, vinyl siding, garbage and similar materials.” There may be municipal or county fire department requirements to be met as well as the State Forestry burning regulations and requirements. The DSWM has sometimes been asked to evaluate the burn site for possible impacts related to ground water. The APC ‘Open Burning Process Guidance’ is found online at:

http://www.tn.gov/environment/permits/flowcharts/air_OpenBurningGuidelines/index.shtml

On-Site Disposal

DSWM rules 0400-11-01-.02(1)(b)3(v) and (vi) allow for the disposal of landscaping and land clearing wastes as well as construction/demolition wastes on the site of generation provided that the fill area is less than one acre in size.

It is the policy of DSWM to include building debris generated by natural disasters within the definition of “construction/demolition waste” (at rule 0400-11-01-.01(2)). There may be certain items found in this debris that are not normally found in construction/demolition waste. Therefore, every effort should be made to segregate and exclude certain waste streams. Items such as white goods (refrigerators, freezers, etc.), CRT’s (computer monitors, TV’s, etc) and brown goods (other electronics), must be separated out and disposed of at an appropriate disposal facility or recycled. Please note that such on-site disposal areas require review and approval from the Director and should also comply with applicable regulations for open dump closure at 0400-11-01-.04(8)(g).

Off Site Disposal

If at all possible, emergency debris waste should be directed to a permitted landfill. Sometimes, because of the volume of waste, the use of a permitted landfill is not a viable disposal option. In this case, an authorized representative of the proposed disposal area

may submit a written request to the DSWM Director for permission to receive and dispose of the debris. Site disposal areas should also comply with applicable regulations for open dump closure at 0400-11-01-.04(8)(g).

Permitting

There have been occasions when permits have been issued following the establishment of an off-site emergency debris disposal facility. In these instances, the decision to issue a permit was determined by the size of the disposal area and the length of time the disposal activities took place. The decision to permit these disposal sites was made prior to the actual disposal action.

(Signature on File)
Patrick J. Flood, PE, Director
Division of Solid Waste Management

January 24, 2013
Date

pn117: Revision 1

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Tennessee Wildfire Laws



www.BurnSafeTN.org

**Tennessee Department of Agriculture
Division of Forestry**

(Revised 2013)

8-1-108. Power to forbid starting of fires during drought.

- (a) During periods of extreme drought in this state, or in any area of the state, the governor is hereby authorized and empowered to issue proclamations forbidding the starting of any open air and unconfined fire on or near woodlands where dangerous fire hazards exist during the period of such drought.
- (b) If the governor issues a proclamation pursuant to this section, anyone igniting an open air or unconfined fire in violation of the proclamation commits a Class A misdemeanor.

11-4-406. Fire protection - Right of entry – Duty of care - Damages.

The division, through its authorized employees and agents, may, at any time, go upon any land within this state for the purpose of investigating, preventing, or controlling forest, woods, brush, or grass fires of any nature, or to take other action necessary for the control of forest disease, insects, and other pests without incurring liability for trespassing. This includes the right to take needed fire fighting equipment onto and over such property, but such persons are charged with the responsibility of taking reasonable precautions to ensure minimum damages. However, nothing herein shall preclude any such property owner whose premises be entered upon for such purpose from recovering such property owner's actual damages where such person's property is damaged as a result of such entry or crossing, and the state board of claims, upon satisfactory proof of such damage and cause thereof, is authorized to make payments therefor to such injured property owner.

11-4-409. Powers of division.

The division has the power to enforce all conservation laws and regulations of the state affecting matters or materials under the jurisdiction of the division.

11-4-410. Liability for damages.

Any person, firm, or corporation negligently or willfully setting fires shall be civilly liable to the division for any expenses incurred in extinguishing such fires.

39-14-301. Arson.

- (a) A person commits an offense who knowingly damages any structure by means of a fire or explosion:
 - (1) Without the consent of all persons who have a possessory, proprietary or security interest therein; or
 - (2) With intent to destroy or damage any structure to collect insurance for the damage or destruction or for any unlawful purpose.

(b) (1) Arson is a Class C felony.

39-14-302. Aggravated arson.

(a) A person commits aggravated arson who commits arson as defined in § 39-14-301 or § 39-

14-303:

- (1) When one (1) or more persons are present therein; or
- (2) When any person, including firefighters and law enforcement officials, suffers serious bodily injury as a result of the fire or explosion.

(b) (1) Aggravated arson is a Class A felony.

39-14-303. Setting fire to personal property or land.

(a) A person commits arson who knowingly damages any personal property, land, or other property, except buildings or structures covered under § 39-14-301, by means of a fire or explosion:

- (1) Without the consent of all persons who have a possessory or proprietary interest therein;
or
- (2) With intent to destroy or damage any such property for any unlawful purpose.

(b) A violation of this section is a Class E felony.

39-14-304. Reckless burning.

(a) A person commits reckless burning who:

- (1) Recklessly starts a fire on the land, building, structure or personal property of another; or
- (2) Starts a fire on such person's own land, building, structure or personal property and recklessly allows the fire to escape and burn the property of another; or
- (3) Knowingly starts an open air or unconfined fire in violation of a burning ban as provided in §39-14-306 (b).

(b) Reckless burning is a Class A misdemeanor.

39-14-305. Leaving fire near woodland unattended.

(a) It is unlawful for any person who originates or uses an open fire to leave such fire unattended without totally extinguishing the same within one hundred fifty feet (150') of forest or woodlands or within one hundred fifty feet (150') of other inflammable material, the setting fire to which inflammable material would naturally and proximately result in such fire being conveyed to forest or woodlands.

(b) A violation of this section is a Class B misdemeanor.

39-14-306. Setting fires at certain times without permit

(a) (1) It is unlawful for any person to start an open air fire between October 15 and May 15, inclusive, within five hundred feet (500') of any forest, grasslands or woodlands without first securing a permit from the state forester or the state forester's duly authorized

representative. Depending upon the potential for hazardous burning conditions, the state forester may prescribe a period other than October 15 to May 15 within which a permit must be obtained prior to starting an open-air fire.

(2) A violation of this subsection (a) is a Class C misdemeanor.

(b) (1) In extreme fire hazard conditions, the commissioner of agriculture in consultation with the state forester and the county mayors of impacted counties, may issue a burning ban prohibiting all open air fire in any area of the state.

(2) A violation of this subsection (b) is a reckless burning and punishable as a Class A misdemeanor as provided in § 39-14-304.

(c) This section shall not apply to fires that may be set within the corporate limits of any incorporated town or city that has passed ordinances controlling the setting of fires.

39-14-307. Forfeiture.

All vehicles or property used by the sole owner in the commission of an offense under § 39-14-301, § 39-14-302, § 39-14-303 or § 39-14-304, and anything of value received as compensation for the commission of such offense are subject to forfeiture.

40-7-118. Use of citations in lieu of continued custody of an arrested person.

(a) As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Citation" means a written order issued by a peace officer requiring a person accused of violating the law to appear in a designated court or governmental office at a specified date and time. Such order shall require the signature of the person to whom it is issued;

(2) "Magistrate" means any state judicial officer, including the judge of a municipal court, having original trial jurisdiction over misdemeanors or felonies; and

(3) (A) "Peace officer" means an officer, employee or agent of government who has a duty imposed by law to:

(i) Maintain public order;

(ii) Make arrests for offenses, whether that duty extends to all offenses or is limited to specific offenses; and

(iii) Investigate the commission or suspected commission of offenses; and

(B) "Peace officer" also includes an officer, employee or agent of government who has the duty or responsibility to enforce laws and regulations pertaining to forests in this state.

(b) (1) A peace officer who has arrested a person for the commission of a misdemeanor committed in such peace officer's presence, or who has taken custody of a person arrested by a private person for the commission of a misdemeanor, shall issue a citation to such arrested person to appear in court in lieu of the continued custody and the taking of the

arrested person before a magistrate. If the peace officer is serving an arrest warrant or capias issued by a magistrate for the commission of a misdemeanor, it is in the discretion of the issuing magistrate whether the person is to be arrested and taken into custody or arrested and issued a citation in accordance with this section in lieu of continued custody. Each such warrant or capias shall specify the action to be taken by the serving peace officer who shall act accordingly.

68-102-145. Sheriffs and highway patrol officers to prevent spread of forest fires - Punishment for refusing aid.

- (a) It is the duty of various county sheriffs and likewise of the state highway patrol officers to use all effective methods in their power to prevent the spread of forest fires. Whenever the various sheriffs or any member of the state highway patrol shall become aware of the fact that there is a forest fire in the vicinity, such officer shall be under the duty of summoning a sufficient number of the male citizens of the county in which the fire is burning, who are between eighteen (18) and thirty (30) years of age, to control the fire, and the officer shall be in complete charge and direction of the efforts to restrain such fire until duly relieved by division of forestry personnel.
- (b) Any person who, after being duly summoned by the officer to aid in the suppression of the fire, willfully refuses to act in the premises commits a Class C misdemeanor.

68-102-146. Controlled burns - Burning woods - Notice - Extinguishment - Penalty.

- (a) No person shall set fire to any woods not such person's own property, nor to such person's own, without giving at least two (2) days' notice to persons owning the adjacent lands, and also taking effectual care to extinguish such fire before it extends beyond such person's own lands.
- (b) A violation of this section is a Class B misdemeanor.

FELONIES

Class A: 15-60 years,
and fine up to \$50,000

Class B: 8-30 years,
and fine up to \$25,000

Class C: 3-15 years,
and fine up to \$10,000

Class D: 2-12 years,
and fine up to \$5,000

Class E: 1-6 years,
and fine up to \$3,000

If no designation: Class E

MISDEMEANORS

Class A: Up to 11 months 29 days,
and/or \$2,500 fine

Class B: Up to 6 months,
and/or \$500 fine

Class C: Up to 30 days,
and/or \$50 fine

If no designation: Class A

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Attachment 4 – TDF Open-Air Burning Permit

RULES OF THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CHAPTER 0080-07-05 OPEN-AIR BURNING PERMIT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

0080-07-05-.01 Purpose	0080-07-05-.03 Burning-Permit General Requirements and Limitations
0080-07-05-.02 Definitions	0080-07-05-.04 Commissioner's Burning Ban

0080-07-05-.01 PURPOSE.

These rules establish the criteria and procedures for the issuance of open-air burning permits or burn bans as provided at Tennessee Code Annotated Section 39-14-306 and shall be known and cited as the "Tennessee Open-Air Burning-Permit Rules."

Authority: T.C.A. §§ 39-14-306 and 4-3-203. **Administrative History:** Rule filed February 20, 2014; effective July 29, 2014.

0080-07-05-.02 DEFINITIONS.

- (1) "State Forester" means the director of the Division of Forestry or authorized representative.
- (2) "Open-air fire" means any fire, whether or not confined, burning in the outdoors within 500 feet of any forest, grassland, or woodland. Open-air fire includes but is not limited to woody-debris fires, agricultural and silvicultural fires, and cooking and warming fires. Open-air fire does not include ceremonial fires, fireworks, or cooking-grill fires.
- (3) "Permit" means documentation of permission granted by the State Forester or the State Forester's authorized representative allowing the permittee to conduct an open-air fire.
- (4) "Burning-permit season" is from 8 a.m. local time on October 15 through 11:59 p.m. local time on May 15.
- (5) "Hazardous burning conditions" means that the Division of Forestry's parameters for safe open-air fires have been exceeded.
- (6) "Extreme fire hazard conditions" means that the Division of Forestry's parameters indicate that any open-air fire would create a significant public risk.
- (7) "Burning ban" means a declaration by the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture forbidding any open-air fire in any area of the state.
- (8) "Seasonal permit" means a single permit that is in effect for an extended period.

Authority: T.C.A. §§ 39-14-306, 11-4-301 and 4-3-203. **Administrative History:** Rule filed February 20, 2014; effective July 29, 2014.

0080-07-05-.03 BURNING-PERMIT GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS.

- (1) Permits may be issued by any reasonable means, including by telephone, in person or by Internet.
- (2) The permit is valid only for the days and hours specified.

- (3) Permit requests shall be refused any time the State Forester or the State Forester's authorized representative determines that open-air fires are unsafe.
- (4) The permit shall only allow burning of vegetation grown on the site, untreated wood waste, or other materials allowed for open burning by rules of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation.
- (5) Each permit shall include a unique identifying number.
- (6) Each permit should include:
 - a. Name of permittee.
 - b. Location of burn.
 - c. Date and time of burn.
 - d. Material to be burned.
 - e. Acres to be burned, if applicable.
 - f. Identity of the permit issuer.
 - g. Date and time of issuance.
 - h. Other information required by the Division of Forestry.
- (7) Seasonal permits shall be subject to the same general requirements as nonseasonal permits.
- (8) Seasonal permits may be revoked by the Division of Forestry after notice to the permittee.

Authority: T.C.A. §§ 39-14-306, 11-4-301, 11-4-405 and 4-3-203. **Administrative History:** Rule filed February 20, 2014; effective July 29, 2014.

0080-07-05-.04 COMMISSIONER'S BURNING BAN.

- (1) The State Forester shall immediately notify the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture when extreme fire hazard conditions exist in any area of the state.
- (2) Prior to issuing a Commissioner's burning ban, the Commissioner shall consult with the county mayor or county executive of any area that will be subject to the burning ban.
- (3) The Commissioner shall make the final determination to issue the burning ban.

Authority: T.C.A. § 39-14-306. **Administrative History:** Rule filed February 20, 2014; effective July 29, 2014.

Attachment 5 – TDEC Open Burning Regulation

Regulation 1200-3-4-.04 Exceptions to Prohibition of Open Burning

Fires consisting solely of materials resulting from a natural disaster, and when conducted in conformity with the following conditions:

1. Fires disposing of structural and household materials and vegetation are allowed only when those structures or materials are destroyed or severely damaged by natural disaster. Input from Emergency Management personnel may be requested in determining qualification with this criterion. The provisions of Rule 1200-3-4-.03(4) pertaining to structural and household materials may be waived if the persons seeking to open burn under this provision make a reasonable effort to remove all expressly prohibited material from the structural remains before ignition. The Technical Secretary reserves the right to inspect the proposed materials to be burned before ignition. The alternative use of chippers and grinders, landfilling, or on-site burial of waste in lieu of burning, if lawful, is encouraged;
 2. If a governmental collective burn site for disposing of structural and household materials and vegetation damaged by a natural disaster is planned, the person responsible for such burning must notify the Division of Air Pollution Control of the proposed location. The notification must be delivered to the Division of Air Pollution Control at the appropriate regional Environmental Field Office at least three (3) days prior to commencing the burn. The Division may request that alternate sites be identified to minimize impact to air quality. The alternative use of chippers and grinders in lieu of burning is encouraged;
 3. A traffic hazard will not be caused by the air contaminants generated by the fire;
 4. No fire shall be ignited while any air pollution emergency episode is in effect in the area of the burn; and
 5. Open burning conducted under this exception is only allowed where no other safe and/or practical means of disposal is available.
- (2) The Technical Secretary reserves the right to require a person to cease or limit open burning if emissions from the fires are deemed by the Technical Secretary or his designee to jeopardize public health or welfare, create a public nuisance or safety hazard, create a potential safety hazard, or interfere with the attainment or maintenance of the air quality standards.
- (3) Any exception to the open burning prohibition granted by this Rule Chapter does not relieve any person of the responsibility to obtain a permit required by any other agency, or of complying with other applicable requirements, ordinances, or restrictions.

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Attachment 6 – Hazardous Materials Clean Up Companies and Recycling Centers

24-Hour Emergency Response for Spills

SWS Environmental Services

4131 South Creek Road
Chattanooga, TN 37406
423-829-7593
www.wswenvironmental.com

SWS Environmental Services

10610 Dutchtown Road
Knoxville, TN 37932
865-392-1050
www.swsenvironmental.com

SWS Environmental Services

50 Visco Court
Nashville, TN 37210
615-291-9852
www.swsenvironmental.com

A-1 Shipleys Waste Oil Incorporated

1600 Wilder Street
Chattanooga, TN 37406
423-622-7039 (no website)

Action Environmental LLC

Memphis, TN 38113
Corporate address:
204 20th Street North
Birmingham, Al 35203
877-708-7703
www.actn.com

Evergreen AES Environmental Serv.

1201 Haley Road
Murfreesboro, TN 37129
615-893-1900
866-894-1900

B&P Enterprises

Corporate: P.O. Box 386
Southaven, MS 38671
Locations:
Memphis, TN 662-781-2780
Nashville, TN 615-432-2176
662-781-2780
www.bandpent.com

Safety-Kleen

Corporate Headquarters
42 Longwater Drive
P.O. Box 9149
Norwell, MA 02061-9149
888-375-5336
www.safety-kleen.com

Clean Harbors Environmental

Corporate Headquarters
42 Longwater Drive
P.O. Box 9149
Norwell, MA 02061-9149
800-645-8265 Spill hotline
www.cleanharbors.com

Marion Environmental Incorporated

Home Office
115 Parmenas Lane
Chattanooga, TN 37405
(423)499-4919
(888) 888 8149

Marion Environmental Incorporated

1911 Gillespie Avenue
Knoxville, TN 37917
865-525-7117

Note: This is not an all-inclusive list and TDEC does not endorse or recommend one company over another. For more information about this list, contact Brenda.Collins@tn.gov or 615-741-9251.

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Attachment 7 – TDEC Active Hazardous Waste Transporters

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SCD987598331
A & D ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (S.C.), LLC
1741 CALKS FERRY ROAD
LEXINGTON, SC 29073
Phone: (803) 821-6031

ALR000007237
ACTION RESOURCES, INC.
40 County Road 517
HANCEVILLE, AL 35077
Phone: (256) 352-2689

MOR000501981
A A T C O
302 THUNDER ROAD
DUENWEG, MO 64841
Phone:

ILD047267364
ADCOM EXPRESS INC.
17650 DUVAN DR
TINLEY PARK, IL 60477
Phone: (708) 429-1660

OKD987093424
A CLEAN ENVIRONMENT, COMPANY
2071 CIMMARON RD
WILSON, OK 73463
Phone: (580) 668-2347

SCR000074575
ADVANCED ENVIRONMENTAL OPTIONS, INC.
25 STAN PERKINS RD
SPARTANBURG, SC 29307
Phone: (864) 488-9111

FLD982105884
A. R. PAQUETTE & CO. INC.
1400 E INTERNATIONAL SPEEDWAY BLVD
DELAND, FL 32724
Phone: (386) 736-1978

WI0000815381
ADVANCED WASTE CARRIERS, INC.
3801K WEST MCKINLEY AVENUE
MILWAUKEE, WI 53208
Phone: (414) 847-7100

TNR000038836
AAT CARRIERS, INC.
800 MARKET ST, SUITE 207A
CHATTANOOGA, TN 37402
Phone: (866) 888-2187

VAR000528539
AERC.COM, INC
3301 ROSEDALE AVENUE SUITE D
RICHMOND, VA 23230
Phone: (804) 798-9295

TNR000026823
ABC RESPONSE & CLEANUP, INC.
205 D.L. WHEATHERLY LANE
PARKER CROSSROADS, TN 38388
Phone: (731) 549-3595

PAR000521740
AES ASSET ACQUISITION CORPORATION D/B/A
AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION
310 SEVEN FIELDS BLVD, SUITE 210
SEVEN FIELDS, PA 16046
Phone: (724) 933-4100

ALR000056689
ACTION ENVIRONMENTAL, LLC
14830 Alabama Highway 91
HANCEVILLE, AL 35077
Phone: (256) 352-2350

NJD003812047
ALLSTATE POWER VAC INC
928 EAST HAZELWOOD AVENUE
RAHWAY, NJ 07065
Phone: (732) 815-0220

ILD984774331
ALTOM TRANSPORT, INC.
4242 S. KNOX AV
CHICAGO, IL 60632
Phone: 219 228 5002

PAR000519959
AMERICAN TRANSPORT INC
100 INDUSTRY DRIVE
PITTSBURGH, PA 15275
Phone: 412-490-6031

PAR000547695
ATI TRUCKING LLC
100 INDUSTRY DRIVE
PITTSBURGH, PA 15275
Phone: 412 490-6031

MSR000100842
B & P ENVIRONMENTAL LLC
6230 STATELINE ROAD
WALLS, MS 38680
Phone: 662 781 2780

OHR000111906
B.C.A. EXPRESS CO., LTD
3794 LIBBEY
PERRYSBURG, OH 43551
Phone: 419 696-0446

OKR000031492
BASIN TRANSPORTATION LLC
1971 N GEORGE NIGH EXPRESSWAY
MCALESTER, OK 74501
Phone: 918 558-2986

TXR000032045
BAYOU CITY ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES LP
1203 GENOA REDBLUFF
PASADENA, TX 77504
Phone: 713 425-6900

TXR000080044
BCS RESOURCE, LLC
4903A SHANK RD
PEARLAND, TX 77581
Phone: 281 997-6969

TXR000066019
BEALINE SERVICE COMPANY, INC.
9717 1/2 CHEMICAL RD
PASADENA, TX 77507
Phone: 281 474-7772

ILR000135236
BEELMAN TRUCK CO
ONE RACEHORSE DR
EAST SAINT LOUIS, IL 62205
Phone: 618 646-5316

OHR000159228
BETTER MANAGEMENT CORPORATION OF OHIO,
INC.
41738 ESTERLY DRIVE
COLUMBIANA, OH 44408
Phone: 330 482-9073

TND982116493
BIONOMICS, INC.
1550 BEAR CREEK ROAD
OAK RIDGE, TN 37830
Phone: 865 220-8501

TNR000036921
BIOWASTE LLC
816 RACHELS VIEW
HERMITAGE, TN 37076
Phone: 615 491-4929

MND048341788
BNSF RAILWAY COMPANY
176 EAST FIFTH STREET
SAINT PAUL, MN 55101
Phone: 901 433-7309

TND987790789
BOWMAN BROTHERS INC
521 N FRONT STREET
ROCKWOOD, TN 37854
Phone: 865 354-0600

MOR000000976
BUCHHEIT TRUCKING SERVICE, INC.
600 DAUGHERTY STREET
SCOTT CITY, MO 63780
Phone: 573 264-1700
NYR000045724

BUFFALO FUEL CORP.
4870 PACKARD RD
NIAGARA FALLS, NY 14304
Phone: 716 278-2000

INR000019265
CARSON'S TRANSPORT, LLC
2406 Lynch Road
EVANSVILLE, IN 47711
Phone: (812) 759-8223

COR000206722
CAST SPECIALTY TRANSPORTATION INC
9850 HAVANA STREET, SUITE 500
HENDERSON, CO 80640
Phone: 303 534-6376

COR000005389
CAST TRANSPORTATION
9850 HAVANA ST
HENDERSON, CO 80640
Phone: 303 534-6376

KYR000066845
CERTA MEDICAL SOLUTIONS INC.
540 CALUMET COURT
BOWLING GREEN, KY 42104
Phone: 270 427 8691

ALD000622464
CHEMICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT
36964 ALABAMA HIGHWAY 17
EMELLE, AL 35459
Phone: 206 652-9721

TNR000029975
CLAIBORNE HAULING LLC
6210 RUTLEDGE PIKE
KNOXVILLE, TN 37924
Phone: 865 540-4409

MAD039322250
CLEAN HARBORS ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INC
42 LONGWATER DRIVE
NORWELL, MA 02061
Phone: 781 792-5000

NJ0000027193
CLEAN VENTURE, INC.
201 SOUTH FIRST STREET
ELIZABETH, NJ 07206
Phone: 908 355-5800

TNR000039990
CLEARWATER ENVIRONMENTAL LLC
506 INTERSTATE BLVD S
NASHVILLE, TN 37210
Phone: 615 868-9110

TNR000040956
CLEARWATER ENVIRONMENTAL, LLC
450 EDENWOLD ROAD
MADISON, TN 37115
Phone: 615 868-9110

FLR000083071
CLIFF BERRY INC
3400 SE 9TH AVENUE
FORT LAUDERDALE, FL 33316
Phone: 954 763-3390

TXR000079839
COAL CITY COB COMPANY INC.
4300 North Interstate Highway 35 East
WAXAHACHIE, TX 75165
Phone: (972) 923-7500

TNR000020560
COMBS INDUSTRIAL SERVICES INC
1421 BAPTIST WORLD CENTER DRIVE
NASHVILLE, TN 37207
Phone: 615 228-3901

OHD981000557
COUSINS WASTE CONTROL LLC
1701 THRU 1801 E MATZINGER RD
TOLEDO, OH 43612
Phone: 920 720 7803

FLD006921340
CSX TRANSPORTATION INC
500 WATER STREET
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32202
Phone: 904 359-1685

OHR000159129
DART TRUCKING COMPANY INC
11017 MARKET ST
NORTH LIMA, OH 44452
Phone: 330 549 0994

MDR000524701
ECOLOGY SERVICES, INC.
3520 FAIRFIELD ROAD
BALTIMORE, MD 21226
Phone: 410 350-0080

INR000130237
DILLON TRUCKING INC
4585 N BICKNELL ROAD
BICKNELL, IN 47512
Phone: 812 735-3750

PAD014146179
ELDREDGE INC.
898 FERN HILL RD
WEST CHESTER, PA 19380
Phone: 610 436-4749

OHR000163543
DISTTECH, LLC DBA DISTTECH
4366 MT PLEASANT ST NW
NORTH CANTON, OH 44720
Phone: 330 409-1025

PAD987271020
ELK TRANSPORTATION INC
1420 CLARION ST
READING, PA 19601
Phone: 800 881 7156

MID092947928
DRUG AND LABORATORY DISPOSAL, INC.
331 BROAD STREET
PLAINWELL, MI 49080
Phone: 269 685-9824

OHR000102053
EMERALD ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INC
1621 ST CLAIR AVENUE
KENT, OH 44240
Phone: 330 677 0785

LAR000045963
DUPRE LOGISTICS LLC
729 TOBY MOUTON ROAD
DUSON, LA 70528
Phone: 337 237-8471 ext 225

TND982157570
ENERGYSOLUTIONS, INC
1560 BEAR CREEK ROAD
OAK RIDGE, TN 37830
Phone: 865 481-0222

LAR000068445
DYMANIC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES LLC
6260 HWY 73
GEISMAR, LA 70734
Phone: 225 677-5446

TXR000021410
ENSOURCE CORP
8226 WARREN ROAD
HOUSTON, TX 77040
Phone: 713 896 8309

TNR000010439
E. LUKE GREENE CO., INC.
619 East Maple Street
JOHNSON CITY, TN 37601
Phone: 423 926-1151

LAR000037069
ENVIR SAFETY & HEALTH CONSULT SVC
1730 COTEAU RD
HOUMA, LA 70364
Phone: 985 851 1084

NCD980842132
ECOFLO HOLDING, INC.
2750 PATTERSON STREET
GREENSBORO, NC 27407
Phone: 336 617 2714

ILD000666206
ENVIRITE OF ILLINOIS INC DBA EQ ILLINOIS
16435 CENTER AVE
HARVEY, IL 60426
Phone: 708 596-7040

OHD980568992
ENVIRITE OF OHIO INC.
2050 CENTRAL AVE SE
CANTON, OH 44707
Phone: 330 617-4300

PAD010154045
ENVIRITE OF PENNSYLVANIA, INC.
730 VOGELSONG RD
YORK, PA 17404
Phone: 717 846-1900

OKD982293334
ENVIRONMENTAL MGMT
5200 NE HIGHWAY 33
GUTHRIE, OK 73044
Phone: 405 282-8510

VA0000122994
ENVIRONMENTAL OPTIONS INC.
499 ENERGY BLVD
ROCKY MOUNT, VA 24151
Phone: 540-483-3920

NYR000115733
ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCTS & SERVICES OF
VERMONT, INC.
532 State Fair Boulevard
SYRACUSE, NY 13204
Phone: (315) 451-6666

MOD115825531
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, LLC
1666 FABICK DRIVE
FENTON, MO 63026
Phone: 636 227-7477

NJD000692061
ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSPORT GROUP INC
194 GOLDMINE RD
FLANDERS, NJ 07836
Phone: 800 598-3844

OHD017730540
ENVIROSERVE
4600 Brookpark Road
CLEVELAND, OH 44134
Phone: (216) 642-1311
ILR000019588

ENVIROVAC WASTE TRANSPORT SYSTEMS, INC.
526 W REID ST
JACKSONVILLE, IL 62650
Phone: 217 245-0460

MIK435642742
EQ INDUSTRIAL SERVICES INC
17440 COLLEGE PARKWAY SUITE 300
LIVONIA, MI 48152
Phone: 734 521-8104

MAD084814136
EQ NORTHEAST INC
185 INDUSTRIAL RD
WRENTHAM, MA 02093
Phone: 508 803 1212

KYR000044180
EVERGREEN AES ENVIRONMENTAL
1000 SOUTH 1ST STREET
SHELBYVILLE, KY 40065
Phone: 5026333939

GAR000034710
EVERGREEN WASTE LLC
650 FAIRBURN RD SW
ATLANTA, GA 30331
Phone: 770 739-5600

ALD981020894
EWS ALABAMA INC
402 WEBSTER CHAPEL ROAD
GLENCOE, AL 35905
Phone:

TNR000013052
FIRST RESPONSE INC
1411 S DICKERSON RD
GOODLETTSVILLE, TN 37072
Phone: 615 868 9110

TNR000002907
FIRST RESPONSE, INC.
2601 FRISCO AVE
MEMPHIS, TN 38114
Phone: 615 868 9110

TXD988057931
FLUID TRANSPORTS INC.
1000 N. U.S. HWY 84
ROSCOE, TX 79545
Phone: 800 523-5843

MIR000002881
FORTRESS TRUCKING LTD
7079 WELLINGTON ROAD 124
GUELPH, ONTARIO N1H 6J3
Canada
Phone: 519-767-0046

NYD982792814
FRANKS VACUUM TRUCK SVC. INC.
1717 NEW RD
NIAGARA FALLS, NY 14304
Phone: 716 284-2132

NJD054126164
FREEHOLD CARTAGE INC.
825 HWY 33 BLDG 1
FREEHOLD, NJ 07728
Phone: 732 462-1001

TNR000004531
FRONTIER LOGISTICAL SERVICES, LLC
1830 Linder Industrial Drive
NASHVILLE, TN 37209
Phone: 615 350-3562

NCR000135384
GARCO, INC.
2503 N. FAYETTEVILLE ST
ASHEBORO, NC 27203
Phone: 336 683-0911

INR000018960
GARDNER TRANSPORT SERVICES INC.
1340 TERMINAL RD
INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46217
Phone: 317 781-0981

LAR000068940
GATOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES LLC
4189 N RIVER RD
PORT ALLEN, LA 70767
Phone: 423 842-1488
INT190010132

GIBCO MOTOR EXPRESS LLC
5130 VOGEL RD
EVANSVILLE, IN 47715
Phone:

TNR000025205
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL
306 Workman Road
CHATTANOOGA, TN 37410
Phone: 423 531-4580

TNR000009613
GOINS WASTE OIL
4201 Calhoun Avenue
CHATTANOOGA, TN 37407
Phone: (423) 867-2216

LAR000079202
GREENLEAF BULK CARRIERS, LLC
708A HIGHWAY 190 WEST
PORT ALLEN, LA 70767
Phone: 225 387-0894

ALR000046581
GREER ENTERPRISES LLC
35 DAVIS AVENUE
SARALAND, AL 36571
Phone: 251 679-1967

TND982105835
H & H OIL, LLC
3580 Highway 641 South
CAMDEN, TN 38320
Phone: (731) 584-2043

MIT270012321
HAROLD MARCUS LIMITED
15124 LONGWOODS ROAD
BOTHWELL, ONTARIO N0P1C0
Canada
Phone: 519 695-3734

ARR000017830
HAZ MAT SERVICES INC
1225 LE GILLILAND DRIVE
TEXARKANA, AR 71854
Phone: 870 330 4535
NCD048461370

HAZ-MAT TRANSPORTATION & DISPOSAL, INC
210 DALTON AVENUE
CHARLOTTE, NC 28206
Phone: 704 332-5600

NYD980769947
HAZMAT ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP INC.
60 COMMERCE DRIVE
BUFFALO, NY 14218
Phone: 716 827 7200

TNR000031963
HEAVY HAUL, LLC
6210-B RUTLEDGE PIKE
KNOXVILLE, TN 37924
Phone: 865 540-4409

TNR000015198
HEPACO LLC
279 SHIPLEY FERRY RD
BLOUNTVILLE, TN 37617
Phone: 800 888-7689

TNR000017913
HEPACO LLC
1925 ROSEWOOD RD
KNOXVILLE, TN 37924
Phone: 800 888-7689

TNR000024265
HEPACO, LLC
731 EAST BROOKS RD
MEMPHIS, TN 38116
Phone: 800 888-7689

NCD986194306
HEPACO, LLC
2711 BURCH DR.
CHARLOTTE, NC 28269
Phone: 704 598-9782

TNR000035212
HEPACO, LLC
2627 Grandview Avenue
NASHVILLE, TN 37211
Phone: 800 888-7689

TNR000016766
HEPACO, LLC
7420 LEE HIGHWAY
CHATTANOOGA, TN 37421
Phone: 800 888-7689

TNR000029090
HERITAGE RAILROAD
2010 HWY 58 NORTH BUILDING K-792
OAK RIDGE, TN 37830
Phone: 865 576-5838

IND058484114
HERITAGE TRANSPORT LLC
1626 RESEARCH WAY
INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46231
Phone:

ILR000130062
HERITAGE-CRYSTAL CLEAN, LLC
2175 Point Boulevard, Suite 375
ELGIN, IL 60123
Phone: (847) 836-5670

TNR000037663
HIGHWAY ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE
SOLUTIONS LLC
7004 CEDAR CREST CIRCLE
HARRISON, TN 37341
Phone: 423 637-1494

TND004784435
HIGHWAY TRANSPORT CHEMICAL LLC
1500 Amherst Road
KNOXVILLE, TN 37909
Phone: 8655848631

TND982139198
HILL SERVICES IND & ENV SERVICES
4940 COVINGTON WAY
MEMPHIS, TN 38128
Phone: 901 387-3405

VAR000512327
HILLCREST TRANSPORTATION
8510 MCKENNEY HWY
MC KENNEY, VA 23872
Phone:

TNR000034686
HITTMAN TRANSPORT SERVICES INC.
1560B BEAR CREEK RD
OAK RIDGE, TN 37830
Phone:

TNR000034678
INTERSTATE VENTURES INC.
2553 QUALITY LANE
KNOXVILLE, TN 37931
Phone: 865 482 8670

ALR000046870
HOMELAND ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS, LLC
6232 HIGHWAY 72 EAST
GURLEY, AL 35748
Phone: 256 698-0988

MNS000160226
J & J CONTRACTING LLC - MN
573 SHOREVIEW PARK ROAD
SHOREVIEW, MN 55126
Phone: 651 379-2791

PAD146714878
HORWITH TRUCKS INC
1449 NOR BATH BLVD
NORTHAMPTON, PA 18067
Phone: 610 261-2220

IND042534875
JACK GRAY TRANSPORT INC
4600 EAST 15TH AVE
GARY, IN 46403
Phone: 219 938-7020 EXT 277

KYR000033241
HUBBARD TRUCKING INC.
1017 HWY 223
FLAT LICK, KY 40935
Phone:

LAR000029330
JAMES G GOBERT INC DBA LAKE CITY TRUCKING
5700 BJ CEMENT RD
LAKE CHARLES, LA 70615
Phone:

TXR000022764
HYDROCHEM LLC
900 Georgia Avenue
DEER PARK, TX 77536
Phone: 713 393 5600

TNR000007385
JIM'S TANK SERVICE LLC
4471 PORTERSVILLE ROAD
ATOKA, TN 38004
Phone: 901 357 7237

ILR000107086
ILLINI ENVIRONMENTAL INC
8895 CALIFORNIA DR
CASEYVILLE, IL 62232
Phone: 618 397-1234

TNR000026138
JP PETROLEUM INC
152 HIGHWAY 138
DENMARK, TN 38391
Phone: 731 424-5594

SCR000762245
INDUSTRIAL WASTE SERVICE, INC.
960 EGYPT RD
CAMDEN, SC 29020
Phone: 803 428-5052

TXR000076018
JW RENTALS, INC. DBA ENVIRONMENTAL
EVOLUTIONS NATIONAL
4525 FM 892
ROBSTOWN, TX 78380
Phone: 361 387-9400

ILR000118190
INTER-RAIL SYSTEMS INC
1210 COMMERCIAL AVENUE
CAIRO, IL 62914
Phone: 573 334-9437

MID072790710
K AND D INDUSTRIAL SERVICES INC
6470 BEVERLY PLAZA
ROMULUS, MI 48174
Phone: 734 729-3350

IND984957563
K COM TRANSPORT SERVICES INC.
1021 E WALLACE ST
FORT WAYNE, IN 46803
Phone: 260 745 0520

OKR000000786
KERR ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES, INC.
1703 N. 168TH E. AVENUE
TULSA, OK 74116
Phone: 918 234 4300

TND007020159
KILGORE FLARES COMPANY LLC
155 KILGORE DRIVE
TOONE, TN 38381
Phone: 731 228-5240

TNR000023770
KNOXVILLE & HOLSTON RIVER RAILROAD
301 W QUINCY, BUILDING 32
KNOXVILLE, TN 37917
Phone:

LAD187640891
L & B TRANSPORT, LLC
702 HWY. 190 WEST
PORT ALLEN, LA 70767
Phone:

ILR000117127
LANDSTAR INWAY, INC.
1000 SIMPSON ROAD
ROCKFORD, IL 61102
Phone: 800872-9400 4815

FLR000067157
LANDSTAR RANGER INC.
13410 SUTTON PARK DR S
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32224
Phone: 800 872-9400 4815

LAR000055467
LEI, INC
11441 FONTANA LANE
INDEPENDENCE, LA 70443
Phone: 985 878-8210

IN0000351387
LIGHTING RESOURCES LLC
498 PARK 800 DR
GREENWOOD, IN 46143
Phone: 317 888 3889

TNR000039982
LIGHTING RESOURCES LLC
2709 BARRIS
MEMPHIS, TN 38132
Phone: 901 412-0324

TNR000040402
LIGHTING RESOURCES, LLC
1120 ELM HILL PIKE, SUITE 150
NASHVILLE, TN 37210
Phone: 615 563-3156

TNR000039925
LIGHTING RESOURCES, LLC
128 LP Auer Road
JOHNSON CITY, TN 37604
Phone: (423) 328-7012

CAT000624247
M P ENVIRONMENTAL SVCS INC
3400 MANOR ST
BAKERSFIELD, CA 93308
Phone: 661 393-1151

OKD032963530
MADEWELL AND MADEWELL INC
9400 N CHOCTAW RD
JONES, OK 73049
Phone: 405 309 2201

TNR000019604
MARION ENVIRONMENTAL INC.
115 Parmenas Lane
CHATTANOOGA, TN 37405
Phone: (423) 499-4919

TNR000036798
MATERIAL SPILL REMEDIATION, LLC
4050 HWY 109 NORTH
LEBANON, TN 37087
Phone:

NJD986607380
MAUMEE EXPRESS INC.
27 SUTTON ROAD
LEBANON, NJ 08833
Phone: 732 424-8441

GAR000061564
MCF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INC
4319 TANNERS CHURCH ROAD BLDG A
ELLENWOOD, GA 30294
Phone: 770 490-4013

GAR000060905
MCF SYSTEMS ATLANTA, INC.
4319 TANNERS CHURCH ROAD BLDG A
ELLENWOOD, GA 30294
Phone: 770 490 4013

TNR000036855
MEDSAFE WASTE LLC
204 LOUISE AVENUE SUITE A
HENDERSONVILLE, TN 37075
Phone:

NCD095119210
METALLIX, INC.
251 INDUSTRIAL BLVD
GREENVILLE, NC 27834
Phone: 252 558 0215

MOR000533562
MID AMERICA WASTE SOLUTIONS, LLC
4204 COUNTY LANE 118
CARTHAGE, MO 64836
Phone: 417 358-3599

IND181353806
MIDWEST ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INC
420 & 1/2 S FRANCIS
BROWNSTOWN, IN 47220
Phone: 812 358-5160

OH0000000539
MIDWEST ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSPORT INC.
10163 CINCINNATI-DAYTON PIKE
CINCINNATI, OH 45241
Phone: 513 772-2818

ILD053980272
MIDWEST SANITARY SERVICE INC
333 N. OLD ST LOUIS RD
WOOD RIVER, IL 62095
Phone: 618 254-0171

MSR000105866
MILLER INTERMODAL LOGISTICS SERVICES INC
371 HIGHLAND COLONY PARKWAY
RIDGELAND, MS 39157
Phone: 601 709-8000

MSD003851409
MILLER TRANSPORTERS
5500 Highway 80 West
JACKSON, MS 39209
Phone: (601) 922-8331

GAD000616367
MKC ENTERPRISES INC.
5856 NEW PEACHTREE RD
DORAVILLE, GA 30340
Phone: 770 457 1341

TND987789302
NECESSARY OIL CO. & NECESSARY TRUCKING CO.
543 Oakwood Street
BRISTOL, TN 37620
Phone: 423 764-4533

MOR000508838
NEI TRANSPORT LLC
302 THUNDER ROAD
DUENWEG, MO 64941
Phone:

IND984868406
NEIER INC
4711 W MORRIS
INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46241
Phone: 317 222-6346

OHR000162800
NEXEO SOLUTIONS LLC
5200 BLAZER PKWY
DUBLIN, OH 43017
Phone: 614 790 3750

NCD986172476
NOBLE OIL SERVICES, INC.
5617 Clyde Rhyne Drive
SANFORD, NC 27330
Phone: (919) 774-8180

VAD000650309
NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO
3 COMMERCIAL PLACE
NORFOLK, VA 23501
Phone: 404 582-3762

MID021087275
NORTRU, LLC
11700 FREUD
DETROIT, MI 48214
Phone: 205 841-1707

GAR000051805
NRTP ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, LLC
7354 BLACKS BLUFF RD SW
CAVE SPRING, GA 30124
Phone: 7062664052

LAD980870018
OIL MOP LLC
131 KEATING DR
BELLE CHASSE, LA 70037
Phone:

OKD987082096
ORI ENVIRONMENTAL
308 N FONSHILL
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73117
Phone: 405 943-8969

MNT280011586
OSI ENVIRONMENTAL INC
14 HWY 101
EVELETH, MN 55734
Phone: 218 744-3064

MSR000104422
OVERLAND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.
7230 Airways Boulevard
SOUTHAVEN, MS 38671
Phone: (901) 413-4385

NYD986969947
PAGE E T C INC.
2758 TROMBLEY RD
WEEDSPORT, NY 13166
Phone: 800 233 2126

TNR000030908
PARR INDUSTRIES II, INC.
500 11th Street
PULASKI, TN 38478
Phone: (931) 363-5379

MID005348404
PARTS CLEANING TECHNOLOGIES
26400 CAPITOL AVENUE
REDFORD, MI 48239
Phone: 313 952 2646

KY0000967653
PERDUE ENV. CONTRACTING CO. INC.
250 ETTER DRIVE
NICHOLASVILLE, KY 40356
Phone: 859 887 5508

FLD980711071
PERMA-FIX OF FLORIDA, INC
1940 NW 67TH PLACE
GAINESVILLE, FL 32653
Phone: 352 395-1356

KYD981806383
PETTIT ENVIRONMENTAL INC
340 BYRNE AVE
LOUISVILLE, KY 40209
Phone: 502 637 5100

TXD074196338
PHILIP RECLAMATION SERVICES HOUSTON LLC
4050 HOMESTEAD ROAD
HOUSTON, TX 77028
Phone: 800 558-5011 X 7803

SCR000002857
PHILLIPS RECOVERIES INC
508 CHEROKEE RD
PELZER, SC 29669
Phone: 864 947-6861

TNR000030544
PHILOTECHNICS LTD
201 RENOVARE BLVD
OAK RIDGE, TN 37830
Phone: 865 285 3027

GAR000062067
PIEDMONT RISK MANAGEMENT LLC
3445 STRADFORD ROAD SUITE 2808
ATLANTA, GA 30326
Phone: 404 805-5905

MND044176113
PIONEER TANK LINES INC
12501 HUDSON RD S
AFTON, MN 55001
Phone: 651 346 8296

TXR000079815
PIONEER WASTE SERVICES, INC.
4222 PASADENA BLVD.
(LIGHTHOUSE WASTE SERVICES INC)
PASADENA, TX 77503
Phone: 281 542-1556

TNR000039859
PREMIER PROTECTIVE SERVICES INC
522 E IRIS DRIVE
NASHVILLE, TN 37204
Phone: 615 549 0075

LA0000886747
PSC INDUSTRIAL OUTSOURCING LP
268 POWER BLVD
RESERVE, LA 70084
Phone: 985 536-7612

CAR000177527
PSC INDUSTRIAL OUTSOURCING LP
1802 SHELTON DRIVE
HOLLISTER, CA 95023
Phone: 800 321 1030

GAR000026088
PSC RECOVERY SYSTEMS, LLC
8025 SPENCE RD
FAIRBURN, GA 30213
Phone: 205 841 1707
TXR000068882

PULIDO TRANSPORT, LP
14308 BEAUMONT HWY
HOUSTON, TX 77049
Phone: 713 514-0500

FLR000057414
QUALITY CARRIERS INC.
4041 PARK OAKS BLVD, SUITE 200
TAMPA, FL 33610
Phone: 813 569 7271

MOR000501973
R & R TRUCKING INC.
302 THUNDER ROAD
DUENWEG, MO 64841
Phone: 417623-6885 EXT 2142

MDD069279669
R S O INC
5204 MINNICK RD
LAUREL, MD 20707
Phone: 301 953 2482

NYD049178296
RADIAC RESEARCH CORP.
33 S 1ST ST
BROOKLYN, NY 11249
Phone:

PAD982661381
REPUBLIC ENVIR SYSTEMS (TRANSPORTATION
GROUP), LLC
21 CHURCH ROAD
HATFIELD, PA 19440
Phone: 267 642 0573

TND095671848
RESEARCH SOLUTIONS GROUP INC - LAVERGNE
FACILITY
133 BAIN DRIVE LAVERGNE TN
LA VERGNE, TN 37086
Phone: 615 793-6737

GAR000039420
REVOLUTIONS ENVIRONMENTAL INC.
3529 CHURCH STREET, SUITE 3
CLARKSTON, GA 30021
Phone: 404 298 5069

ARR000024679
RINECO ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES LLC
1002 VULCAN ROAD, SUITE 201
BENTON, AR 72015
Phone: 501 778-9089

MIK126399684
S & C TRANSPORT INC
2701 N. I-94 SERVICE DRIVE BUILDING B
YPSILANTI, MI 48198
Phone: 734 422-0200

ARR000016733
RINECO TRANSPORTATION LLC
1002 VULCAN RD
BENTON, AR 72015
Phone: 501 778-9089

NCR000158279
S T A T INC.
2550 HICKORY BLVD SE
LENOIR, NC 28645
Phone: 828 396-2304

GAD981276041
ROADRUNNER EXPRESS INC
3945 THURMOND TANNER RD
FLOWERY BRANCH, GA 30542
Phone: 770 967 6501

NCD980799142
S T A T INCORPORATED
3062 ELI LANE
HUDSON, NC 28638
Phone: 828 396-2304

ALD067138891
ROBBIE D. WOOD, INC.
1051 Old Warrior River Road
HUEYTOWN, AL 35023
Phone: (205) 744-8440

TXR000081205
SAFETY-KLEEN SYSTEMS INC.
2600 N CENTRAL EXPRESSWAY, STE 400
RICHARDSON, TX 75080
Phone:

TNR000040642
ROBINETTE TRUCKING, INC.
1393 N MAIN ST
MOUNT PLEASANT, TN 38474
Phone: 931 379-3749

WAH000030673
SAVAGE LOGISTICS LLC
2750 SALK AVENUE
RICHLAND, WA 99354
Phone: 509 375-6222

TXR000025072
ROCKETLINE CARRIER SERVICES LLC
9696 RAILROAD DR
EL PASO, TX 79924
Phone: 915 593-1848

KS0000336891
SAVANNAH TRANSPORT INC.
4425 NW HIGHWAY 24
TOPEKA, KS 66618
Phone: 877 595-0100

OHD980614374
ROSS TRANSPORTATION SERVICES INC.
36790 GILES RD
GRAFTON, OH 44044
Phone: 440 748 5900

ILD006493191
SCHIBER TRUCK CO
1701 S DELMAR
HARTFORD, IL 62048
Phone: 618 254-2514

WAR000012005
RSB LOGISTIC INC
219 CARDINAL CRESCENT
SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN S
Canada
Phone: 306 242 8300

DER000002741
SENTINEL TRANSPORTATION LLC
3521 SILVERSIDE RD
WILMINGTON, DE 19810
Phone: 302 477 1640

ILD981957236
SET ENVIRONMENTAL INC.
450 SUMAC RD
WHEELING, IL 60090
Phone: 847 850-1095

NC0000942144
SHAMROCK ENVIRONMENTAL CORP
6106 CORPORATE PARK DRIVE
BROWNS SUMMIT, NC 27214
Phone: 800 881-1098

NJD071629976
SJ TRANSPORTATION CO. INC.
1176 US RTE 40
WOODSTOWN, NJ 08098
Phone: 856 769 2741

TNR000040410
SKYLINE TRANSPORTATION INC
131 W QUINCY AVENUE
KNOXVILLE, TN 37917
Phone: 865 524-3661

AZR000513770
SLT EXPRESS WAY INC DBA SECURED LAND
TRANSPORT
17235 N 75TH AVE STE D175
GLENDALE, AZ 85308
Phone: 623 344-1103

NED986382133
SMITH SYSTEMS TRANSPORTATION INC.
2720 N. 10TH STREET
GERING, NE 69341
Phone: 308 632-5148

KSD054757646
SOLOMON TRANSFORMERS LLC DBA SOLOMON
CORPORATION
103 WEST MAIN
SOLOMON, KS 67480
Phone: 785 655 2191

TXR000079927
SOUND RESOURCE SOLUTIONS
731 FM 1127 ROAD
SHEPHERD, TX 77371
Phone: 469 408-0972

TNR000003137
SOUTHEAST RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
906 Chase Drive
JOHNSON CITY, TN 37604
Phone: 423 282 2022

TXR000083186
SPACE CITY SERVICES
14006 REEVESTON ROAD
HOUSTON, TX 77039
Phone: 8322434776

KYD985096874
SPADE CORPORATION
475 CONNECTOR ROAD
GEORGETOWN, KY 40324
Phone: 502 863 2121

SCR000771725
SPARKS INDUSTRIAL SERVICE LLC
300 S MAIN ST BLDG 60
MAULDIN, SC 29662
Phone: 8035438010

TNR000011247
SPECIALTY TRANSPORT INC.
2530 MITCHELL ST
KNOXVILLE, TN 37917
Phone:

TNR000005439
SPECTRA ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP, INC.
225 Brookdale Road
MARYVILLE, TN 37801
Phone: (865) 970-0005

ALR000044743
SPECTRUM INDUSTRIAL SERVICES, INC.
125 Spectrum Cove
ALABASTER, AL 35007
Phone: (205) 664-2000

TNR000031013
SPILL RESPONSE TECHNOLOGIES AND SAFETY LLC
(SRT SAFETY)
8920 B-3 TRANSPORT LANE
OOLTEWAH, TN 37363
Phone:

TXR000076257
SPRINT WASTE SERVICES LP
10230 OLD GALVESTON ROAD
HOUSTON, TX 77034
Phone: 281 690-5027

LAR000030106
STAFFORD TRANSPORT OF LA INC. DBA CEI
11298 FLORIDA BLVD
WALKER, LA 70785
Phone:

MNS000110924
STERICYCLE SPECIALTY WASTE SOLUTIONS INC.
2850 100TH COURT NE
BLAINE, MN 55449
Phone: 224 343-1200

TND987785417
STORIE AUTOMOTIVE WAREHOUSE
958 W MAIN STREET
BYRDSTOWN, TN 38549
Phone:

LAD980796627
STRANCO INC
70459 HWY 59
ABITA SPRINGS, LA 70420
Phone: 985 893 5308

SCD987584778
SUMTER TRANSPORT INC.
170 S. LAFAYETTE BLVD.
SUMTER, SC 29150
Phone:

INR000104224
SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION LOGISTICS LLC
400 WEST REGENT ST
INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46225
Phone:

ALD095704011
SUTTLES TRUCK LEASING, INC.
2460 HWY 43 SOUTH
DEMOPOLIS, AL 36732
Phone: 334 289-0670

TNR000034579
SWS ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
10610 DUTCHTOWN ROAD
KNOXVILLE, TN 37932
Phone: 865 392-1050

TNR000038745
SWS ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, CHATTANOOGA
4131 South Creek Road
CHATTANOOGA, TN 37406
Phone: (423) 826-7593

TNR000021543
SWS ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, NASHVILLE
50 Visco Court
NASHVILLE, TN 37210
Phone: (615) 291-9852

INR000005173
T F BOYLE TRANSPORTATION INC
RTE 231 SOUTH BOX 327A
BLOOMFIELD, IN 47424
Phone:

ALD983167891
TCI OF ALABAMA LLC
101 Parkway East
PELL CITY, AL 35125
Phone: (205) 338-9997

MIK768689127
TERRA CONTRACTING SERVICES LLC
5070 WEST MICHIGAN AVENUE
KALAMAZOO, MI 49006
Phone: 269 375-9595

ALD981023492
TERRA FIRST LLC
44080 HWY 17
VERNON, AL 35592
Phone: 205 695-7161

TNR000039255
TFE, INC.
1000 COMMERCE PARK DRIVE
OAK RIDGE, TN 37830
Phone: 865 384-4294

MOT300011160
THE KIESEL COMPANY
4801 FYLER AVENUE
SAINT LOUIS, MO 63116
Phone: 314 351-5500

CAD066151648
THOMAS GRAY & ASSOCIATES, INC.
1205 W BARKLEY AVE
ORANGE, CA 92868
Phone: 714 997-8090

VAD988173431
THOMPSON TRUCKING INC
11939 RICHMOND HWY
CONCORD, VA 24538
Phone:

INR000127431
THREE RIVERS TRUCKING, INC.
3250 COUNTY ROAD 427
WATERLOO, IN 46793
Phone: 260 587 9113

PAR000043752
TIER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INC.
5745 LINCOLN HIGHWAY
GAP, PA 17527
Phone: 717 442-4400

NYD097644801
TONAWANDA TANK TRANSPORT SERVICE INC.
1140 MILITARY RD
BUFFALO, NY 14217
Phone: 716 874-0400

INR000123497
TRADEBE TRANSPORTATION LLC
4343 Kennedy Avenue
EAST CHICAGO, IN 46312
Phone:

NYF006000053
TRANSPORT ROLLEX LTEE
910 BOUL LIONEL BOULET
VARENNES, QUEBEC J3X 1P7
Canada
Phone: 450-652-4282

NE0000080580
TRANSWOOD INC.
2565 ST MARY'S AVENUE
OMAHA, NE 68105
Phone: 402 346-8092

MOD095038998
TRI STATE MOTOR TRANSIT CO.
8141 E 7TH ST
JOPLIN, MO 64801
Phone: 417 624-3131

TNR000021550
TRI-STATE GOVERNMENT SERVICES
4762 HWY 58 SUITE 120
CHATTANOOGA, TN 37416
Phone: 423 499-8707

MAC300016672
TRIUMVIRATE ENVIRONMENTAL INC
200 INNER BELT RD
SOMERVILLE, MA 02143
Phone:

AL2640006746
TVA, TRANSPORTATION SERVICES
219 River Road
MUSCLE SHOALS, AL 35661
Phone: (256) 314-7704

MID074259565
U S ECOLOGY MICHIGAN INC
6520 GEORGIA STREET
DETROIT, MI 48211
Phone: 313 344-5045

PAD987347515
U.S. BULK TRANSPORT INC.
205 PENNBRIAR DRIVE
ERIE, PA 16509
Phone:

TN0890090004
U.S. DOE, EAST TENNESSEE TECHNOLOGY PARK
HIGHWAY 58 & BLAIR ROAD
OAK RIDGE, TN 37831
Phone: 865 576-1733

TN1890090003
U.S. DOE, OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY
1 BETHEL VALLEY ROAD
OAK RIDGE, TN 37831
Phone: 865 574-8266

TND096074901
UNIVAR USA INC
3909 OUTLAND RD
MEMPHIS, TN 38118
Phone: 9017954180

TN2890090002
U.S. DOE, ORAU SCARBORO FACILITY
1299 Bethel Valley Road
OAK RIDGE, TN 37831
Phone: 865 576-3336

GAD980845077
UNIVAR USA INC.
2145 SKYLAND COURT
NORCROSS, GA 30071
Phone:

TN3890090001
U.S. DOE, Y-12 NATIONAL SECURITY COMPLEX
301 Bear Creek Road
OAK RIDGE, TN 37831
Phone: 865 241-2582

ARD983267279
UNIVERSAL TRANSPORT INC
11601 IRONTON CUTOFF
LITTLE ROCK, AR 72206
Phone: 501 888 6557

PAR000524041
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL INC.
409 BOOT ROAD
DOWNINGTOWN, PA 19335
Phone: 610 518 5800

MIR000016402
USA LAMP & BALLAST RECYCLING, INC. D.B.A.
CLEANLITES RECYCLING
665 HULL ROAD
MASON, MI 48854
Phone: 517 676 0044

MIR000022772
U.S. INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
12000 GLOBE STREET
LIVONIA, MI 48150
Phone: 734 462-4100

TXR000025791
VEOLIA ES INDUSTRIES SERVICES, INC.
1980 HIGHWAY 146 N
LA PORTE, TX 77571
Phone: 713 307-2136

NED001792910
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO
1400 DOUGLAS STREET
OMAHA, NE 68179
Phone: 402 544 4408

NJD080631369
VEOLIA ES TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS LLC
1 EDEN LANE
FLANDERS, NJ 07836
Phone: 973 691-7321

LAR000029413
UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES LLC
2809 EAST JUDGE PEREZ DR
MERAUX, LA 70075
Phone: 504 279-9930

OHR000103762
VICKERY TRANSPORTATION INC.
3956 STATE ROUTE 412
VICKERY, OH 43464
Phone: 419 547 4760

ARD071245401
UNIVAR USA
1925 REDMOND RD
JACKSONVILLE, AR 72076
Phone:

TNR000034660
VISIONARY SOLUTIONS LLC
2557 QUALITY LANE
KNOXVILLE, TN 37931
Phone: 865 482-8670

TND981920119
VLS - ARMOR, LLC
101 South Park Drive
MOUNT PLEASANT, TN 38474
Phone: (931) 379-9642

TNR000013169
WEST TENNESSEE RAILROAD LLC
1061 JAMES BUCHANAN DR
JACKSON, TN 38301
Phone: 731 423-4304

MSR000003871
WASTE BROKER ENVIRONMENTAL, LLC
63320 HWY 25 N
SMITHVILLE, MS 38870
Phone: 662 651 5300

CAR000072462
WESTERN HIWAYS, INC.
18801 HWY 65
BAKERSFIELD, CA 93308
Phone: 661 391-9375 EXT 3

PAD980707442
WEAVERTOWN TRANSPORT LEASING INC.
3866 MILLERS RUN RD
CECIL, PA 15321
Phone: 724 746-4850

ALD067120196
WILEY SANDERS TRUCK LINES, INC.
100 SANDERS ROAD
TROY, AL 36081
Phone:

NYD000708271
WEST CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL
RTE 155
WATERVLIET, NY 12189
Phone: 518 272 6891

Attachment 8 – Sample Right of Entry Agreement

RIGHT OF ENTRY AGREEMENT

BLANK COUNTY, TN

I/We _____, the owner(s) of the property commonly identified as

_____, _____
(Street Address) (City or Town)

BLANK County, State of Tennessee, do hereby grant and give freely and without coercion, the right of access and entry to said property in the County of BLANK, in the State of Tennessee, its agencies, contractors, and subcontractors thereof, for the purpose of removing and clearing any or all _____ generated debris of whatever nature from the above described property.

It is fully understood that this permit is not an obligation to perform debris clearance. The undersigned agrees and warrants to hold harmless the County of BLANK, State of Tennessee, their agencies, contractors and subcontractors, for damage of any type, whatsoever, either to the above described property of persons situated thereon and hereby release, discharge and waive any action, either or equitable which might arise out of any activities on the above described property. The property owner(s) will mark any damaged sewer lines, septic systems, water lines and other utility lines located on the described property.

I/We (have ___), (have not ___), and (will ___), (will not ___), receive any compensation for debris removal from any other source including Small Business Administration (SBA), National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), private insurance, individual and family grant program or any other public assistance program. I will report for this property any insurance settlements to me or my family for debris removal that has been performed at government expense. I am fully aware that an individual who fraudulently or willfully mistakes any fact in connection with this agreement shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year or both. For the considerations and purposes set forth herein, I hereby set my hand this the

_____ day of _____, 20__.

(Witness)

(Owner)

(Address)

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Attachment 9 – TDEC, General Aquatic Resource Alteration Permit for Construction or Removal of Minor Road Crossings

Effective Date: April 7, 2015

Expiration Date: April 6, 2020

Activities Covered by the Permit

This general permit authorizes the construction and/or removal of minor road crossings of streams, via bridge, culvert, pipe, or fords. This permit also authorizes other similar transportation crossings such as railroads and linear crossings of greenway trails.

Certain activities due to size, location of potential water quality impacts are not covered under this general permit, as described in both the Special and General Conditions sections. Activities not qualifying for authorization under this general permit may be authorized by a standard (individual) permit provided that all requirements of the *Tennessee Water Quality Control Act of 1977* (the *Act*) are met.

Special Conditions

1. Road crossings, including transition channels, endwalls, aprons, or rip rap, that either individually or cumulatively exceed a total length of 200 feet of impact in the same Stream Catalog Unit.
2. Crossings or encapsulations associated with non-linear features such as vehicle maintenance or storage buildings, parking lots, cul-de-sacs and turn-arounds are not covered.
3. All riprap associated with the road crossings shall be placed as to mimic the existing/proposed contours of the stream channel. Riprap shall be countersunk and placed at the grade with the existing stream substrate. Voids within the riprap shall be filled with suitable substrate to prevent streamflow loss within the riprap areas. Over-excavation or grouting for placement of riprap is not covered.
4. Road crossings that may significantly alter the hydraulics of the stream (e.g., under-sizing or over widening the channel) are not covered.
5. The bottom of culverts shall be constructed below the stream bed elevation, in a manner that allows natural substrate to reestablish. All box culverts with more than one barrel shall be constructed in a manner which will concentrate baseflow into one barrel and not result in channel over widening.
6. The crossing shall be culverted, bridged or otherwise designed to prevent the impoundment of normal or base flows on the upstream side, and not result in a disruption or barrier to the movement of fish or other aquatic life on the downstream side. Base flow is the usually or normal flow of the stream that is supplied primarily by groundwater from springs and seeps, but not affected by rapid runoff during and after rainfall.
7. The width of the fill associated with the crossing shall be limited to the minimum necessary for the actual crossing.
8. Where a crossing is removed, natural channel characteristics (dimensions, shape, substrate, etc.) shall be replicated and stabilized using a clean rock, riprap, anchored trees or other non-erodible materials found in the natural environment.

General Conditions

1. All activities must be accomplished in conformance with the approved plans, specifications, data and other information submitted in support of the NOI and the limitations, requirements and conditions set forth herein. Failure to comply with the terms and conditions of this permit is a violation of the *Tennessee Water Quality Control Act of 1977* (the Act), and is subject to penalty in accordance with T.C.A. §69-3-115.
2. Activities, either individually or cumulatively, that may result in greater than *de minimis* degradation to waters of the state are not covered. This general permit shall not be used incrementally to combine with other activities resulting in a net loss of water resource values.
3. Clearing, grubbing, and other disturbance to riparian vegetation shall be kept at the minimum necessary for slope construction and equipment operations. Unnecessary riparian vegetation removal, including trees, is prohibited. Native riparian vegetation must be reestablished after work is completed. Non-native, non-invasive annuals may be used as cover crops until native species are established. Coverage under this permit does not serve to waive any local riparian buffer protection requirement, and permittees are responsible for obtaining any necessary local approval.
4. Activities that directly impact wetlands, or impair surface water flow into or out of any wetland areas are not covered.
5. Activities located in a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System or waters designed as Outstanding National Resource Waters are not covered.
6. Activities occurring in known or likely habitat of state or federally listed threatened, endangered, or a species deemed in need of management may not be authorized without prior coordination with the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA) and TDEC Division of Natural Areas (DNA) to determine if the proposed activities will or will not likely result in take, harassment, or destruction of the species or render the habitat unsuitable. Adverse effects to federal threatened and endangered species are not permitted without prior authorization from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as required by Section 7 or Section 10 under the Endangered Species Act.
7. Work shall not commence until the permittee has obtained all necessary authorizations pursuant to applicable provisions of §10 of The Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899; §404 of The Clean Water Act and §26a of The Tennessee Valley Authority Act, as well as any other federal, state or local laws.
8. Backfill activities must be accomplished in a manner that stabilizes the streambed and banks to prevent erosion. All contours must be returned to pre-project conditions to the extent practicable and the completed activities may not disrupt or impound stream flow.
9. The use of monofilament-type erosion control netting or blanket is prohibited.
10. This permit does not authorize impacts to cultural, historic or archaeological features or sites.
11. This permit does not authorize access to private property. Arrangements concerning the use of private property shall be made with the landowner.

12. Where practicable, all activities shall be accomplished in the dry. All surface water flowing towards this work shall be diverted using cofferdams and/or berms constructed of sandbags, clean rock (containing no fines or soils), steel sheeting, or other non-erodible, non-toxic material. All such diversion materials shall be removed upon completion of the work.
13. All activities must be carried out in such a manner as will prevent violations of water quality criteria as stated in TDEC Rule 0400-40-03. This includes, but is not limited to, the prevention of any discharge or use of materials that may be harmful to humans, terrestrial or aquatic life, or causes a condition in which visible solids, bottom deposits or turbidity impairs the designated uses of waters of the state.
14. Erosion prevention and sediment control measures must be in place and functional before any land disturbance activities begin, and shall be designed according to the department's *Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook* (www.tn.gov/environment/wpc/sed_ero_controlhandbook/). Permanent vegetative stabilization using native species of all disturbed areas in or near the stream channel must be initiated within 14 days of project completion (see also *Landscaping with Natives* at tneppc.org). Non-native, non-invasive annuals may be used as cover crops until native species are established.
15. The permittee is responsible for obtaining coverage under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) *General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activities* where clearing, grading or excavation results in an area of disturbance of one or more acres, or activities that result in the disturbance of less than one acre if it is part of a larger common plan of development or sale.
16. Stream beds shall not be used as linear transportation routes for construction equipment. Temporary stream crossings shall be limited to one point in the construction area and erosion control measures shall be utilized where stream bank vegetation is disturbed. The crossing shall be constructed so that stream or wetland flow is not obstructed. Following construction, all materials used for the temporary crossing shall be removed and disturbed stream banks shall be restored and stabilized if needed.

Obtaining Permit Coverage

Activities where the total length of disturbance along the stream channel needed to construct or remove a road crossing is less than 25 feet may be done without submittal of an application or written authorization from the division prior to the commencement of work, provided the work is performed in accordance with the permit terms and conditions.

Other proposed minor road crossing activities may obtain coverage by submitting a signed and completed NOI, along with any other required information, to the division. Work shall not commence until a written Notice of Coverage (NOC) from the division is received. As note3d above, not all activities may be eligible for coverage under this general permit and coverage may be denied when appropriate.

Each Notice of Coverage under this general permit is valid until the expiration date specified on the NOC. If the expiration date on an NOC extends beyond the date the General Permit is modified, reissued, or revoked, and the permittee has commenced or is under contract to commence this activity before the expiration date, the permittee may have up to twelve (12) months from the date of the modification, reissuance, or revocation of the General Permit to complete the activity under the present terms and conditions or the general permit.

An application fee as established in Rule 0400-40-11-.02 will be assessed to applicants intending to receive an NOC to conduct activities under this general permit. An annual maintenance fee will be

assessed to those individuals holding general permit coverage unless a Notice of Termination (NOT) form is received prior to the one-year anniversary of the issuance date of the NOC, or the NOC was issued for less than a one-year term. An NOT form can be downloaded from the division's ARAP webpage (<http://www.tn.gov/environment/permits/arap.shtml>).

APPROVED: 
Tisha Calabrese Benton
Director, Division of Water Resources

DATE: 4/6/15

Attachment 10 – TDEC, General Aquatic Resource Alteration Permit for Maintenance Activities

Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation *General Aquatic Resource Alteration Permit for Maintenance Activities*



Effective Date: April 7, 2015
Expiration Date: April 6, 2020

Activities Covered by this Permit

This general permit authorizes the maintenance of existing, currently serviceable structures or fills, such as dams, intake and outfall structures, utilities, culverts, and bridges in waters of the state. "Currently serviceable" means useable as is or with some maintenance, but not so degraded as to essentially require reconstruction.

In addition, this general permit also authorizes:

- Replacement of pipes and culverts where they are no longer currently serviceable.
- Excavation of accumulated sediments and debris obstructing or impeding the function of existing structures, for a cumulative maximum of 100 linear feet immediately above and/or below the structure.
- Placement of clean rock fill material within 25 feet upstream and 25 feet downstream of existing structures, where the erosive action of flowing water has undermined structural integrity.
- Minor deviations in the structure's configuration or filled area including those due to changes in materials, construction techniques, current construction codes, or safety standards which are required as part of repair or rehabilitation.

Certain activities due to size, location or potential water quality impacts are not covered under this general permit, as described in both the Special and General Conditions sections. Activities not qualifying for authorization under this general permit may be authorized by a standard (individual) permit provided that all requirements of the *Tennessee Water Quality Control Act of 1977* (the *Act*) are met.

Special Conditions

1. The length of the pipe or culvert structure may not be increased.
2. The capacity or diameter of the pipe or culvert may be increased during replacement, providing it does not result in channel widening or other channel destabilization.
3. Increasing dam height, resulting in increased impoundment footprint or change in downstream water quality is not covered.
4. Dewatering of impoundments to conduct dam maintenance must be performed in a controlled manner designed to minimize the release of accumulated sediments into downstream waters.

General Conditions

1. All activities must be accomplished in conformance with the approved plans, specifications, data and other information submitted in support of the ARAP application (form CN-1091) and the limitations, requirements and conditions set forth herein. Failure to comply with the terms and conditions of this permit is a violation of the Tennessee Water Quality Control Act of 1977 (the Act), and is subject to penalty in accordance with T.C.A. §69-3-115.

2. Activities, either individually or cumulatively, that may result in greater than *de minimis* degradation to waters of the state are not covered. This general permit shall not be used incrementally to combine with other activities resulting in a net loss of water resource values.
3. Clearing, grubbing, and other disturbance to riparian vegetation shall be kept at the minimum necessary for slope construction and equipment operations. Unnecessary riparian vegetation removal, including trees, is prohibited. Native riparian vegetation must be reestablished after work is completed. Non-native, non-invasive annuals may be used as cover crops until native species are established. Coverage under this permit does not serve to waive any local riparian buffer protection requirement, and permittees are responsible for obtaining any necessary local approval.
4. Widening of the stream channel as a result of this activity is prohibited.
5. This activity may not result in a disruption or barrier to the movement of fish or other aquatic life.
6. Activities that directly impact wetlands, or impair surface water flow into or out of any wetland areas are not covered.
7. Activities located in a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System or waters designated as Outstanding National Resource Waters are not covered.
8. Activities occurring in known or likely habitat of state or federally listed threatened, endangered, deemed in need of management, or species of special concern may not be authorized without prior coordination with the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA) and TDEC Division of Natural Areas (DNA) to determine if any special conditions are required to avoid and/or minimize harm to the listed species or their habitat. Adverse effects to federally listed threatened and endangered species are not permitted without prior authorization from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as required by Section 7 or Section 10 under the Endangered Species Act.
9. Work shall not commence until the permittee has obtained all necessary authorizations pursuant to applicable provisions of §10 of The Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899; §404 of The Clean Water Act and §26a of The Tennessee Valley Authority Act, as well as any other federal, state or local laws.
10. Backfill activities must be accomplished in a manner that stabilizes the streambed and banks to prevent erosion. All contours must be returned to pre-project conditions to the extent practicable and the completed activities may not disrupt or impound stream flow.
11. The use of monofilament-type erosion control netting or blanket is prohibited.
12. This permit does not authorize impacts to cultural, historic or archaeological features or sites.
13. This permit does not authorize access to private property. Arrangements concerning the use of private property shall be made with the landowner. Maintenance activities also require approval from any easement holders.
14. Where practicable, all activities shall be accomplished in the dry. All surface water flowing towards this work shall be diverted using cofferdams and/or berms constructed of sandbags, clean rock (containing no fines or soils), steel sheeting, or other non-erodible, non-toxic material. All such diversion materials shall be removed upon completion of the work.
15. All activities must be carried out in such a manner as will prevent violations of water quality criteria as stated in TDEC Rule 0400-40-03. This includes, but is not limited to, the prevention of any discharge or use of materials that may be harmful to humans, terrestrial or aquatic life, or causes a condition in which visible solids, bottom deposits or turbidity impairs the designated uses of waters of the state.

16. Erosion prevention and sediment control measures must be in place and functional before any earth moving operations begin, and shall be designed according to the department's *Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook* (www.tn.gov/environment/wpc/sed_ero_controlhandbook/). Permanent vegetative stabilization using native species of all disturbed areas in or near the stream channel must be initiated within 15 days of project completion (see also *Landscaping with Natives* at tneppc.org). Non-native, non-invasive annuals may be used as cover crops until native species can be established.
17. The permittee is responsible for obtaining coverage under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) *General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activities* where clearing, grading or excavation results in an area of disturbance of one or more acres, or activities that result in the disturbance of less than one acre if it is part of a larger common plan of development or sale.
18. Stream beds shall not be used as linear transportation routes for construction equipment. Temporary stream crossings shall be limited to one point in the construction area and erosion control measures shall be utilized where stream bank vegetation is disturbed. The crossing shall be constructed so that stream or wetland flow is not obstructed. Following construction, all materials used for the temporary crossing shall be removed and disturbed stream banks shall be restored and stabilized if needed.

Obtaining Permit Coverage

Maintenance activities limited to the excavation of accumulated sediments and debris obstructing or impeding the function of an existing structure, for a cumulative maximum of 100 linear feet immediately above and/or below the structure, and/or the placement of clean rock fill material within 25 feet upstream and 25 feet downstream of existing structures may be done without submittal of an application or written authorization from the division prior to the commencement of work, provided the work is performed in accordance with the permit terms and conditions.

Other proposed maintenance activities may obtain coverage by submitting a signed and completed application (form CN-1091), along with any other required information, to the division. Work shall not commence until a written Notice of Coverage (NOC) from the division is received. As noted above, not all activities may be eligible for coverage under this general permit and coverage may be denied when appropriate.

Each Notice of Coverage under this general permit is valid until the expiration date specified on the NOC. If the expiration date on an NOC extends beyond the date the General Permit is modified, reissued, or revoked, and the permittee has commenced or is under contract to commence this activity before the expiration date, the permittee may have up to twelve (12) months from the date of the modification, reissuance, or revocation of the General Permit to complete the activity under the present terms and conditions of the general permit.

An application fee as established in Rule 0400-40-11-.02 will be assessed to applicants intending to receive an NOC to conduct activities under this general permit. An annual maintenance fee will be assessed to those individuals holding general permit coverage unless a Notice of Termination (NOT) form is received prior to the one-year anniversary of the issuance date of the NOC, or the NOC was issued for less than a one-year term. An NOT form can be downloaded from the division's ARAP webpage (<http://www.tn.gov/environment/permits/arap.shtml>).

APPROVED: 
Tisha Calabrese Benton
Director, Division of Water Resources

DATE: 7/22/15

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Attachment 11 – Sample Debris Request for Purchase

**SCOPE OF WORK
FOR
UNIT PRICE CONTRACT FOR DEBRIS REMOVAL
RELATED TO
BLANK COUNTY, TENNESSEE**

1 GENERAL

1.1 The purpose of this RFP is to provide debris clearing, removal, and disposal services to BLANK County, Tennessee, which has been declared a disaster area by the President due to the effects of the _____ activity of _____.

2 SERVICES

2.1 The Contractor shall provide debris removal, clearing and disposal services for areas within BLANK County as shown on accompanying map, excluding areas within the _____, TN city limits. The Contractor shall also establish, manage and operate the debris reduction site(s) as set forth below in 2.8 and 2.9.

2.2 The estimated amount of debris to be removed under the RFP is _____ cubic yards.

2.3 The work shall consist of clearing and removing any and all “eligible” debris primarily from the public right-of-way (ROW) of streets and roads and as otherwise directed by BLANK County’s authorized representative. (See 4.1). Work will include 1) examining debris to determine whether or not debris is eligible, burnable or non-burnable, 2) loading the debris. 3) hauling the debris to an approved burn site end destination assignment or landfill, and 4) disposing of the debris at the burn site or landfill. Ineligible debris will not be loaded, hauled, or dumped under this contract. Burnable debris will be loaded separately from non-burnable debris. Mixed loading of burnable and non-burnable will be kept to a minimum.

2.4 Debris removal shall include all eligible debris. The Contractor shall make no more than three passes with hot spots as necessary through the designated area as directed by the County’s authorized representative. Any eligible debris, such as fallen trees, which extends onto the ROW from private property, shall be cut at the point where it enters the ROW, and that part of the debris which lies within the ROW shall be removed. The Contractor shall not enter onto private property during the performance of this contract, except as specifically directed by the County representative following an eligibility determination by the FEMA debris monitor. In the event that work is on private property and is determined to be eligible, the Contractor is responsible for obtaining a signed right-of-entry agreement from the property owner prior to entering onto the property. A copy is attached.

2.5 The Contractor shall conduct the work so as not to interfere with the disaster response and recovery activities of federal, state and local governments or agencies, or of any public utilities.

2.6 All work shall be accomplished in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations. The county reserves the right to inspect sites, verify quantities and review operations at any time.

2.7 Non-burnable debris is in two classifications: (1) Landfill materials. (2) Recoverable materials. Landfill materials described in 4.3 (1) are to be hauled to the _____ Landfill, _____ Rd., _____, TN. [*Phone Number*]. Operating hours are from ____ a.m.- ____ p.m. five days a week. Landfill fees will be _____ per ton. Tipping fees are the contractor's responsibility, included in regular bid items. (2) Recyclable metal materials described in 4.3 (2) may be hauled to an approved commercial metals recycler in the County. The County makes no representations regarding the turnaround times at these facilities.

2.8 Burn site: Contractor shall be responsible for establishing and operating burn sites. Other than county owned property, BLANK County will coordinate with TDEC on site(s) for approval and permission(s) to use sites by property owners.

2.9 Site closure: The contractor shall be responsible for closure of operations at the burn site within 30 calendar days of receiving the last load of burnable debris. This closure shall include removal of site equipment, debris, and all other remnants from the processing operation. Grading the site and restoring the site to pre-work condition will also be required. The contractor is responsible for the proper disposal of remaining non-burnable debris and ash in compliance with regulatory requirements specified by the TDEC DSWM.

3.0 LOAD TICKETS

3.1 "Load tickets" will be used for recording volumes of debris removal.

3.2 Each ticket will contain the following information:

1. Ticket Number
2. Contract Number
3. Date
4. Contractor Name
5. Site Departure Time
6. Dump Arrival Time
7. Debris Classification
8. Debris Quantity
9. Location of debris origins

3.3 Load tickets will be issued by the county's authorized representative. Load tickets will be supplied by BLANK County.

4.0 DEBRIS CLASSIFICATION

4.1 Eligible Debris: Debris that is within the scope of this RFP falls under two possible classifications Burnable and Non-Burnable. Debris that is classified Hazardous or Toxic is not to be transported by this

contract.

4.2 Burnable Debris: Burnable debris is vegetative matter that is biodegradable and includes, but is not limited to, damaged and disturbed trees; bushes and shrubs; broken, partially broken and severed tree limbs; untreated structural timber; untreated wood products; and brush. Please note that the county priority is to grind these material rather than burn.

4.3 Non-Burnable Debris: (1) Landfill materials are, but is not limited to, treated lumber; plastic; glass; rubber products; sheet rock; cloth items; non-wood building materials, roofing; carpeting or uncontaminated soil. (2) Recoverable materials are, but not limited to, metal products, mobile home parts, household appliances (white goods) and metal roofing and siding.

4.4 Hazardous Toxic Waste (HTW): Hazardous or toxic materials or waste such as petroleum products, paint products, asbestos, electrical transformers, and known or suspected hazardous materials is not within the scope of this contract. Coordination for hazardous debris removal is the responsibility of State Representative (TEMA).

4.5 Stumps: Tree stumps located within the ROW with one-half or more of the root ball exposed will be removed. Tree stumps with base cut diameter measurements less than or equal to 24 inches (measured 24 inches up from where the tree originally exited the ground) will be considered to be burnable debris and removed with the same methods used for other burnable debris. Tree stumps larger than 24 inches in diameter will be removed as burnable and paid by cubic yard conversion according to the accompanying chart. Stumps to be converted must be hauled from site on a separate vehicle.

5.0 PERFORMANCE SCHEDULE

5.1 The Contractor shall begin performance under this contract within 72 hours of notification of the award of this contract. A post-award conference will be held shortly after award to discuss matters of judgment, safety, quality control, coordination, payment, record keeping and reporting.

5.2 The Contractor shall, with the County's direction, provide a daily plan of work 24 hours in advance, so debris removal and monitoring will flow without interruptions.

5.3 The County's target date for completion of this project is ___ days from award of this contract.

5.4 The minimum required working hours are from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Saturday. No work will be scheduled for Sundays. Changes to work hours under this contract may only be made with the prior approval of the County's representative.

5.5 Contract completion: All work, including site restoration and demobilization, shall be completed within 30 calendar days after the last load is delivered, unless the County initiates additions or deletions to the contract.

6.0 REPORTING

6.1 The Contractor shall submit a daily report to BLANK County during the term of the contract. Each report shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:

1. Contractor's Name
2. Project Name
3. Crew
4. Location of work
5. Day of Report
6. Daily and cumulative totals of debris removed, by category

6.2 Discrepancies between the daily report and the corresponding load tickets will be reconciled no later than the following day.

7.0 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

7.1 The Contractor shall supervise and direct the work, using skillful labor and proper equipment for all tasks. Safety of the Contractor's personnel and equipment is the responsibility of the Contractor. Additionally, the Contractor shall pay for all materials, personnel, taxes, and fees necessary to perform under the terms of this contract.

7.2 The Contractor shall obtain all permits necessary to complete the work. The Contractor shall be responsible for determining what permits are necessary to perform under the contract.

7.3 The Contractor shall be responsible for taking corrective action in response to any notices of violations issued as a result of the Contractor's or any subcontractor's actions or operations during the performance of this contract. Corrections for any such violations shall be at no additional cost to BLANK County.

7.4 The Contractor shall be responsible for control of pedestrian and vehicular traffic in the work area. The Contractor shall provide all flag persons, signs, equipment, and other devices necessary to meet federal, state, and local requirements. The contractor shall provide all safeguards, safety devices and protection equipment, and take any other action necessary to protect the life, health, safety, and property of all persons on the job site, the public and the owner.

7.5 BLANK County may stop work or terminate this agreement at any time.

7.6 The contractor shall construct one inspection tower using wood or may use scaffolding or a type of mechanical lift. These towers are to be located at the burn sites. The floor elevation of the tower shall be 10 feet above the existing ground elevation. The floor area shall be 8' x 8', constructed of 2" x 8" joists, 16" O.C. with 3/4" plywood supported by four 6" x 6" posts. A 4' high wall constructed of 2" x 4" studs and 1/2 inch plywood shall protect the perimeter of the floor area. The floor area shall have an overhead cover. The roof shall provide a minimum of 7 ft. of headroom below the support beams. Wooden steps shall provide access and a handrail. Include the construction of a worktable, 4' x 2 1/2 x 3/4" plywood supported at all four corners. The inspection towers shall be adequately anchored.

7.7 Because of the devastating effects of the _____ that recently struck BLANK County, certain parts of the county contain large quantities of debris that directly affect the health and safety of the people of the county. The quantity of debris involved is currently impeding the reconstruction of the affected parts of the county. For that reason the ability to perform quickly is considered a critical factor in the

award of this contract. The county will award the contract to the company that best meets the urgent needs of the county. Responsibility criteria that will be considered include (but are not limited to): 1. Experience in heavy land clearing or similar work. 2. Past performance. 3. The ability to perform expeditiously, either having or being able to immediately secure adequate equipment of the type required to move large quantities of debris. 4. Familiarity with the areas to be cleared. 5. Experience working with BLANK County and the Tennessee Dept. of Transportation is also a desirable quality. In your proposal, respond in writing to number 1 - 5.

7.8 Successful proposer will be notified, after evaluation of all bids by the BLANK County Road Board.

8.0 MEASUREMENT

8.1 Measurement for debris removed and processed can be by the cubic yard as predetermined through truck bed measurement. Trucks with less than full capacities will be adjusted down by visual inspection by BLANK County. Measurement will be documented by load tickets. At the County Landfill the measurement will be accomplished by the Landfill's scales

8.2 Measurement for payment for removal of stumps larger than 24" shall be by cubic yard conversion as set forth in the accompanying chart, paid at unit price bid for debris removal and disposal.

8.3 Measurement and payment for mobilization/demobilization and site setup/closure will be included in other items bid.

8.4 Any salvage or reimbursement for materials shall be reflected in bid.

8.5 Measurement of non-burnable debris and ash is based upon ton measurements measured at the landfill or final disposal site.

9 PAYMENT

9.1 Payment for work completed may be invoiced on a bi-weekly basis. Invoices will be based on verified quantities from the daily operational reports and valid load tickets. Retainage of 25% will be withheld from progress payments.

9.2 Cost of any work necessary to meet these specifications, such as erection of inspection towers shall be included in price of bid item.

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