

Managing Debris from Texas Wildfires



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1.0 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide clear guidance on options for managing and disposing debris from Texas Wildfires.

Large volumes of debris are generated following natural disasters such as hurricanes, floods, wildfires and tornados. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has developed the following guidance to assist in managing and disposing of debris associated with the cleanup of areas affected by wildfires.

During cleanup and recovery efforts following a severe event, large volumes of various types of debris will need to be disposed. Debris includes:

- Partially-burned trees, brush, and other vegetative matter;
- Burned, partially-burned or whole building/construction waste (sheet rock, roof shingles, treated wood, plastics, etc.);
- Other municipal solid waste (including putrescible waste and special waste); and
- Hazardous waste

2.0 Disaster Declarations

Significant fires are often declared a disaster area either by the Governor of Texas or the President of the United States. Among other considerations, the Declaration will be specific to certain counties and allow those counties to obtain financial and technical assistance for managing the debris.

In order to qualify for that assistance, refer to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) information available on the FEMA website at <http://www.fema.gov>.

Applicants who will be requesting federal financial assistance from FEMA need to submit a project worksheet and complete the "Emergency Debris Management Site Certification Form for Texas Wildfires". For more information, please contact your FEMA representative.

3.0 Sorting and Stockpiling Debris Prior to Disposal

Various state and federal regulations apply to the disposal of specific types of debris. The TCEQ recognizes that under the difficult conditions following a severe event, full compliance with these regulations may significantly delay the removal of debris from affected areas. With this in mind, wastes should be sorted to the maximum extent possible prior to disposal. Options for disposal of segregated debris are summarized in the table on pages 3 and 4, "Options for Management of Segregated Debris," and discussed in later sections of this document.

4.0 Options for Management of Segregated Debris

Numerous options are available for management of segregated debris. The table on pages 3 and 4, "Options for Management of Segregated Debris," summarizes disposal options for these materials.

4.1 Construction-Demolition Debris Disposal

Construction-demolition waste is defined in TCEQ rules (30 TAC 330.3(33)) as "waste resulting from construction or demolition projects: includes all materials that are directly or indirectly the by-products of construction work or that result from demolition of buildings and other structures, including, but not limited to, paper, cartons, gypsum board, wood, excelsior, rubber, and plastics."

How should construction-demolition waste be disposed?

Construction-demolition waste should be disposed in a permitted Type I, Type I -AE, Type IV, or Type IV-AE MSW landfill. Clean wood and other materials can also be recycled.

4.2 Household Hazardous Waste Collection

The TCEQ is working to implement a collection method to safely dispose of household hazardous waste (HHW) that is no longer usable. Counties, cities, businesses and residents in the affected areas can segregate for later collection all potentially hazardous substances. Those normally found in homes include:

- paints, thinners and turpentine, furniture strippers, wood preservatives, stains and finishes;
- pesticides, insecticides, flea collars and sprays, roach and ant killers, rat and mouse poisons, and herbicides;
- oven, toilet, drain, and rug and upholstery cleaners;
- bleaches, disinfectants, mothballs, ammonia-based and powdered cleansers, and swimming pool chemicals (i.e. chlorine tablets, muriatic acid, etc.);
- floor and furniture polish;
- household and automobile batteries;
- automotive products, including antifreeze, transmission and brake fluids, motor oil, and gasoline wastes.

This material should be segregated as residents and businesses remove debris from their property. These HHW should be stored in a safe place for later disposal. Normally, municipal landfills are able to accommodate the small quantities of hazardous wastes generated by households without threat to the environment. However, the extent of the wildfires may have increased the volume of household hazardous waste to levels that may be unsuitable for landfilling.

Usually counties, cities, businesses and residents collect the household hazardous waste and have a staging area to store the waste for collection and disposal by an emergency response contractor. If this occurs and anyone wishes to have the household hazardous waste collected, a county, city or business can contact their local Disaster District Office (list available online at www.dps.texas.gov/dem) and inform them that they have a need

to arrange for the TCEQ emergency response contractor to pick up the collected household hazardous waste.

If you have any questions regarding household hazardous wastes issues or you are a public official in one of the affected counties declared eligible for relief and need assistance for household hazardous wastes issues, please contact your local Disaster District Office or the TCEQ.

4.3 Non-Household Hazardous Waste Disposal

If drums or other containers of hazardous or unknown wastes are identified in any of the affected counties, you can call the TCEQ's 24-hour Spill Response hotline at 1-800-832-8224.

4.4 Animal Carcass Disposal

For complete guidelines on disposing of animal carcasses left behind by wildfires, go online to tceq.texas.gov/goto/wildfirecarcasses.

Table 1. Options for Management of Segregated Debris

To find an appropriate landfill near you, go online to

<http://www.tceq.texas.gov/response/smoke/wildfires#find-an-appropriate-landfill>.

Waste Type	Examples of Waste Type	Disposal Option
Vegetation	Trees, Brush	Preferred: Recycle Option: Type IV MSW Landfill Option: Type I MSW Landfill
Clean Lumber	Lumber, siding, plywood and similar wood materials that have not been painted, stained or chemically treated	Preferred: Recycle Option: Type IV MSW Landfill Option: Type I MSW Landfill
Animal Carcasses	Non-diseased Poultry, cattle, domestic animals	Preferred: On-site Burial/mounding Preferred: MSW Type I Landfill
	Diseased poultry, cattle	Outdoor burning. Coordinate with local authorities and firefighters
Household or Commercial Waste	Putrescible waste	MSW Type I Landfill
	Garbage, refuse, rubbish	MSW Type I Landfill
White Goods	Refrigerators	Preferred: Recycle Option: MSW Type I Landfill
	Stoves	Preferred: Recycle Option: MSW Type I landfill
	Washer/Dryers	Preferred: Recycle Option: MSW Type I landfill
Construction or Demolition Waste	Asbestos containing debris -shingles, siding, insulation, tiles	MSW Type I Landfill w/ Special Waste Authorization
	Painted/stained/treated wood	Preferred: MSW Type IV Landfill Option: MSW Type I Landfill
	Roof shingles	Preferred: Fuel source for cement kilns with appropriate air authorization Option: MSW Type IV Landfill Preferred: MSW Type I Landfill

Waste Type	Examples of Waste Type	Disposal Option
	Sheet rock	Preferred: MSW Type IV Landfill Option: MSW Type I Landfill
Batteries		Preferred: Recycle (Lead-acid batteries are not allowed in MSW landfills). Option: HHW Collection Event
Household Hazardous Waste	Cleaning products	Option: HHW Collection Event Option: MSW Type I Landfill Option: Permitted HW facility
	Paints, Solvents	Option: HHW Collection Event Option: MSW Type I Landfill Option: Permitted HW facility
	Pesticides	Pesticide Collection Event
	Automotive products	Option: HHW Collection Event Option: MSW Type I Landfill Option: Permitted HW facility
	Electronics: VCRs, Computers, TVs, etc.	Preferred: Recycle Option: HHW Collection Event Option: MSW Type I Landfill Option: Permitted HW facility
Compressed Gas Containers		Recycle
Tires		Pick-up by authorized Scrap Tire Transporter or delivery to authorized processing or end-use facilities.