Shelter from the Storm Increasing Beneficial Use of Disaster Debris

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NEWMOA Web Session

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Florida Hurricane Season 2004



Hurricanes of 2004

| Name | Where | When | Category | Winds (mph) |
|---------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------------|
| Charley | Punta Gorda, FL | Aug. 14 | 4 | 145 |
| Frances | Hutchinson, FL | Sept. 6 | 3 | 120 |
| Ivan | Pine Beach, AL | Sept. 16 | 3 | 120 |
| Jeanne | Hutchinson, FL | Sept. 26 | 3 | 120 |

Florida Hurricane Season 2005

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Disclaimer.

Hurricanes of 2005

| Name | Where | When | Category | Winds (mph) |
|---------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------------|
| Dennis | Santa Rosa, FL | July 10 | 3 | 120 |
| Katrina | Hallendale, FL | Aug. 25 | 1 | 90 |
| Rita | Florida Keys | Sept. 20 | 2 | 100 |
| Wilma | Cape Romano, FL | Oct. 24 | 3 | 120 |

Saffir-Simpson Scale

CATEGORY 1

Barometric pressure: 28.94 Winds: 74 to 95 mph Storm surge: 4 to 5 feet Damage: Minimal; signs, tree branches, power lines down

CATEGORY 2

Barometric pressure: 28.50 to 28.93 Winds: 96 to 110 mph Storm surge: 6 to 8 feet Damage: Moderate; larger signs, tree branches blown down

CATEGORY 3

Barometric pressure: 27.91 to 28.49 Winds: 111 to 130 mph Storm surge: 9 to 12 feet Damage: Extensive; minor damage to buildings, trees blown down

CATEGORY 4

Barometric pressure: 27.17 to 27.90 Winds: 131 to 155 mph Storm surge: 13 to 18 feet Damage: Extreme; almost total destruction of doors, windows

CATEGORY 5

Barometric pressure: Less than 27.17 Winds: More than 155 mph Storm surge: More than 18 feet Damage: Catastrophic; buildings, roofs, structures destroyed

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Source: Palm Beach Post

Storm Debris by Type

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innovatice waste solutions

Methods for Managing Vegetative Disaster Debris

- Landfilling
- Burning in pits or air-curtain incinerators
- Beneficial uses, such as:
 - composting
 - land spreading
 - soil amendment (agricultural applications)
 - fuel in industrial boilers

Mulch from Vegetative Disaster Debris

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Source: Common Purpose Institute

Vegetative Storm Debris Management Methods

Challenges

"During and after a major storm event, the overriding concern is picking up the debris and getting rid of it as quickly and cheaply as possible. Any extra costs, time or complications are just going to fail. It is the reality of the situation.

... We do not even have markets or capacity for vegetative mulch and products under normal circumstances."

> Florida County Official from storm hit areas in 2004/2005

Key Barriers to Increasing Beneficial Use

Additional Impediments to Beneficial Use

- High transportation costs required to access distant markets
- Inadequate pre-planning to identify and secure end-markets
- Lack of control and oversight over management of final debris disposition by contractors

Most Important Benefits of Diversion

Resources & Assistance to Increase Beneficial Use

- Expanded and localized beneficial-use markets for vegetative debris
- Online database of available beneficial-use markets for disaster debris, including:
 - quality & quantity requirements
 - costs & revenues
 - location & contact information
- Model contract language to provide financial incentives to vendors for increasing volume of beneficially used and recovered debris

Key Elements of Debris Management Contracts

- Contractors required to maximize recycling and beneficial use of debris
- Only debris waste stream accepted for landfilling is putrescible waste & residue from debris reduction/recycling operations
- County holds right to approve or deny final disposal methods and disposal sites utilized by debris contractors
- To the maximum extent possible, contractors use recycled wood chips from vegetative debris for agricultural purposes

Debris Collection

Note: Please Do Not Do This! Please place bulk debris at the curb in a pile separate from vegetative debris

Source: Palm Beach County Solid Waste Authority

It Could Happen Here Path of Great New England Hurricane of 1938

Impacts of 1938 Hurricane

- Killed 700 people
- Damaged or destroyed over 57,000 homes
- Caused \$6 billion in property losses
- If it happened tomorrow- \$30 billion in damages

2 Billion Trees Downed

2006 Mothers Day Flood

Typical Flood Debris

- White Goods furnaces, air conditioners, stoves, hot water heaters, washers/dryers, refrigerators
- Electronics computers, stereos, televisions, gaming systems, video equipment
- Household Hazardous Waste paint, solvents, cleaners, petroleum products
- Furniture beds, chairs, sofas, tables.
- Wall Coverings and Flooring sheet rock paneling, carpeting, area rugs, vinyl/linoleum floring.
- Motorized Equipment lawn mowers, gas trimmers, chain saws, power tools

Typical Segregation Streams for Flood Debris

- C&D debris/furniture
- Yard waste and tree debris
- Household hazardous waste
- Appliances/White Goods/Other Metals
- Electronics

Challenges to Beneficial Use of Flood Debris

- Contamination from sewage and hazardous materials
- Diverse and multi-material debris stream
- Localized nature of flash floods means small amount of debris, increasing per ton management costs

Opportunities to Beneficial Use of Flood Debris

- Some materials easily segregated and recycled, e.g., steel, white goods, clean wood, tree debris
- High-cost of NE disposal and energy expands type of materials that can be cost-effectively recovered for beneficial
 - use, e.g., furniture, carpet, electronics, some C&D

Workshop: Maximizing Beneficial Use of Disaster Debris

Monday, October 20th 2008

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