

A line of white ammonia trailers is parked on a dirt road in a rural setting. The trailers are white with red and green hazard labels. The first trailer in the foreground has a large green diamond-shaped label with the number '1005' and a '2' below it. Above this label, the text 'ANHYDROUS AMMONIA' is visible. To the right of the diamond label, there is a smaller green label with 'ANHYDROUS AMMONIA' and 'INHALATION HAZARD' written on it. The trailers are parked in a line, receding into the distance. The background shows a clear blue sky, utility poles, and a few buildings in the distance.

Iowa Farm^{*}A^{*}Syst

A Farmstead Assessment System

Assessing your **Fertilizer Storage & Management**

What is Iowa Farm A Syst?

Iowa Farm*A*Syst is a farmstead assessment system developed to assist rural residents in protecting their water resources, particularly their drinking water. Individuals can tailor the Iowa Farm*A*Syst program to meet their needs by choosing specific topics that fit their farmstead or acreage. The Iowa Farm*A*Syst program is based on a series of 11 units. Each unit provides information on the subject area and an assessment worksheet to evaluate on-farm practices affecting water quality. Also included in the units are references to Iowa environmental laws and technical assistance contact information.

How will I know which unit will help me?

You will be able to identify the most useful Iowa Farm*A*Syst units by asking yourself the following questions.

Do you...	Review/print this Iowa Farm*A*Syst unit
Get your drinking water from a private well?	Water Well Condition & maintenance
Have any unused or abandoned wells on the farm?	Water Well Condition & maintenance
Have a private system to dispose of bathroom and kitchen wastewater?	Household Wastewater Management
Have feedlots or barnyards?	Open Feedlot Manure Management
Raise livestock in confinement?	Confinement Livestock Manure Management
Dispose of dead animals on your farm?	Dead Animal Management
Use or store pesticides?	Pesticide Storage & Management
Use or store fertilizer?	Fertilizer Storage & Management
Use or store petroleum products?	Petroleum Storage & Management
Use or store hazardous materials such as chemicals, batteries, or petroleum products?	Hazardous Materials Storage & Management
Have a manure storage unit?	Assessing Your Emergency Response Planning for Manure Spills

How do I start assessing my farmstead?

The 11 Iowa Farm*A*Syst units are each designed to be stand-alone units. However, the first step to assessing your farmstead should be to draw a map of the area and label any potential sources of contamination. Every farmstead is unique. You need to evaluate your farmstead's site characteristics to determine the potential for groundwater and surface water contamination. This unit can help you get started. After you have mapped your farmstead, consider what management decisions may be affecting the quality of your water resources. This process will help you to prioritize which of the other Iowa Farm*A*Syst assessments you may want to complete.

For more information or to download additional Iowa Farm*A*Syst units, visit www.iowafarmasyst.com or Contact **Rick Robinson**, Iowa Farm Bureau (515) 225-5432

DISCLAIMER: This document is designed for general information only, and should not be relied upon as a definitive interpretation of all potentially relevant statutes and regulations. The information contained herein is provided "as is", without warranty as to its suitability for application to any specific circumstances. The reader is advised to seek the advice of a licensed professional for opinions regarding the application of the information or the statutes and regulations referenced herein to their specific circumstances. The Iowa Farm Bureau Federation specifically disclaims any liability arising out of or resulting from a person's use of the information contained in this document.

Fertilizer Storage and Handling

It has been said the premier innovations in agriculture have been the plow, hybrid seed and commercial fertilizer. Farmers at the turn of the century could barely scratch out a living for their family. Today, the average modern farmer provides food for nearly 200 people each year.

Most Iowa farmers apply fertilizer shortly after it is delivered to the farm or have it custom applied by a local supplier. Either method decreases storage and handling, reducing the chance for groundwater contamination.

A farmer may be tempted to start buying fertilizer in bulk, because it costs less than buying it at average retail prices. However, when fertilizer is purchased from a local dealer you're buying more than just product. The dealer also may be assuming responsibility for major expenses, such as product delivery, the storage facility, inventory management, equipment and a certain level of environmental liability.

You may want to check with your lender and insurance carrier prior to purchasing and storing your own fertilizer. Iowa has some of the most stringent fertilizer storage laws in the country, and storing and handling your own fertilizer may cost significantly more than you think.

NOTE: Anhydrous ammonia is strictly regulated by the State of Iowa. The permanent storage of anhydrous ammonia is regulated by the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (IDALS), and is not included in this publication.

Ask yourself these questions

Do you ...

- Store dry or liquid fertilizer on your farmstead outdoors or without a secondary containment structure?
- Store fertilizer within 150 feet of a drinking water well?
- Mix or load fertilizer on a pervious surface?

If you answered "YES" to any of these questions, you may be at high risk for contaminating ground and surface water, jeopardizing the health of your family or violating Iowa law. Read on to learn how you can minimize these risks.

The maximum acceptable level of nitrates in your drinking water may be reported in two ways:

- 10 ppm nitrate measured as nitrate-nitrogen (NO₃-N).
- 45 ppm of nitrate measured as nitrate (NO₃).

What problems can result if fertilizer enters my drinking water?"

Nitrate Contamination

Fertilizer is vital to agriculture, because it greatly enhances crop yields. However, nitrate-contaminated groundwater can cause human health problems. If nitrogen fertilizer contaminates groundwater to a level above the public health standard, there is a potential health risk.

- Nitrates in fertilizer can contaminate drinking water and cause human health problems. The public health standard for drinking water is 10 milligrams per liter (mg/l), or parts per million (ppm). At levels greater than the standard, infants under six months of age may be susceptible to methemoglobinemia, commonly called blue baby syndrome. However, the Iowa Department of Public Health reports that methemoglobinemia is no longer considered a reportable disease in Iowa. Elevated levels of nitrates are associated with the development of certain kinds of cancers in otherwise healthy adults in some studies.
- Animals also can experience health problems from high nitrate levels. Nitrate-nitrogen levels below 100 ppm will not cause problems for any class of livestock. However, if nitrate-nitrogen levels exceed 100 ppm, some animals may be affected.

What is mobile storage? The state requires that mobile storage be licensed, that it be drivable and that it is moved regularly. Storing liquid fertilizer in a semi-trailer truck that is not roadworthy is not considered to be mobile storage.

Do you...

store more than 5,000 gallons of liquid fertilizer (does not pertain to anhydrous ammonia) in non-mobile storage?

If you answered YES to the above question, you are required to have a permanent storage and loadout facility, which includes secondary containment. For assistance, contact the Iowa Department of Agriculture & Land Stewardship (IDALS).

Do you...

store dry fertilizer in a partially enclosed building OR load fertilizer outside?

If you answered YES to the above question, then you are required to have a secondary containment structure. For assistance, contact the Iowa Department of Agriculture & Land Stewardship (IDALS).

Permanent Fertilizer Storage Facility

You are required to have a permanent fertilizer storage and loadout facility if you store more than 5,000 gallons of liquid fertilizer in non-mobile storage.

A permanent storage facility must include secondary containment, loading pad and maintain minimum separation distances from wells. The facility must be designed by a Licensed Professional Engineer. The application and plans must be submitted to IDALS prior to construction.

Secondary Containment

Secondary containment is a safety measure designed to prevent fertilizer from contaminating the environment before spills, leaks and ruptured tanks can be cleaned up. Secondary containment also simplifies fertilizer clean up.

You are required to have a secondary containment structure as part of a permanent liquid fertilizer storage facility, or if you store dry fertilizer in a partially enclosed building or if you load fertilizer outside.

Construction of secondary containment structures are subject to stringent regulations. The structure must be designed by a Licensed Professional Engineer and the application and plans must be submitted to IDALS prior to construction.

“Are there special precautions I should take when storing fertilizer?”

Fertilizer Storage Recommendations for All Farms

Basic fertilizer storage strategies include the following:

- Do not store fertilizer in livestock areas or feed storage areas. The fertilizer may be accidentally mixed with animal feed or the animals may get loose and consume the fertilizer.
- Fertilizer storage areas should be at least 150 feet* from private water wells, 400 feet from a public water supply and down slope from the well water supply. Separation distances should be greater if a site has sandy soils or fractured bedrock. Do not store fertilizers in a flood plain.
- Store dry products above liquids to prevent spilling the liquid onto the dry. Also, use pallets to keep large drums and bags off the floor and use shelves with lips.
- Maintain secondary containment, regardless of the volume of stored fertilizer. Secondary containment refers to structures under and around the stored fertilizer to contain leaks, spills and ruptured tanks.
- The secondary containment area needs to be big enough to handle spills. Secondary containment must be large enough to hold 120 percent of the contents of the largest container, plus the displaced volume of storage tanks in the area. If storing dry fertilizer, the secondary containment should have at least a six-inch curb.
- Do not allow water to drain or collect in the secondary containment area. Properly dispose of accumulated rain water in the secondary containment structure by testing the water and land applying at agronomic rates.
- The mixing or loadout area should be as close as possible to the storage area. This minimizes the distance fertilizers are carried.
- Lock the storage buildings and tanks for added security. Locks prevent theft and vandalism, while securing the area from children, pets and livestock.
- Provide signs or labels identifying the building or tanks as fertilizer storage areas. Post signs that say “Danger – Fertilizers, Keep Out!” above every door and window in a storage area.
- Provide adequate road access for deliveries and emergency equipment in case of a spill or a fire.
- Keep clean water, soap and hand cleaner in the storage area. Water is an important part of first aid in a poisoning emergency.

*Iowa law governing pesticide and fertilizer storage sets a 150 feet minimum separation distance from private wells. Conversely, according to Iowa law governing private wells, the minimum separation distance from pesticide and fertilizer storage is 100 feet.

Most insurance companies have put a “pollution exclusion” on their farmstead policies. For instance, if the building where you store fertilizer catches fire, you may be liable for the loss of fertilizer, cost of cleanup, and environmental fines or penalties resulting from environmental damage.

“I don’t store fertilizer – I apply it as soon as I receive it. Are there any recommendations for my short-term storage activities?”

Temporary Storage Recommendations for All Farms

Busy times of the year require farmers to temporarily store fertilizer in mobile containers. When temporary storage is needed, follow these simple guidelines:

- Try to use the fertilizer immediately or keep storage time to a minimum. The longer fertilizer is in a tank, the more likely something could happen to cause it to leak.

- The best place to temporarily store a mobile liquid fertilizer tank is in a field. Avoid storing mobile containers on a farmstead because an accidental spill or leak could contaminate your well and groundwater. If a leak or spill occurs in the field, the risk of surface water and groundwater contamination is minimized. Make sure the fertilizer container isn't parked near livestock, waterways, bodies of water, tile intakes, water wells or ag drainage wells.
- Avoid parking the equipment in an obvious spot to reduce chances for vandalism. Store anhydrous ammonia tanks in a highly visible field area. The tanks are susceptible to vandalism and theft because anhydrous is a primary ingredient in illegal methamphetamines. (Note: The permanent storage of anhydrous ammonia is strictly regulated by IDALS and is not covered in this publication.)
- Make sure you check mobile containers for leaks. In addition to an initial inspection, check the liquid fertilizer tanks several hours after they are delivered. Damage to clamps or hoses that occur in transit may not show up until later. Check containers every other day after delivery to make sure leaks have not developed.

Dry fertilizer that is impregnated with a pesticide must be treated as a pesticide. For additional information, see *Iowa Pesticide Storage and Management* publication

In-field mixing and loading of fertilizer is exempt from the containment area requirement of Iowa law.

Field washing of application equipment is encouraged, if runoff does not occur.

“Are there laws governing how I mix and load fertilizer?”

Mixing and Loading Fertilizer under 5,000 gallons

There are not laws governing the mixing and loading of fertilizer in amounts under 5,000 gallons. However, the same best practices apply as to amounts over 5,000 gallons. Generally, mixing or loading should be done in the field of application if there is not a loadout.

Mixing and Loading Fertilizer over 5,000 gallons

When mixing, loading and unloading liquid and non-liquid fertilizers in the field, care should be taken to minimize dust and vapor movement away from the mixing site.

Groundwater contamination can result from small quantities of fertilizer spilled regularly in the same place. Avoid mixing and loading on sandy soils because fertilizer can quickly seep into the groundwater. Also avoid loading and mixing fertilizers near wells, waterways, ag drainage wells, sinkholes, creeks, rivers and ponds. Always supervise tank filling and install anti-backflow devices on the hydrant used for tank filling. Maintain at least a six-inch air gap between the hose and the top of the tank. Field washing of application equipment is encouraged, if runoff does not occur.

When fertilizer is handled in permanent storage areas, Iowa law requires additional safety measures (see page 5).

If you have mix and load liquid fertilizer over 5,000 gallons in capacity, you must:

- Have secondary containment.
- Have a loading and unloading pad.
- Have plans drawn by a Licensed Professional Engineer and approved by the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship.

“What happens if a fertilizer spill occurs?”

Cleaning Up Fertilizer Spills

If a fertilizer spill occurs and contaminated water fills a secondary containment structure, do not pump it away. This process defeats the purpose of secondary containment. The state requires that contaminated water or potentially-contaminated water be retained until it can be

field applied at agronomic fertilizer application rates. Make sure you have a plan for a spill in case one occurs.

Penalties for dumping contaminated water are rather stiff. Penalties include restitution for the aquatic life killed, plus a fine of up to \$10,000.

Fertilizer that was spilled should be cleaned up and field applied at agronomic fertilization rates.

Reporting Fertilizer Spills

A fertilizer spill must be reported if:

- The fertilizer has the potential to leave the property by flowing over the surface or through sewers, tile lines, culverts, drains, utility lines or some other means.
- The fertilizer has the potential to reach groundwater or any surface water body.

How to report a fertilizer spill:

- Call the DNR 24-hour spill reporting hotline at 515-281-8694.
- All spills must be reported within six hours of occurrence or discovery.
- The DNR will advise you on what other reports you may need to complete.

Reporting a spill within six hours DOES NOT result in an automatic fine. However, the DNR may penalize you if you fail to report a spill within six hours, the spill causes a fish kill, is prohibited discharge or you fail to take appropriate action to contain and/or clean up the spill.

“How do I dispose of unused fertilizers?”

The Regional Collection Centers (RCCs) located throughout Iowa will accept fertilizer waste from farms. They may charge a nominal disposal fee for fertilizer waste. To locate the RCC closest to you, see page 11 of this publication.

For More Information:

Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship (Fertilizer Bureau)

Web: www.iowaagriculture.gov Phone: [515-242-6338](tel:515-242-6338)

- Administers and enforces Iowa fertilizer laws.
- Clarifies on-farm secondary containment requirements.

Iowa Department of Natural Resources

Web: www.iowadnr.gov Phone: [515-281-5918](tel:515-281-5918)

24 Hour Emergency Spill Reporting: [515-281-8694](tel:515-281-8694)

DNR Environmental Services Field Offices

Atlantic: [712-243-1934](tel:712-243-1934), Des Moines: [515-725-0268](tel:515-725-0268), Manchester: [563-927-2640](tel:563-927-2640), Mason City: [641-424-4073](tel:641-424-4073), Spencer: [712-262-4177](tel:712-262-4177), Washington: [319-653-2135](tel:319-653-2135)

- Provide open feedlot permitting assistance.
- Assist with understanding Iowa law and DNR rule requirements

Regional Collection Centers (RCCs)

Refer to page 11 of this publication for a list of counties served by RCCs and contact information.

Web: <http://www.iowaagriculture.gov/feedandfertilizer.asp> Phone: [319-335-1575](tel:319-335-1575)

- Collects and disposes of unused fertilizers.
- Collects and disposes of household hazardous material.

Iowa State University Extension and Outreach

Web: www.extension.iastate.edu

Contact your county extension office. The county director, area crops specialist, or area ag engineer can answer your questions or direct you to other extension specialists.

- Assists with locating a local engineer.
- Provides publications on a variety of topics available at Iowa State University Extension county offices or from the Extension Distribution Center, Ames, IA [515-294-5247](tel:515-294-5247). Many of the publications are available online at www.extension.iastate.edu/store/

Licensed Professional Engineer

www.licensediniowa.gov

Search an online database of licensed engineers in Iowa. Or, visit www.state.ia.us/government/com/prof/home.html to print a request form to obtain a complete list of all licensed engineers in Iowa for a nominal fee.

Midwest Plan Services

Web: www.mwps.org Phone: [800-562-3618](tel:800-562-3618)

- Develops a variety of objective, university-based agricultural publications.
- Distributes publications on fertilizer storage and secondary containment facilities including "Designing Facilities for Pesticide and Fertilizer Containment" (<http://tinyurl.com/pvvtutt>).

Assessment: Fertilizer Storage and Management

Evaluate your potential risk for having unsafe drinking water as it relates to fertilizer storage and management. Choose the risk category that best fits your situation. Note how likely you are to have drinking water problems, as indicated by “low risk,” “moderate risk” and “high risk.”

 Take special note of the critical evaluation points. If you fail to meet these standards, your drinking water supply is in immediate danger.

 Those situations that violate Iowa law are indicated by '!'. .

Risk	Low Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk
Fertilizer storage			
Dry fertilizer storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  No dry fertilizer stored at any time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Dry fertilizer is mixed, stored and loaded in a completely enclosed building OR  Fertilizer is stored outside or partially enclosed with secondary containment AND  Secondary containment plans were designed by a Licensed Professional Engineer AND  Construction approved by the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Storage and loading facility not totally enclosed OR  Lacks secondary containment 
Liquid fertilizer storage - any volume stored	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  No dry fertilizer stored at any time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Fertilizer stored in a building with secondary containment having at least 120% of capacity AND  Containment structure is watertight AND  Storage tanks are checked regularly for leaks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  No secondary containment OR  Secondary containment structure is not watertight OR  Storage tanks not checked regularly for leaks.
Liquid fertilizer storage - more than 5000 gallons stored	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Storage area has secondary containment AND  Plans were designed by a Licensed Professional Engineer AND  Construction approved by the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none">  No secondary containment structure OR   Secondary containment was not designed by a Licensed Professional Engineer OR  Construction was not approved by Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship.

Risk	Low Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk
Accumulated rainwater in secondary containment structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Accumulated rainwater Tested for nutrients AND ○ Removed promptly AND ○ Field applied at agronomic rate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Accumulated rainwater is: Not tested for nutrients OR ○ Not promptly removed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Accumulated rainwater is: Discharged over land or to a waterway.
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No liquid fertilizer stored 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fertilizer stored in fenced or locked area separate from all other activities. ○ Locks are installed on tank valves (for liquid fertilizer). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Storage area open to theft, vandalism and children.
Separation distance from water well 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fertilizer storage site at least 150 feet* from water well. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fertilizer storage site less than 150 feet* from water well. 
Storage location of mobile fertilizer tank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Parked down slope from water well AND ○ Parked at least 150 feet from wells. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Parked up slope from well or water supply OR ○ Parked less than 150 feet from wells.
Mobile tank inspection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mobile tanks inspected within 12 hours of delivery AND ○ Tanks checked at least every other day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tanks checked only when received. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tanks not checked.
Mixing and loading practices			
Spill containment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mixing and loading performed in the field of application. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mixing and loading performed on a concrete pad with curb OR ○ Dry fertilizer is mixed, stored and loaded in a completely enclosed building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mixing and loading not performed on a concrete pad with curb OR ○ Dry fertilizer is not mixed, stored and loaded in a completely enclosed building. 
Cleanup and disposal practices			
Equipment washing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Equipment washed infield AND ○ No runoff occurs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Equipment washed at farmstead AND ○ Rinsate collected and field applied at agronomic rate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Equipment washed at farmstead AND ○ Rinsate collected and field applied at agronomic rate.
Disposal of unused fertilizer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fertilizer is field applied at agronomic rate on unfertilized land OR ○ Taken to Regional Collection Center or Toxic Clean-up Day. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fertilizer is allowed to build-up over time OR ○ Disposed of in landfill OR ○ Disposed of on the farm.

 Critical

 Violates Iowa Law

*Iowa law governing pesticide and fertilizer storage sets a 150 feet minimum separation distance from private wells. Conversely, according to Iowa law governing private wells, the minimum separation distance from pesticide and fertilizer storage is 100 feet.

Regional Collection Centers Contacts

If you do not have a Regional Collection Center in your county, please call 515-725-8359 for additional options for proper Household Hazardous Materials disposal. Always call for an appointment. View an interactive map of RCCs [here](#).

County	Main Facility Name	Phone
Adair	Cass RCC	<u>641-743-8343</u>
Adams	Prairie Solid Waste RCC	<u>641-347-5022</u>
Appanoose	Rathbun Area RCC	<u>641-437-7279</u>
Audubon	Prairie Solid Waste RCC	<u>712-563-3589</u>
Benton	Cedar Rapids/Linn RCC	<u>319-472-2211</u> or <u>319-454-6392</u>
Boone	Metro Waste Authority RCC	<u>515-433-0591</u>
Bremer	Bremer RCC	<u>319-352-4574</u>
Buchanan	Buchanan Co.	<u>319-440-1080</u> or <u>319-334-6312</u>
Buena Vista	Cherokee RCC	<u>712-225-3749</u>
Butler	Butler RCC	<u>319-267-2070</u>
Calhoun	Metro Waste Authority RCC	<u>712-297-8323</u>
Carroll	Metro Waste Authority RCC	<u>712-792-5001</u>
Cass	Cass RCC	<u>712-243-1991</u>
Cedar	Clinton SWA RCC	<u>563-243-4749</u>
Cerro Gordo	Landfill of North Iowa RCC	<u>641-357-5452</u> (Ext 11 or 17)
Cherokee	Cherokee RCC	<u>712-225-3749</u>
Chickasaw	Floyd Mitchell Chickasaw RCC	<u>877-982-4288</u>
Clarke	Prairie Solid Waste RCC	<u>866-282-8787</u> or <u>641-347-5022</u>
Clay - Incorporated areas ONLY Except Spencer	North Iowa Solid Waste Agency RCC	<u>712-324-4026</u>
Clay - Unincorporated areas and Spencer	Northern Plains Regional Collection Center	<u>712-580-7277</u>
Clayton	Floyd Mitchell Chickasaw RCC	<u>877-982-4288</u>
Clinton	Clinton SWA RCC	<u>563-243-4749</u>
Crawford	Metro Waste Authority RCC	<u>712-263-2449</u>
Dallas	Metro Park East Landfill	<u>515-436-8252</u>
Davis	Ottumwa Wapello RCC	<u>641-683-0685</u>
Decatur	Prairie Solid Waste RCC	<u>641-773-5229</u>
Delaware	Dubuque RCC	<u>563-557-8220</u>
Des Moines	HazChem Center of Southeast Iowa	<u>319-753-8758</u> or <u>877-429-2436</u>
Dickinson	Dickinson RCC	<u>712-338-2549</u>
Dubuque	Dubuque RCC	<u>563-557-8220</u>
Emmet	Northern Plains Regional Landfill	<u>712-580-7200</u>
Fayette	Clinton SWA RCC	<u>563-243-4749</u>
Floyd	Floyd Mitchell Chickasaw RCC	<u>877-982-4288</u>
Floyd - Nora Springs ONLY	Landfill of North Iowa RCC	<u>641-357-5452</u> (Ext 11 or 17)
Franklin	Landfill of North Iowa RCC	<u>641-357-5452</u> (Ext 11 or 17)
Fremont	Fremont RCC	<u>712-374-3087</u>
Greene	Metro Waste Authority RCC	<u>515-433-0591</u>
Grundy	Metro Waste Authority RCC	<u>319-824-6967</u>
Guthrie	Cass RCC	<u>641-747-3764</u>
Hamilton	Hamilton County RCC	<u>515-539-4420</u>
Hancock - Garner and Klemme ONLY	Landfill of North Iowa RCC	<u>641-357-5452</u> (Ext 11 or 17)
Hardin	Metro Waste Authority RCC	<u>641-939-5808</u>
Harrison	Metro Waste Authority RCC	<u>712-644-3093</u>
Henry - Incorporated areas ONLY	HazChem Center of Southeast Iowa	<u>319-753-8758</u> or <u>877-429-2436</u>
Henry - Un-incorporated areas ONLY	Great River Regional Waste Authority RCC	<u>319-372-6140</u>
Howard	Floyd Mitchell Chickasaw RCC	<u>877-982-4288</u>
Ida	Cherokee RCC	<u>712-225-3749</u>
Iowa	Cedar Rapids/Linn Solid Waste RCC	<u>319-828-4401</u>
Jackson	Clinton SWA RCC	<u>563-243-4749</u>
Jasper	Metro Waste Authority RCC	<u>641-792-3866</u>

County	Main Facility Name	Phone
Jefferson	Cedar Rapids/Linn Solid Waste RCC	641-472-2952
Johnson	Iowa City RCC	319-356-5185 , 319-887-6113 or 319-887-6160
Jones	Cedar Rapids/Linn Solid Waste RCC	319-462-3898
Keokuk	Cedar Rapids/Linn Solid Waste RCC	641-456-6171
Kossuth	Landfill of North Iowa RCC	515-924-3739
Lee	Great River Regional Waste Authority RCC	319-372-6140
Linn	Cedar Rapids/Linn RCC	319-377-5290 ext.112
Louisa	Waste Commission of Scott County RCC	319-523-5361
Lucas	Metro Waste Authority RCC	641-828-8545
Lyon	Northwest Iowa Solid Waste Agency RCC	712-324-4026
Madison	Metro Waste Authority RCC	515-462-3083
Marion	Metro Waste Authority RCC	641-828-8545
Marshall	Metro Waste Authority RCC	641-752-0646
Mitchell	Floyd Mitchell Chickasaw RCC	877-982-4288
Monona	Monona RCC	712-353-6300
Monroe	Metro Waste Authority RCC	641-828-8545
Muscatine	Waste Commission of Scott County RCC	563-263-9689
O'Brien	Northwest Iowa Solid Waste Agency RCC	712-324-4026
Osceola	Northwest Iowa Solid Waste Agency RCC	712-324-4026
Page	Council Bluffs RCC	712-542-4215
Palo Alto	Palo Alto Solid Waste	712-852-3058
Plymouth	Plymouth RCC	712-546-6071
Plymouth - Akron ONLY	Northwest Iowa Solid Waste Agency RCC	712-324-4026
Pocahontas	Landfill of North Iowa RCC	712-335-4069
Polk	Metro Waste Authority RCC	888-603-2739 or 515-967-5512
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs RCC - Main Facility	877-366-9812 or 712-328-4985
Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs RCC - Satellite Facility	712-741-5594
Poweshiek	Metro Waste Authority RCC	641-828-8545
Ringgold	Prairie Solid Waste RCC	641-773-5229
Sac	Cherokee RCC	712-662-4895
Scott	Waste Commission of Scott County RCC	563-381-1300
Shelby	Metro Waste Authority RCC	712-755-5954
Sioux	Northwest Iowa Solid Waste Agency RCC	712-324-4026
Story	Metro Waste Authority RCC	515-239-5137 or 877-639-5661
Tama	Cedar Rapids/Linn RCC	641-484-5061
Taylor	Prairie Solid Waste RCC	402-632-9273 or 712-279-6349
Union	Prairie Solid Waste RCC	866-282-8787 or 641-347-5022
Van Buren	Great River Regional Waste Authority RCC	319-372-6140
Wapello	Ottumwa Wapello RCC	641-683-0685
Warren	Metro Waste Authority RCC	515-961-9410
Washington - Kalona and Riverside ONLY	Iowa City RCC	319-356-5185 , 319-887-6113 or 319-887-6160
Washington - Excluding Kalona and Riverside	Cedar Rapids/Linn RCC	319-653-6373
Wayne	Prairie Solid Waste RCC	641-773-5229
Wayne - Seymour and Promise City ONLY	Rathbun Area RCC	641-437-7279
Winnebago - Forest City ONLY	Landfill of North Iowa RCC	641-357-5452 (Ext 11 or 17)
Winneshiek	Floyd Mitchell Chickasaw RCC	877-982-4288
Woodbury - Excluding Sioux City	Woodbury RCC	712-873-3837
Woodbury - Sioux City ONLY	Sioux City RCC	402-632-9273 or 712-279-6349
Wright	Landfill of North Iowa RCC	515-532-2984
Worth - Joice, Hanlontown, Kensett, Grafton,	Landfill of North Iowa RCC	641-357-5452 (Ext 11 or 17)

