

Solid Waste UPDATE



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Get Caught !

Lyon County Household Hazardous Waste Facility

by Jessica Willard, Bureau of Waste Management

Kansas has an established statewide network of household hazardous waste (HHW) facilities with many outstanding examples of good environmental stewardship and innovative programs. The level of ingenuity and multitasking that is often required serves as a great reminder of our pioneering heritage and commitment to the protection of our natural resources. Rising to the challenge and surpassing expectations, is the Lyon County HHW program. Their facility consistently meets all aspects of what it means to serve their community while simultaneously running a great program.

Russell Torrens has been the HHW and noxious weed director since they first received KDHE grant funding in SFY1994 and SFY1995 to establish a permanent program. He stated that they wanted to be proactive in their community by starting a facility. Through continued county support, grant funding, and individual initiative, they were able to build a new HHW facility in SFY2003 and expand into Chase County in SFY2009. Lyon County serves the community further by accepting small amounts of hazardous waste from local government entities and businesses within regulated limits.



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EPA Finalizes New Coal Ash Regulations

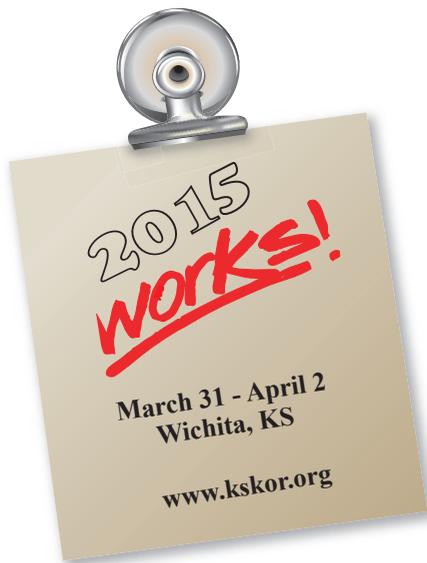
by Bill Bider, Director, Bureau of Waste Management

On December 19, 2014, the U.S. EPA finalized the long-awaited regulations on the disposal of coal combustion residuals, otherwise known as CCRs or coal ash. The good news is EPA chose to regulate coal ash under Subtitle D of RCRA which means as a “solid waste” instead of under Subtitle C as a “hazardous waste.”

The bad news is the new EPA regulations establish an extensive set of new standards that will require significant changes in the way coal ash is regulated in Kansas. It is KDHE’s opinion that our current permitting program adequately ensures that Kansas-generated coal ash is managed properly

taking into consideration site-specific conditions. However, to satisfy the new federal rules, landfills owners will need to modify several practices, perhaps none more important than the requirement to construct all new lateral expansions of landfills using composite liners and

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New Solid Waste Inspection Policy

by Christine Mennicke, Bureau of Waste Management

In 2015, the Bureau of Waste Management (BWM) started using a new method of classifying and recording non-compliance with solid waste statutes, regulations, and permit conditions. Previously, almost all non-compliance observed during an inspection was recorded as a “violation” (some smaller issues were recorded as comments). As a result, minor non-compliance was indistinguishable from major non-compliance on the Notice of Non-Compliance issued to a facility and in BWM’s database.

To more accurately reflect the nature and severity of non-compliance in individual cases, BWM developed three classes of non-compliance, listed below. Although each case is unique, the following includes possible scenarios for documenting non-compliance related to daily cover at a municipal solid waste landfill.

Violation: moderate to major non-compliance

Example: a large area without cover

Deficiency: minor non-compliance

Example: a small area with inadequate cover (some flagging waste)

Comment: non-compliance caused by a recent event beyond the facility’s control

Example: equipment broke down the day before an inspection, so cover could not be applied.

Violations, deficiencies and comments will all be documented on the Notice of Non-Compliance, but only violations will be entered into the BWM database. The new classifications are described in detail in BWM policy 2014-P5, *Classification of Non-Compliance with Solid Waste Statutes and Regulations*, which may be downloaded from BWM’s webpage.

Solid Waste Management Planning is Changing With the Times

by Jeff Walker, Bureau of Waste Management

In the mid-90s, solid waste management (SWM) regions were created for many reasons that were advantageous to each county. Regions were formed by counties that utilized a regional MSW landfill, shared grant funding for starting up or expanding various waste management programs, had comparable populations and waste management programs, had insufficient staff available to coordinate individual SWM committees, and maintain a solid waste management plan (SWMP), etc.

It’s now 2015 and times have changed. New landfills have been constructed, old landfills have closed, grant funding has been reduced, and counties are now working together to increase services and improve efficiency of their expanding recycling and household hazardous waste programs. Reasons for maintaining solid waste regions that once made sense may no longer benefit each member.

In the last five years, two solid waste planning regions have dissolved due to issues ranging from lack of leadership, counties chose to assume planning responsibilities to eliminate regional planning expenses, inactivity of the Solid Waste Management Committee, and no financial benefits due to the lack of grant funding. Another change involves a potential reorganization of existing regions. Two regions have had recent discussions to reorganize and create a seven to ten county region centered on recycling instead of MSW management. This trend could also continue in the future as household hazardous waste regions expand their territories.

If a county(ies) feels that it would be beneficial to independently manage their solid waste planning responsibilities or form a new region, the process is as follows:

Dissolving regional membership to plan as an individual county

1. Contact KDHE-BWM to receive guidance (contact information listed below).
2. Regions have interlocal agreements that must be reviewed for requirements if changes in regional memberships are made.
3. County commissioners must approve of dissolving a regional membership with a signed resolution.
4. A new SWM Committee for the individual county would need to be established in accordance with K.S.A. 65-3405(b).
5. The county will be an active member of the existing region until a new 5-Year SWMP can be submitted and approved by KDHE-BWM. The existing region would also have to update their SWMP documenting a change in membership.

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Kansas Curbside Recycling

by Tim Wilson, Bureau of Waste Management

From small communities to large metropolitan areas, Kansans are actively involved in recycling. Not every community has curbside recycling available to its residents, yet it is continually growing throughout our state. In areas that are offering this service, we have seen significant diversion of solid waste from local landfills. Recycling practices vary across Kansas with respect to the primary methods used to collect recyclables and in the intensity of the collection programs. Curbside recycling accounts for most collection of recyclable materials in 23 counties with nine having major curbside collection activity. Most counties with curbside collection also have some drop-off recycling opportunities.

McPherson, Kansas reports that 5.28 tons/day are being removed from the city's waste stream and diverted into recyclable products. Curbside recycling is also offered in Lindsborg, Inman and Moundridge. Although it is not mandatory within the county, McPherson County residents are recycling about 26.39 tons/week. The program started in May 2014, but has seen continued growth since it began.

Atchison, Kansas started their curbside recycling program in January 2015. They had previously anticipated about 1,000 people to sign up but have already exceeded that estimate with 1,082 utility customers signing up. Their initial projection was to remove 15 percent of their waste through recycling but due to increased interest they may push that percentage upwards.

Lawrence, Kansas started their city curbside program on October 21, 2014. The first day, they removed 50 tons of recyclables. They have set a goal of 5,000 tons per year and look to be off to a good start. October tons = 330, November tons = 402, and December tons = 493 for a total of 1,225 tons for just two and a half months in 2014.

Shawnee County has had their program in operation for a couple of years removing 40 tons for recycling per day. They currently have 11 recycling trucks operating daily to benefit the residents and businesses in Shawnee County.

Marion, Kansas started a curbside recycling program in January 2015. One day per week residents can place their recycling at the curb and it is picked up and taken to the transfer station where it is transferred to Stutzman Recycling (Hutchinson, Kansas). Although it is not mandated for residents to participate in recycling, the city of Marion is encouraging residents to take part in this program to reduce the amount of waste being delivered to the landfill.



Top Ten Largest Construction & Demolition Landfills in Kansas in 2014

| Permit | Facility | Location | Tons |
|--------|--|------------|------------|
| 0790 | Shawnee Rock Company/Lone Elm C&D Landfill | Olathe | 133,601.00 |
| 0840 | Holland - APAC Olathe | Olathe | 116,765.15 |
| 0487 | APAC-Stanley C&D Landfill (formerly Reno) | Stillwell | 109,814.78 |
| 0213 | City of Wichita/Brooks | Wichita | 102,287.74 |
| 0763 | Asphalt Sales Company | Olathe | 85,571.73 |
| 0787 | Fort Riley, Dept. of Army | Fort Riley | 75,403.39 |
| 0829 | Cornejo & Sons CDR North LF | Wichita | 65,709.81 |
| 0101 | Allen County | La Harpe | 49,534.57 |
| 0287 | Reno County | Hutchinson | 45,139.16 |
| 0263 | Johnson County | Shawnee | 35,045.00 |

2015
WORKS!

March 31 - April 2

- Composting
- Recycling & Waste Reduction
- Household Hazardous Waste
- Energy Use
- Hands-on Demos
- Tours . . . and much more!

Marriott Hotel
Wichita, KS



For more information: kskor.org

Kansas Solid Waste Management Plan to be Updated in 2015

by Bill Bider, Bureau of Waste Management

Every five years, KDHE develops an updated state solid waste management plan. The most recent plan was produced in 2010; therefore, a plan update is due in 2015. KDHE needs to determine whether the 2015 update needs to include provisions that relate to new federal regulations addressing the management and disposal of coal combustion residue that were finalized in December 2014. It is KDHE's goal to receive approval from EPA to administer those rules in Kansas and it appears that the criteria for being approved relates to certain demonstrations made in the state solid waste plan.

The 2010 state plan was based upon a vision for the "best" solid waste management system for Kansas; that is, for our particular needs and based upon our available resources. It established goals and strategies for establishing and maintaining a "sustainable" solid waste system. It

was based upon the assumption that the existing solid waste management system was meeting state needs fairly well and only minor modifications were necessary in order for the system to meet state needs into the future.

During this past five-year period, an additional solid waste study was carried out by the Bureau of Waste Management as directed by the Kansas Legislature on the "Adequacy of Waste Reduction Practices in Kansas." The final report delivered to the Legislature in January 2014 concluded that some improvement in recycling and composting were possible, but no new state laws or regulations mandating changes were warranted because waste reduction practices were continuing to be made voluntarily. The recycling rate continues to grow in Kansas and is approximately equal to the national average rate without state mandates (near one-third of all MSW is recycled).

The 2015 plan update will assess the criteria identified in the 2010 plan related to the maintenance of a sustainable waste management system. It will also seek to simplify the overall approach for the next five year period. The overall plan goal will be the maintenance of a system that meets the needs of Kansas citizens and businesses over the next decade or longer. Rather than include numerous goals and strategies, the new plan will focus only on those things which are most subject to change with the potential to impact system sustainability. Special needs such as the federal coal ash rules will also be incorporated as necessary.

The Bureau of Waste Management will seek input from interested and knowledgeable parties as the plan is developed. Some very specific areas of input may be solicited as they relate to sustainability questions.

Post-closure Care (PCC) Plan Technical Assistance

by Carl Burkhead, Director, Bureau of Waste Management

Allen County has agreed to allow BWM to prepare a modification to their operating permit in order to demonstrate the application of BWM policy and technical guidance regarding post-closure care reduction and/or termination activities. The purpose of this joint effort will be to provide an example (or prototype) of this type of permit modification so that other Subtitle D landfills can make future modifications to their permits which will satisfy BWM policy, guidance and future regulations. Carl Burkhead and Charley Bowers of the BWM Solid Waste Permit Section will work together along with Allen County Landfill officials to complete the task. Once the prototype plan is completed, it will be distributed to the other Subtitle D landfills to provide a template for their future considerations.

Another aspect of the joint venture will be the completion of a prototype proposal for reduction and/or termination of specific activities at the Allen County Landfill. The extent to which this proposal can be accomplished will depend upon the collection of the data necessary to justify the reduction and/or termination of specific PCC activities. If the project meets expectations, a separate proposal may be submitted by Allen County and their consultant for BWM approval.

Lyon County HHW

(continued from page 1)

To say that HHW is all about waste would be, well... a waste. So many HHW programs offer reuse and Lyon County is no exception. In previous years, averages of approximately 20 percent of the total collected pounds are re-used through the swap shop. That aspect of the program reduces disposal costs and provides usable products free of charge to the public. Other wastes are also diverted for recycling and energy recovery.

So what makes this program such a success? The answer is quite simply, the people. All of them. Just ask Amy Welch who has been an asset to the program as the HHW site coordinator since she started in 2000. She stated it well by saying, "My favorite part of the job is meeting the people that actually care about the environment. People feel good about what they are doing, by doing their part." Lyon County has certainly done their part with their HHW program. They are truly a county that cares.



Keep It Clean Kansas Park Cleanup

April 25, 2015

At Various State Parks

*Free lunch and
t-shirts for volunteers!*

For more information, visit
kdheks.gov/waste/earthday.html

Get to Know KDHE Solid Waste Staff

Ken Powell

Public Service Executive



- Position in KDHE/BWM: Chief - Compliance & Enforcement, Waste Reduction and Assistance Section as of January 5, 2015
- Education: Bachelor and Master of Science in Agricultural Education
Kansas State University
- Other job experience: Environmental Scientist, KDHE Solid Waste Processing Facility Permits - 21 years
Pastor - Oakland Christian Church - 6 yrs
Environmental Associate - Topeka/Shawnee County Health Agency - 3 1/2 years
- Family: Married 36 years
3 girls - all away from home
- Influential person: My parents for teaching me to work smart and hard and Larry Coltrain, my high school Vocational Agricultural teacher for seeing I should attend college
- Favorite way of passing time: Playing with 18 month old grandson, woodworking, camping, traveling, attending K-State Football games
- Favorite food: Chili (preferably without beans) and venison on the grill
- Area of US I'd recommend everyone see: North Rim of Grand Canyon to Bryce Canyon and all the spots in between
- Little known fact: Got to operate Big Brutus as a kid

Common Beneficial Uses for Solid Waste in Kansas

by Shelley Schupp, Bureau of Waste Management

Many businesses have taken a second look to determine if any part of their waste streams can be reused, reduced, or recycled. In doing so, several businesses have found a legitimate use for certain wastes and, therefore, they may be considered byproducts instead of solid wastes destined for a local landfill. Generally, there are two types of beneficial use – a civil engineering structural use or land application to support crop growth. To receive a beneficial use determination from KDHE, the business will need to complete the “Application for the Beneficial Use of Industrial Byproducts Without a Permit” that is available on the Bureau of Waste Management (BWM) website. Based upon an acceptance from KDHE, the business will receive written approval from BWM.

Common applications received

- Most common structural beneficial use is spent sand – typically from sand blasting and foundry sand. Spent sand blast used on clean metals typically contains negligible contaminants; likewise, green sands from foundries for mold casting of gray and ductile iron are typically low in contaminant concentrations. The spent sand is used to replace sand on construction projects (e.g. in concrete mixture, sand base below concrete slab, utility bedding, and county road maintenance).
- Most common agricultural uses involve waste generated from industrial organic wastewater systems. Several facilities have wastewater sludge from dissolved air flotation waste (DAF) processes that can be used as nutrients (such as nitrogen, potassium, and phosphorous) on farm fields at recommended agronomic rates.
- Some wastes have been beneficially used to fill mine caverns, especially fly ash from power plants. The fly ash is mixed with water to create a slurry that is poured into the caverns for stabilization.
- Tires have beneficial uses that are included in the BWM statutes and regulations. Common uses are bumpers for boat docks, silo covers, and bailed tire windbreaks.
- The most unique beneficial use was requested by Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks. Old weathered railroad ties were used in a reservoir to create fish habitat.
- Some uses are so common and accepted, that the byproduct does not need beneficial use determination from KDHE. One example is the application of water treatment plant lime sludge onto agricultural fields, provided that the lime sludge is not temporarily stored off-site from the water plant property. Another example is the use of power plant fly ash in concrete, which has an ASTM standard.

If you would like to discuss a potential beneficial use of a solid waste, please don't hesitate to contact Bureau of Waste Management for further information.

2015 Keep It Clean Kansas Calendar Contest

Winning Cover Art
by
Lisa Stone
12th Grade
Hoxie High School
Hoxie, KS



SWANA & KDHE's Annual SWM Conference & Operator Training Course

October 21-22, 2015

Prairie Band
Casino & Conference Center
Mayetta, KS



New Coal Ash Regulations

(continued from page 1)

leachate collection systems. Another major new rule requires all existing surface impoundments to be evaluated and upgraded, or close, within certain timeframes. Additional new operating requirements related to monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting will also be phased in.

KDHE will continue to evaluate this new rule throughout much of 2015 and it is likely that new state regulations will need to be adopted. Meetings will be held including one with representatives of the affected industry in early February and another with EPA Region 7 staff and other states in our region. KDHE hopes additional guidance will be produced by EPA to help states and industry move forward with this rule. One point of confusion relates to EPA's process to approve of state regulatory programs for coal ash. EPA's preamble to the rule explains in some detail how they prefer to use the state solid waste planning process defined under 40 CFR Part 256 to assess a state's commitment to implement a regulatory program that

conforms to the new EPA rule. They have wrongly assumed that states have routinely updated very old state solid waste plans developed more than 30 years ago following the initial adoption of the rules by EPA. Kansas has adopted four state solid waste plans since then (one every five years since the mid-1990s), but these modern plans do not fully address all of the Part 256 requirements because those needs have since been incorporated into state law. EPA needs to gain a better understanding of the state solid waste planning process and offer flexibility to allow states to become

approved for this rule without having to prepare updated plans that address issues and needs that no longer exist.

KDHE will continue to work with interested parties over the next year to



develop a path forward that satisfies this new regulation in the most efficient way possible.

SW Management Planning

(continued from page 2)

Reorganization or creation of a new planning region

1. See 1-4 above
2. If a new region is being formed, signed resolutions by each member county would be required, a regional 5-Year SWMP would have to be submitted and approved by KDHE-BWM, and one SWM Committee for the region would be formed. Each individual county would not be required to have their own SWM Committee. A new interlocal agreement would also have to be approved by each county in the new region.

If you have any solid waste management planning questions please contact Jeff Walker at 785-291-3764 or email at jwalker@kdheks.gov.

2015 Kansas Environmental Conference

August 18-20

Ramada Topeka Downtown
Hotel & Convention Center



kdheks.gov/sbcs/environment_conf.html

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Bureau of Waste Management
1000 SW Jackson, Suite 320
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1366**

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Calendar Items

| | |
|------------------|--|
| March 14 | Kaw River Cleanup East of Lawrence along the Kansas River 913-963-3460 or 785-312-7200 for more info |
| March 31-April 2 | WORKS! 2015 Marriott Hotel Wichita, KS |
| April 7-9 | 24 Hour HHW Training Grandview Plaza, KS |
| April 25 | <i>Keep It Clean Kansas</i> Park Cleanup Various State Parks |
| June 9-10 | KSU/KDHE Compost Operator School Manhattan & possible 2nd location |
| August 18-20 | Kansas Environmental Conference Ramada Topeka Downtown Topeka, KS |
| Oct 21-22 | SWANA/KDHE Solid Waste Management Conference and Operator Training Course - Prairie Band Casino & Conference Center Mayetta, KS |



Solid Waste Update

Kansas Department of
Health & Environment

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