

# Report

## Kansas Electronic Waste (E-waste) Collection Center Grants SFY 2008-2010

December 2010



2010

Kansas Department of Health and Environment  
Bureau of Waste Management



## **Grant-funded Collection Centers**

### **Butler County, El Dorado Kansas**

Linda Johnson

### **Lake Region Solid Waste Authority**

**(Six Individual County centers – Anderson, Coffey, Franklin, Linn, Miami, and Osage)**

Chris Anton/JR McMahon/Donna Schmit

### **Northwest Kansas Regional Recycling Organization, Colby Kansas**

Lynette Koon

### **Rice County Economic Development, Lyons Kansas**

Jill Nichols

### **Seward County Landfill, Liberal Kansas**

Mike Tabor/Norvan Correll

### **Solomon Valley E-waste Coalition, Osborne Kansas**

Larry Patee/Barb Poore

### **Southeast Kansas Recycling, Inc., Pittsburg Kansas**

Chuck Delp

### **Twin Valley Developmental, Greenleaf and Beattie Kansas**

Ed Henry

## **Participating Permitted Electronics Processors**

### **Asset Lifecycle, LLC,**

Beverly Drew

A permitted E-waste Recycling and Reclamation Facility in Topeka, Kansas. They have installed a large shredder and provide asset management to businesses.

### **Extreme Recycling**

Dino DeMarco, Joseph Lambert

A permitted E-waste Recycling and Reclamation Facility in Topeka, Kansas. They have installed a large shredder and provide mechanical and manual separation.

### **UNICOR**

Tim Moore

A permitted E-waste Recycling and Reclamation Facility in Leavenworth, Kansas. UNICOR, USP Leavenworth has established an ongoing dismantling program at Fort Leavenworth Penitentiary.

\*Other Kansas entities in Wichita, Kansas City and elsewhere also have ongoing collection, repair and brokering businesses not included in this program.

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## **Acknowledgements**

This Electronic E-waste pilot collection center study would not have been possible without the support of the Secretary of the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Roderick L. Bremby, John Mitchell, Director of the Division of Environment and William L. (Bill) Bider, Director of the Bureau of Waste Management.

The initial planning and support for the pilot projects came from Kent Foerster (now with the USEPA). The success of this effort is attributed to Rodney Ferguson, and staff: Kris Hicks, Karen Lollman, Jami Iott, Arthur Fink, and Stacey Smith.

Brush Art, of Downs, Kansas provided the artwork, publicity and media buys. Thanks also to the leaders and staff of the following counties and recycling organizations that provided the locations, staff and labor for the E-waste collection pilot projects in their communities:

Butler County and participating counties: Elk County, Greenwood County and Marion County.

The Lake Region Solid Waste Authority and member counties: Anderson County, Coffey County, Franklin County, Linn County, Miami County, Osage County.

The NW Kansas Regional Recycling Organization and member counties: Cheyenne County, Decatur County, Logan County, Gove County, Rawlins County, Sheridan County, Scott County, and Thomas County.

The Southeast Kansas Recycling, Inc. and participating counties: Allen County, Bourbon County, Cherokee County, Crawford County, Labette County, Montgomery County, Neosho County, Wilson County, and Woodson County.

Osborne County dba Solomon Valley E-waste Coalition and member counties: Norton County, Phillips County, Republic County, Graham County, Rooks County, Trego County, Ellis County, Lincoln County and Cloud County.

Rice County Electronic Waste "RCREW" and participating counties: Barber County, Barton County, Comanche County, Cowley County, Ellsworth County, Harper County, Harvey County, Kingman County, Kiowa County, McPherson County, Pawnee County, Pratt County, Reno County, Saline County, Stafford County and Sumner County.

Seward County and participating counties: Finney County, Ford County, Grant County, Gray County, Haskell County, Meade County, Morton County, Stanton County and Stevens County.

The Twin Valley Developmental Services, Inc. and participating counties: Brown County, Clay County, Jackson County, Marshall County, Mitchell County, Nemaha County, Pottawatomie County, and Washington County. Some early collections were also made in Cloud, Dickenson, Doniphan, Atchison, Geary, Jewell, and Wabaunsee Counties.

## Executive Summary

In August of 2007, the KDHE Bureau of Waste Management (BWM) Competitive Plan Implementation grant program funded the creation of eight E-waste (electronic waste) collection centers. In fiscal years 2008-2010, the BWM grants funded capital improvements of over \$1.3 million and paid nearly \$878 thousand to cover some of the costs to the collection centers for the electronics that were collected for a two-year period. Additional creative, publishing and administrative costs initiated by KDHE were approximately \$28 thousand. The \$1.00 per ton solid waste tonnage fee assessed on all municipal solid waste disposed of and transferred in Kansas was the source of funding for this program.

The electronic waste pilot collection center grantees provided services to 76 counties and 35% of the state's 2007 population of 2.8 million. Seven collection hubs were located in Butler County, Crawford County, Osborne County, Marshall-Washington Counties, Rice County, Seward County, and Thomas County. The eighth grantee was the Lake Region Group of six counties, who functioned as six separate centers, each shipping E-waste directly to the recycler.

The grant applicants each proposed different models of service to collect E-waste. The grant requirements included providing "free" collection to Kansas' households, government agencies, and educational institutions in the project area. Business could drop off equipment, but would be subject to a collection fee. In addition, the E-waste could only be transferred to 'KDHE permitted or approved' E-waste processors. The Kansas Department of Health and Environment reimbursed the shipping costs, recycling fees charged, and paid a \$.05 per pound (first year) and \$.10 per pound (second year) incentive to the grantees for operating costs. **The total weight collected in this program was 4,138,574 pounds or 2,069 tons in 213 loads.**

The participating communities initiated dialog about needs and service costs and in some cases have formed coalitions that have succeeded in addressing this problem of waste diversion. Not every pilot project was sustainable. Most of the counties that started a program continue with collections today. One of the collector hubs quit collecting when the reimbursements stopped, and a few of the counties have stopped collecting E-waste altogether. Some have put a fee in place for Cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs), which is still a large portion of scrap being received as TV's and computer monitors.

The grantees are encouraged to continue collection on a fee basis recovering some of the costs of recycling. Cities and Counties should be encouraging citizens to maximize the use of retailer recycling options such as those found at Best Buy. Cities and Counties should also be working with other communities to consolidate shipping and recycling efforts as the hub and spoke model is the most cost effective way to manage E-waste recycling.

Producers are continuously improving lean production methods, while looking to the triple bottom line of people, planet and profit. More states are passing E-waste legislation aimed at cleaning up the industry, hoping it is merely a matter of time before federal regulations require E-waste processors to be certified. The public can increase pressure on producers to make sustainable products by voting with their dollars. Kansas is one of 27 states that currently do not have electronics recycling legislation. KDHE will continue to encourage diversion from the landfill to recycling programs which create jobs in local communities.

## Background

Kansas first addressed the issue of electronic “waste” in 1997 at the annual Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) conference. Later that year, the Bureau of Waste Management adopted its first policy 97-01 regarding industrial waste processing and recycling -offering permit fee reductions for operations that would recycle materials.

In November of 2004, KDHE sponsored two electronic E-waste recycling collection programs. The City of Emporia and Seward County (City of Liberal) carried out “free” electronic recycling collection pilot programs to celebrate **America Recycles Day**. 107,463 pounds or **53.09 tons** of personal computers, printers, televisions, VCR’s, phones and related E-waste was collected in a ten-day period. Total recycling and disposal costs of these two pilots were \$25,854.83 or \$0.24 cents per pound. Total development and production costs of the campaign, publicity and marketing; local community and KDHE staff time, plus 25% government indirect charges against KDHE expenditures added an additional \$41,878.21 or 39 cents per pound for a total project cost of \$67,733.04 or 63 cents per pound.

In June 2005, nearly 50 people attended a Kansas E-waste Task Force meeting on the Kansas State University campus in Manhattan. The Bureau of Waste Management Policy BWM05-02 related to Electronic Waste Management in Kansas Landfills came out of this and was last revised April 22, 2008.

In the Competitive Plan Implementation (CPI) grant program for SFY 2007 (Round #15), two E-waste projects were approved for grant funding. KDHE provided \$30,000 for shipping containers to a regional (six county) E-waste collection program through the Lake Region Solid Waste Authority and funded the purchase of a shredder with a grant of \$199,118.00 to an electronics recycler - Asset LifeCycle, LLC., located in Topeka.

A multi-stakeholder teleconference was held in 2006, and the **Kansas Standards for Electronic Waste Collectors and Processors** were developed out of this discussion. These standards established a management hierarchy:

1. Reuse of whole units
  - Reuse of functioning electronic equipment by donating or selling it to someone who can still use it.
2. Repair/refurbishment/remanufacturing of units
3. Recovery/reuse of functional peripherals or components
4. Recycling of constituent materials
  - Capture and sell for remanufacture those components that cannot be repaired.
5. Responsible disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste

In September of 2006, KDHE published a position paper that encouraged recycling and diversion of electronics waste from disposition to the landfill. Kansas also does not prohibit land-filling and encouraged landfills to establish special charges for the disposal of certain types of E-waste to serve as an incentive to recycling. A solid waste processing facility permit is also now required for all businesses that process E-waste through grinding, crushing, or chemical treatment.

## Collection Centers Pilot Programs

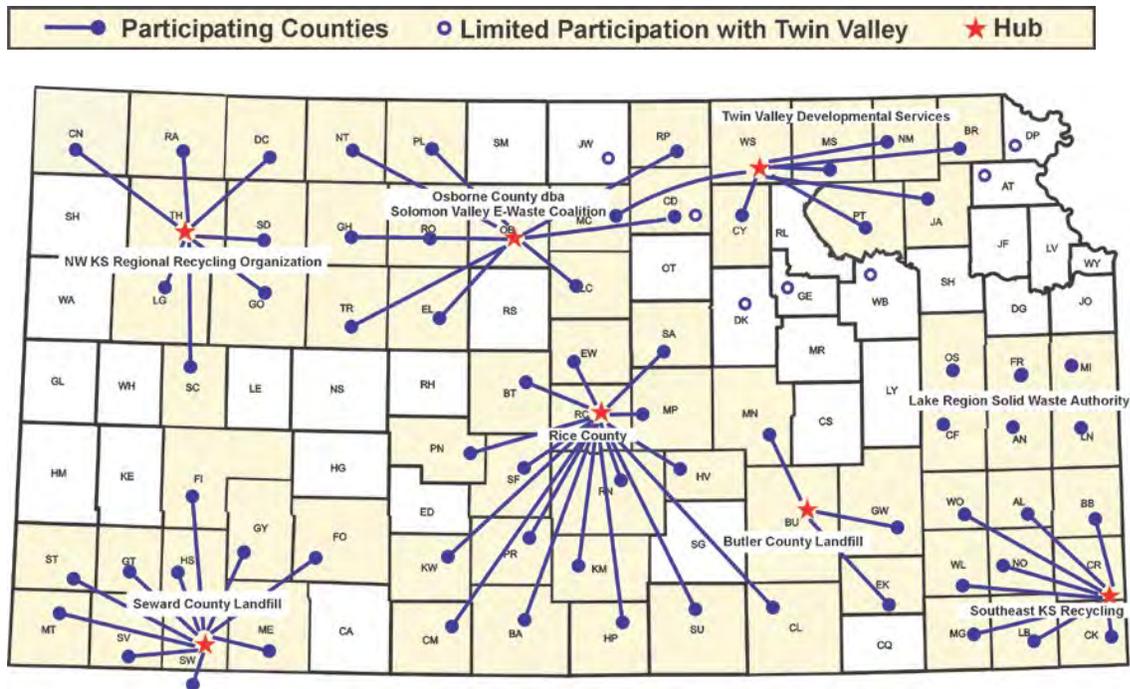
In August of 2007, the KDHE Bureau of Waste Management CPI grant program (Round #16) placed an emphasis on providing a solution for what was becoming a priority issue at the local level. KDHE BWM Grants funded the creation of eight electronic wastes (E-waste) Collection Centers. The goal of the grant program was to create electronics waste collection centers in a large portion of the state and support the initial operations of these centers. This is similar to the funding model used to establish Household Hazardous Waste facilities in Kansas.

The Solid Waste Fee fund managed by the Bureau of Waste Management is supported by a \$1.00 per ton surcharge on all trash disposed of in, or transferred through Kansas. In fiscal years 2008-2010 the BWM grants funded capital improvements of over \$1.3 million and paid some of the costs to the collection centers for the electronics that they collect for a two-year period under a separate operational contract.

Eight electronic E-waste recycling collection programs were created through BWM grants. The CPI grantees provided services to approx. 76 counties. (Some counties did not stay with the program, and some additional counties were added in year two.) This geographical distribution covered a satisfactory area of the state. Notably, the counties containing the major metropolitan areas of Wichita, Topeka, and Kansas City did not apply for the grant funding. One reason expressed was that these areas already had established electronics waste collections and these communities did not want to comply with the requirement of not charging a fee by having to offer “free” collections.

The eight collection hubs were located in Butler County, Crawford County, Osborne County, Marshall-Washington Counties, Rice County, Seward County, Thomas County, and the Lake Region Group of six counties. The Lake Region group did not function as a hub and spoke. Each of these Lake Region counties shipped E-waste directly to the recycler. (See figure 1).

The map shows the counties who participated and the grantee hubs.



**Figure 1 Map of participating counties**

KDHE supported these grantees in addition to the major infrastructure improvements by purchasing the initial promotion, and reimbursing fees for transportation of the E-waste to the downstream recycler and the recycling fee charged on the E-waste in addition to paying a per pound handling fee to the grantee. This was accomplished through a two year sole-source contract.

- KDHE reimbursed shipping expenses from the collection center to the recycler, minus the percentage of product (or actual amount) shipped that was business waste. Shipping charges were only paid from the collection center to the downstream processor/recycler. Transportation costs between counties is part of the operations cost which was partially offset by a per pound handling stipend.
- KDHE reimbursed recycling fees charged by the downstream recycler minus the fees paid for product shipped which was not eligible (business waste, out of region, out of state)
- KDHE paid a handling stipend to grantees on a per pound basis when the material was shipped. These “operations” payments were to be used for supplies, utilities, salaries, fuel costs, equipment costs, etc.

The grantee collection centers proposed different models of service to collect E-waste from Kansas’ households, government agencies, and educational institutions in their project area. Some of the centers served businesses and other private organizations and were required to collect fees from these E-waste generators to help support the sustainability of these projects. During those two years of supported operations, KDHE held a monthly teleconference to allow the participating counties to

share information and results from their programs. The discussions were well attended and the participants felt that they were helpful.

Part of the grant requirements were that only 'KDHE permitted or approved' E-waste processors were used as downstream vendors to be eligible for the Bureau of Waste Management Grant program to reimburse these expenses. There are three Kansas processors that had received a permit as of July 2010. The processors were also invited to participate in the teleconferences. No price breaks or incentives were offered to the collection sites for collecting this material for the recyclers.

The Kansas E-waste pilot collection centers were given a list of approved items that would be eligible for this program when collected from Kansas' households, schools and government offices in their project area: No household large appliances or batteries were eligible (except batteries within a computer or phone, etc.)

### **Eligible electronics for KDHE reimbursement of recycling**

**Audio/Visual:** VCR /DVD's, (A/V = stereos, projectors, camcorders, speakers, radios, tape recorders, game consoles, PS2, etc.)

**Phones:** Cell phones/PDA's, answering machines, all other phones.

**Computers:** Whole desktop, CRT monitor, laptop, computer peripheral, external drives, CD drives, cords, any add-ons such as printer/fax/scanner, keyboard/mice.

**TV's:** CRT, LCD's, and others

**Also eligible:** microwaves, calculators, toner cartridges, ink jet cartridges, large copiers, desktop copiers, loose circuit boards.

Each grantee was provided with the opportunity for a training workshop and was given a grantee manual containing the required forms. The manual is in the appendix of this document. KDHE required collections documentation from the grantees - (A sample collection form is on the following page).

Residents of participating counties were eligible for "free" recycling of E-waste. Each grantee was required to provide a list of charges that they would use for business waste. The monthly collection records identified each person or group that brought in the materials by county and either zip code or license plate number. Business waste was recorded and the fees charged were recorded on the collection log sheets. This level of recording was very difficult for the collectors and numerous exceptions were noted. Without proper planning, a collection event provided the biggest challenges in logging collection information. Some businesses were not charged according to the schedules, and some refused to pay the fee, although this was not very widespread. Each collector was responsible to self-report the ineligible weight for reimbursement.

**KDHE ELECTRONIC WASTE COLLECTION LOG  
(EXAMPLE)**

<b>Collector (Organization) Name:</b> Rooks County	<b>Hub Grantee:</b> Solomon Valley E-waste Coalition dba Osborne County	<b>Telephone #:</b> (999) 888-7777	<b>Worksheet Number:</b> 0001 or 01-08 etc.
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<b>Type of Event:</b> on-going (one-time)	Location of Collection: 100 E Main St. trailer	<b>Collection Month/year:</b> Jan 2008
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Verify eligibility for free recycling by entering license plate or zip, collect fees for business waste. **Material Received in weight (wt.) or number of units (#) or both.**

Date:	Origin County of Material: and zip or license plate.		Source! Enter your code	For transfers of 5 or more whole units or 20 individual items, provide Contact Person & Phone	*Fee:	Whole desktop	CPU's	CRT Monitors	LCD Monitors	CRT TVs	Laptops	Keyboard / mice	Printers, Scanner, fax	Cell phones/ PDAs	VCRs / DVDs	Computer peripheral	Other (list)
	(County and zip or lic. mandatory)					Enter EITHER the number of units collected -or- the WEIGHT of each type of units collected in the spaces below.											
3	67473	Osborne	R		\$0.00						1						
4	67473	Osborne	X	Business Source, Brian Good 785 888-7777	\$40.00		4	4				5 lbs.					
4	OS	dbg773	R	Brian Good home, 785 888-6666	\$0.00	5							2				
4	RO	lkm258	S		\$0.00					3			2	2	1	2	Cords - 2 lbs.
5	67477	Rooks	X	United Way, Ann Done 785 888-7776	\$10.00	1											
<b>SUBTOTALS:</b>					\$50.00	6	4	4	0	3	1	5lbs	4	2	1	2	2 lbs

## Program Participation

This program served individuals, schools, local government and in some areas, businesses. Three of the grantees were counties, two are quasi-governmental non-profit recycling county groups, two are non-profit organizations, and one is a solid waste management district.

Population statistics (2007) for the counties involved with the electronics collection centers. The area of the state that requested grant assistance represented 34.8% of the total state population. 75 of 105 Counties were in the collector area.

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Population</b>
Rice County region	252,629
SE Kansas Recycling Inc.	174,251
Seward County region	129,863
Twin Valley Developmental Inc.	130,585
Lake Region SWA	100,145
Butler County region	85,316
Solomon Valley E-waste Coalition region	65,276
NW Kansas Regional Recycling Organization	31,830
Grant funded area population	967,833
Population with no grant	1,808,164
Kansas Population 2007	2,775,997

## How were the events publicized initially?

Brush Art of Downs, Kansas is a contractor for KDHE. Brush Art developed the E-waste Campaign that included a new logo, slogan, poster, table tent, flyer and radio, television and newspaper advertisements. The program logo is "It Still Has Value". Total creative and administrative costs for Brush Art were \$27,766.82.

All grantees were offered an initial newspaper advertisement, and a supply of posters, brochures and table tents with program information and graphics.

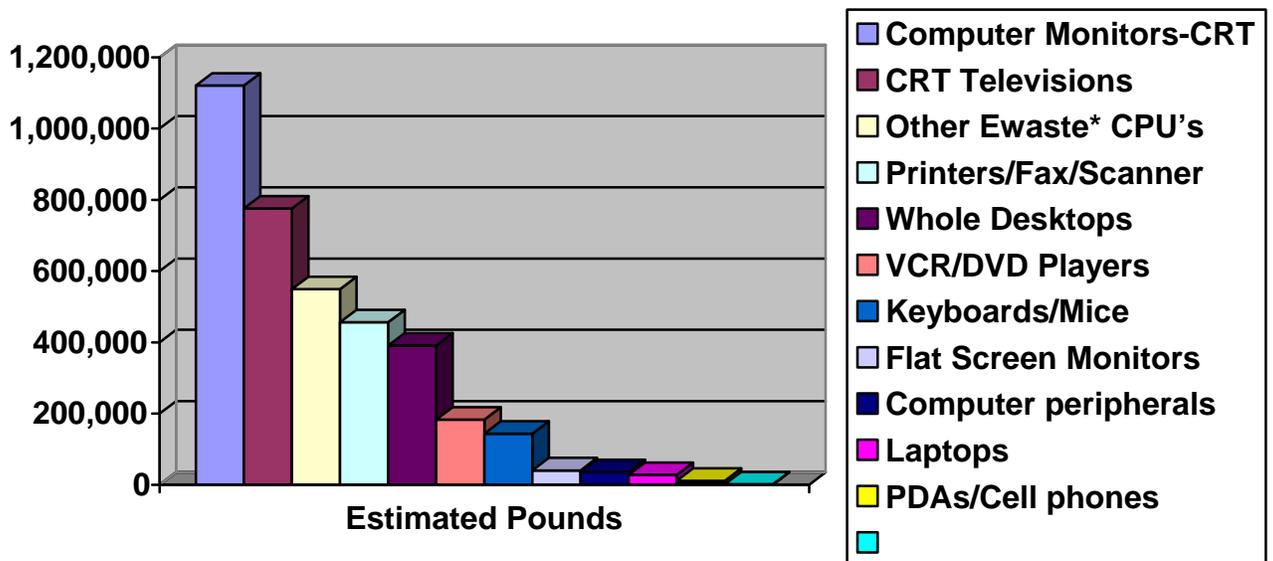


## Total KDHE Media and Public Relations Costs

Development Costs	\$	562.50
Production Costs		
Posters	\$	1,619.21
Brochure	\$	1,754.54
Table Tent	\$	1,949.13
Printed Materials	\$	11,500.00
Media Buys		
KDHE E Waste Letter to Editor	\$	219.41
Newspaper slicks/KAB	\$	500.00
Newspaper Run Twin Valley	\$	3,945.00
Twin Valley Newspaper Run	\$	540.00
E-waste Northern Co-op	\$	2,261.28
E-waste Newspaper Articles for Seward County	\$	2,500.00
Ad State 112 KDHE E Waste	\$	415.75

## OVERALL Results

1. The total material shipped through this program weighed 4,292,776 pounds or 2,069 tons. Of this, 4,138,574 pounds were eligible for some cost recovery from the program.
2. The total cost per ton was \$424.18. The total cost per pound to KDHE was \$0.21. This calculated to \$0.89 per person based on population estimates from the 2007 census for any county associated with the program reimbursements even if the participation was shorter than the two years. (this does not include matching costs)
3. According to the final recycling and processing report 29% of the items collected were cathode ray tubes (CRT) televisions and monitors and approx. 55% of the weight was CRTs.
4. The number of units from specific manufacturers was not tallied.
5. Commodity Breakdown chart



### 6. Overall Disposition

	Total Weight (lbs)
All E-waste shipped for recycling	4,292,776
Material diverted to resale at collection site	51,826
Material disposed (land filled or incinerated)	580
<b>Total Materials Processed</b>	<b>4,345,182</b>

## Total Costs of the Pilot Collection Center Contracts

### Shipping Reimbursements

\$6,240.58	Butler County
\$10,308.89	Lake Region
\$7,581.87	Northwest Kansas Regional Recycling Group
\$13,438.82	Rice County
\$5,337.71	Seward County
\$10,454.02	Solomon Valley E-waste Coalition
\$17,526.25	Southeast Kansas Recycling
\$10,840.62	Twin Valley Developmental

### Recycling and Disposal Fees Reimbursements

\$87,927.42	Butler County
\$37,516.65	Lake Region
\$71,775.35	Northwest Kansas Regional Recycling Group
\$68,204.44	Rice County
\$13,220.37	Seward County
\$59,690.70	Solomon Valley E-waste Coalition
\$61,239.69	Southeast Kansas Recycling
\$44,888.12	Twin Valley Developmental

### Per pound handling payment to the Grantees

\$42,419.59	Butler County
\$32,988.93	Lake Region
\$31,415.17	Northwest Kansas Regional Recycling Group
\$71,969.15	Rice County
\$20,066.75	Seward County
\$43,714.28	Solomon Valley E-waste Coalition
\$60,681.40	Southeast Kansas Recycling
\$48,182.65	Twin Valley Developmental

### Total weight: 4,135,589 pounds (2,068 tons in 213 loads)

832,818 pounds	Rice County
693,430 pounds	Southeast Kansas Recycling
583,217 pounds	Twin Valley Developmental
530,519 pounds	Solomon Valley E-waste Coalition
526,560 pounds	Butler County
406,996 pounds	Lake Region SW Authority
377,745 pounds	Northwest Kansas Regional Recycling Group
187,304 pounds	Seward County

Total costs: \$877,629.42 to date

Total cost per ton: \$424.00

Total cost per pound: \$0.21

Total cost per person: \$0.89

(based on year 2007 census figures)

## INDIVIDUAL GRANTEE Reporting

Each grantee was required to turn into KDHE a monthly report of the materials collected. This report was in the form of the collection logs. The collection logs were combined by KDHE staff into a comprehensive spreadsheet. These logs are a pretty good indication of what came in; however, there are some data gaps especially early on in the projects. During events, if the collector did not have enough volunteers, or was overwhelmed with cars coming in, information was grouped in categories. The collection logs also have inconsistencies when the Grantee did not submit a separate sheet for each county, then the incidental drop offs from outside the hub county probably ended up on the hub county sheet. These numbers were pulled out by KDHE staff initially, but that turned out to be too time consuming and in the second year, they were maintained on the log sheets as they were turned in.

The log sheets have a category of "Whole desktop". This was defined as the display device, the CPU unit and the keyboard all matched together. This data category was given as an option to simplify the collection records. It was used by some grantees extensively and others did not use this column at all even though they may have had "whole units" dropped off. The other inconsistency is in the use of the "Computer peripheral" category. Some grantees did use this column for computer add-ons such as a modem, speakers, or external hard drive. For the most part, those items ended up in the "Other" list. The "Other" category included any eligible item not specified in another column such as a microwave or Dish receiver. This column was misused quite a bit for non-descript items such as "box of parts", lamp, battery or "misc". The ineligible items were not transferred over to the spreadsheet by KDHE staff, but were made known to the grantee and the grantee was asked to make corrective actions with their reporting staff before a payment was made. There is no direct correlation between the items improperly logged at collection and the weight of ineligible items noted on a shipment affidavit.

It is important to note that although payments were held until the most recent monthly collecting logs were submitted to KDHE; the payments were made strictly on actual weights of pallets shipped and the weights declared by the grantee to be ineligible on an affidavit and not on any "calculated" weights from the collection reporting form. These two requirements, monthly collection reporting and affidavit reporting after shipment were entirely separate activities.

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## Butler County Regional E-waste Grant Summary

Grant Funding Categories:	In-Kind Match Spent	Grant spent	Total Project
<b>Salaries</b>	\$35,200.00		\$35,200.00
<b>Travel</b>	\$200.07		\$200.07
<b>Supplies:</b>	\$3,000.00		\$3,000.00
<b>Capital Equipment:</b>	\$2,053.88		\$2,053.88
Storage building		\$224,488.33	\$224,488.33
Skid steer with attachments		\$37,446.07	\$37,446.07
Floor Scale		\$2,440.00	\$2,440.00
<b>Prof. Services:</b>	\$34,785.67		\$34,785.67
<b>Other:</b>			
Utilities \$25,000	\$13,208.99		\$13,208.99
<b>TOTAL \$264,374.40</b>	\$88,448.61	\$264,374.40	\$352,823.01
<b>% of total</b>	25.1%	74.9%	

### What was recycled and paid according to the affidavits?

The actual weight shipped for Butler County was **526,560 pounds** (282,267 pounds in year one + 244,293 pounds in year two) or 263 tons overall.

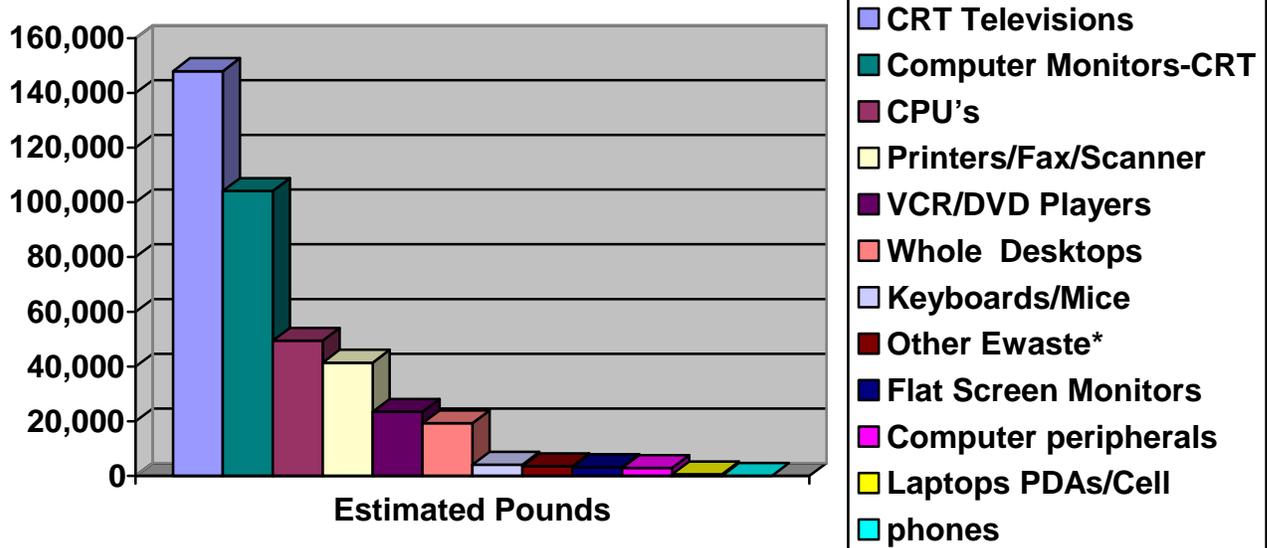
The shipping reimbursement was **\$6,240.58**, the recycling fees were **\$87,927.42** and the handling fee paid was **\$42,419.59**. The handling fee was calculated at \$0.05 per pound the first year and \$0.10 per pound the second year.

Total Operations payments to Butler County through this program were **\$136,587.59** or \$0.26 cents per pound in addition to the grant funding of **\$264,374.40**.

## Butler County Shipments Chart

Load #	DATES	Eligible Weight	Eligible Shipping	Eligible Recycling	Handling Reimbursement	Authorized Reimbursement	Recycler
1	Jan-09	20,695	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,034.75	\$1,034.75	Unicor
2	Feb-09	26,931	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$1,346.55	\$1,346.55	Unicor
3-4	Jun-09	45,427	\$0.00	\$22,713.50	\$2,476.65	\$25,190.15	Asset
5-8	Aug-09	110,371	\$1,265.84	\$14,586.25	\$5,804.80	\$21,656.89	Asset
9	Sep-09	26,562	\$324.17	\$3,488.00	\$1,424.00	\$5,236.17	Asset
10	Nov-09	26,173	\$320.52	\$3,694.50	\$1,414.30	\$5,429.32	Asset
11A	Dec 09A	26,108	\$275.74	\$3,147.75	\$1,049.06	\$4,472.55	Asset
<b>10.75</b>	<b>year one</b>	<b>282,267</b>	<b>\$2,186.27</b>	<b>\$47,630.00</b>	<b>\$14,550.11</b>	<b>\$64,366.38</b>	
Avg.	12/1/08-11/30/09			\$0.17	\$0.05	\$0.23	
11B	Dec-09B		\$91.91	\$1,049.25	\$699.38	\$1,840.54	Asset
12	Jan-10	25,154	\$367.21	\$4,062.25	\$2,704.30	\$7,133.76	Asset
13	Mar-1-	27,680	\$378.79	\$4,031.25	\$2,983.90	\$7,393.94	Asset
14	Apr-10	24,639	\$477.52	\$4,080.50	\$2,664.40	\$7,222.42	Asset
15	Apr-10	23,432	\$477.52	\$4,345.00	\$2,354.70	\$7,177.22	Asset
16	May-10	27,822	\$474.07	\$4,323.50	\$2,944.20	\$7,741.77	Asset
17	Jun-10	27,386	\$366.70	\$4,662.75	\$2,877.70	\$7,907.15	Asset
18	Jul-10	24,738	\$357.14	\$4,010.25	\$2,680.30	\$7,047.69	Asset
19	Aug-10	28,038	\$440.00	\$4,400.50	\$2,969.10	\$7,809.60	Asset
20	Sep-10	26,102	\$440.48	\$4,116.25	\$2,752.10	\$7,308.83	Asset
21	Sep-10	9,302	\$182.97	\$1,215.92	\$2,239.40	\$3,638.28	Asset
<b>10.25</b>	<b>year two</b>	<b>244,293</b>	<b>\$4,054.31</b>	<b>\$40,297.42</b>	<b>\$27,869.48</b>	<b>\$72,221.20</b>	
Avg.	12/1/09-10/1/10			\$0.16	\$0.10	\$0.30	

## What was collected according to the collection logs?



E-waste Type	Number Received	Estimated Pounds	Actual Pounds Reimbursed
CRT Televisions	3,364	148,016	
Computer Monitors-CRT	2,541	104,181	v
CPU's	2,310	49,434	
Printers/Fax/Scanner	1,884	41,448	
VCR/DVD Players	978	23,472	
Whole Desktops	313	19,281	
Keyboards/Mice	2,068	4,136	
Other E-waste*	148	3,610	
Flat Screen Monitors	214	3,210	
Computer peripherals	1,435	2,870	
Laptops	109	545	
PDA's/Cell phones	167	50.1	
The other* category included microwaves, adding machines, surge protectors, stereos, satellite receivers and projectors . The estimate used for "other" category was 20 pounds.....actual weight per category was not determined.			
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>18,993</b>	<b>468,843</b>	<b>526,560 lbs.</b>

## **Butler County regional E-waste program summary**

In CPI Round #16, Butler County received a grant and proposed a hub to serve a three county region. They spent \$224,488.00 of the grant funds on the construction of a new building at the landfill and another \$39,886.00 on a skid steer and a floor scale.

This is a permanent drop off location open Monday thru Saturday. The participating counties deliver the collected E-waste to the facility for further sorting and shipment. Elk County and Marion County have brought their E-scrap to Butler County. Butler County reports having served 1,797 people at the drive-thru building. In addition, the county has spent \$122,650.79 in salaries, freight and disposal costs.

The initial shipments were made to Unicor in Leavenworth and were accepted free of charge. The federal government was not able to put in place a billing system for these early shipments; they now charge \$.015 per pound for CRTs. A backlog of CRTs was experienced during the economic downturn in March of 2009. At that time Unicor refused to accept shipments of CRTs for a period of a few months. The shipments to another processor were charged a higher recycling fee based on the quantity of CRT's and the lack of marketable equipment.

Butler County is continuing to collect free and "absorbs" the shipping costs. Six tons of pallets were diverted from the C & D landfill and seven tons of electronic equipment was given back to the public for free in the reuse program. Butler County is expecting income in the future by moving household hazardous waste (HHW) "bulking" into the building. This will save half of the current costs of \$3-5,000 a month charged by Clean Harbors to handle this HHW.

On September 13, 2010 Governor Mark Parkinson presented Butler County E-waste the Pollution Prevention "P2" Award, for the E-waste Reuse Program. Others in attendance were KDHE Secretary Roderick Bremby and KDHE Division of Environment Director John Mitchell, Stephen Linnemann , Scott Martin with Burn & McDonnell; Bruce Harris, Will Johnson, Darryl Lutz, Linda Johnson, Dianne Rollins with Butler County.

## Lake Region Solid Waste Authority regional E-waste grant summary

Grant funding category	In-Kind Match Spent	Grant spent	Total Project
Salaries	\$28,082.81		\$28,082.81
Travel			
Regional Coordinator	\$1,903.01		\$1,903.01
Supplies:	\$164.99		\$164.99
Pallets		\$240.00	\$240.00
Shrink wrap		\$2,012.04	\$2,012.04
Gaylords		\$243.00	\$243.00
Louisburg Event	\$560.00	\$0.20	\$560.20
Capital Equipment:			
Scales (6)		\$11,167.68	\$11,167.68
Replacement laptop (Round #15)		\$1,078.99	\$1,078.99
Other: KOR Conference	\$75.00		\$75.00
Brochures		\$452.76	\$452.76
Recycled products		\$1,369.07	\$1,369.07
Publicity events		\$426.93	\$426.93
Newspaper ads		\$789.00	\$756.00
<b>TOTAL <u>47,088.00</u></b>	\$30,785.81	\$17,779.67	\$48,565.48
<b>% of total</b>	63.4%	36.6%	

### What was recycled and paid according to the affidavits?

Actual weight shipped for Lake Region SW Authority was **406,996 pounds** (154,213 pounds year one + 252,783 pounds in year two) or **203 tons** overall.

The Shipping reimbursement was **\$10,308.89**, the recycling fees were **\$37,513.65** and the handling fee paid was **\$32,988.93**. The Handling fee was calculated at \$0.05 per pound the first year and \$0.10 per pound the second year.

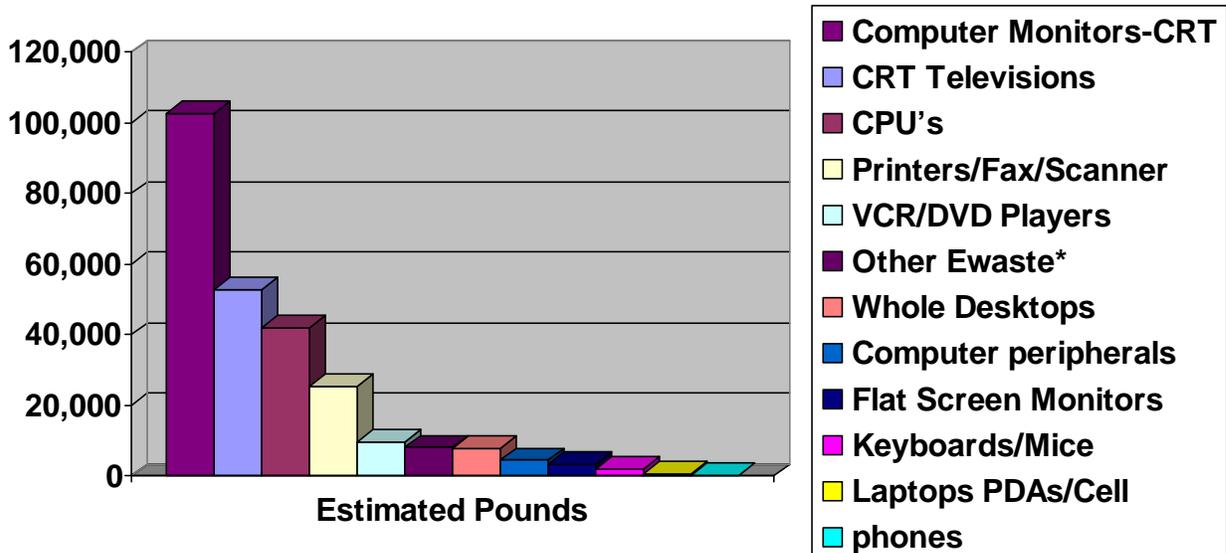
Total Operations payments to Lake Region SW Authority through this program were **\$80,811.47** or 19.9 cents per pound in addition to the grant funding of **\$17,779.67**.

## Lake Region shipments chart

Load #	Dates	Pounds shipped	Shipping Cost	Recycling Fee	Handling	Total	Recycler
1	Franklin April	17,632	\$240.00	\$1,299.90	\$881.58	\$2,421.48	Asset
2	Miami August	18,435	\$300.00	\$1,892.55	\$921.75	\$3,114.30	Asset
7	Franklin	13,919	\$240.00	\$969.30	\$695.95	\$1,905.25	Asset
3-6	Miami April	46,092	\$1,200.00	\$3,641.40	\$2,304.60	\$7,146.00	Asset
8	Anderson	14,498	\$526.57	\$1,508.70	\$724.90	\$2,760.17	Asset
9	Miami March	15,369	\$300.00	\$1,498.05	\$768.45	\$2,566.50	Asset
18	Osage May-Aug 08	17,083	\$260.00	\$1,717.95	\$854.15	\$2,832.10	Asset
19	Osage Nov	11,185	\$186.84	\$960.54	\$559.25	\$1,706.63	Asset
	<b>Year One</b>	<b>154,213</b>	<b>\$3,253.41</b>	<b>\$13,488.39</b>	<b>\$7,710.63</b>	<b>\$24,452.43</b>	<b>\$24,452.43</b>
<b>Avg.</b>	<b>4/4/8-4/3/9</b>			<b>\$0.09</b>	<b>\$0.05</b>	<b>\$0.16</b>	
10-11	Miami April	31,404	\$720.00	\$2,706.90	\$1,570.20	\$4,997.10	Asset
12	Miami June	15,169	\$390.00	\$1,740.00	\$758.43	\$2,888.43	Asset
13	Coffey	5,438	\$300.00	\$630.75	\$543.80	\$1,474.55	Asset
	Retro .10 handling for year 2				\$2,328.63	\$2,328.63	Asset
14	Coffey August	12,724	\$600.00	\$956.10	\$1,272.40	\$2,828.50	Asset
15	Miami Sept	18,563	\$300.00	\$1,673.40	\$1,856.30	\$3,829.70	Asset
16	Franklin	16,987	\$240.00	\$1,597.05	\$1,698.70	\$3,535.75	Asset
17	Anderson Oct	14,680	\$436.02	\$1,488.00	\$1,468.00	\$3,392.02	Asset
19B	Osage April 09	6,774	\$113.16	\$581.76	\$677.40	\$1,372.32	Asset
20	Coffey February	4,109	\$300.00	\$439.95	\$410.90	\$1,150.85	Asset
21	Anderson March	11,942	\$366.30	\$1,343.85	\$1,194.20	\$2,904.35	Asset
22-25	Miami April	59,182	\$1,680.00	\$5,968.65	\$5,918.15	\$13,566.80	Asset
26	Franklin April	8,722	\$240.00	\$737.55	\$872.20	\$1,849.75	Asset
27	Coffey March	5,463	\$300.00	\$614.85	\$546.30	\$1,461.15	Asset
28-29	Coffey April	10,951	\$600.00	\$653.85	\$1,095.10	\$2,348.95	Asset
30	Osage July 09	8,776	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$877.60	\$877.60	Asset
30	Osage March10	2,948	\$195.00	\$1,187.85	\$294.80	\$1,677.65	Asset
31	Osage April 10	18,952	\$275.00	\$1,704.75	\$1,895.20	\$3,874.95	Asset
	<b>Year Two</b>	<b>252,783</b>	<b>\$7,055.48</b>	<b>\$24,025.26</b>	<b>\$25,278.31</b>	<b>\$56,359.05</b>	<b>\$56,359.05</b>
<b>Avg.</b>	<b>4/4/9-4/3/10</b>			<b>\$0.10</b>	<b>\$0.10</b>	<b>\$0.22</b>	

## What was collected according to the Lake Region collection logs?

E-waste Type	Number Received on log	Estimated Pounds	Actual Pounds Reimbursed
Computer Monitors-CRT	2506	102,746	 v
CRT Televisions	1,197	52,668	
CPU's	1,967	42,094	
Printers/Fax/Scanner	1,158	25,476	
VCR/DVD Players	398	9,552	
Other E-waste*	404	8,080	
Whole Desktops	127	7,823	
Computer peripherals	2,275	4,549	
Flat Screen Monitors	227	3,405	
Keyboards/Mice	989	1,978	
Laptops	153	765	
PDA's/Cell phones	335	101	
The other* category included microwaves, adding machines, surge protectors, stereos, satellite receivers and projectors . The estimate used for "other" category was 20 pounds.....actual weight per category was not determined.			
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>11,736</b>	<b>259,237</b>	<b>406,996 lbs.</b>



## Lake Region E-waste program summary

The Lake Region is comprised of these counties in Eastern Kansas: Osage, Miami, Franklin, Coffey, Anderson and Linn.

In this model - the six counties worked independently. A KDHE "CPI" round #15 grant purchased shipping containers to be placed at each county location for E-waste drop-off and secure storage. In CPI Round #16, the Lake region requested \$24,750.00 for supplies such as pallets, stretch wrap and Gaylords, another \$15,000.00 for six floor scales and \$6,000.00 for publicity and advertizing. They spent only \$17,779.00 of the \$47,000.00 awarded.

Each county is collecting E-waste either at an HHW facility or transfer station and is shipping directly to the recycler in Topeka. Keeping the collection logs seemed to be the challenge for this grantee, as reflected in the difference in the amount logged and the amount reimbursed. During collection events and on Saturdays with short staff it was difficult to keep up with the data collection.

Anderson County Solid Waste staff drove their shipments to Topeka with their own tractor/trailer. Coffey County Noxious Weed/Recycling department provided the manpower for their collections and shipments.

Franklin County Public Works Department had been collecting E-waste for almost two year prior to the grant and continued to take the lead. They did have to change recyclers at the beginning of the grant because their recycler was not yet a Kansas permitted processor.

Linn County advertised of the on-going collection at their transfer station; however Linn County residents were not willing to actively participate in the E-waste recycling program. Linn County was not able to generate enough material to be shipped in this time frame, but they were able to distribute seven monitors for reuse.

Miami County had three large collection events in April of 2008-2010 at Louisburg Middle School. The Louisburg Rotary Club assisted with these events. A continuous collection was also open in Paola. County staff transported the items to Topeka. Over thirty staff members provided assistance to this project. Osage County did not accept E-waste on a daily basis, but did hold six collection events. Nine staff members were involved with this project. Overall, 3,478 hours of staff time was spent on E-waste collection in the two year period.

Over the two year period, 31 shipments were made. All of the E-waste was shipped to an electronic waste recycler in Topeka called Asset LifeCycle, LLC. Prior to the grant, all of the counties had collected E-waste and were able to recycle it without incurring fees. For the near future, one county is charging \$8 per monitor, two counties stopped collecting E-waste, and three counties are taking CRTs and applied for the KDHE CRT funding. Miami County is currently charging for monitors and TVs only, all others are collecting items free of charge. Not all of the Counties are set up for accepting money at their recycling centers. A great deal of effort was put forth by this group and their commitment to the environment is evident.

## NW Kansas Regional Recycling Organization E-waste grant summary

Grant Funding Categories	In-Kind Match Spent	Grant spent	Total Project
<b>Salaries</b>	\$64,019.44		\$64,019.44
<b>Travel</b>	\$9,821.64		\$9,821.64
<b>Supplies:</b>		\$2,211.18	\$2,211.18
Computer software		\$537.93	\$537.93
Gaylord Containers		\$2,979.87	\$2,979.87
Trailer graphics		\$5,567.00	\$5,567.00
office		\$644.00	\$644.00
<b>Capital Equipment:</b>			
Land/Building		\$185,000.00	\$185,000.00
Enclosed gooseneck trailer	\$1,385.00	\$28,428.00	\$29,813.00
Portable scales		\$1,382.00	\$1,382.00
Portable loading dock		\$13,397.38	\$13,397.38
Forklift		\$28,428.00	\$28,428.00
propane bottles (forklift)		\$320.00	\$320.00
Computer equipment		\$1,674.99	\$1,674.99
<b>Prof. Services:</b>			
<b>Other:</b> Closing Costs		\$615.50	\$615.50
Phase I Inspection		\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
contract development fees	\$348.00	\$400.00	\$748.00
Operating Costs	\$14,227.36	\$0	\$14,227.36
Brochures and advertising	\$123.60	\$4,960.17	\$5,083.77
fire extinguishers		\$248.40	\$248.40
building sign		\$506.64	\$506.64
hand truck		\$60.00	\$60.00
traffic cones for collection days		\$357.54	\$357.54
safety vests		(inc in above)	\$0.00
hand dolly		\$59.98	\$59.98
tie-down straps		\$265.89	\$265.89
<b>TOTAL \$288,262.08</b>	\$89,925.04	\$280,044.47	\$369,969.51
<b>% of total</b>	25%	75%	

### What was recycled and paid according to the affidavits?

Actual weight shipped for Northwest Kansas Regional Recycling Organization was 377,745 pounds (162,071 pounds year one + 215,674 pounds in year two) or **189 tons** overall.

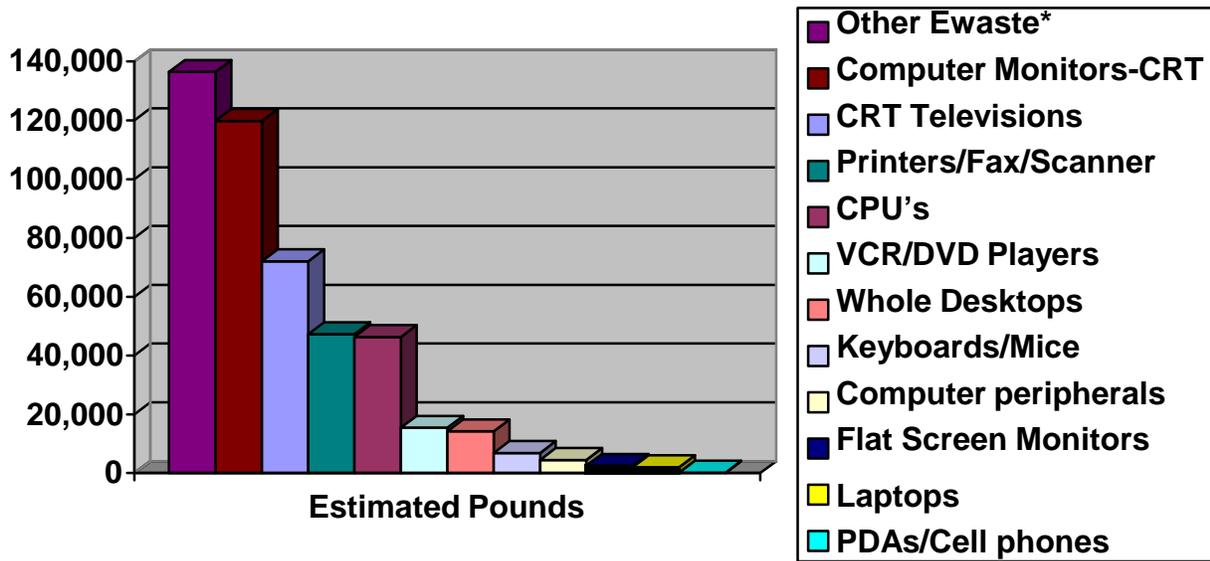
The shipping reimbursement was **\$7,581.87**, the recycling fees were **\$71,775.35** and the handling fee paid was **\$31,415.17**. The Handling fee was calculated at \$0.05 per pound the first year and \$0.10 per pound the second year.

Total Operations payments to Northwest Kansas Regional Recycling Organization through this program were **\$110,772.39** or \$0.29 cents per pound in addition to the grant funding of **\$278,334.02**.

## Northwest Kansas Regional Recycling Organization shipments chart

Load #	Dates	Eligible Weight	Eligible Shipping	Eligible Recycling	Handling Reimbursement	Authorized Reimbursement	Recycler
1	Mar-09	27,075	\$538.89	\$0.00	\$1,381.60	\$1,920.49	Unicor
2	Jun-09	24,260	\$436.53	\$5,001.00	\$1,355.55	\$6,793.08	Extreme
3	Jun-09	19,508	\$474.49	\$4,260.60	\$993.57	\$5,728.66	Extreme
4	Jun-09	23,637	\$431.96	\$4,855.35	\$1,251.00	\$6,538.31	Extreme
5	Oct-09	24,633	\$500.00	\$4,957.25	\$1,280.50	\$6,737.75	Extreme
6	Oct-09	22,677	\$500.00	\$4,612.45	\$1,133.85	\$6,246.30	Extreme
7	Nov-10	20,281	\$500.00	\$4,082.15	\$1,014.05	\$5,596.20	Extreme
<b>Year one</b>	<b>year one</b>	<b>162,071</b>	<b>\$3,381.87</b>	<b>\$27,768.80</b>	<b>\$8,410.12</b>	<b>\$39,560.79</b>	
<b>Avg.</b>	<b>10/1/8-9/31/9</b>			<b>\$0.17</b>	<b>\$0.05</b>	<b>\$0.24</b>	
8	Nov-Dec	25,269	\$500.00	\$5,085.50	\$2,643.40	\$8,228.90	Extreme
9	Jan-Feb	25,745	\$500.00	\$5,566.00	\$2,604.75	\$8,670.75	Extreme
10	Jan-Feb	22,328	\$500.00	\$4,592.80	\$2,320.00	\$7,412.80	Extreme
11	Mar-Apr 1	21,525	\$450.00	\$4,513.60	\$2,152.50	\$7,116.10	Extreme
12	Apr -May	24,070	\$450.00	\$4,861.50	\$2,488.10	\$7,799.60	Extreme
13	May- June	26,323	\$450.00	\$5,519.35	\$2,632.30	\$8,601.65	Extreme
14	Jun -Jul	25,263	\$450.00	\$5,121.70	\$2,545.60	\$8,117.30	Extreme
15	Jul -Aug	23,938	\$450.00	\$5,020.45	\$2,548.60	\$8,019.05	Extreme
16	Aug-Sept	21,213	\$450.00	\$3,725.65	\$3,069.80	\$7,245.45	Extreme
<b>NWKRRO</b>	<b>year two</b>	<b>215,674</b>	<b>\$4,200.00</b>	<b>\$44,006.55</b>	<b>\$23,005.05</b>	<b>\$71,211.60</b>	
<b>Avg.</b>				<b>\$0.20</b>	<b>\$0.10</b>	<b>\$0.33</b>	

## What was collected according to the collection logs?



E-waste Type	Number Received	Estimated Pounds	Actual Pounds Reimbursed	
Other E-waste*	6,823	136,457		
Computer Monitors-CRT	2,921	119,761		
CRT Televisions	1,637	72,028		
Printers/Fax/Scanner	2,149	47,278	 v	
CPU's	2,162	46,267		
VCR/DVD Players	642	15,408		
Whole Desktops	231	14,230		
Keyboards/Mice	3,403	6,806		
Computer peripherals	2,248	4,496		
Flat Screen Monitors	165	2,475		
Laptops	391	1,955		
PDAs/Cell phones	627	188		
The other* category included microwaves, adding machines, surge protectors, stereos, satellite receivers and projectors . The estimate used for "other" category was 20 pounds.....actual weight per category was not determined.				
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>23,399</b>	<b>467,349</b>		<b>377,745 lbs.</b>

## **NWKRRO E-waste program summary**

The Northwest Kansas Regional Recycling Organization consists of the following counties: Cheyenne County, Rawlins County, Decatur County, Thomas County, Sheridan County, Logan County, Gove County, and Scott County. The population base served was 27954 in 2007 when the grants were awarded. The eight member counties pay a fee to NWKRRO based on their population.

In CPI Round #16, this established recycling region received a grant to expand their operations to collection of E-waste. They have spent \$278,000.00 of the \$288,000.00 awarded to purchase and remodel an existing building near the recycling center. In addition, they purchased an enclosed gooseneck trailer with an office space, a forklift, and the miscellaneous supplies and equipment. The organization felt that further remodeling was still needed but not all of their requests were approved for grant funding by the Bureau of Waste Management.

From the NWKRRO Report:

The organization staff provides a pick-up route for recyclables and a weekly E-waste collection. The collections were very popular and recycling staff handled many of the details. The individual hired full time for the E-waste program began working part-time at the E-waste center (Tuesdays and Wednesdays) and part-time at the recycling center. One of the recycling center employees was moved into the E-waste program one day a week to help with the Trailer collections. This individual drove the crew to the collection locations and assisted with the collection event. We anticipated needing a lot of extra volunteer help during the collections, we did not. A few of the initial trailer collections required additional help, but it became apparent shortly thereafter that three individuals could handle a trailer collection with no problem and two individuals could handle the Wednesday facility collections while sorting and packing E-waste from the Trailer collections with no problems.

### **Year One Sept 29, 2008 – Sept 30, 2009**

4 one-time clean up events, 25,659 lbs collected

Weekly E-waste Facility Collections, 604 participants, 67,517 lbs collected

Twenty-Three Trailer Collections, 586 participants, 82,907 lbs collected

### **Year Two Oct 1, 2009 – Sept 30, 2010**

Weekly E-waste Facility Collections, 957 participants, 88,892 lbs collected

Forty Trailer Collections, 1026 participants, 133,278 lbs collected

“At the start of the E-waste project the membership fee was \$1.25 per capita. In June of 2009 the Organization had to request an additional \$1.50 per capita from the member counties in order to stay in business. The Organization was in financial trouble and was prepared to shut down on July1, 2010 if the membership didn't provide the additional funds. This budget deficit was caused in part by the additional expenses incurred with the new e-waste program, but was mostly due to the recycling markets taking a plunge toward the end of 2008 and remaining down through the majority of 2009. The 2010 fees were set at \$4.00 per capita. \$2.00 were due in January, and the other \$2.00 to be invoiced in July and October (\$1.00 increments) if the Organization's budget warranted it. To date, the Organization has not requested the additional \$2.00.

The market prices started climbing again early in 2010 and have remained fairly stable. Additionally, material tonnage has increased. The combination of these two factors have helped stabilize the Organization's budget. It also helped when KDHE began reimbursing the Organization a \$0.10/lb E-waste handling fee rather than the \$0.05/lb handling fee provided during the first year of the E-waste pilot program."

Additional services set up were testing and resale, data wiping, and refurbishing computers. As the program went on, it became clear that the costs were outweighing the revenue. They have started to charge \$.25 a pound for everything taken in. It seems to be sustainable. Lynette Koon says "We continue to receive phone calls from citizens asking about future trailer collection dates, the E-waste facility collection times, and the recycling fee. We have only had about six individuals come to the center with items to dispose of and refuse to pay the fees. We continue to receive many positive comments from the public about the E-waste program continuing and the fee the Organization is charging." To cut costs, they are also looking at markets in Denver which are closer than the Kansas markets. "A lot of people want the program to survive and are continuing to use the trailer." To supplement income, they have started a textile recycling collection and are considering a mobile paper shredding service.

## Rice County Regional E-waste grant summary

Grant Funding Categories	In-Kind Match	Grant spent	Total Project
Salaries	\$16,703.63		\$16,703.63
Travel	\$129.20		\$129.20
Supplies:			
shrink wrap, fuel	\$190.00		\$190.00
Capital Equipment:			
Construction of building	\$55,647.40	\$73,990.00	\$129,637.40
Concrete	\$3,090.00	\$22,010.00	\$25,100.00
6 x 12 trailers (11 )		\$30,399.60	\$30,399.60
Scissor Lift changed to skid steer	\$3,074.22	\$10,000.00	\$13,074.22
Semi trailer	\$838.36	\$3,830.40	\$4,668.76
<b>Other:</b>	\$516.29		\$516.29
tags	\$306.00		\$306.00
scale calibration	\$110.00		\$110.00
signs for trailers		\$770.00	\$770.00
Pallet Jacks (2)	\$350.00		\$350.00
Chain link fence			\$0.00
Utilities	\$6,622.48		\$6,622.48
<b>TOTAL \$141,000.00</b>	<b>\$87,577.58</b>	<b>\$141,000.00</b>	<b>\$228,577.58</b>
% of total	38.31%	61.69%	

### What was recycled and paid according to the affidavits?

Actual weight shipped for Rice County was **832,818 pounds** (234,680 pounds year one + 601,863 pounds in year two) or **299 tons** overall.

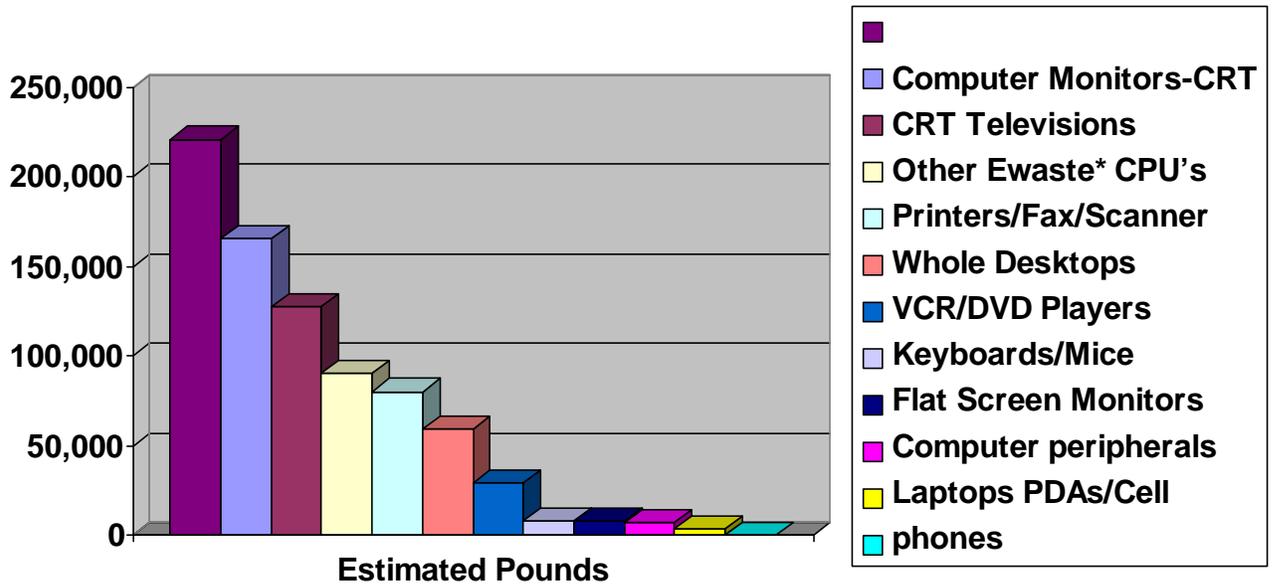
The shipping reimbursement was **\$13,438.82**, the recycling fees were **\$68,204.44** and the handling fee paid was **\$71,969.15**. The handling fee was calculated at \$0.05 per pound the first year and \$0.10 per pound the second year.

Total Operations payments to Rice County through this program were **\$153,612.42** or 18 cents per pound in addition to the grant funding of **\$141,000.00**.

## Rice County E-waste Shipments Chart

Load #	Dates	Pounds shipped	Shipping Cost	Recycling Fee	Handling	Total	Recycler
1	Feb 09	25,352	\$308.64	\$1,828.05	\$1,267.60	\$3,404.29	Asset
2	April 09	23,064	\$312.50	\$1,938.60	\$1,153.20	\$3,404.30	Asset
3	April 09	23,715	\$324.67	\$2,112.45	\$1,185.75	\$3,622.87	Asset
4	April 09	22,859	\$324.67	\$2,317.50	\$1,142.95	\$3,785.12	Asset
5	May 09	22,371	\$312.50	\$2,079.60	\$1,118.55	\$3,510.65	Asset
6	June 09	24,489	\$417.25	\$2,056.65	\$1,224.45	\$3,698.35	Asset
7	July 09	25,190	\$417.25	\$2,028.90	\$1,259.50	\$3,705.65	Asset
8	Sept 09	24,006	\$385.20	\$2,114.88	\$1,249.15	\$3,749.23	Asset
9	Sept 09	20,623	\$416.03	\$1,707.15	\$1,031.15	\$3,154.33	Asset
10	Sept 09	23,011	\$409.17	\$1,952.70	\$1,150.55	\$3,512.42	Asset
10.00	Year One	234,680	\$3,627.88	\$20,136.48	\$11,782.85	\$35,547.21	
Avg.	10/1/8-9/30/9			\$0.09	\$0.05	\$0.15	
11	Oct 09	23,303	\$410.00	\$2,158.95	\$2,330.30	\$4,899.25	Asset
12	Oct 09	23,281	\$364.08	\$1,598.40	\$2,616.40	\$4,578.88	Asset
13	Oct 09	24,925	\$409.17	\$1,849.50	\$2,492.50	\$4,751.17	Asset
14	Nov 09	24,595	\$407.51	\$1,643.85	\$2,459.50	\$4,510.86	Asset
15	Jan-10	23,527	\$408.34	\$1,965.90	\$2,352.70	\$4,726.94	Asset
16	Feb-10	24,221	\$408.34	\$1,991.85	\$2,422.10	\$4,822.29	Asset
17	Mar-10	24,314	\$408.34	\$2,319.15	\$2,431.40	\$5,158.89	Asset
18	Apr-10	25,654	\$408.34	\$1,677.90	\$2,565.40	\$4,651.64	Asset
19	Apr-10	25,703	\$407.51	\$1,831.35	\$2,570.30	\$4,809.16	Asset
20	May-10	21,304	\$403.41	\$2,083.21	\$2,130.40	\$4,617.02	Asset
21	May-10	26,190	\$415.20	\$1,824.60	\$2,619.00	\$4,858.80	Asset
22	May-10	25,308	\$414.37	\$2,828.40	\$2,530.80	\$5,773.57	Asset
23	May-10	24,588	\$415.20	\$1,739.25	\$2,458.80	\$4,613.25	Asset
24	Jun-10	24,332	\$414.98	\$2,099.10	\$2,433.20	\$4,947.28	Asset
25	Jul-10	28,461	\$407.51	\$1,995.45	\$2,864.10	\$5,267.06	Asset
26	Aug-10	26,185	\$411.77	\$2,153.70	\$2,618.50	\$5,183.97	Asset
27	Aug-10	26,098	\$407.51	\$2,028.00	\$2,609.80	\$5,045.31	Asset
28	Aug-10	22,836	\$406.68	\$2,054.40	\$2,283.60	\$4,744.68	Asset
29	Aug-10	24,574	\$415.20	\$2,134.50	\$2,457.40	\$5,007.10	Asset
30	Sep-10	24,336	\$415.20	\$1,884.45	\$2,433.60	\$4,733.25	Asset
31	Sep-10	24,832	\$410.94	\$2,090.55	\$2,483.20	\$4,984.69	Asset
32	Sep-10	24,589	\$415.20	\$2,142.75	\$2,458.90	\$5,016.85	Asset
33	Sep-10	28,736	\$414.37	\$2,081.40	\$2,873.60	\$5,369.37	Asset
34	Sep-10	26,066	\$411.77	\$1,891.35	\$2,606.60	\$4,909.72	Asset
24.00	Year Two	601,863	\$9,810.94	\$48,067.96	\$60,186.30	\$118,065.20	
	10/1/9-9/30/10			\$0.08	\$0.10	\$0.20	

## What was collected according to the collection logs?



E-waste Type	Number Received	Estimated Pounds	Actual Pounds Reimbursed
Computer Monitors-CRT	5,389	220,949	 v
CRT Televisions	3,761	165,484	
Other E-waste*	6,398	127,957	
CPU's	4,244	90,821.6	
Printers/Fax/Scanner	3,649	80,278	
Whole Desktops	969	59,690.4	
VCR/DVD Players	1,231	29,544	
Keyboards/Mice	4,219	8,438	
Flat Screen Monitors	530	7,950	
Computer peripherals	3,581	7,161.4	
Laptops	824	4,120	
PDAs/Cell phones	1,101	330.3	
The other* category included microwaves, adding machines, surge protectors, stereos, satellite receivers and projectors . The estimate used for "other" category was 20 pounds..... <b>actual</b> weight per category was not determined.			
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>35,895.55</b>	<b>802,724</b>	<b>832,818 lbs.</b>

## **Rice County Regional E-waste program summary**

In CPI Round #16, Rice County received the grant and proposed a hub to serve multi-county region. Rice County spent \$96,000.00 on the construction of a new building at the landfill. They have another \$45,000.00 allocated for 11 trailers to haul collections to the hub.

This project got off to a little bit of a rough start. They were awarded less than the other grantees for the building since the plan was to share the building space with a private company who would do the electronics waste processing on site. In the fall of 2008, deflated metal prices and a lack of a processing permit caused the Wichita-based recycler to back out of the deal with Rice County. Economic development director Jill Nichols made the best of a changed situation. She personally began planning and working collection events. Twenty-one events were held in two years and together with the on-going collection served 5,687 vehicles. The landfill staff have handled the sorting and palletizing. A new position of landfill “greeter” was created to help guide the public to the E-waste building. Hundreds of volunteers participated in the collection events

All along the way there were challenges with hiring a shipper and transporting costs from the counties to the hub. With the addition of a fork-lift and semi trailer, they were able to pack and transport the material on a schedule that is more beneficial to Rice County. Extra costs to the county in staff time and travel were \$9,969.00 the first year and \$13,645.74 the second year due to increased collections. This does not include the cost of the landfill greeters.

The original region was made up of ten counties: Ellsworth, Barton, Harvey, Rice, Saline, Pawnee, Stafford, Pratt, Reno, and McPherson. A logo and name helped identify the new venture RCREW – Rice County Recycling & E-waste. In Sept. 2009, they started to think about creating an inter-local agreement between the interested counties and Rice County for management of the extra costs incurred. By the end of two years, they had provided services to seventeen counties; the original, plus all of the Sunflower RC & D region which includes Pratt and Kiowa, Kingman, Comanche, Barber, Harper, Sumner and Cowley County. Twelve of those counties have a trailer from the grant and bring the material to Rice County.

Rice County says, in hindsight, it would have been good to have 3 years for this program. The first year, we were not on the public’s radar. (NWK and Solomon Valley agree). They are now participating in the CRT Initiative. Also notable is this comment about providing this service to the public, “the warm and fuzzy factor had to be 110% and that is not always the case with local government programs.”

## Seward County Landfill Regional E-waste grant summary

Grant Funding Categories:	In-Kind Match	Grant spent	Total Project
Salaries	\$21,064.20		\$21,064.20
Supplies:			\$0.00
Gaylords		\$1,770.20	\$1,770.20
Supplies and pallets		\$4,611.67	\$4,611.67
Capital Equipment:			\$0.00
Pallet scale		\$1,546.20	\$1,546.20
Forklift		\$27,778.00	\$27,778.00
Semi Trailer (reallocation)		\$11,500.00	\$11,500.00
<b>TOTAL \$48,000</b>	\$21,064.20	\$47,206.07	\$68,270.27
<b>% of total</b>	30.9%	69.1%	

### What was recycled and paid according to the affidavits?

Actual eligible weight shipped for Seward County was **187,304 pounds-** (70,552 pounds year one + 116,752 pounds in year two) or **93 tons** overall. Seward County also shipped 69,750 pounds (34 tons) which was ineligible for reimbursement because it was collected either from Oklahoma or after the end date of the contract.

The Shipping reimbursement was **\$5,337.71**, the recycling fees were **\$13,220.37** and the handling fee paid was **\$20,066.75**. The Handling fee was calculated at \$0.05 per pound the first year and \$0.10 per pound the second year.

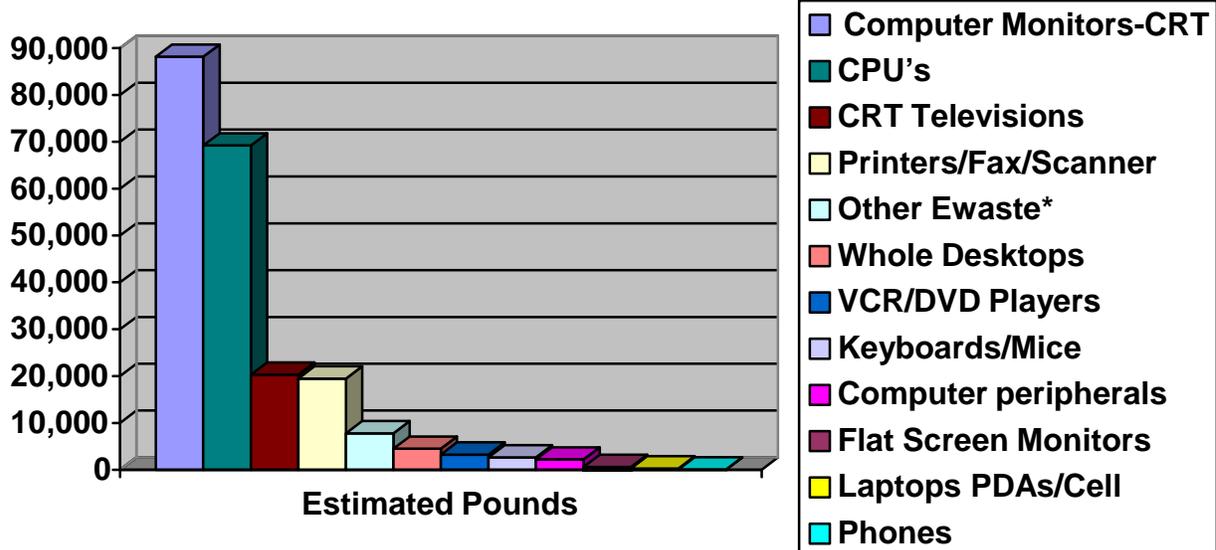
Total Operations payments to Seward County through this program were **\$38,624.84**, or **20.6** cents per pound in addition to the grant funding of **\$48,000.00**.

## Seward County E-waste shipments Chart

Load #	Dates	Pounds shipped	Shipping Cost	Recycling Fee	Handling Reimbursement	Total	Recycler
1	Apr-08	16,316	\$612.39	\$1,200.48	\$1,105.00	\$2,917.87	Asset
2	June-08	16,220	\$528.14	\$1,010.49	\$1,329.00	\$2,867.63	Asset
3	Aug-08	19,656	\$495.74	\$1,578.83	\$1,400.50	\$3,475.06	Asset
4	Feb-09	18,360	\$669.15	\$1,418.33	\$1,497.75	\$3,585.23	Asset
	<b>Year One</b>	<b>70,552</b>	<b>\$2,305.42</b>	<b>\$5,208.12</b>	<b>\$5,332.25</b>	<b>\$12,845.79</b>	<b>\$12,845.79</b>
Avg.	2/1/8-1/31/9			\$0.07	\$0.05	\$0.18	
5	Mar-May	18,348	\$674.75	\$1,099.25	\$1,512.75	\$3,286.76	Asset
6	Mar-May	23,225	\$837.18	\$1,781.47	\$1,572.75	\$4,191.40	Asset
7	Jul-Oct	23,195	\$351.40	\$1,619.25	\$1,650.25	\$3,620.90	Asset
	retro .10 handling for year 2				\$4,735.75	\$4,735.75	Asset
8	Sept-Dec	28,905	\$558.86	\$2,518.35	\$2,955.50	\$6,032.71	Asset
9	Nov-Jan	23,075	\$610.10	\$993.93	\$2,307.50	\$3,911.53	Asset
	<b>Year Two</b>	<b>116,752</b>	<b>\$3,032.29</b>	<b>\$8,012.25</b>	<b>\$14,859.50</b>	<b>\$25,904.05</b>	<b>\$25,904.05</b>
Avg.	2/1/9-1/31/10			\$0.07	\$0.10	\$0.22	

The landfill personnel logged 2031 hours in handling at an internal total cost of \$38,283.00. Seward County was reimbursed \$20,066.75 for handling. Over the two year period, nine shipments were made. All of the E-waste was shipped to an electronic waste recycler in Topeka called Asset LifeCycle, LLC.

## What was collected according to the Seward County collection logs?



E-waste Type	Number Received	Estimated Pounds	Actual Pounds Reimbursed	
Computer Monitors-CRT	2150	88150		
CPU's	1848	69504		
CRT Televisions	461	20284	 v	
Printers/Fax/Scanner	886	19492		
Other E-waste*	389	7780		
Whole Desktops	73	4497		
VCR/DVD Players	135	3240		
Keyboards/Mice	1328	2656		
Computer peripherals	1099	2198		
Flat Screen Monitors	41	615		
Laptops	53	265		
PDA's/Cell phones	228	68		
The other* category included microwaves, adding machines, surge protectors, stereos, satellite receivers and projectors. The estimate used for "other" category was 20 pounds.....actual weight per category was not determined.				
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>8689</b>	<b>188,750</b>		<b>187,304 lbs.</b>

## **Seward County Regional E-waste program summary**

In CPI Round #16, Seward County received a grant and proposed a hub to serve a five county region. With the grant, they purchased a forklift, pallet scale, and supplies including Gaylords, lids, pads, wrap, wrappers and pallets. With savings in the budget on purchasing fewer pallets and Gaylords than projected, they were able to purchase a 53' trailer to improve the efficiency of the operation.

Before the grant, the Seward County Landfill was not collecting the E-waste and it was going into the landfill's subtitle D cell. Mike Tabor and Norvan Correll launched the Seward County program in Feb. of 2008 with these 5 counties (Stanton, Morton, Stevens, Seward and Meade). They soon expanded to 5 additional counties (Grant, Finney, Haskell, Gray and Ford). Each County was provided with initial training and agreed to deliver the collected electronics to Seward County for consolidation.

Seward County used their existing facility and landfill personnel to sort and pack the TV's, monitors and PC's and miscellaneous electronics waste for shipment. Seward County used their tractor trailer to deliver the equipment to Topeka. They found the processing to be very expensive. Seward County Landfill also offered services to communities in Oklahoma at their own expense. They shipped a total of 257,050 pounds during the pilot collection period. Only 187,304 pounds were "eligible" for payment through this program.

The plan for sustainability was to continue to work as a hub for the ten counties and charge a fee of \$7 per monitor and \$0.15 per pound for all other E-waste. E-waste can still be dropped off at the Seward County Landfill E-waste facility during regular business hours. According to the website, they are not currently accepting TVs, stereos, or radios. This grantee provided a terrific example of "making it work" for the other counties to learn from and should be commended for their efforts.

## Solomon Valley E-waste Coalition grant summary

Grant Funding Categories:	In-Kind Match	Grant spent	Total Project
Salaries	\$32,421.55		\$32,421.55
Travel	\$4,023.22		\$4,023.22
Equipment hours	\$4,756.50		\$4,756.50
<b>Supplies:</b>			
Rock	\$863.80		\$863.80
Sand	\$90.00		\$90.00
<b>Capital Equipment:</b>			
30x50 addition with concrete floor and dock		\$66,296.00	\$66,296.00
2007 Silverado 4WD Pickup		\$21,434.28	\$21,434.28
7 x 16 Pace Trailer (10)		\$36,200.00	\$36,200.00
Dell Laptop computer		\$2,989.86	\$2,989.86
Pallet jack		\$1,763.40	\$1,763.40
Gaylord Boxes		\$3,107.85	\$3,107.85
<b>Prof. Services:</b>			
Survey	\$600.00		\$600.00
Electrician	\$2,584.00		\$2,584.00
Plumbing/Install Heater	\$2,211.00		\$2,211.00
<b>Other:</b>			
Permit fee	\$20.00		\$20.00
Advertising	\$118.87	\$138.53	\$257.40
<b>Grant funding totals:</b>	\$47,688.94	\$131,929.92	\$179,618.86
<b>% of total</b>	26.6%	73.4%	

### What was recycled and paid according to the affidavits?

Actual weight shipped for Solomon Valley E-waste Coalition was **530,519 pounds** (203,985 pounds year one + 326,534 pounds in year two) or **265.26 tons** overall.

The shipping reimbursement was **\$10,454.02**, the recycling fees were **\$59,690.70** and the handling fee paid was **\$43,714.28**. The handling fee was calculated at \$0.05 per pound the first year and \$0.10 per pound the second year.

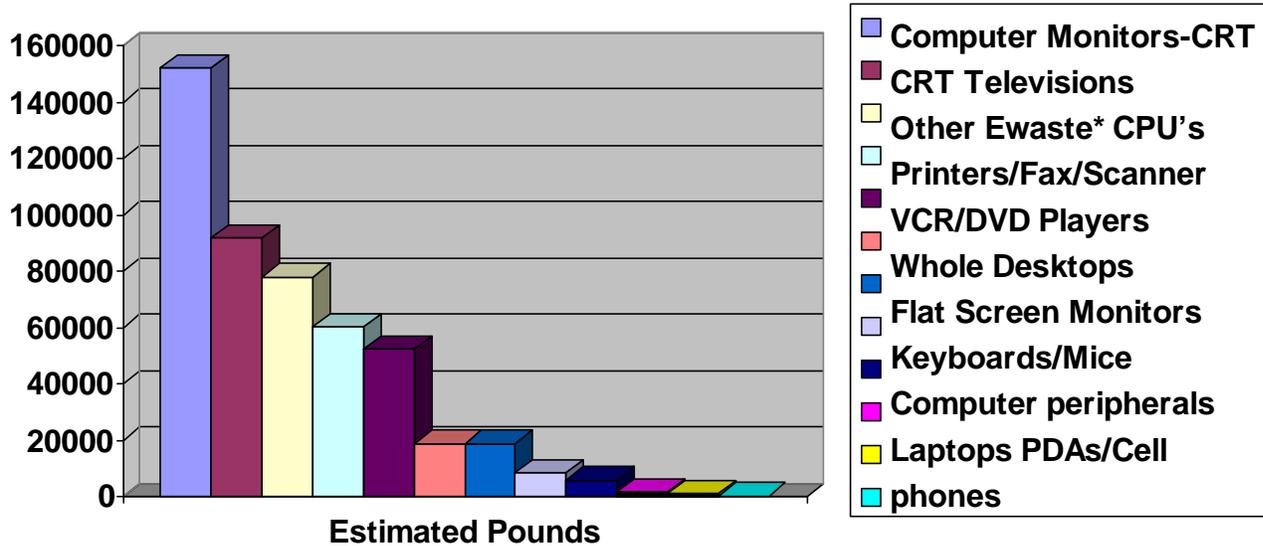
Total operations payments to the Solomon Valley E-waste Coalition through this program were **\$113,859.00** or **21.5 cents** per pound in addition to the grant funding of **\$131,929.92**.

## Solomon Valley shipments chart

Load #	Dates	Eligible Weight	Shipping Cost	Recycling Fee	Handling	Total	Recycler
1	Apr-Nov 08	23,535	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$1,176.75	\$1,676.75	Unicor
2	Apr-Nov 08	21,260	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$1,063.00	\$1,563.00	Unicor
3	Apr-Nov 08	18,840	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$942.00	\$1,442.00	Unicor
4	Apr-Nov 08	20,235	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$1,011.75	\$1,511.75	Unicor
5	Dec-Jan 08	22,997	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$1,149.85	\$1,649.85	Unicor
6	Feb-May 09	24,441	\$454.02	\$0.00	\$1,345.80	\$1,799.82	Unicor
7	Jan-May 09	17,428	\$400.00	\$4,618.75	\$871.40	\$5,890.15	Extreme
8	Jan-May 09	25,678	\$400.00	\$6,726.75	\$1,283.90	\$8,410.65	Extreme
9A	Feb-June 09	29,571	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$739.28	\$739.28	Unicor
	<b>year one</b>		<b>\$3,754.02</b>	<b>\$11,345.50</b>	<b>\$9,583.73</b>	<b>\$24,683.25</b>	
Avg.	5/1/8-4/30/9			\$0.06	\$0.05	\$0.12	
9B	1/2 of load 9 yr2		\$500.00	\$0.00	\$739.27	\$1,239.27	Unicor
10	Feb-June 09	23,195	\$400.00	\$6,289.35	\$1,159.75	\$7,849.10	Extreme
11	Apr - July 09	19,793	\$400.00	\$5,084.70	\$989.65	\$6,474.35	Extreme
12	May-July 09	22,072	\$400.00	\$5,111.15	\$1,103.60	\$6,614.75	Extreme
13	Aug -Sept 09	22,617	\$400.00	\$5,566.15	\$1,130.85	\$7,097.00	Extreme
14	Aug -Sept 09	30,291	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$1,514.55	\$2,014.55	Unicor
	Retro .10 handling for year 2 loads 10-14 and half of 9				\$6,637.68	\$6,637.68	Retro
16	Oct-Dec 09	22,128	\$400.00	\$5,262.90	\$2,212.80	\$7,875.70	Extreme
15	Sep-Nov 09	19,006	\$400.00	\$4,782.55	\$1,900.60	\$7,083.15	Extreme
17	Oct-Jan 09	28,391	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$2,839.10	\$3,339.10	Unicor
18	Jan-Feb 2010	23,593	\$500.00	\$0.00	\$2,359.30	\$2,859.30	Unicor
19	Feb-Mar 2010	20,215	\$400.00	\$4,773.60	\$2,021.50	\$7,195.10	Extreme
20	Mar-Apr 2010	24,327	\$400.00	\$6,594.55	\$2,432.70	\$9,427.25	Extreme
21	Mar-Apr 2010	26,114	\$500.00	\$990.60	\$2,611.40	\$4,102.00	Unicor
22	Apr 2010	23,101	\$500.00	\$1,676.40	\$2,310.10	\$4,486.50	Unicor
23	Apr 2010	21,677	\$500.00	\$2,213.25	\$2,167.70	\$4,880.95	Unicor
	<b>year two</b>		<b>\$6,700.00</b>	<b>\$48,345.20</b>	<b>\$34,130.55</b>	<b>\$89,175.75</b>	
Avg.	5/1/9-4/30/10			\$0.15	\$0.10	\$0.27	

## Solomon Valley - What was collected according to the collection logs?

E-waste Type	Number Received	Estimated Pounds	Actual Pounds Reimbursed	
Computer Monitors-CRT	3,715	152,299		
CRT Televisions	2,091	92,013		
Other E-waste*	3,901	78,012	 v	
CPU's	2,823	60,408		
Printers/Fax/Scanner	2,374	52,226		
VCR/DVD Players	785	18,842		
Whole Desktops	300	18,455		
Flat Screen Monitors	559	8,381		
Keyboards/Mice	2,945	5,890		
Computer peripherals	875	1,750		
Laptops	192	860		
PDA's/Cell phones	667	200		
The other* category included microwaves, adding machines, surge protectors, stereos, satellite receivers and projectors . The estimate used for "other" category was 20 pounds.....actual weight per category was not determined.				
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>21,226</b>	<b>489,436</b>		<b>530,519 lbs.</b>



## Solomon Valley E-waste Coalition program summary

In the north central region of the state, the initial discussion between interested county representatives developed into an inter-local agreement between counties for the continuing collection of E-waste. Osborne county dba as Solomon Valley E-waste coalition received the grant funding to make improvements to the recycling center in Osborne and also purchased collection trailers as the hub of a ten county coalition. The ten counties were: Cloud, Ellis, Graham, Osborne, Lincoln, Norton, Phillips, Republic, Rooks, and Trego.

Collection trailers were distributed to participating counties who paid \$1,000 annual dues to Osborne County for picking up the trailers and processing the E-waste for shipment to the recycler. Solomon Valley EWC used the existing recycling facility in Osborne County and the Road and Bridge/Recycling Center personnel provided the manpower to sort and pack all of the TV's, monitors and PC's and miscellaneous electronics waste that came in from the other counties. Reported costs to Osborne County were: Staff - \$19,575.00, Equip and Travel - \$ 4,125.00, Events - \$ 1,414.66.

The initial shipments were made to Unicor in Leavenworth and were accepted free of charge. The federal government was not able to put in place a billing system for these early shipments; they now charge \$.015 per pound for CRTs. In the Solomon Valley project, they worked hard to make E-waste recycling go. At the worst of economic times, they had four loads that were shipped with the coalition financing recycling fees of around \$4,000 to \$8,000 a load, but they do not have the funds to keep running loads in this way. Trucking is hired locally.

The program was very successful and diverted 266 tons from the landfill. Osborne County dba Solomon Valley E-waste Coalition ended their operations contract April 29, 2010. After the two year period ended, they will continue to operate as a coalition. When the grant ended, charges became necessary, and they feel it will take some time to change attitudes. Collections have slowed down considerably. The charge (for monitors) varies county to county. Osborne bills the counties for the CRT's as a result; most of the counties have stopped accepting CRT s in their collection programs.

They have only taken in 100 CRTs April-July 2010 compared to their 242 a month average with the grant payments. Rooks County is continuing collecting as before...not many CRTs are collected...they only have taken in 6 in 6 months. CRT's are weighed at Osborne and billed \$0.15 per pound. Scrap is sent to Unicor. "We assume they (the counties) are land-filling or transferring them," instead of paying the fee. Osborne County is accepting everything. "We do have funds to cover supplies like film and pallets. We have no funds to cover the costs of CRT recycling."

In the Solomon Valley region, like the others, the CRTs are the problem. An estimate of \$5-6,000.00 is needed per year. Some of the counties, have gone to using a broker from El Dorado, formerly called IT Global now operating as International Plastics because free service was offered. Brokers are not required to have a permit in Kansas, because they are not processing the waste, but as a result there is minimal oversight and the final destination of the materials is hard to trace.

The Solomon Valley board feels that they will be able to operate for several years to come. However, they reported “There are lots of problems that the state should look at and change to make it more efficient for the E-waste and recycling hubs in the state of Kansas.” In their opinion, the state needs to step up reimbursements to keep a steady flow going to the down streamers.

There seems to be no interest in applying for the KDHE CRT initiative funding which would pay back \$0.15 per pound towards the recycling fees. The reason given is the limit of \$5,000 every 4 months. They were collecting an estimated 10,000 pounds a month which would have cost \$1,500 in fees and \$6,000 over a 4 month period. Incidentally, there is no reason why the individual counties could not apply to the CRT program, but the billing would have to be managed so that the individual counties were charged the CRT fee from the recycler in order to have the reimbursements to the county validated by KDHE.

## Southeast Kansas Recycling Regional E-waste grant summary

Grant Funding Categories	Spent In-Kind	Grant spent	Total Project
<b>Salaries</b>	\$39,040.00		\$39,040.00
<b>Supplies:</b>			
Office supplies, PR Materials		\$21.22	\$21.22
Pallets		\$582.40	\$582.40
Gaylords (1000)(200)		\$636.00	\$636.00
Pallet Wrap		\$56.00	\$56.00
Computer and software		\$1,458.19	\$1,458.19
misc tools		\$213.65	\$213.65
<b>Capital Equipment:</b>			
<b>3rd Building</b>			
Building		\$92,000.00	\$92,000.00
Forklift	\$9,014.00		\$9,014.00
Loading Ramp		\$9,000.00	\$9,000.00
Used truck		\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00
Floor Scale			\$0.00
Chain link fence 6'		\$19,650.00	\$19,650.00
ASV Track Loader	\$20,357.00		\$20,357.00
<b>Prof. Services:</b>	\$1,569.96		\$1,569.96
<b>Other:</b>			
Interest on loan	\$2,407.21		\$2,407.21
Utilities and hauling	\$1,062.41	\$1,061.50	\$2,123.91
building permit	\$153.75		\$153.75
Building Insurance	\$1,105.95		\$1,105.95
Remodeling misc		\$126.88	\$126.88
Electrical/Lighting in bins		\$16,144.03	\$16,144.03
E-waste building Demo, wiring, roof, siding, labor, awning, security system doors		\$44,007.11	\$44,007.11
Office Building paint and clean up		\$2,950.00	\$2,950.00
Roofing, Guttering - Scale house, storage, e-waste building		\$22,872.25	\$22,872.25
<b>TOTAL \$214,279.23</b>	\$74,710.28	\$214,279.23	\$288,989.51
<b>% of total</b>	25.9%	74.1%	

## **What was recycled and paid according to the affidavits?**

Actual weight shipped for Southeast Kansas Recycling was **693,430 pounds** (191,740 pounds year one + 501,690 pounds in year two) or **346.72 tons** overall.

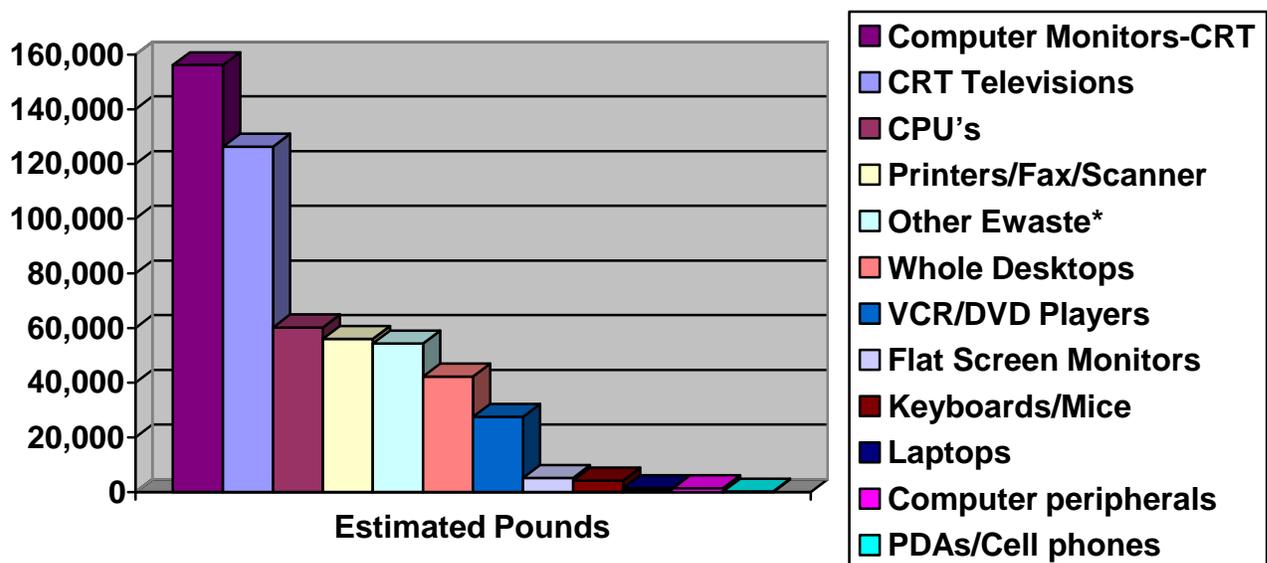
The shipping reimbursement was **\$17,526.25**, the recycling fees were **\$61,239.69** and the handling fee paid was **\$60,681.40**. The Handling fee was calculated at \$0.05 per pound the first year and \$0.10 per pound the second year.

Total Operations payments to Southeast Kansas Recycling through this program were **\$139,447.34** or **20** cents per pound in addition to the grant funding of **\$214,938.24**.

## Southeast Kansas Recycling shipments chart

Load #	Dates	Pounds shipped	Shipping Cost	Recycling Fee	Handling Payment	Total	Recycler
1	Oct-08	12,473	\$584.34	\$1,320.56	\$644.40	\$2,549.30	Asset
2	Dec-08	16,888	\$537.95	\$1,141.68	\$895.85	\$2,575.48	Asset
3	Feb-09	14,415	\$297.99	\$1,849.70	\$768.00	\$2,915.70	Asset
4	Apr-09	18,107	\$306.70	\$2,077.38	\$924.10	\$3,308.18	Asset
5-6	Apr-09	29,697	\$1,771.26	\$2,433.90	\$1,491.00	\$5,696.16	Asset
7	May-09	17,092	\$375.00	\$1,398.15	\$859.35	\$2,632.50	Asset
8	May-09	9,805	\$375.00	\$792.75	\$494.00	\$1,661.75	Asset
9	May-09	11,024	\$375.00	\$1,035.15	\$552.45	\$1,962.60	Asset
10	Jun-09	15,493	\$371.40	\$1,435.98	\$793.15	\$2,600.53	Asset
11	Jun-09	14,585	\$375.00	\$1,365.55	\$733.75	\$2,474.30	Asset
12	Jul-09	17,965	\$372.53	\$1,593.66	\$911.75	\$2,877.94	Asset
13	Sep-09	14,184	\$342.23	\$1,348.91	\$788.60	\$2,479.74	Asset
	year one	191,740	\$6,084.39	\$17,793.38	\$9,856.40	\$33,734.16	
Avg.	9/17/8-9/16/9			\$0.09	\$0.05	\$0.18	per pound
14	Sep-09	16,714	\$375.00	\$1,369.05	\$1,686.40	\$3,430.45	Asset
15	Oct-09	18,020	\$369.38	\$1,042.08	\$1,853.50	\$3,264.96	Asset
16	Oct-10	17,033	\$369.75	\$2,246.01	\$1,762.30	\$4,378.06	Asset
17	Dec 09	19,402	\$372.23	\$1,552.33	\$1,984.70	\$3,909.25	Asset
18	Jan-10	15,658	\$370.28	\$1,446.44	\$1,591.80	\$3,408.52	Asset
19	Feb-10	17,591	\$361.65	\$1,604.28	\$1,849.10	\$3,815.03	Asset
20-21	Apr-10	34,055	\$925.00	\$2,818.65	\$3,425.50	\$7,169.15	Asset
22	Apr-10	17,392	\$371.78	\$1,697.97	\$1,774.20	\$3,843.95	Asset
23	Apr-10	19,220	\$425.00	\$1,512.30	\$1,942.00	\$3,879.30	Asset
24	Apr-10	16,614	\$372.75	\$1,707.05	\$1,696.40	\$3,776.20	Asset
25-26	May-10	23,700	\$896.22	\$2,200.97	\$2,395.00	\$5,492.19	Asset
27	May-10	17,216	\$371.78	\$2,135.62	\$1,746.60	\$4,254.00	Asset
28	May-10	20,014	\$425.00	\$1,664.25	\$2,021.40	\$4,110.65	Asset
29	May-10	19,640	\$368.44	\$1,968.34	\$2,019.00	\$4,355.78	Asset
30	Jun-10	16,997	\$375.00	\$1,410.90	\$1,709.70	\$3,495.60	Asset
31	Jul-10	20,295	\$372.26	\$1,438.12	\$2,064.50	\$3,874.88	Asset
32	Jul-10	16,619	\$375.00	\$1,841.85	\$1,681.90	\$3,898.75	Asset
33	Jul-10	16,666	\$375.00	\$1,431.15	\$1,676.60	\$3,482.75	Asset
34	Aug-10	15,347	\$397.40	\$1,365.96	\$1,544.70	\$3,308.06	Asset
35-36	Aug-10	33,775	\$823.76	\$2,878.23	\$3,392.50	\$7,094.49	Asset
37-38	Sep-10	28,200	\$850.00	\$2,272.05	\$2,820.00	\$5,942.05	Asset
39	Sep-10	23,472	\$374.21	\$1,393.42	\$2,362.20	\$4,129.83	Asset
40-41	Sep-10	37,621	\$750.00	\$3,388.35	\$3,762.10	\$7,900.45	Asset
42	Sep-10	20,429	\$369.56	\$1,045.57	\$2,062.90	\$3,478.03	Asset
Loads	year two	501,690	\$11,436.43	\$43,698.93	\$50,825.00	\$105,713.18	
Avg.	9/17/9-9/16/10			\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.21	per pound

## What was collected according to the collection logs?



E-waste Type	Number Received	Estimated Pounds	Actual Pounds Reimbursed
Computer Monitors-CRT	3,809	156,169	
CRT Televisions	2,870	126,280	
CPU's	2,816	60,262	v
Printers/Fax/Scanner	2,549	56,078	
Other E-waste*	2,718	54,351	
Whole Desktops	686	42,258	
VCR/DVD Players	1,146	27,504	
Flat Screen Monitors	342	5,130	
Keyboards/Mice	2,115	4,230	
Laptops	304	1,520	
Computer peripherals	731	1,462	
PDAs/Cell phones	808	242	
The other* category included microwaves, adding machines, surge protectors, stereos, satellite receivers and projectors. The estimate used for "other" category was 20 pounds.....actual weight per category was not determined.			
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>20,894</b>	<b>535,486</b>	<b>693,430 lbs.</b>

## **Southeast Kansas Recycling Regional E-waste program summary**

In the southeast region of the state, this established regional recycling organization received a grant to expand their operations to collect E-waste. Southeast Kansas Recycling, Inc. received the grant funding to make improvements to the recycling center in Pittsburg. They purchased adjacent buildings for \$82,000, purchased a box truck for \$8,000, and planned demolition and remodeling activities that consumed the rest of the grant funding.

The most notable accomplishment for SEK Recycling was coordinating the voluntary clean-up of environmental pollution at the new facility working with Crawford County and the Bureau of Environmental Remediation on the property improvements. This work took a dilapidated property and turned it into an attractive facility.

SEK Recycling, Inc. also put in the proposal to increase conventional recycling and HHW collections by implementing a multiple county (potentially 9 counties) collection route that would pick up all three groups of materials at the same time. The nine counties identified were: Allen, Bourbon, Crawford, Cherokee, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho, Wilson and Woodson. KDHE staff worked with SEK Recycling to create a climate of cooperation between the counties. A BWM Household hazardous waste grant was awarded at the same time to remodel one of the neighboring buildings into a HHW regional storage center. As the project extended, many reallocations of funds were needed and items in the original proposal were not purchased, including a semi-tractor, semi-trailer, semi-trailer stand, box truck, and scale.

SEK has successfully remodeled the old fertilizer buildings adjacent to their existing recycling building in Crawford County. Recycling center personnel sort and pack all of the TV's, monitors and PC's and miscellaneous electronics waste for shipment. All shipments were made to Asset LifeCycle in Topeka. SEK personnel also planned and carried out eighteen collection events including those in Altamont, Columbus, Parsons, Independence, and Pittsburgh. The E-waste was also accepted during normal working hours of the recycling center.

After the grant, the fees will be set at \$5 for an entire computer system, \$10 per monitor, \$5 per tower, \$5 for a TV, \$20 for a large TV, \$10 for a large copier, \$5 for a small copier/printer, \$5 for a DVD/VCR player and \$5 for microwaves. All other E-waste and parts are charged \$0.25 per pound. Chuck Delp who manages the center says this, "We have not received a rebate check from the processor during the two years. We will be renegotiating everything." There is still work to be done to create the recycling region as envisioned, but there is determination and will to solve this and grow even bigger.

## Twin Valley Developmental Regional E-waste grant summary

Grant Funding Category	In-Kind/ Match	Grant spent	Total Project
<b>Salaries:</b>	\$56,162.00		\$56,162.00
<b>Supplies:</b>			
bulk containers <del>(100)</del> (75)		\$24,887.00	\$24,887.00
<b>Capital Equipment:</b>			
Beattie Dock and Improvements		\$29,642.00	\$29,642.00
Greenleaf Dock and improvements	\$13,591.68	\$39,828.32	\$53,420.00
Greenleaf 35 x 60 ft shop	\$9,694.00	\$54,000.00	\$63,694.00
(Beattie) forklift	match		
Yale pallet truck 2004		\$12,500.00	\$12,500.00
Gehl Skid loader		\$13,995.00	\$13,995.00
Electric pallet trucks (2)		\$8,700.00	\$8,700.00
Semi trailers <del>(5)</del> (2)		\$5,800.00	\$5,800.00
Beattie building	\$84,958.00		\$84,958.00
<b>TOTAL \$189,352.32</b>	<b>\$164,405.68</b>	<b>\$189,352.32</b>	<b>\$353,758.00</b>
<b>% of total</b>	<b>46.5%</b>	<b>53.5%</b>	

### What was recycled and paid according to the affidavits?

Actual weight shipped for Twin Valley Developmental was **583,217 pounds** (259,388 pounds year one + 323,829 pounds in year two) or **291.6 tons** overall.

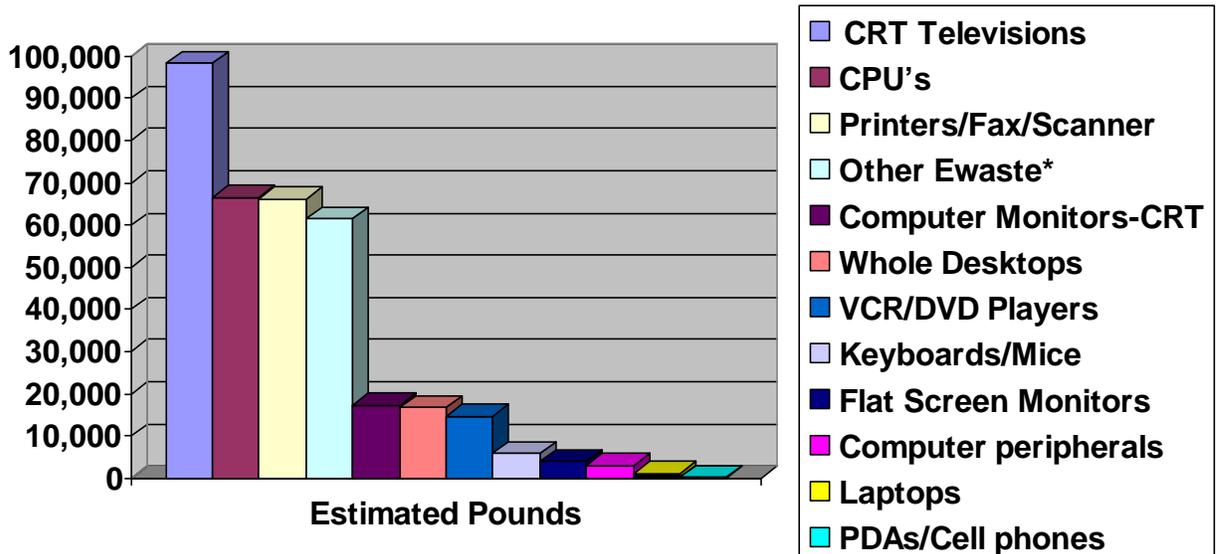
The shipping reimbursement was **\$10,840.62**, the recycling fees were **\$44,888.12** and the handling fee paid was **\$48,182.65**. The handling fee was calculated at \$0.05 per pound the first year and \$0.10 per pound the second year.

Total operations payments to Twin Valley Developmental through this program were **\$103,911.29** or **17.8** cents per pound in addition to the grant funding of **\$189,352.32**.

## Twin Valley Developmental Inc. shipments chart

Load #	Dates	Pounds shipped	Shipping Cost	Recycling Fee	Handling Reimbursement	Total Paid	Permitted Recycler
1-3		70,826	\$802.72	\$3,721.95	\$3,541.30	\$8,065.97	Asset
4		15,197	\$167.84	\$887.51	\$791.35	\$1,846.70	Asset
5		12,878	\$274.45	\$1,222.67	\$696.10	\$2,193.22	Asset
6		15,396	\$299.00	\$1,813.05	\$769.80	\$2,881.85	Asset
7-8		28,490	\$526.65	\$2,592.72	\$1,560.25	\$4,679.62	Asset
9		15,197	\$291.52	\$1,018.72	\$791.35	\$2,101.58	Asset
10		13,230	\$274.05	\$1,399.38	\$744.80	\$2,418.23	Asset
11-12		28,787	\$579.52	\$1,797.99	\$1,627.80	\$4,005.32	Asset
13		13,010	\$279.56	\$1,309.24	\$682.90	\$2,271.70	Asset
14		14,673	\$151.97	\$757.76	\$840.00	\$1,749.73	Asset
15		18,979	\$343.20	\$1,434.15	\$948.95	\$2,726.30	Asset
16		12,725	\$320.25	\$1,054.52	\$681.85	\$2,056.62	Asset
<b>Loads</b>	<b>Year One</b>	<b>259,388</b>	<b>\$4,310.73</b>	<b>\$19,009.66</b>	<b>\$13,676.45</b>	<b>\$36,996.84</b>	
	2/1/8-1/31/9			\$0.07	\$0.05	\$0.14	
17		11,778	\$255.25	\$1,341.28	\$647.80	\$2,244.33	Asset
18		13,511	\$239.40	\$1,398.00	\$675.55	\$2,312.95	Asset
19		14,353	\$255.27	\$1,074.75	\$717.65	\$2,047.67	Asset
20		12,102	\$238.74	\$466.47	\$717.90	\$1,423.11	Asset
21		17,427	\$279.07	\$1,302.34	\$899.60	\$2,481.01	Asset
22		12,290	\$255.45	\$1,121.37	\$681.60	\$2,058.41	Asset
23		13,734	\$248.26	\$1,012.95	\$703.10	\$1,964.31	Asset
24		12,277	\$267.02	\$965.56	\$695.35	\$1,927.93	Asset
25		13,886	\$253.60	\$1,201.41	\$746.15	\$2,201.16	Asset
26		12,187	\$262.08	\$1,344.00	\$609.35	\$2,215.43	Asset
27		13,477	\$286.37	\$1,025.03	\$711.60	\$2,023.01	Asset
28		18,140	\$261.49	\$854.93	\$923.65	\$2,040.07	Asset
29		9,615	\$291.33	\$459.30	\$510.70	\$1,261.33	Asset
30		13,050	\$243.91	\$1,093.88	\$692.15	\$2,029.94	Asset
31		11,354	\$236.12	\$988.15	\$645.45	\$1,869.72	Asset
32		14,212	\$274.56	\$1,368.45	\$710.60	\$2,353.61	Asset
33		13,634	\$304.13	\$1,324.22	\$710.00	\$2,338.35	Asset
	retro .10 handling for year 2				\$11,998.20	\$11,998.20	Asset
34		13,564	\$310.46	\$1,231.86	\$1,384.00	\$2,926.32	Asset
35		13,209	\$253.76	\$922.40	\$1,661.30	\$2,837.46	Asset
36		12,704	\$208.00	\$1,127.70	\$1,270.40	\$2,606.10	Asset
37		14,708	\$284.85	\$657.62	\$1,623.20	\$2,565.67	Asset
38		13,779	\$312.00	\$1,142.25	\$1,377.90	\$2,832.15	Asset
39		14,491	\$270.40	\$1,696.80	\$1,449.10	\$3,416.30	Asset
40		4,800	\$188.51	\$321.18	\$702.90	\$1,212.59	Asset
41		9547	\$249.86	\$436.45	\$1,041.00	\$1,727.31	Asset
<b>Loads</b>	<b>Year Two</b>	<b>323,829</b>	<b>\$6,529.89</b>	<b>\$25,878.36</b>	<b>\$34,506.20</b>	<b>\$66,914.45</b>	
	2/1/9-1/31/10			\$0.08	\$0.10	\$0.21	

## What was collected according to the collection logs?



## How many of each item was recorded at collection according to the logs?

Twin Valley Developmental Services E-waste Type Collected	Number on Collection logs	Estimated Pounds	Actual Pounds Reimbursed
CRT Televisions	2,252	98,296	 v
CPU's	3,166	66,597	
Printers/Fax/Scanner	3,123	66,110	
Other E-waste*	3,219	61,466	
Computer Monitors-CRT	4,302	17,388	
Whole Desktops	271	16,694	
VCR/DVD Players	663	14,712	
Keyboards/Mice	3,163	5,854	
Flat Screen Monitors	269	3,930	
Computer peripherals	1,644	2,966	
Laptops	251	1,120	
PDAs/Cell phones	761	210	
The other* category included microwaves, adding machines, surge protectors, stereos, satellite receivers and projectors . The estimate used for "other" category was 20 pounds.....actual weight per category was not determined.			
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>23,084</b>	<b>511,835</b>	<b>583,217 lbs.</b>

## Twin Valley Developmental, Inc. Regional E-waste program summary

In CPI Round #16, this private non-profit organization (Twin Valley Developmental, Inc.) which serves their clients by providing employment, proposed to expand their current used material collection and processing operation to include electronic waste. With the KDHE grant, they purchased a building addition to the existing workshop in Greenleaf, improvements to the docks at the Greenleaf building and the old Beattie school. They have spent \$93,828 on improvement to the center and warehouse in Greenleaf, and \$29,600 adding a dock to the Beattie building. Additional purchases included a skid loader, a forklift, 2 pallet trucks, 2- 53' trailers and supplies including 75 plastic bulk containers with fold-down sides.

Twin Valley Developmental Director, Ed Henry launched the E-waste collections program in Feb. of 2008 with 12 counties (Brown, Clay, Cloud, Dickinson, Geary, Jewell, Marshall, Mitchell, Nemaha, Pottawatomie, Washington and Wabaunsee). They soon lost counties who were not interested in keeping the collection log, and they added a few counties that wanted to have a collection event (Atchison, Doniphan, and Jackson) ending with 8 counties in the program. Riley County was mentioned in the application, but a formal agreement was never made for Twin Valley to provide these collection services.

Each county was provided with initial training and information about the collection method required and Twin Valley staff drove a collection route to pick up the scrap electronics and deliver them to Beattie or Greenleaf warehouses for consolidation. Over the two year period, 43 shipments were made. All of the material was delivered with Twin Valley trucks. All of the E-waste was trucked to an electronic waste recycler in Topeka called Asset LifeCycle, LLC.

In the Twin Valley final report, staff costs amounted to \$51,846 not including all of the staff time consumed, and an estimate of \$20-30,000 in "volunteer" labor. It is estimated that the cost would be \$30,000 per year to continue the program. **Twin Valley Developmental – has "temporarily ceased collections."** The biggest cost cited is the cathode ray tube (CRT) recycling. Trucking greater than 100 miles is too costly. Ed Henry suggested that an advanced recovery (consumer) fee like the California model- would be the way to go to avoid illegal dumping caused by charging a fee at the recycling drop-off.

At the end of the grant, there was a lot of momentum for Twin Valley Developmental to start using a broker. The broker was willing to place semi trailers in the counties and take care of shipping....no expenses to the counties other than pallets, shrink wrap, and labor to package. (All of the counties in this region were approached by a broker from Wichita who offered to take all of the E-waste a no charge. The broker even provides a truck and the shipping. Recently, the offer has been to sign a contract with this broker for taking the E-waste and all of the recyclables (paper, plastic). A broker is not required to get a KDHE permit for E-waste processing because he is not "processing" the material. There is record that this broker has land-filled large quantities of whole and broken CRTs at the Butler County landfill.)

The Big Lakes HHW region through Riley County HHW has been using this same outlet for a few years and Dickinson County brings their E-waste to Riley County. Mitchell County will bring E-waste to Clay Co. Washington Co, Clay Co and others were going to meet to discuss this option of brokering. Nemaha County says they are no longer collecting, and Jewell County will continue, but they don't get much material. Marshall County will take it to Twin Valley. The folks in Brown County and Jackson County are a little upset about the end of E-waste pickups, because they just got their HHW region up and going. The addition of E-waste collection to HHW facilities is feasible; however E-waste is more likely handled as a recyclable.

## **Comparison to other collections**

In the larger metropolitan areas of the state, where the collection center grants did not have any participation, there are existing recyclers and programs for electronics waste recycling. During the project period, collections sponsored by local governments not in the grant region and other private entities were moving a lot of material to recycling. The Kansas City area collection events are very successful such as in Shawnee where they collected 50,000 lbs (May 08) and 40,000 lbs. (May 09), and in Kansas City, Kansas 40,000 lbs (Nov 08). The City of Lawrence has biannual events which collected 90,000 pounds (April 08), 50,000 pounds (Sept 08), over 45,000 lbs. (April 09), and over 70,000 lbs (Oct 09). For another example, 80,000 lbs was collected in Overland Park (April 08), and 119,000 pounds in April 09 and recycled by Surplus Exchange in Kansas City, Missouri.

One notable collection event was the Wichita collection in January of 2009 sponsored by Sedgwick County. Over 2,700 vehicles participated in this one day collection and more than 1 million pounds was collected and trucked to the IT Global facility in El Dorado. This collection lasted many hours and resulted in a much larger response than was anticipated.

## **Summary of the grants**

Overall the grant program was a huge success. It provided the opportunity for counties to begin the discussion about how to manage this segment of the waste stream. New inter-local agreements were put in place and new recycling regions were born.

The two year period of subsidies by KDHE gave the programs some room to work with different recyclers, to make shipments and plan for the logistics of storage. Shipping costs were quantified, the amount of labor required to hold an event in different localities was determined, and economic factors were weighed against the benefits to the local environment. Actual savings of landfill tipping fees were not tracked for this report. An average of 4.27 pounds per person was collected. (See figure 2) This compares to the EPA number of 15 pounds per person land-filled in 2007.

Due to the economic downturn, some of the collection sites had great difficulty getting the collected material shipped downstream in early 2009. They became crowded in their storage building and had E-waste that was being stored off site at an additional cost to the counties. The storage problems became a big problem when some recycling programs had to turn down recycling products to make room for e-waste.

The KDHE Pilot Collection Center contracts paid an average of \$0.21 per pound for shipping, recycling and operations for the E-waste sent to recycling in this program. There are costs associated with the collection, sorting and transportation of electronic scrap that was over what it costs to landfill the material and not all of the commissioners

or residents are convinced that this activity of diverting electronics from the landfill is worth paying anything for. There are also real costs associated with the transportation of collected E-waste to the processing hub. This is the main complaint of the counties involved in the grant program. Those transportation costs were not directly reimbursed by the program but were in the scope of “operations” that the contract paid \$0.15 per pound to the collection centers. The lingering question is this...what are the benefits of recycling electronics waste at \$.25 per pound (\$500 a ton) ... when it costs \$35 a ton to landfill it? The answer must come in the understanding of the sustainability of the solution.

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Pounds Recycled</b>	<b>lb. Per person</b>	<b>Cost per pound</b>
<b>Rice County region</b>	<b>252,629</b>	<b>832,818</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>0.18</b>
<b>SE Kansas Recycling Inc.</b>	<b>174,251</b>	<b>693,430</b>	<b>3.98</b>	<b>0.20</b>
<b>Seward County region</b>	<b>129,863</b>	<b>187,304</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>0.21</b>
<b>Twin Valley Developmental Inc.</b>	<b>130,585</b>	<b>583,217</b>	<b>4.47</b>	<b>0.18</b>
<b>Lake Region SWA</b>	<b>100,145</b>	<b>406,996</b>	<b>4.06</b>	<b>0.20</b>
<b>Butler County region</b>	<b>85,316</b>	<b>523,560</b>	<b>6.14</b>	<b>0.26</b>
<b>Solomon Valley Ewaste Coalition</b>	<b>65,276</b>	<b>530,519</b>	<b>8.13</b>	<b>0.22</b>
<b>NW Kansas Regional Recycling Organization</b>	<b>31,830</b>	<b>377,745</b>	<b>11.87</b>	<b>0.29</b>
<b>Grant funded area</b>	<b>967,833</b>	<b>4,135,589</b>	<b>4.27</b>	<b>0.21</b>
<b>Area without grant</b>	<b>1,808,164</b>			
<b>Kansas Population 2007</b>	<b>2,775,997</b>			

Figure 2. Pounds recycled compared to population

## **Conclusions and Recommendations from KDHE**

Opportunities to recycle E-waste were expanded and enhanced by the Kansas grant program and the collection centers continue to operate in 7 of the 8 project areas. Recycling service is still very limited in some rural counties. The volume of E-waste that is voluntarily recycled in Kansas is not tracked formally and it is difficult to know the current amount of stockpiled electronics that remain. According to national trends and predictions, the CRT will be replaced by newer optical screens and will continue to show up at recycling collections in numbers through 2014. More devices and applications are being invented and produced and the need for collection of used equipment will continue.

What we have learned from this project is that each county government perspective on the waste management and recycling business depends on their population, if the landfill is in the county boundary, distance from the landfill or from the recycler, rural nature versus urban, and the availability of private options for recycling. Collection centers do have an associated cost mostly for consolidation, palletizing and transportation of the scrap. A large amount of electronic waste is currently disposed of in permitted Subtitle D landfills. At the same time as this program, a county participating in the grant accepted over 12 tons of E-waste from a private broker at their landfill. "It still has value". If refurbishment is not an option, recyclers will use mechanical shredding and a high-tech separation device to take out the usable metals, which can then be sent to a smelter. Recyclers or collection facilities will usually charge a fee to take a cathode ray tube (CRT) as there are costs associated with proper disposition of the leaded glass.

Electronic products are made from valuable natural resources that have already been manufactured into reusable materials or components. These materials include metals, plastics, glass, and precious metals such as gold and copper, and can be recovered and reused in the making of new products to reduce the pollution and resource use from mining and manufacturing virgin materials.

In addition to reuse and recycling, another local option is giving the electronic equipment to a broker who can sell the metals and plastics to a domestic metal, plastics or glass processor for recycling or an overseas "recycler" in a country that may or may not have adequate environmental laws. There is difficulty in tracking and evaluating the proper disposition of brokered equipment. An example of undesirable results may be that the lead being processed overseas may be coming back to us in consumer products. There are numerous examples of toys and jewelry recalled from the U.S. market because they are made from hazardous materials and are being sold in the U.S.

While the Bureau of Waste Management is interested in facilitating local, effective recycling programs, it is the responsibility of the individual to protect their personal data and to curb consumption of products that are wasteful. Kansas communities should be looking at providing a collection location for recycling electronics if none exists. All E-waste collection centers require at a minimum a secure indoor location or shipping container for secure storage prior to shipping. Personnel should also become familiar with the responsible recycling guidelines, certifications for recyclers, and have procedures in place for data security or disposition of devices containing data in memory.

## **Current Position 12/29/10**

E-waste is a “solid waste” in Kansas unless it is source-separated and managed as a “recyclable”. The first step in electronic recycling programs should be to see if the item is still in working condition or can easily be refurbished for continued use. This is the most preferred option. KDHE is not against local fees for electronic waste brought to the landfill above the normal tipping fee in order to encourage recycling. KDHE is also not against a local landfill ban of electronic waste to promote recycling if the recycling facilities are available and convenient. However, KDHE is concerned with local actions creating a problem with abandoned electronic waste.

In Kansas, E-waste processors that carry out mechanical processes such as crushing or grinding and/or chemical process are required to obtain a solid waste processing permit from the BWM. E-waste processors that manually dismantle equipment may or may not be required to obtain this permit depending on the nature of the activity and the quantity handled. Refer to BWM Policy BWM2011-P3 Solid Waste Processing vs. Recycling. As an option to brokering, E-waste may be land-filled in permitted municipal solid waste landfills in Kansas.

The Bureau of Waste Management has published “Standards for electronics collectors and processors” who were involved in the grant program. These standards are currently being reviewed and will probably be modified in some way. The highest “best management practices” for electronics recycling are adherence to the E-Stewards certification. The next best current option is the voluntary R2 (responsible recycling) guidelines. There are several other recognized recycler organizations within the United States including the Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries (ISRI), Industry Council for Electronic Equipment Recycling (ICER) and the International Association of Electronics Recyclers (IAER). Information can be obtained from The National Center for Electronics Recycling (NCER), a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization formed in 2005 that is dedicated to the development and enhancement of a national infrastructure for the recycling of used electronics in the U.S.

It is the ultimate responsibility of consumers (including small companies, counties, cities) to perform due diligence to ensure that recyclers are operating in a safe and environmentally friendly manner. Producers/manufacturers have been regulated in other states and producer responsibility laws in Kansas could help define the level of responsibility that we give to the original equipment manufacturer and benefit local recyclers who serve as authorized collection sites.

The Bureau of Waste Management is continuing to offer funding to cities counties and regional solid waste authorities at least through June of 2012 with the Cathode Ray Tube Initiative. This initiative reimburses the recycling fee charged on CRTs up to \$0.15 per pound and \$5,000.00 per application. By Dec. 2010, four of the former grantees have made application for the CRT initiative in addition to two individual counties from a former E-waste collection region.

## **Stakeholders meeting held August 24, 2010 in Hutchinson KS**

The Kansas Organization of Recyclers organized an informational meeting prior to their annual conference at the Grand Prairie Hotel in Hutchinson, Kansas. The attendance at this meeting was 55. KDHE staff in attendance was: Bill Bider, Kris Hicks, Karen Lollman, Megan MacPherson, Rodney Ferguson, EPA Region 7 – Steve Fishman.

Representatives were there from all grantee regions except the Twin Valley. Also present were processors Unicor, Asset Lifecycle, ESCO, Integrated Plastics Solutions, Lakemary, Tech Inc., and interested parties Document Resources, City of Lawrence and others....an attendance list was not kept, so others who were present may want to send a note to KDHE.

All of the grantee groups were given a chance to give a 5 minute summary of their program. A point was raised that the collectors would like to be able to do dismantling without having to get a Solid waste processors permit (remove capacitors from microwaves, and process wood cabinets off of CRT tubes ) KDHE has given some consideration to the request, especially for non-profit organizations dealing with a small quantity of electronic waste. A new policy was released addressing this in March of 2011. There is some interest in a state E-waste law. Those interested were encouraged to contact the Kansas Organization of Recyclers board members or Spencer Duncan – Director.

### **Kansas Electronics Scrap Processors**

Electronics dismantlers make their living cleaning and reselling hard drives, reselling cell phones, monitors and CPUs that are in good working order, and using equipment to shred or manually process electronics to extract the various commodities that are contained equipment including steel, aluminum, gold, silver, titanium, copper, nickel, plastic and glass – for use as valuable raw material feedstock in the manufacturing of new products.

During this pilot collection period, we used just three processors, all located in Kansas. The three all have different business models. One dismantles the electronic equipment manually, and the other two have large shredders. All have to ship their materials out of state. The BWM grant program and the solid waste permit process allows us to track volumes, but not necessarily through the equipment's final disposition. Our state Standards for electronics collection centers and processors does indicate that a processing facility must maintain documentation of disposition. (See the following excerpt from Kansas E-waste Standards)

## **Export Practices (Excerpt from Kansas Standards)**

The processing facility must:

1. Maintain documentation for exports of electronic materials from the United States for one year or as required in applicable export documentation retention schedules, whichever is longer. This documentation includes the following:
  - a. Shipping manifests identifying the destination, recipient, the make, model, and condition for all declared reuse items, and
  - b. Any other information necessary to complete the export.
2. Comply with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) Rule for export of CRTs.
  - a. Exporters shipping broken or unbroken CRTs to another country for recycling must notify EPA and receive written consent from the receiving country through EPA before shipments can be made.
  - b. Exporters shipping used, unbroken CRTs for reuse to another country must submit a one-time notification to EPA.
3. Not export non-functional CRTs or any other hazardous equipment, components, or materials from the United States to any country other than:
  - a. Member countries of the Organization for Economic
  - b. Cooperation and Development (OECD);
  - c. Members of the European Union; or
  - d. Countries that have entered into an agreement with the United States allowing for such exports.

A representative from Asset LifeCycle, LLC made this comment during a monthly teleconference, "Everything that comes in is sent out - not as a whole unit - unless it is re-marketable as such. The majority of the material stays domestic, only working equipment is sent to international markets. (Asset Letter – following page)



Monday, August 23, 2010

Dear Kris,

Asset LifeCycle was pleased to take part in the E-waste Grant endeavor, sponsored by KDHE. As a key and at times only downstream processor, ALC was completely involved in the program from beginning to end. Through the multi-year program ALC worked with several Counties as a resource for education and training materials.

Along the way challenges were presented, worked through by having open communication between the partners, which created a long-term solution.

Lessons learned/confirmed –

- Equipment originating through 'Residential Collection' for the majority is EOL (End of Life), which has little, to no resell value in its whole form. This equipment requires proper recycling through manual disassembly or automated processing (shredding), reclaiming commodities prepared for refining.

Difficulties –

- Trying to educate and encourage certain counties to work with a legitimate/authorized "downstream" processor to ensure proper recycling of equipment.
- Educating and convincing certain counties to "consider the environment" over "ease of disposal" and "revenue generated" via processing through unscrupulous processors.
- Teaching the Counties how to package and prepare equipment for transport
- Lack of a cohesive team approach from all counties and stakeholders.
- Freighting surplus/obsolete equipment has been and always will be a significant issue and deterrent for collectors/processors to provide cost-effective, proper recycling programs.
- Transportation provided by a 3<sup>rd</sup> Party presents challenges with hitting deadlines, dock-times and schedules. Missed and cancelled appointments create time, facility and personnel conflicts.
- Pallets shifting during transport and falling over, equipment packaged loose in the trailer and lack of proper supplies (tape used instead of stretch film) created the need for additional ALC resources being utilized during delivery.
- The fluidity of and demand from the commodities market plays a significant part and often creates challenges when seeking legitimate downstream processors and refinery.

### Partnerships/Incentives -

ALC diligently sought partnership opportunities throughout the Grant Program and had minimal success. Legislation in many states requires OEM's to provide a consumer recycling program for their brand, free of charge to the consumer.

- Knowledgeable Resource – As a valuable resource, ALC worked with the counties providing training documents, know-how and a valuable partner through supplier sourcing.
- Supplies – ALC provided certain counties the opportunity to exchange packaging supplies such as pallets and Gaylords. This incentive/offer was extended more toward the latter part of the program, as ALC established a steady source for the supplies. This program works better for round-trip programs.
- OEM Sponsored Programs –
  - Manufactures Recycling Management “MRM” Program – In June of 2009, ALC agreed to become a partner of the MRM Program. The program allows ALC to return specific OEM equipment to an authorized downstream processing facility, for a reduced processing fee. All non-qualified OEM brands would be processed at the standard processing rate.
  - Other OEM sponsored programs were considered, contacted, investigated and the initial process to become a partner was initiated.

Due to the lack of interest (legislation) from the OEM, ALC has yet to succeed in establishing a long-term relationship which would have lead to “incentives” created for the collectors. ALC is hopeful Kansas will initiate and pass legislation, encouraging (requiring) OEM participation.

### Did you pay any “rebates” for materials sold?

ALC was unable to pay any “rebates” for materials sold for a number of reasons. When establishing a “rebate” or “revenue-share” scenario the supplier will evaluate the volume, type and condition of the equipment received, as well as the services required and processing requirements determine the value and amount of “rebate” or “revenue-split” offered or provided to the Client, in this case the County.

- Market condition
- Resources required to process
- Overall Volume Processed
- Breakdown (scrap v. resale)
- Revenue generate

### Overall impression of “how the E-waste grants went”

ALC would like to have seen a more collaborative approach between all Stakeholders involved with E-waste collection and processing programs. This program seemed to be established and implemented by KDHE – Bureau of Waste Management Staff.

## **Understanding Federal Legal Requirements (Information from ISRI webpage: <http://www.isri.org/>)**

Electronics recyclers are subject to all the federal and state environmental, safety, and export/import regulations that are applicable to any industrial operations. For example, recyclers currently operate under a host of applicable environmental regulations, such as permitting requirements in the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act and its various storm water provisions, among others. In addition, electronics recyclers adhere to state requirements which in some cases are more stringent than the corresponding federal requirements, federal and state transportation and occupational safety and health laws, US export laws and regulations and the import requirements of foreign countries, such as those administered by China's General Administration on Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ).

Under U.S. law, the following products or commodities are excluded from the definition of solid waste and are not considered hazardous waste: electronic equipment for reuse; processed scrap metal; shredded circuit boards being sent for recycling (must be packaged to prevent release and free of NiCad and Li batteries and mercury devices); processed CRT glass being sent for glass recovery; intact CRT glass being sent for recycling; partially processed CRTs being sent for recycling. Moreover, the following electronics equipment is exempted from being a hazardous waste: any electronics from households; scrap metal for recycling; whole circuit boards for recycling; and precious metals for recycling.

### **Exporting**

Exporting is quintessential to electronics recycling. There exists today a vibrant, established, global recycling infrastructure that relies on environmentally sound management practices for the recovery of the various commodities that are contained in electronic equipment—including steel, aluminum, gold, silver, titanium, copper, nickel, plastics and glass—for use as valuable raw material feedstock in the manufacture of new products.

Most reuse markets are outside of the U.S. In fact, there is increased demand from large for-profit and non-profit markets in developing countries throughout the world. Many of the markets for processed raw materials derived from electronics equipment are also outside of the U.S. In fact, there are no smelters for copper and precious metals recovery from circuit boards in the U.S. The five primary copper and precious metal smelters in the world are located in Canada, Belgium, Sweden, Germany and Japan. . However, high-quality hydro-metallurgical facilities that can also recover metal from circuit boards are being developed in developing countries and economies in transition.

## **Product Stewardship and Producer Responsibility**

### **What Is Product Stewardship?**

Product stewardship is a policy that ensures that all those involved in the lifecycle of a product share responsibility for reducing its health and environmental impacts, with producers bearing primary financial responsibility.

### **What Is Extended Producer Responsibility?**

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), a central tenet of product stewardship, is a policy approach in which the producer's responsibility for their product extends to the post-consumer management of that product and its packaging.

For more information on product stewardship, please visit this website:

<http://www.productstewardship.us/>

As reported in Resource-Recycling magazine June 23, 2010 The U.S. Conference of Mayors (USCM), the official non-partisan organization of cities with a population exceeding 30,000, recently adopted a resolution that calls for state lawmakers and federal government to seek producer-responsibility (PR) legislation, in order to shift the costs of managing product and packaging waste, including consumer electronics. Along with the National League of Cities and the National Association of Counties, both of which passed similar resolutions last year, the USCM is now the third association of elected officials to adopt a resolution that addresses the mounting problem of managing consumer product waste. Twenty-three states, as well as the District of Columbia, already have PR laws in place for consumer electronics.

## State E-waste laws

Beginning Jan. 1, 2011, Connecticut, New Jersey, Vermont and West Virginia have new regulations overseeing the disposal of post-consumer electronics. New York, South Carolina and Utah have legislation that goes into effect later in 2011 and 2012. This brings the total number of states with electronics recycling programs to 25. Three additional states do not have electronics recycling programs but do have landfill bans. All of the laws contain provisions that require electronics manufacturers to finance take-back programs.

For more information on the national electronics waste laws, there are many informational websites, including The National Center for Electronics Recycling at:

<http://www.electronicrecycling.org/public/ContentPage.aspx?pageid=14>

### Neighboring States Electronic Waste Laws

The **Missouri** "Manufacturer Responsibility and Consumer Convenience Equipment Collection and Recovery Act," Sections 260.1050 to 260.1101, RSMo, was signed into law in 2008. The resulting Electronics Scrap Management rule, which is located in the Code of State Regulations at 10 CSR 25-19.010, became effective April 30, 2010. This rule clarifies the responsibilities of computer equipment manufacturers, retailers, recyclers and the department for providing recycling or reuse of covered computer equipment at no additional cost to households or home businesses. For more information on the Electronics Scrap Management rule requirements, please visit the following website <http://www.dnr.mo.gov/env/hwp/electronics/escraprule.htm>

Businesses, charities, non-profits, schools, churches and public and governmental agencies in Missouri cannot legally discard certain electronics in Missouri landfills. They are required by federal and state law to properly manage certain unwanted electronics. Electronics classified as a hazardous waste must be regulated as a hazardous waste under the Missouri Revised Statutes, Sections 260.350 to 260.430, RSMo, also known as the "Missouri Hazardous Waste Management Law."

The **Oklahoma** Computer Equipment Recovery Act (SB 1631), signed by Governor Henry on May 12, 2008, requires computer manufacturers to provide free and convenient recycling of covered electronic devices for consumers. Effective January 1, 2009, computer manufacturers doing business in Oklahoma must provide the Department of Environmental Quality proof of a computer recovery or recycling program, such as a mail-back system, collection events, or contracts with state electronic recycling shops. Covered devices are desktop and notebook computers and monitors. There is no disposal ban and the law does not include televisions. <http://www.deq.state.ok.us/lpdnew/Ewaste.html>

**Texas** Since Sept. 1, 2008, each manufacturer is responsible only for its own brand(s) of computer equipment. The collection and recycling must be convenient and free at the time of recycling. The rules define computer equipment as: a monitor, a desktop computer or laptop, and an accompanying keyboard and mouse made by the same manufacturer. The manufacturers are required to offer collection and recycling only for computer equipment purchased primarily for personal or home-business use—regardless of when it was sold.

Nebraska, Colorado, Iowa – have no electronic waste law

**Nebraska.** Computer and television waste is managed like any other solid waste. Under state and federal waste management regulations, hazardous waste produced by households is not regulated. Households disposing of computers, monitors, and televisions are allowed to put these items in the trash, for landfill disposal. DEQ discourages landfill disposal, but no federal or state laws presently prevent it. All other generators of electronic waste (businesses, government agencies, non-profit organizations, and other non-household generators) may be subject to hazardous waste rules due to the hazardous components found in the waste. DEQ encourages reuse and recycling of E-waste whenever possible and feasible. <http://www.deq.state.ne.us/Newslett.nsf/pages/Sum01-4a>

**Colorado.** Used electronics are a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous waste if: 1) the used electronic equipment is no longer useable and has been determined to be a waste; 2) the material exhibits the characteristic of toxicity; and 3) the used electronic equipment originated from non-residential sources such as businesses, academic institutions, or government agencies. Only electronic wastes determined to be hazardous waste are subject to the hazardous waste regulations. Cathode ray tubes (CRTs) associated with monochrome monitors and black & white televisions do not tend to fail the toxicity test for lead and are generally not considered hazardous waste. These CRTs may be managed as solid waste. Electronic wastes from non-residential sources that are not hazardous may be disposed of in a properly managed municipal solid waste landfill or sent to a legitimate recycler. <http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/hm/electronics.pdf>

**Iowa.** Iowa does not have a computer recycling law. It does however encourage reuse and recycling and has a developed system of electronics recyclers. There is also a required registration for CRT collectors and a permit requirement for CRT recycling facilities. <http://www.iowadnr.gov/waste/recycling/ewaste.html>

***Kansas Electronic Waste  
Collection Center Pilot Program  
Grantee Manual***

January 3, 2008

***Solid Waste Management  
Competitive Plan Implementation  
Grant Program  
State Fiscal Year 2008***



**Get Caught !**

***Kansas Department of Health and Environment  
Bureau of Waste Management  
Waste Reduction, Compliance and Enforcement Section  
1000 SW Jackson, Suite 320  
Topeka, KS 66612-1366  
(800) 282-9790    FAX (785) 296-8909***

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## **Kansas Waste Management Grant - Electronic Wastes**

In fiscal year 2008-2010, the CPI grant program will be funding electronic E-waste Pilot Collection Centers. Funding comes from a tipping fee (currently \$1.00 per ton) surcharge on all trash disposed of in or transferred from Kansas. These funds are in the Solid Waste Management Fee Fund managed by the Bureau of Waste Management.

In August of 2007, KDHE awarded grants to fund collection centers in Butler County, Seward County, Thomas County, Osborne County, Marshall-Washington Counties, Crawford County and the Lake Region Group. KDHE Round #16 grants are funding capital improvements and under a separate operational contract will reimburse some of the costs to the collection centers for the electronics that they collect for a two-year period. During those two years, the grantee collection centers must provide free collection to Kansas' households, government agencies, and educational institutions in their project area. The centers will also to serve businesses and other private organizations and are required to collect fees from these E- waste generators to help support the sustainability of these projects.

### **What is E-waste?**

#### **Is "E-waste" clearly defined?**

The term "E-waste" is loosely applied to consumer and business electronic equipment that is near or at the end of its useful life. There is no clear definition for E-waste, however for the Kansas grant funded pilot collection program, we have provided a list of the items that will be eligible for reimbursement.

#### **Why is E-waste a problem?**

Number one: Electronics take an incredible amount of resources to produce and to distribute.

Number two: Environmental and public health concerns regarding E-waste stem from several hazardous compounds that are present in E-waste including lead, mercury, and brominated flame retardants.

Number three: Diversion from the landfill saves landfill space and conserves valuable energy and material resources.

**One solution:** Reduce your generation of E-waste through smart [procurement](#) and good maintenance.

### **Does Kansas regulate E-waste?**

#### **Kansas Standards (Attachments A & B)**

Kansas has recently developed best management standards for collectors and processors of electronic waste. See attachment. Check our webpage for updates [http://www.kdheks.gov/waste/sw\\_approval\\_closure.html](http://www.kdheks.gov/waste/sw_approval_closure.html)

#### **Approved Electronic Waste Processors (vendors)**

The Bureau of Waste Management has started to permit electronic waste processors. Grantees should make reasonable assurances that downstream vendors in the chain of custody, both domestic and international, will provide some documentation of regulatory compliance and responsible recycling and disposal. (The use of KDHE approved vendors will meet this requirement.)

#### **Electronic waste management options hierarchy:** (see Kansas Standards)

1. Reuse of whole units

[Reuse](#) functioning electronic equipment by donating it to someone who can still use it. <http://www.cristina.org>

2. Repair/refurbishment/remanufacturing of units

3. Recovery/reuse of functional peripherals or components

4. Recycling of constituent materials

[Recycle](#) those components that cannot be repaired.

**Last.** Responsible disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste



## Kansas Collection Centers

Collection centers are being funded serving close to 70 counties through eight different hubs. Round #16 grantees include:

Butler County	Butler County will be joined by Greenwood and Elk County in a regional collection program to be established in a new Building	Dianne Rollins	316 320-1453
Lake Region Solid Waste Authority	Osage, Franklin, Miami, Coffey, Anderson and Linn County will expand collection in a regional program.	Chris Paus	913-259-9376
Northwest Kansas Regional Recycling Organization	NWKS Regional Recycling Organization regional mobile collection program in an existing building in Colby. Electronic waste will be accepted from Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Sheridan, Gove, Logan, and Thomas Counties.	Lynette Koon	785-460-6598
Rice County	A new processing facility at the Rice County Landfill in partnership with Kansas Statewide E-waste Recycling Coalition, Inc. (KSERC, Inc.) including collection from Rice, Barton, Pawnee, Stafford, Pratt, Reno, Harvey, McPherson, Saline, and Ellsworth Counties.	Jill Nichols	620-257-5166
SEKSWOA and SEK Recycling	Southeast Kansas Solid Waste Operating Authority with SEK E-waste storage in existing buildings in downtown Pittsburg. A mobile collection program is planned for Woodson, Allen, Bourbon, Wilson, Neosho, Labette, and Cherokee Counties.	Chuck Delp	620-231-8930
Seward County Landfill	Southwest Kansas will be served by a collection center in Liberal in the new compost bagging building. Electronic waste will be accepted from Stanton, Grant, Haskell, Finney, Gray, Ford, Morton, Stevens, Mead, and Seward Counties as well as 3 Oklahoma Counties.	Mike Tabor	620-626-3266
Solomon Valley E-waste Coalition	This new coalition is joining efforts in Norton, Phillips, Smith, Jewell, Graham, Rooks, Mitchell, Trego, Ellis, Russell, Lincoln, and (Ellsworth) Counties with a new building serving as the regional program hub at Osborne Landfill.	Larry Patee	785-346-2153
Twin Valley Developmental Services	Two E-waste processing centers in Marshall and Washington Counties will be expanded for serving a 12 county region in north central and eastern Kansas, including Marshall, Washington, Republic, (Jewell), Nemaha, Cloud, Clay, Riley, Pottawatomie, Geary, Wabaunsee, Morris, and Dickinson Counties.	Edgar C. Henry	785-562-7410

Your collection center should provide customers with a signed agreement that you will abide by the KDHE Standards (See Attachment A). **This will signify that your collection center is committed to the responsible management of surplus and end-of-life electronics.**

Collection Centers that follow that Kansas Standards intend to operate in a safe and secure manner within the applicable laws and regulations and using only those downstream vendors that use best practices and are in complete compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local environmental and health and safety regulations. It will also show that you are committed to reuse, recovery, recycling and responsible disposal.

## Collection LIST

### Eligible electronics for KDHE reimbursement of recycling

The Kansas E-waste pilot collection centers will be reimbursed for the following items collected from Kansas' households in their project area:

**Audio/Visual:** VCR /DVD's, (A/V = stereos, projectors, camcorders, speakers, radios, tape recorders), game consoles (PS2, etc.)

**Phones:** Cell phones/PDA's, Answering machines, all other phones.

**Computers:** Whole desktop, CRT monitor, Laptop, (Computer peripheral = external drives, CD drives, cords, any add-ons), Printer/fax/scanner, Keyboard/mice.

**TV's:** CRT TVs, LCD's, others

**Also eligible:** microwaves, calculators, toner cartridges, ink jet cartridges, large copiers, desktop copiers, loose circuit boards.

**No household large appliances or batteries will be reimbursed (except batteries within a computer or phone etc.)**

Collection Center		KDHE reimbursements		
Category	Charge to Customers?	*Handling Fee 5- cents /pound	Shipping Costs	Recycling Fees
Household E-waste	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Educational Inst. E-waste	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Government Offices E-waste	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Units sent to recycler for resale	Yes, if business	Yes	Yes, unless business	Yes, unless business
Business	Yes	Yes	No	No
Non-Profit business	Your choice	Yes	No	No
Units sent to your store	Yes, if business	Yes*	No	No
Out of State	Your choice	No	No	No
Out of Program Area	Your choice	No	No	No
Units sent to the landfill	Yes, if business	No	No	No
Units still in your storage (not shipped)	Yes, if business	No*	No	No

**\*Note: Reimbursements for handling (5-cents per pound) will only be made when the materials are shipped out of the collection center.**

## What are my responsibilities for grant reimbursements?

**1. Each grantee accepting E-waste must keep a collection log of the material accepted by type and number** (You may count or weigh!!). For instance, you can record on the log one hash mark for each monitor, or you can record the actual weight of a box of mice and keyboards, etc.

The reporting goal is to provide KDHE with the amount of E-waste collected by type and county and the disposition of this waste (resale, reuse, recovery and recycling, or responsible disposal.)

**Use Attachment C** - [KDHE Electronic Waste Collection Log](#). **EMAIL** this to the grants manager if possible.

**2. The grantee is responsible for an accurate accounting of material weights shipped out for payment of the 5-cents per pound handling fee.**

**Use Attachment E** - [KDHE Affidavit of Monthly E-waste handling/Shipping](#).

**3. The grantee is responsible for an accurate accounting of PERCENT of weight or actual items shipped out which are eligible for payment of the SHIPPING AND RECYCLING FEES;** that which came from a household, government office, or educational institution in the project area.

This means that all material collected that is either business waste, out of state, out of project area: **MUST BE DOCUMENTED SEPARATELY** so that it can be **EXCLUDED FROM THE KDHE REIMBURSEMENT** for Shipping and Recycling fees.

Your recycler may be able to help you with this requirement as long as the material collected is somehow separated, or marked with a label, etc. Materials that you accept from business, out of state, out of project area are not eligible for shipping and recycling fee reimbursement.

Example: If you ship 2000 lbs. (1 ton) and 20% of the load is from business, out of state, out of project area, then KDHE would reimburse 80% of your cost to ship to the recycler and 80% of your recycling fees to the recycler if you pay by weight. We will reimburse on actual costs per piece if this is the method that you are being charged recycling fees....at your request.

**4. The grantee is responsible for collecting fees from business customers.** The fees must be recorded for auditing purposes. The fees you will collect are identified in your contract with KDHE.

**In addition, a contact name and phone number should be recorded for persons dropping off more than 5 whole units or 20 individual pieces.**  
**(Again for auditing purposes – to identify business customers)**

## Requesting Payments: (monthly reporting)

**Submit Attachment C** - **KDHE Electronic Waste Collection Log** or approved alternate format EVERY MONTH. (please email this form if possible)

**Submit Attachment E** - **E-waste Handling/ Shipping Reimbursement Worksheet** along with the attached affidavit, invoices, or receipts to KDHE EACH TIME YOU SHIP, AND NO LATER THAN 30 DAYS AFTER SHIPMENT.

1. KDHE WILL pay **handling REIMBURSEMENTS** to grantees on a per pound basis WHEN THE MATERIAL IS SHIPPED, and no less than yearly. These reimbursements may be used for supplies, utilities, salaries, fuel costs, equipment costs, etc. (even if these costs are counted as matching funds on your capital improvement grant.)

**All electronic waste collected from your project area will qualify for the 5-cents per pound reimbursement.** Use Attachment E-KDHE Affidavit of Monthly E-waste Handling/Shipping.

2. KDHE pays shipping expenses from the collection center to the recycler, minus the percentage of product (or actual amount) shipped that is business waste.

**Only shipping for electronic waste from household, government and educational institutions in your project area will be reimbursed.**

**Collection centers must charge businesses a fee for final recycling/shipping expenses as agreed to by KDHE that are incorporated in the grant contract, (Attachment C of the contract).**

Use Attachment E-KDHE Affidavit of Monthly E-waste Handling/Shipping. Include all receipts/invoices with your affidavit.

3. KDHE pays recycling fees minus the fees for product shipped which is not eligible (business waste, out of region, out of state)

**Only fees for recycling electronic waste from household, government and educational institutions in your project area will be reimbursed.**

Use Attachment E-KDHE Affidavit of Monthly E-waste Handling/Shipping. Include all receipts/invoices with your affidavit.

4. KDHE will not pay the downstream recycling fees for E-waste collected from out of region, out of state, business waste.

**After all shipping weights are documented; you must then be able to subtract the percentage of the shipment, which is not eligible for reimbursements.**

**After all recycling fees are documented; you must then be able to subtract the weight or fees, which are not eligible for reimbursements.**

Use Attachment E-KDHE Affidavit of Monthly E-waste Handling/Shipping to record your exceptions.

**Remember** this contract agreement: KDHE will retain 10% of the monthly amount until after the required yearly documentation has been received and approved.

## Outreach Materials

KDHE will assist the collections centers in developing a public outreach and education plan. Grantees agree to participate in at least one of the KDHE Outreach Programs: Green Teams, "Kansas Don't Spoil It" and/or Get Caught Recycling™ public education campaigns in a manner, which is appropriate to the E-waste Pilot Member-s needs.

**Currently, there is a directory of collection centers for recycling in Kansas.**

Try to Search the [KansasRecycles.org](http://www.kansasrecycles.org) for computers, or electronics:

<http://www.kansasrecycles.org>. This directory would be a good place for grantees to post collection locations and activities.

## FAQs

**What are the benefits and advantages to our county to recycle E-waste?**

A. There are several.

- **Conserves natural resources.** Recycling recovers valuable materials from old electronics that can be used to make new products. As a result, we save energy, reduce pollution, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and save resources by extracting fewer raw materials from the earth.
- **Protects your surroundings.** Safe recycling of outdated electronics promotes sound management of toxic chemicals such as lead and mercury.
- **Helps others.** Donating your used electronics benefits your community by passing on ready-to-use or refurbished equipment to those who need it.
- **Create Jobs.** eCycling creates jobs for professional recyclers and refurbishers and creates new markets for the valuable components that are dismantled.
- **Saves landfill space.** E-waste is a growing waste stream. By recycling these items, landfill space is conserved.

<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/osw/conserve/plugin/pdf/donate.pdf>

**Will the E-waste grant and operational contract pay for all of our costs during the pilot program?**

A. No, but it will cover most of the collection center costs over the two year pilot program period. Typically, there are matching costs. For example: a grantee may have been awarded funds to purchase a cardboard baler – the grant doesn't cover the costs of the entire recycling program associated with the collection, processing and marketing of the cardboard.

Our mutual goal is to establish "pilot electronic waste collection centers." We are supporting the development of collection centers to help policy makers understand how best to collect and recycle E-waste. Counties will be responsible for implementing the pilot collection centers. Just like 'typical' recycling centers, some costs will be incurred by the operators of recycling centers.

**Will KDHE pay reimbursements for used computers collected and sent for resale.**

A. If a recycler provides a service to the grantee, such as taking "everything" including the reuse/resale items and offers a rebate of the profit to the grantee, and then we would not have the grantee declare the rebate.

**Expenses for fixing repairable units are not recorded in this program.**

If you plan to resale/repair units at your site, then you would record the collection of that material and put it in the space on the monthly form for "diverted to resale". We DO pay the \$.05/pound, and you do not have to report related income.

**Can we charge for residential E-waste if it comes from 'outside' of our grant area?**

**A. Yes.** – and this material will not be eligible for reimbursements.

**Do we charge transportation from a collection site back to our hub facility, as a transportation cost or overhead?**

**A.** Shipping charges will only be reimbursed from the collection center to the downstream processor/recycler. Your transportation costs between counties is part of your operations cost.

**Since we are required to charge businesses for E-waste we collect, what would happen if we don't get much or any E-waste from them?**

**A. Nothing.** The fair and equitable price you set for the collection of E-waste from businesses may deter them from using your services, as other service providers may be available to them that they find advantageous.

**Do we have to declare money that comes in as donations? No**

**Will the collection center have to erase the hard drive memory?**

**A.** The collection facility or downstream vendor should provide secure storage for electronics collected, remove data-containing devices, or completely erase or destroy the data containing devices. A certification of data erasure must be provided to the customers of grant-funded centers who erase data, if requested. Most private computer recyclers will provide data destruction services for a fee. This fee can be collected from the customer even if free recycling is offered. This fee is not reimbursable by the KDHE grant.

**If the grantee reaches the \$150,000 annual cap designed to help offset expenses, can they start charging for residential E-waste 'inside' the grant project area?**

**A. Yes.** You have the option to either start charging residents, to continue to provide free services until the end of the program year and petition to KDHE to reimburse these additional expenses at your own risk. The grant program will evaluate the budget at the end of the fiscal year and may fund requests for reimbursement above the \$150,000.00 cap.

**Can we select a 'downstream' E-waste processor that's not currently permitted by KDHE?**

**A. Possibly.** Part of the grant requirements is that only 'permitted or approved' e-waste processors are allowed for KDHE to reimburse these expenses. There are however a number of processors that have applied for a permit. The permit process is detailed and time consuming due in part to the required times for public notices and input. We can however place a priority on an application in order to speed up the process.

**Is there more 'Household E-waste' out there or more 'Business E-waste'?**

**A.** Household E-waste. Studies show that over all there is more E-waste in homes than in businesses. At times it may not seem this way. For example: if a school or hospital decides to upgrade all its computers at one time the resulting amount of E-waste may be a several hundreds of pounds. However E-waste from these types of businesses or institutions is often generated on a sporadic basis. The flow of E-waste from homes is comparatively more of a constant and steady stream.

**Aren't the manufacturers required to take back the electronics that they sell?**

**A. Not in Kansas,** in some states they do. ([List of take back programs](#))  
**List of cell phone programs** <http://recyclewirelessphones.com/index.cfm>

## What is the FCC rule on Digital TV signals?

A. Non-digital television sets that are not attached to a cable or satellite service and not equipped with special converter may need a converter box after midnight on Feb. 17, 2009. After the first of the year, the federal government will be making available to each household two coupons worth \$40 each that can be used to buy two converter boxes. The coupons must be requested between Jan. 1, 2008 and March 31, 2009.  
<http://www.dtv.gov/outreach.html> <http://www.ntia.doc.gov/dtvcoupon/index.html>

## Will everyone have to get a new TV in 2009?

A. **NO** – you can get a converter box, or your local communications provider may have a solution for you. Since TV's are difficult to recycle, we encourage waste reduction by converting your existing television.

## What does the EPA say about electronics waste?

A. The U.S. EPA's recently published [Waste Wise Update on Electronics Reuse and Recycling](#), a comprehensive overview of the issue.

## Other Resources:

- The [ElectronicsIndustryAlliance](#) maintains a national list of collectors and recyclers searchable by state.
- The [InternationalAssociationofElectronicRecyclers](#) Directory of the Electronics Recycling Industry allows you to search for organizations that are involved in electronics recycling. Most of the database focuses on companies that provide recycling services for electronic products.
- [National Recycling Coalition \(NRC\)](#) hosts the National Database of Electronics Recyclers, Reuse Organizations and Municipal Programs.
- The [DirectoryoftheNorthAmericanScrapElectronicsRecyclingIndustry](#) is available for a fee from Resource Recycling. The Directory contains extensive details about firms and organizations that acquire and process obsolete computers, peripherals TVs and other electronics.
- The [Electronics.ExchangeSystem.net](#) is a free buy/sell/trade listing system for electronics, computer and telecommunication items.

[Electronics: A New Opportunity for Waste Prevention, Reuse, and Recycling](#), published by the U.S. EPA, includes information on how to properly manage electronics.

## Data collection requirements (monthly reporting)

The purpose of the Kansas pilot collection center grants is to gather information from the grantee, which documents its research and investigation into the storage, collection, transportation and/or processing of electronic wastes in the E-waste Pilot Member's community, and should include any new and novel procedures for such activities.

**The data collection must include:** At a minimum, according to your contract the data will include quantities of E-waste collected (reused, recycled, or destroyed) by type of item and by county and the number of participants, on forms provided by KDHE.

**1. Origin of materials** (County, business name, institution name, or proof of household) - Automobile license, proof of residence address or business location, or other methods must be used and included on the collection log or in the facility records.

Do we need the names of residents? **No.**

Do we need to be able to show that the grant program did not pay for business waste? **Yes.**

Do we need to be able to show that the grant program did not pay for electronic waste collected from other states or counties outside of the project region? **Yes.**

**2. Fees Collected and contact information** - Fees collected from Businesses, out of state residents, or out of region must be recorded for auditing purposes. The fees requirement is in response to concerns from private electronic waste collection businesses, and to build some sort of sustainability into the project.

Contact name and phone number for persons dropping off more than 5 whole units or 20 individual pieces is requested to audit for non-household waste.

**3. Documentation of the transfer of ownership for all electronic equipment, components, and materials received.**

Document ALL Dispositions (diversion to resale, sent to a recycler for end of life parts recovery, shredding, or incineration or disposal in landfills)

**4. Use a certified scale or ship to a recycler that uses a certified scale.** Document the transfer of materials received to the approved vendor (broker/buyer/processor) when shipped out. \* Your vendor may offer and be able to help with this requirement. Weight of units (whole, parts, components) by type and origin is needed.

## Electronic Waste storage

**Reimbursements will be made on the KDHE Monthly Affidavit of E-waste Handling/ Shipping and worksheet.** To receive reimbursement, materials must be shipped out, and scrap must be recycled (not disposed, except for incidental amounts of material).

Clearly label waste while it is stored, in a manner comprehensive enough to identify it. Storage time limits should be established. KDHE recommends shipping to the recycler when the storage is near full, or at least once a year. Material stored prior to the start of the contract can be transferred to a recycler and reimbursement requested –

## Voluntary surveys

The grant application mentioned the possibility of increased funding for brand surveys. No one proposed in their application to implement a survey. A sample survey is included in this packet that may be used on a voluntary basis (See Attachment D). You may also like the design of the survey to use for collection of individual data instead of the collection log. You may use this survey for the collection of data, and have staff compile the data on the collection log on a daily or weekly basis.

# KDHE Reporting Checklist for E-waste Operations Contract

**Daily:**

- KDHE Electronic Waste Collection Log

**Monthly:**

- KDHE Affidavit of Monthly E-waste Handling/ Shipping
- KDHE Electronic Waste Collection Log Summary

**60 Days after start-up:**

- Progress Report

**14 months after start-up:**

- Yearly Progress Report
- Yearly Summary of Collections Report

**26 months after start-up**

- Yearly Progress Report
- Final summary of collections report

**Prior to December 2, 2010**

- Final affidavit of Expenditures

Remember this contract agreement: KDHE will retain 10% of the monthly amount until after the required yearly documentation has been received and approved.



*Free up Your Space! Recycle E-waste.*

## Definitions:

A **cathode ray tube (CRT)** is the glass video display component of an electronic device (usually a computer or television monitor).

**Collection Facility** - any operation that accepts and stores, but does not process, electronic waste.

**Desktop** – A computer system (not a laptop) consisting of a monitor, computer and keyboard/mouse designed to fit on a desk.

Liquid crystal display (**LCD**) – is a flat screen monitor with liquid crystal technology.

Personal digital assistant (**PDA**) – like a Palm pilot or Blackberry.

**Processing Facility** - any operation that will accept, process, and market recyclables. KDHE permit may be required.

**Recycling fee** – Charges from the recycler to take the electronic waste. This may be a charge per pound or per monitor depending on the contract with your vendor.

Scrap – another name for useable electronic waste.

**Shipping Cost** – Charges to “ship” or transport from the recycling hub to the downstream recycling vendor.

## Cathode Ray Tubes (CRT) Rule

EPA proposed this rule on June 12, 2002 (67 FR 40508) to encourage recycling and reuse of used CRTs and CRT glass. This final rule published July 28, 2006 streamlines management requirements for recycling of used CRTs and glass removed from CRTs under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

EPA is providing conditional exclusions from the federal hazardous waste management standards for CRTs and CRT glass destined for recycling. More information about the Hazardous Waste CRT Rule:

<http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/recycle/electron/crt.htm>.

## Toxic elements

Computers may contain various toxic elements harmful to health and environment, such as:

Mercury in switches, housings and flat screens; lead & cadmium in computer circuit boards; cadmium in computer circuit boards, semiconductors and batteries; Lead in cathode ray tubes, cables, and solder; arsenic in older CRTs; polybrominated flame retardants, antimony trioxide flame retardants, selenium in circuit boards; chromium in steel; cobalt in steel for magnetism; plastic coated cables and plastic computer casings that release toxic dioxins and furans when burned to recover valuable metals inside; and Poly Chlorinated Biphenyl's (PCB's) in older capacitors and transformers.

## COMPETITIVE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION GRANT PROGRAM KANSAS ELECTRONIC WASTE STANDARDS

In this document, the term “collection facility” means any operation that accepts and stores, but does not process, electronic waste. The term “processing facility” means any operation that accepts, processes, and markets recyclables. The term “customer” means any individual, company, or other entity from which a collection or processing facility accepts electronic waste, whereas “vendor” means any company that accepts materials from a collection or processing facility for further processing, recycling, or disposal.

*The expectation is that each facility, whether public or private, needs to just demonstrate its ability to meet the intent of these standards at the collection site or through its downstream vendors.*

### STANDARDS FOR COLLECTION FACILITIES

Complying with the following standards signifies that the E-waste collection facility is committed to the responsible management of surplus and end-of-life electronics. All Competitive Plan Implementation Grant recipients must comply with these standards.

#### Customer Assurance

The collection facility must make a copy of the Kansas Electronic Waste Standards, including a signed agreement to abide by these standards, available by request to any customer.

#### General operations

The collection facility must:

1. Comply with all applicable federal, state, and local environmental and safety laws and regulations.
2. Maintain an effective safety program for facility staff, including appropriate training.
3. Implement and maintain an effective environmental management system.
4. Implement and maintain an effective site security program for the facility.
5. Document safety, environmental, and security audits of the facility.
6. Utilize only those downstream vendors that are in complete compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local environmental and health and safety regulations. All Kansas vendors should have a Solid Waste Processing Facility Permit for an E-Waste Reclamation Facility.
7. Ensure that facility staff has adequate technical knowledge, skills, and experience to safely work with electronic waste.

#### Data Security

If the collection facility intends to **reuse or resell** the unit, they must:

1. Provide the customer with assurance that all electronic waste will be properly and securely stored, according to the facility’s site security program, in order to provide data security prior to erasure of data.
2. Use reliable data erasure software to delete all data from the unit. The collection facility should provide certification of data erasure to its customers, if requested.
3. Remove all other data-containing devices (i.e. compact discs, flash cards, etc.) from every unit. These must be erased, if feasible, or destroyed.

If the collection facility intends to **send all data containing units to a vendor for processing**, they must:

1. Provide the customer with assurance that all electronic waste will be properly and securely stored, according to the facility’s site security program, in order to provide

- data security prior to transport of materials to a vendor.
2. Document the transfer of ownership of all data-containing devices to a vendor that complies with all applicable federal, state, and local environmental and safety laws and regulations. This vendor must implement a process to control and document the complete destruction of data from all units. See the Additional Kansas Electronic Waste Standards for Reclamation Facilities for further information.

If the collection facility intends to **destroy data containing units** (hard drives) at the collection facility:

1. All data-containing devices (i.e. compact discs, flash cards, etc.) must be removed from every unit. These must be erased, or sent to a vendor for erasure or destruction.
2. Provide the customer with assurance that all electronic waste will be properly and securely stored, according to the facility's site security program, in order to provide data security prior to physical destruction of data containing units.
3. Destroy end-of-life data containing units to prevent retrieval of information. **This data security measure does not constitute processing.** The collection facility should provide certification of destruction to its customers, when requested.

## **Operations**

The collection facility must:

1. Implement the following hierarchy of management options, as consistent with economic, security, and other factors identified by the customer and the facility:
  - a. Reuse of whole units
  - b. Repair/refurbishment/remanufacturing of units
  - c. Recovery/reuse of functional peripherals or components
  - d. Recycling of constituent materials
  - e. Responsible disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes
2. Dispose of only those wastes that cannot be sent on to a vendor for repair, recovery, or recycling of constituent materials.
3. Use a calibrated scale that is certified annually by a third party, and maintain documentation of annual certifications.
4. Clearly label waste while it is stored, in a manner comprehensive enough to identify it.
5. Provide KDHE with a report accounting for the disposition of all materials received, including the information listed below, on forms provided by KDHE.
  - a. Equipment sent to brokers/buyers/processors for ultimate reuse, parts recovery, recycling, and disposal:
    - i. Weight of whole units, categorized by type (i.e. TVs, CPUs, CRTs, keyboards, printers, and other peripherals)
    - ii. Weight of parts/components, categorized by type (i.e. whole circuit boards, shredded or whole hard drives, etc.)
    - iii. Weight of end-of-life whole units, categorized by type
    - iv. Weight of end-of-life parts/components, categorized by type
    - v. Weight of non-recyclable parts/components disposed of, categorized by type and means of disposal (incineration, disposal in landfills)
  - b. Additionally, the collection center must include:
    - i. Documentation of the transfer of ownership for all electronic equipment, components, and materials received.
    - ii. Documentation of tax-deductible donations of equipment.
6. Make reasonable assurances that downstream vendors in the chain of custody, both domestic and international, will provide some documentation of regulatory compliance and responsible recycling and disposal. (The use of KDHE approved vendors will meet this requirement.)

## COMPETITIVE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION GRANT PROGRAM KANSAS ELECTRONIC WASTE STANDARDS FOR PROCESSING FACILITIES

In this document, the term “processing facility” means any operation that accepts, **processes**, and markets recyclables. The term “collection facility” means any operation that accepts and stores, but does not process, electronic waste. The term “customer” means any individual, company, or other entity from which a collection or processing facility accepts electronic waste, whereas “vendor” means any company that accepts materials from a collection or processing facility for further processing, recycling, or disposal.

*The expectation is that each facility, whether public or private, needs to just demonstrate its ability to meet the intent of these standards at the collection site or through its downstream vendors.*

Complying with the following standards signifies that the E-waste recycling/reclamation facility is committed to the responsible management of surplus and end-of-life electronics. **Any facility that processes electronic waste must follow these standards in addition to the electronic waste standards for collection facilities.** All Competitive Plan Implementation Grant recipients must comply with these standards.

### **Data Security**

The processing facility must implement a process to control and document the destruction of data from all equipment or media received, by means of a data erasure process, degaussing and/or by physical destruction. This process should include:

1. Use of tested, reliable software for data erasure regardless of whether the unit is to be reused, resold, or disposed. The processing facility should provide certification of data erasure to its customers.
2. Complete destruction of end-of-life data containing units to prevent retrieval of information. The processing facility should provide certification of data containing unit destruction to its customers.
3. Removal and destruction of all of the following:
  - a. Flash cards
  - b. Printer hard drives
  - c. Compact discs
  - d. VCR tapes
  - e. Typewriter ribbons
  - f. Printer spools
  - g. Any other device that might hold data.
4. Implementation of a quality assurance process to ensure effectiveness of data erasure on units to be reused or resold.

### **Operations**

The processing facility must:

1. Have completed and submitted KDHE’s Application for a Solid Waste Processing Facility Permit for an E-waste Reclamation Facility, which ensures that the facility has a comprehensive operating plan, sufficient insurance and financial assurance, a complete closure plan, and a contingency plan.
2. Document the removal of hazardous components, such as fluorescent tubes, mercury-containing switches and relays, and nickel-cadmium and lithium batteries, from equipment before shredding it.

3. Make asset numbers, asset tags, or serial numbers identifying each piece of equipment or each component *or other practical inventory mechanism* available to KDHE as evidence of disposition.

### **Export Practices**

The processing facility must:

1. Maintain documentation for exports of electronic materials from the United States for one year or as required in applicable export documentation retention schedules, whichever is longer. This documentation includes the following:
  - a. Shipping manifests identifying the destination, recipient, the make, model, and condition for all declared reuse items, and
  - b. Any other information necessary to complete the export.
2. Comply with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) Rule for export of CRTs.
  - a. Exporters shipping broken or unbroken CRTs to another country for recycling must notify EPA and receive written consent from the receiving country through EPA before shipments can be made.
  - b. Exporters shipping used, unbroken CRTs for reuse to another country must submit a one-time notification to EPA.
3. Not export non-functional CRTs or any other hazardous equipment, components, or materials from the United States to any country other than:
  - a. Member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD);
  - b. Members of the European Union; or
  - c. Countries that have entered into an agreement with the United States allowing for such exports.

**KDHE ELECTRONIC WASTE COLLECTION LOG  
(EXAMPLE)**

<b>Collector (Organization) Name:</b> Rooks County	<b>Hub Grantee:</b> Solomon Valley E-Waste Coalition dba Osborne County	<b>Telephone #:</b> (999) 888-7777	Worksheet Number: 0001 or 01-08 etc.
---	---	---------------------------------------	---

<b>Type of Event:</b> on-going ( one-time )	Location of Collection: 100 E Main St. trailer	Collection Month/year: Jan 2008
---	--	---------------------------------

Verify eligibility for free recycling by entering license plate or zip, collect fees for business waste.					Material Received in weight (wt.) or number of units (#) or both.												
Date:	Origin County of Material: and zip or license plate.		Source <sup>1</sup> Enter your code	For transfers of 5 or more whole units or 20 individual items, provide Contact Person & Phone	*Fee:	Whole desktop	CPU's	CRT Monitors	LCD Monitors	CRT TVs	Laptop	Keyboard/mice	Printer	Cell phones PDAs	VCR/ DVD	Computer Peripheral	Other (list)
	(County and zip or lic. mandatory)					Enter EITHER the number of units collected -or- the WEIGHT of each type of units collected in the spaces below.											
3	67473	Osborne	R		0						1						
4	67473	Osborne	X	Business Source, Brian Good 785 888-7777	\$40.00		4	4				5 lbs.					
4	OS	Dbg773	R	Brian Good – home, 785 888-6666	0	5						2					
4	RO	Lkm258	S		0				3			2	2	1	2	Cords-02 lbs.	
5	67477	Rooks	x	United Way, Ann Done 888-7776	\$10.00	1											
Subtotal:					\$50.00	6	4	4	0	3	1	5 lb	4	2	1	2	2 lbs

<sup>1</sup>Source = R-residential, S-school, G-government, X-business, non-profit, out of state



Kathleen Sebelius, Governor  
 Roderick L. Bremby, Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH  
 AND ENVIRONMENT

www.kdheks.gov

Division of Environment

**Participant Survey** Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**WHO?** Household School Local Government Business Other (see below)

Which County by **zip code or license plate**: \_\_\_\_\_

HOW DID YOU HEAR ABOUT THIS EVENT? **(Circle all that apply.)**

TV Radio Newspaper Flyer Poster Word of Mouth

WHAT	HOW MANY -or-	-or- WEIGHT	BRAND NAME (Dell, Sony, etc)
<b>Computer</b> - Whole Desktops			
<b>Computer parts (list):</b>			
Cords			
Keyboard/Mice			
CPU			
CRT Monitors			
LCD Monitors			
Printers/Fax/Scanners			
Laptop			
Copiers			
<b>Phones</b> (not cell phone)			
Cell Phones			
Answering Machines			
Pagers			
PDA's			
<b>Video (list)</b>			
CRT TV's			
LCD TV's			
DVD Player			
VCR's			
Camcorders			
<b>Audio (list)</b>			
Stereo			
Radio			
<b>Games</b>			
<b>Microwave</b>			

Over 5 whole units or 20 individual pieces, or business -

Include a name and contact number: \_\_\_\_\_

Fee required: (Business – Out of state – Out of Project area)

Fee Collected: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Month/Yr:

**KDHE Affidavit of E-waste Handling/ Shipping**

SHIPPER (ORIGIN)		RECYCLER (DESTINATION)	
Name:		Name:	
City:		Address:	
Affidavit start date: _____ end date: _____		KDHE Permit #:	
<b>For items collected this month, but not shipped - Use the worksheet to document weight of units:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diverted to local resale shop,</li> <li>Sent to local landfill or</li> <li>Still in local storage.</li> </ul>		Details or Special Instructions: (recycling contract exceptions, payments, transport requirements, etc.)	

Pallet or Box No.	(X)	Description of Materials and exceptions: Whole Units – Resale, etc	Column 1 Weight (LB.)	Pallet or Box No.	(X)	Description of Materials and exceptions*	Column 2 Weight (LB.)
1				15			
2				16			
3				17			
4				18			
5				19			
6				20			
7				21			
8				22			
9				23			
10				24			
11				25			
12				26			
13				27			
14				28			
<b>Add Column 1 Total Weight:</b>				29			

(X) Mark this column for exceptions to later calculate the weight ineligible for shipping reimbursement (ex. Business, Out of State, Out of Program Area)	<b>Add Column 2 Total Weight:</b>
---	-----------------------------------

<b>ADD Column totals 1 + 2</b>	<b>Total Weight ALL E-waste Shipped this page:</b>	
--------------------------------	--	--

<b>Total weights of these rows (X) only -&gt;&gt;&gt;</b>	<b>&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;&gt;Business, Out of State, Out of Program Area Weight (X) :</b>
---	---

<b>Load --</b>	<b>Freight Counted or Weighed</b>	<b>Shipper or Receiver Company Signature/ Date:</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> Partial	<input type="checkbox"/> By Shipper	
<input type="checkbox"/> Full	<input type="checkbox"/> By Driver	
	<input type="checkbox"/> By End Recycler	
		<b>-Or- Carrier / Driver Signature/Date:</b>

**\*List Monthly Exceptions on the WORKSHEET PAGE**

	<i>Shipping Charges: \$</i>	<i>Recycling Fees: \$</i>
--	-----------------------------	---------------------------

*For the purposes of reimbursement from the KDHE BWM Grant Program, I certify that the information given on this affidavit and attached worksheet is accurate.*

Signature of Grantee Representative: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Emergency Contact:</b>	<b>Title:</b>	<b>Phone:</b>



Free up your space! Recycle e-waste.



Monthly E-waste Handling/ Shipping Reimbursement Worksheet

KDHE Bureau of Waste Management Round #16 Grant

Grantee: \_\_\_\_\_

Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Month: Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec (Circle one)

Calculate eligible weight for reimbursement of shipping and recycling fees. (Take total weight shipped minus the weight of ineligible business E-waste, or out-of-state, out-of-project area collections from affidavit column (x))
All E-waste shipped (a): \_\_\_\_\_ lbs.\* minus ineligible weight (x): \_\_\_\_\_ lbs. equals
Eligible weight: \_\_\_\_\_ lbs. (b) Then, take this number
(b) (divided by) All E-waste shipped (a) Equals = ( )% (c)
Example: 500 lbs. shipped - 100 lbs. of business waste = 400 lbs. 400 divided by 500 = 0.80 or 80%

Total shipping cost\*: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (d)

\*(Attach shipping invoices)

Multiply (d) by the % above (c) to get Eligible Shipping Costs: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

Total recycling fee\*: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (e)

\*(Attach receipts)

Multiply (e) by the % above (c) to get the Eligible Recycling fees: \$ \_\_\_\_\_(2)

Exceptions:

All Weight Collected this Month: \_\_\_\_\_ lbs. (f)

Sent to our landfill: \_\_\_\_\_ lbs. (g)

Still in our storage: \_\_\_\_\_ lbs. (h)

Diverted to our resale shop\*: \_\_\_\_\_ lbs. (i)

\*Handling Subtotal = All shipped (a) + Diverted to resale (i) = \_\_\_\_\_ lbs. (k)

Reimbursement Rate: \$0.05

Calculated Eligible Handling Reimbursement ((k) x .05): \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (3)

Total Monthly Reimbursement (1+2+3): \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Authorized Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

FOR KDHE USE ONLY: Audited by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

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For questions about information found in this document, please contact Kris Hicks at KDHE. [KHicks@kdheks.gov](mailto:KHicks@kdheks.gov) 785 296-1026.

Copies can be requested from the KDHE, Bureau of Waste Management 785 296-1600.