

# Works Conference 2013

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**Bureau of Waste Management**

**Household Hazardous Waste Program**



*To protect and improve the health and environment of all Kansans*

# Think Safety First!



# HHW Operating Plan

The updated and revised Hazardous Waste Regulations became effective July 2012.

Due to the changes in the generator classifications in the Hazardous Waste regulations, the Household Hazardous Waste regulations will be revised and updated in SFY2014.

Hazardous waste generated per month	New Kansas Classification	Old Kansas Classification	Federal (EPA) Classification
< 55 pounds	Conditionally exempt small quantity generator (CESQG)	Small quantity generator	Conditionally exempt small quantity generator
≥ 55 lb to ≤ 220 lb	Kansas small quantity generator (KSQG)	Kansas Generator	
> 220 lb to <2,200 lb	Small quantity generator (SQG)		Small quantity generator
≥ 2,200 lb	Large quantity generator (LQG)	EPA Generator	Large quantity generator

# HHW Operating Plan

The new HHW regulation will replace the references of small quantity generator to CESQG and KSQG. Therefore, all HHW operating plans that refer to small quantity generator waste will eventually need to be updated as well.

The other notable change states that each HHW facility may accept CESQG and KSQG waste. This means that both permitted and satellite HHW facilities may accept those generator classifications with the adoption of the BWM policy to accept generator waste.



*Doing a job right the first time gets the job done.*  
*Doing the job wrong fifteen times gives you job security.*

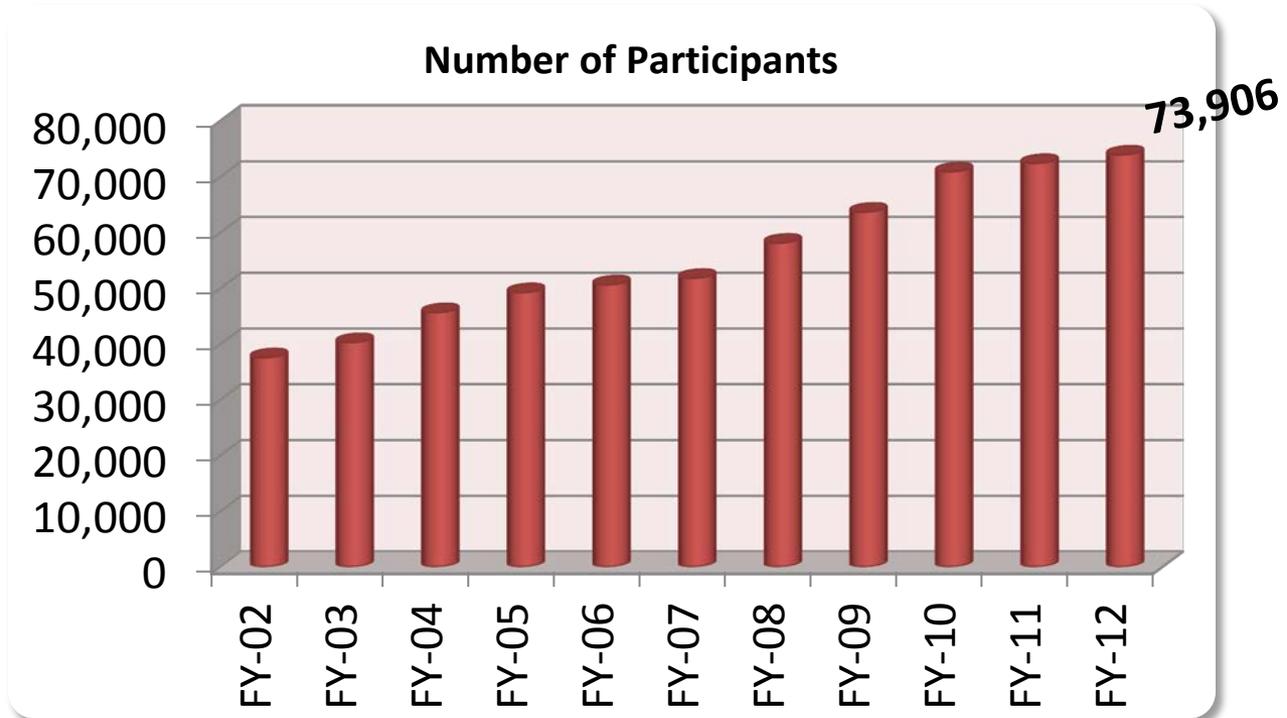
# SFY 2012 Annual Report

A total of **5,297,309** pounds of HHW was collected and managed in SFY 2012. A total of **3,645,072** pounds of the HHW collected was then reused, recycled, or used for energy recovery.

## Total Pounds Collected

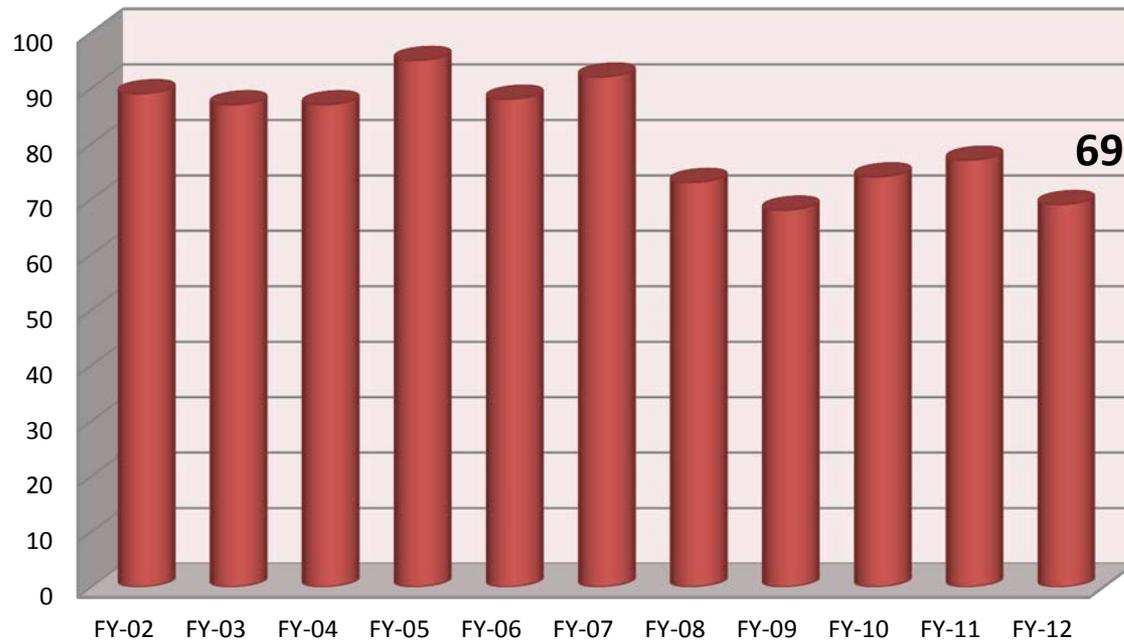


# SFY 2012 Annual Report



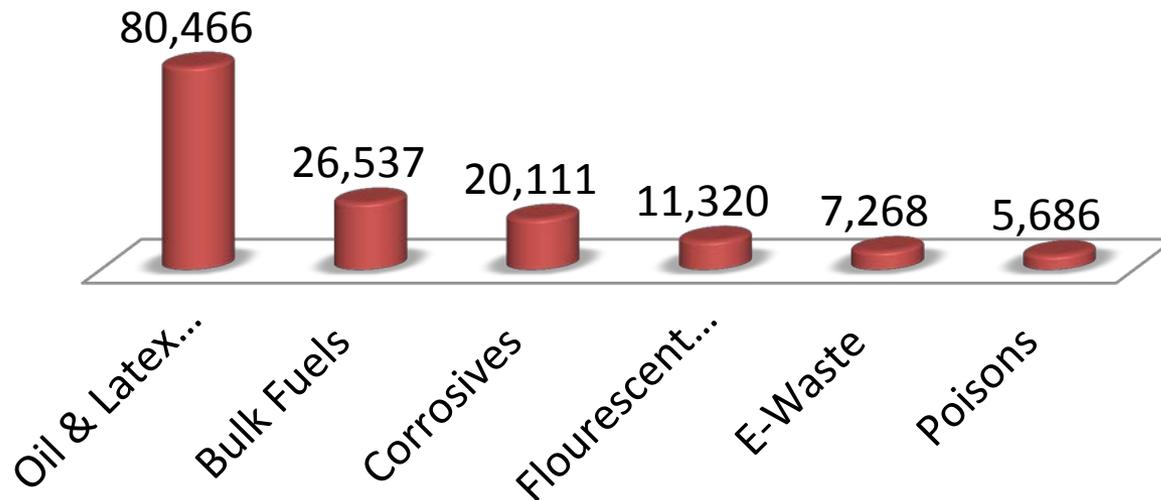
# SFY 2012 Annual Report

## Pounds Collected per Participant



# SFY 2012 Annual Report

## Top 6 Categories of Generator Waste Accepted at HHW Facilities



*A total of **162,193** pounds of CESQG/KSQG waste were collected.*

# Grant Funding SFY2014

Household hazardous waste grant funding will be available for the upcoming SFY 2014. The grant application and guide are currently posted on the KDHE Bureau of Waste Management website.

All applications should be submitted by May 15<sup>th</sup> 2013 for consideration.

- *Can be used for a new HHW facility or program.*
- *Expansion of a regional or satellite HHW program.*
- *Expansion of an existing program to accept CESQG/KSQG waste.*
- *Enhancements of an existing HHW program.*

*The light at the end of the tunnel has been turned off due to budget cuts.*



# Grant Awards SFY2013

The City of Garden City received \$75,928 for a new HHW building addition, complete renovations, and add equipment for their program.

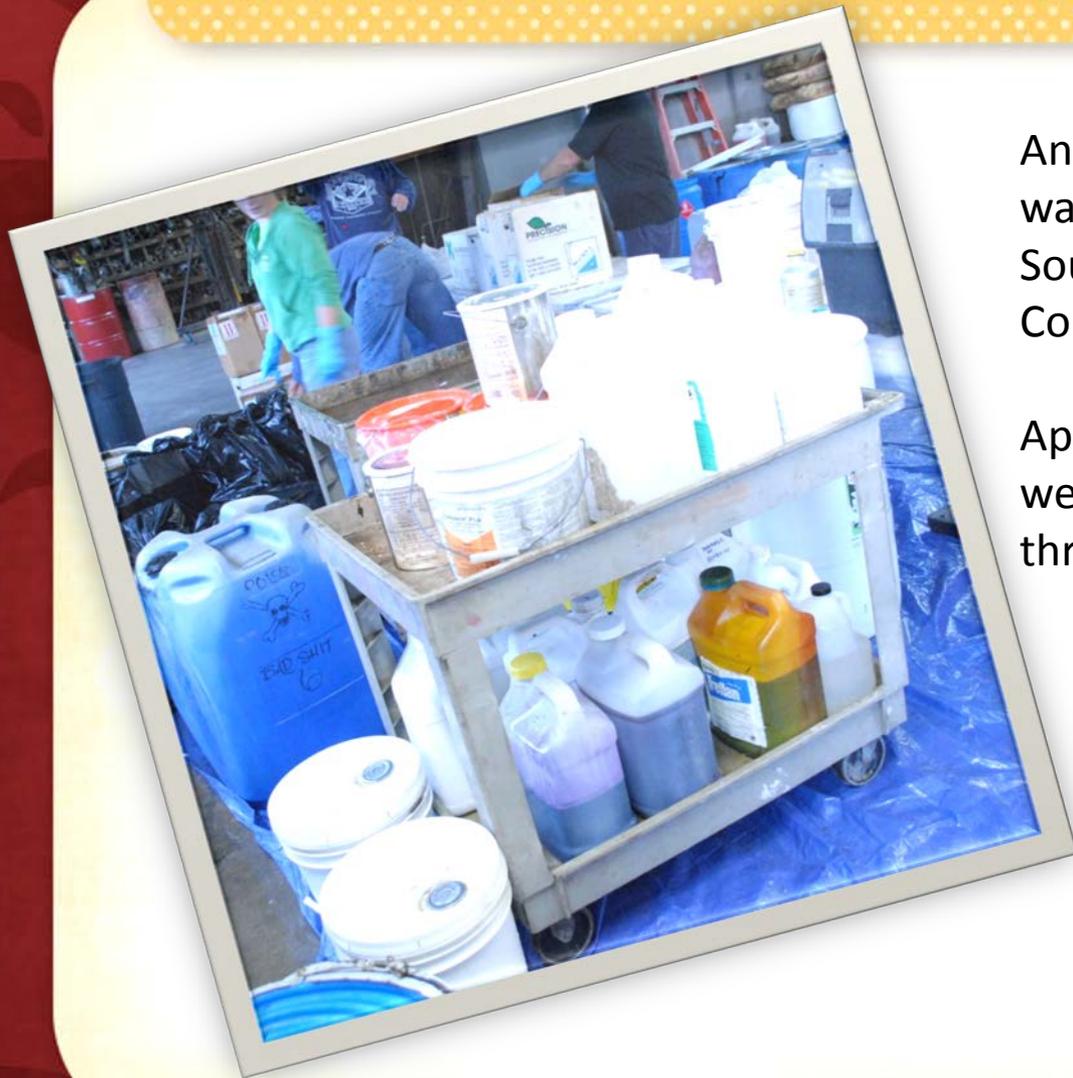


# Grant Awards SFY2013

Shawnee County received \$24,820 in grant funds to add a canopy to their HHW building providing additional work area and improve traffic flow for drop offs.



# SFY 2012 Pesticide Sweep



An agricultural pesticide sweep was conducted in SFY 2012 for the Southwest Region with the Ford County HHW as the collection site.

Approximately 11,800 pounds were collected and disposed of through PSC and paid for by KDHE.



# Dioxin Collection Event

Pentachlorophenol

2,4,5,-T



*Chemical names*



Collected and consolidated 9 full drums of dioxins from HHWs.

3/14/2013

# Department of Justice DEA Proposed Rule for Disposal of Controlled Substances

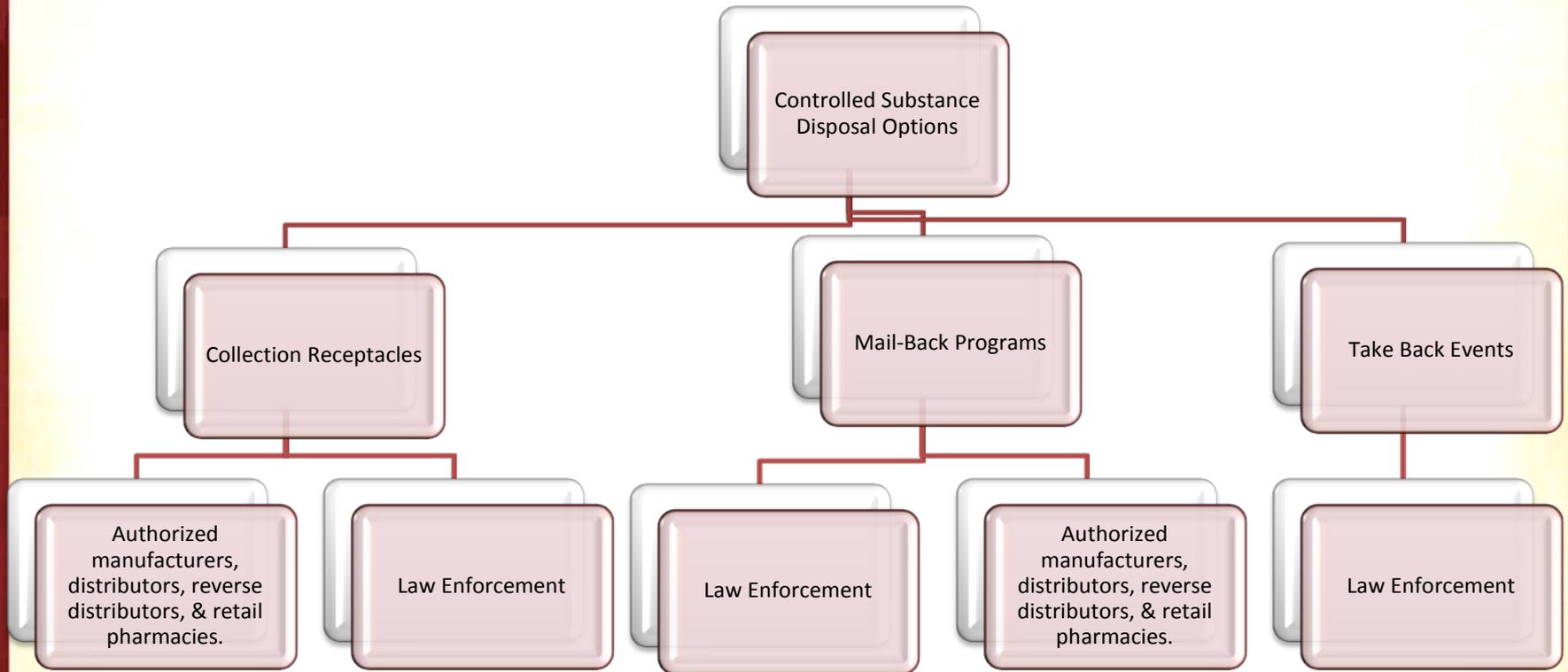
This rule proposes requirements to govern the secure disposal of controlled substances by both DEA registrants and ultimate users. These regulations would implement the Secure and Responsible Drug Disposal Act of 2010.

The goal is to set controlled substance diversion prevention parameters to encourage public and private entities to develop a variety of methods for collecting and destroying controlled substances in a secure, convenient, and responsible manner. Another goal is to decrease the amount of controlled substances introduced into the environment.

*Teamwork means never having to take all the blame yourself.*



# Disposal of Controlled Substances



# Disposal of Controlled Substances

Household Hazardous Waste facilities can accept non-controlled pharmaceuticals. They will still not be able to accept controlled substances under the proposed regulations.



# Disposal of Controlled Substances

The justification for not allowing controlled substances to be accepted by government entities, is that there are not diversion prevention procedures in place. But HHW facilities will be able to work with law enforcement to make controlled substances “*non-retrievable*”.



The proposed definition of *non-retrievable* means to permanently alter any controlled substance’s physical and/or chemical state through irreversible means in order to render it unavailable and unusable for all practical purposes.

# Disposal of Controlled Substances

The most significant change under the proposed regulations is the ability for pharmacies to accept Schedule II through Schedule V controlled substances and comingle with non-controlled pharmaceuticals for disposal purposes. They will have also a multitude of ways to dispose of them.

*Any DEA registered manufacturer, distributor, reverse distributor, or retail pharmacy authorized as a collector to maintain a collection receptacle at their DEA registered location.*



# Mercury Export Ban Act of 2008

The export ban amends the Toxic Substances Control Act to prohibit the export of elemental mercury from the United States and it became effective on January 1, 2013. It is intended to reduce the availability of elemental mercury in domestic and international markets.

The Department of Energy must now designate and operate facilities for the purpose of providing long term storage of elemental mercury. The largest holders of elemental mercury in the United States are the Department of Defense (4,900 tons) and the Department of Energy (1,300 tons).

*If at first you don't succeed, delegate it.*



# Mercury Export Ban Act of 2008

The mercury ban applies to elemental mercury and does not include mercury compounds. The following materials do not generally fall within the scope of the export ban.

- Products (consumer and non-consumer) including discarded products.
- Dental amalgam (pre-dosed capsule form) .
- Scrap metal and used electronics .
- Media (including groundwater, surface water, soils and sediment) and debris that are managed for implementing cleanup .
- Reference materials in which the mercury occurs as contamination in media (e.g., soil, sediment, water, sludge).
- Industrial, commercial and remediation residuals .
- Byproducts of coal combustion.



# Mercury Export Ban Act of 2008

According to the Environmental Protection Agency, the ban should not apply to discarded products or media such as fluorescent light bulbs. Waste management practices must still comply with RCRA regulations that require the recovery of elemental mercury from high concentration mercury-containing waste.

However, any elemental mercury that is recovered from recycling would be subject to the export ban. If the elemental mercury has been generated within the United States, then any public , private organization, or individual will be able to transfer elemental mercury to DOE for long-term storage within the parameters of the storage program and this includes the payment of fees.

*The discarded elemental mercury is considered hazardous waste.*

# Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)

Sometimes it is the very structure of a chemical that makes it strong and industrially effective, but also incompatible or toxic to biological systems.

Such is the case with the environmentally persistent chemicals known as PCBs and PBDEs. PCBs are so persistent, that approximately 70% of all PCBs ever used are still somewhere in the environment.

*PCBs were manufactured from 1929 to when they were banned in 1979.*



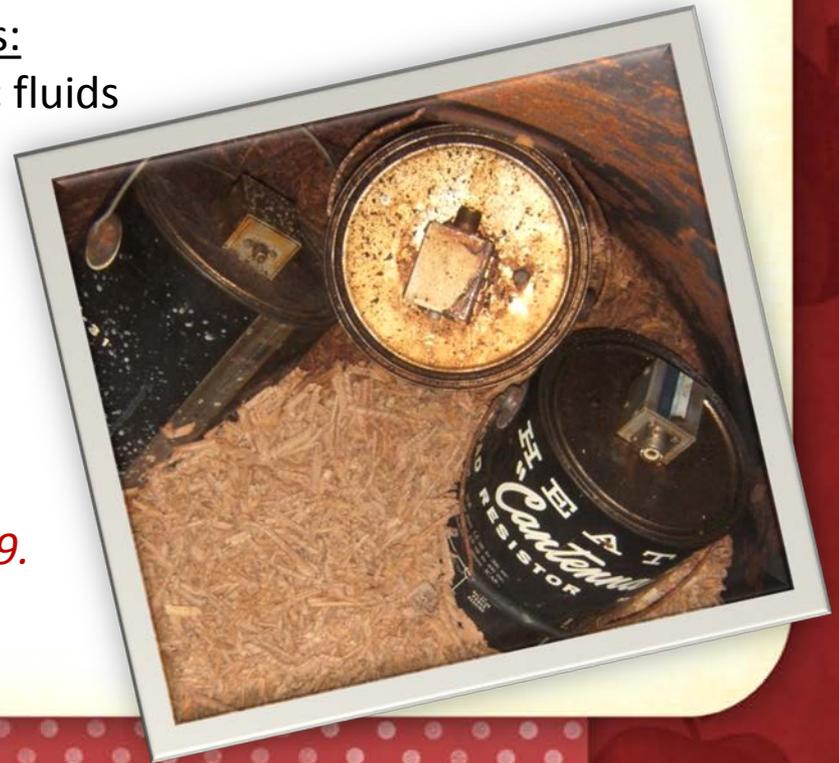
# PCBs

PCBs are managed under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and the PCB regulations can be found in 40 CFR 761. Federal law requires disposal of any PCBs and PCB-contaminated materials at an EPA approved facility. Most of the major hazardous waste contractors have EPA approval to manage and dispose of PCB waste.

## Examples of HHW that may contain PCBs:

- Dielectric, heat transfer, and hydraulic fluids
- Fluorescent light ballasts
- Solvents and contaminated oils
- Adhesives and tapes
- Oil based paint
- Caulking
- Floor finish

*Check for manufacture date prior to 1979.*



# Questions?

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*Thank you!*