

Approved March 3, 1988
Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The meeting was called to order by Representative Dennis Spaniol at
Chairperson

3:30 ~~am~~/p.m. on February 25, 1988 in room 526-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Representative Acheson (excused)

Representative Roe (excused)

Representative Sifers (excused)

Representative Grotewiel (excused)

Committee staff present:

Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research

Laura Howard, Legislative Research

Arden Ensley, Revisor

Betty Ellison, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Representative David Heinemann

Dennis Murphy, Bureau Manager, Bureau of Waste Management
Kansas Department of Health and Environment

Bud Hentzen, Sedgwick County Commissioner

Rick Hunter, Wichita-Sedgwick County Health Department

Margaret Post Ahrens, Kansas Chapter, Sierra Club

Lyman Terry, Barton County Commissioner

Dan Harden, Director of Public Works, Riley County

Charlene Stinaard, Kansas Natural Resource Council

Chairman Dennis Spaniol called the meeting to order.

House Bill 2870--Establishing household hazardous waste collection programs.

Representative Heinemann, sponsor of this bill, explained the bill which would provide for the safe disposal of small quantities of hazardous waste in the possession of homeowners. He noted that it would continue the program authorized two years ago, which was sunsetted in 1987.

Dennis Murphy represented the Department of Health and Environment with testimony in support of House Bill 2870. He discussed the two pilot programs which had been conducted by the Department in 1986. The program of 1986 was considered an unqualified success by the Department and it was believed that House Bill 2870 would take the program the next logical step forward. (Attachment 1) A project report which was prepared by the Department, based on the 1986 program, was provided for the committee. (Attachment 2)

Mr. Murphy showed a number of slides taken during the four-day project in Wichita/Sedgwick County and the three-day project in Great Bend/Barton County. He commented that 433 people participated in the Wichita/Sedgwick County program, 77 people in the Great Bend/Barton County program. Committee discussion followed showing of the slides.

Bud Hentzen, Sedgwick County Commissioner, testified in support of House Bill 2870. He said that Sedgwick County had actively sought to participate in the demonstration project in 1986. It was very successful, with over 40,000 pounds of hazardous waste being collected. He felt that one of the greatest advantages was that the project, with all its publicity, helped educate a large number of people to the problem of handling hazardous waste materials. He felt that the answer was in integrated waste management disposal which would consist of some recycling, some incineration and proper disposal of the residual ash.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
room 526-S, Statehouse, at 3:30 ~~xxx~~/p.m. on February 25, 1988

Rick Hunter represented the Wichita-Sedgwick County Health Department with brief testimony in support of House Bill 2870. He said that his department found participation in the 1986 project to be extremely valuable. He viewed this type of project as preventative action, which has always been the basis of public health. He felt that the best expenditure of money would be for prevention.

Margaret Ahrens, representing Kansas Chapter of the Sierra Club, testified in favor of House Bill 2870. She made recommendations relative to staffing, funding and public education in carrying out this program. (Attachment 3)

Lyman Terry, Barton County Commissioner, spoke in support of House Bill 2870. His written testimony lists participant response to the 1986 programs in Wichita and Great Bend. (Attachment 4) He endorsed the bill from a health standpoint, from a standpoint of high quality water aquifers and from the standpoint of economic development.

Dan Harden, Director of Public Works for Riley County, testified in favor of House Bill 2870. He said that Riley County adopted the state program for Manhattan. They also had the only landfill in the state to receive a closure order from the Department of Health and Environment. This experience provided his community with an opportunity to be educated in the process as the press took an active interest in their misadventure. One thing that was learned was that the program becomes less expensive after the first time and the Riley County Commissioners would be willing to fund that endeavor. In response to a question of the Chairman, Mr. Harden said that the Department of Health and Environment had estimated it would cost \$50,000-\$65,000 to service Manhattan; this would be approximately \$30,000-\$35,000 under cost-sharing.

Charlene Stinard represented the Kansas Natural Resource Council with testimony supporting House Bill 2870. She felt that the most important element in the success of the bill was its educational aspect, which remained under-developed. She believed that once aware of the dimensions of the problem, citizens would encourage their local officials to address the problem of household hazardous waste collection. (Attachment 5)

Written testimony on House Bill 2870 was provided to the committee by the League of Women Voters, Topeka/Shawnee County. (Attachment 6)

There were no objections to the minutes of February 22 and they were approved.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:45 p.m.

The next meeting of the House Energy and Natural Resource Committee will be held at 3:30 p.m. on March 1, 1988 in Room 526-S.

STATE OF KANSAS



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

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Mike Hayden, *Governor*

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Testimony Presented to

House Energy and Natural Resources Committee

by

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment

House Bill 2870

Historical Background

Passage of House Bill 2850 by the 1986 Legislature established a pilot program for the collection of small quantities of hazardous waste from households, schools, farms and small businesses. The program's purpose was to educate the public in regards to the hazards associated with hazardous wastes and to provide a safe means of disposal for such wastes. The department conducted two pilot programs, one in Great Bend and one in Wichita. They were held in November of 1986. Each program included a strong educational component including direct mail-outs, speaking engagements and materials provided to the general public at the programs. Over 500 persons participated in the two programs and 45,000 pounds of hazardous waste were collected and properly disposed. The cost of the two programs was approximately \$112,000. They were funded by the state of Kansas through the hazardous waste cleanup fund. The cities and counties where the programs were held provided substantial in kind assistance.

Discussion

Many chemicals routinely used in households and on farms may present a safety hazard as well as an environmental problem if disposed improperly or if disposed of at a sanitary landfill. Solid waste collection personnel and personnel working at sanitary landfills may be exposed to injury from direct contact with small quantities of pesticides, acids and ignitable wastes when containers break or are crushed at the landfill by compaction equipment. These same wastes also create the potential for surface water and ground water contamination if they escape from the landfill or are disposed of improperly. This situation is exacerbated by lack of knowledge regarding which household chemicals pose problems and how to dispose of those chemicals. The high cost of hazardous waste disposal also discourages the use of appropriate disposal methods.

Implementation

House Bill 2870 provides for continuation of the household hazardous waste collection program with an emphasis on greater involvement by local units of government. The bill would create a grant fund available to cities, counties or other units of government interested in sponsoring a collection program. Interested parties could apply to the department for a 50% matching grant to be used for program expenses. Eligible expenses for the matching grant would be contractual costs for the hazardous waste contractor who would collect, package, transport and dispose of the wastes and related operational expenses. The dollars to provide the state match would come from the hazardous waste cleanup fund. The department proposes that \$50,000 to \$75,000 of the cleanup fund money be designated for this purpose.

The actual programs themselves would be similar to those conducted by the department in Great Bend and Wichita in November of 1986. A collection station would be established in a convenient location to receive wastes from home owners and farmers. The stations would be set up by a hazardous waste contractor working under contract to the local unit of government. Department personnel would be at the site to aid in over-seeing the contractor and screening wastes received.

Upon completion of all phases of the collection program, the department would once again prepare a report for the Legislature, summarizing the participation in the program and the total cost of the program.

Department Position

In 1986 Kansas joined the ranks of the numerous states who have recognized the value of managing certain household wastes outside the traditional domestic waste disposal systems - sanitary landfill or sanitary sewer. The collection programs conducted in Wichita and Great Bend were only two of the hundreds of such efforts conducted nationwide in recent years, but they accomplished three major objectives:

1. They provided an opportunity for more than 500 environmentally-conscious Kansas citizens to safely dispose of an inventory of various household and farm chemicals they had been wisely unwilling to dump on the ground, put in the trash, or flush down the sewer.
2. They provided a demonstration that it was both technically and economically feasible to manage such household wastes in an environmentally safe manner.
3. They provided an excellent means for educating the public regarding the importance of sound environmental management of the wastes produced as a byproduct of the manufacturing of goods and the provision of services which allow us to maintain the standard of living we enjoy in Kansas.

We regard the program of 1986 as an unqualified success and an outstanding example of cooperation between state and local government. Consistent with the philosophy that solid waste management is a responsibility of local government,

we believe that House Bill 2870 takes the program the next logical step forward. It provides a cooperative, cost-sharing effort between state and local government and it allows the opportunity for collective efforts between several local units of government.

The department enthusiastically recommends passage of House Bill 2870.

Presented By:

Dennis R. Murphey, Director
Bureau of Waste Management
February 23, 1988

FINAL REPORT
KANSAS HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION DAYS
February, 1987

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Section I

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

With the passage of House Bill No. 2850, the Kansas Legislature established a pilot project to provide for the safe, environmentally-sound disposal of small amounts of hazardous wastes accumulated by Kansas households, farms, schools, state agencies, local units of government, and small businesses. This statute---which was introduced by Representative David Heinemann of Garden City---reflects the growing statewide and national concern about the proper handling and disposal of hazardous materials. Among the common household items which frequently contain hazardous constituents are paints, pesticides, cleaners, solvents, battery acids, and used motor oil. When correctly used and disposed of, these chemicals are largely beneficial. However, the concerns associated with improper disposal may involve:

Injuries to refuse workers when containers of hazardous waste burst or leak during collection, transportation, or disposal;

Damage to solid waste handling equipment from explosions or corrosion;

Leachate migration from landfills;

Contamination of shallow groundwater by leakage of contaminants from septic tank and lateral field systems;

Direct disposal onto the ground; and

Injuries to children or animals from spillage or tampering.

When placed in a nation wide context, the improper disposal of these wastes add up to a problem of large proportions. The paucity of information on the health and environmental effects of hazardous wastes commonly found around households, farms, schools, businesses and state agencies is matched by the lack of data on the use, storage and disposal of those wastes. Estimates are that up to 1% of the household waste stream is hazardous. That 1% would convert to approximately 17,250 tons of hazardous materials to be disposed of by Kansas citizens each year. Without a viable option for environmentally-sound disposal, Kansas citizens have little choice but to send hazardous wastes to their local solid waste landfill, empty them into the sewer system, pour them onto the land, or simply allow these dangerous materials to stockpile in the garage, barn, or storage room.

Section II

COMMUNITY OUTREACH AND EDUCATION

In a letter sent out on June 24, 1986, Kansas communities having populations greater than 15,000 were invited to submit applications for participation in the Kansas Household Hazardous Waste collection Days Project. Of the twenty-five cities eligible to participate, several cities expressed interest, and five cities---Wichita, Great Bend, Liberal, Hutchinson, and Manhattan---submitted applications. Of the five applicants, Wichita/Sedgwick County and Great Bend/Barton County were selected as participants on the basis of their support at both the city and county level, their ongoing efforts at environmental protection and education, and their willingness to dedicate staff time and other resources to the project. In addition to notifying the participants of their acceptance, KDHE issued a news release on September 4, 1986 announcing the selected cities and describing the Collection Days Project.

Upon selection of the two host communities, KDHE immediately issued a Request for Bid (RFB) to hazardous waste contracting firms and notified the Kansas Register. The Department received bids from two firms with experience in operating Household Hazardous Waste Collection Projects---GSX Services of Greenbrier, Tennessee; and the Rollins Company of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. GSX met all requirements in the bid package, at a lower price, and was selected as the Contractor on September 20, 1986.

With selection of the contractor, the dates and locations for the Kansas Household Hazardous Waste Collection Days Project were set for November 7-9 at the Great Bend Expo Building, and November 13-16 at the Wichita/Sedgwick County Department of Health. In a joint meeting with all the affected parties---KDHE, GSX, Wichita/Sedgwick County and Great Bend/Barton County---it was decided that the project would be formally kicked off with press conferences in both Wichita and Great Bend on the morning of October 30, 1986.

Between late September and October 30th, staff from KDHE, GSX, Wichita/Sedgwick County and Great Bend/Barton County dedicated a large number of work hours focusing on three elements of the project:

- (1) working out the technical details attendant to actually receiving materials at the collection sites;
- (2) contacting potential sponsors who might, through donation of funds or materials, help offset the costs of operating the project; and
- (3) preparation of educational and publicity materials.

Details of collection activities are presented in Section III of this report. Efforts to solicit donations were rewarded by the contribution of \$2,000 from the Vulcan Materials Company, and 60 disposal barrels (valued at \$2,100) from the Kansas Gas & Electric Company. We are very grateful for these donations which allowed KHDE to commit \$4,100 for other much-needed environmental

remediation efforts. Work on the third element---outreach and education materials---resulted in a multi-media campaign to both promote the Collection Days Project and to educate the public on proper use and disposal of hazardous materials.

With the October 30th press conference, staff from Wichita/Sedgwick County, Great Bend/Barton County, and KDHE began an extensive community outreach and education effort. Specifically, this effort included the following elements.

- (1) Announcement on Utility Bills: Residents of Wichita received an 80 character promotional message about the Collection Project in their water and trash bills.
- (2) Direct Mailing of Flyer: Every household in Great Bend/Barton County (an estimated 8,000 residences) received a copy of a brochure promoting the Kansas Household Hazardous Waste Collection Days Project.
- (3) Distribution of the Educational Pamphlet: In addition to the promotional flyer, KDHE, Wichita/Sedgwick County and Great Bend/Barton County distributed nearly five thousand copies of a pamphlet titled "Hazardous Waste, What You Should and Shouldn't Do." Produced by the Water Pollution Control Federation, this pamphlet is a practical guide to proper disposal of common household materials. It was distributed at speaking engagements, at the Great Bend/Barton County Health Fair, and at the collection sites.
- (4) Speaker's Bureau: Staff from Wichita/Sedgwick County and Great Bend/Barton County went on an extensive speaking tour following the press conference kick-off. Principal audiences for these speaking engagements---which addressed both the Collection Days Project and the educational issues---included community service organizations; large employers such as Vulcan Materials Company, Fuller Brush Company, and Boeing Aircraft Company; city councils for communities outside Wichita and Great Bend; and a variety of radio and television news and community affairs programs.
- (5) Press Packets, Videotapes, and Public Service Announcements: Press packets containing press releases, technical elements of the GSX proposal a copy of H.B. 2850, the promotional flyer and an educational pamphlet were distributed to media representatives in Wichita/Sedgwick County and Great Bend/Barton County. A promotional and explanatory videotape, produced by GSX, was provided to area television stations, and a humorous Public Service Announcement, prepared by KAKE, was broadcast in the Wichita area.

Section III

COLLECTION RESULTS

Collection activities took place on November 7-9, 1986 at the Great Bend Expo Building in the Great Bend Industrial Airport, and on November 13-16 at the Wichita/Sedgwick County Department of Health at 1900 E. 9th Street. In addition to operating the collection sites, GSX stopped in Topeka on November 10th to remove an amount of hazardous materials which had been delivered to KDHE offices by residents of northeast Kansas who had contacted the department about disposal of waste materials.

Operation of the collection sites was a cooperative effort involving personnel from GSX, the cities/counties, and KDHE. With exception of the Topeka stop, where wastes were simply taken by GSX from a storage shed, collection occurred in three phases.

Phase I: Participants were directed to a parking lot, where staff met them at their vehicle. After ascertaining the nature and amount of waste to be disposed of, staff helped participants carry the waste materials to a sorting table.

Phase II: At the sorting table, collected wastes were grouped into several categories including flammables, toxics, reactives, waste oil, and non-hazardous materials. Non-hazardous materials---principally partially full cans of water-based paints---were disposed of at the landfills in Sedgwick and Barton counties. Hazardous materials were inspected, labeled, inventoried, and overpacked (put in absorbent-filled metal drums) by GSX chemists.

Phase III: Participants were asked to stay at the sorting table to answer any questions that might have arisen about the materials they brought in, and to fill out the questionnaire discussed in Section IV of this report.

The results of collection efforts and diagrams of the collection sites are summarized in the following tables. In addition to the listed amount of household wastes, the collection project took in approximately 2,000 lbs of waste from regulated small generators.

Table (III) 1: Project Participants

	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	AMOUNTS OF WASTE (pounds)	PERCENT
Great Bend/Barton County	77	7,388.0	16.3
Wichita/Sedgwick County	433	35,435.5	78.4
Topeka	N/A	2,397.0	5.3
Total	510	45,220.5 lbs	100%

Table (III) 2: Waste Removed by Site and Class

GREAT BEND, KANSAS
November 6-9, 1986

<u>Hazard Class</u>	<u>Waste Type(s)</u>	<u>No. Cont. Shipped</u>	<u>Total Pounds</u>	<u>Percent (By Wt.)</u>
Flammable Liquid	Paint, Solvents	11	2,006.0	27.2
Flammable Liquid, Poison	Pesticides Solvents	12	1,530.0	20.1
Poison B Liquid	Pesticides, Cleaners	6	828.5	11.2
Corrosive Liquid	Caustic Cleaners, Acids	3	314.5	4.3
Oil	Motor Oils, Etc.	7	2,550.0	34.5
Oxidizer	N/A	2	68.0	1
Corrosive Solid	N/A	1	1.0	.5
Poison-B Solid	Pesticides, Herbicides	1	90.0	1.2
TOTALS		43	7,388.0	100%

TOPEKA, KANSAS
November 10, 1986

<u>Hazard Class</u>	<u>Waste Type(s)</u>	<u>No. Cont. Shipped</u>	<u>Total Pounds</u>	<u>Percent (By Wt.)</u>
Poison-B Liquid	Pesticides, Herbicides	14	1,538.5	64.1
Flammable Liquid	Paint, Solvents	6	697.0	29.1
Oxidizer	N/A	2	136.0	5.7
Corrosive Liquid	Alkaline Cleaners, Acids	3	25.5	1.1
TOTAL		25	2,397.0	100%

WICHITA, Kansas
November 12-19, 1986

<u>Hazard Class</u>	<u>Waste Type(s)</u>	<u>No. Cont. Shipped</u>	<u>Total Pounds</u>	<u>Percent (By Wt.)</u>
Flammable Liquid	Paint, Solvents	98	16,532.5	46.7
Flammable Liquid, Poisonous	Pesticides, Solvents	10	1,275.0	3.6
Poison-B Liquid	Pesticides, Insecticide	29	7,437.5	21.0
Poison-B Solid	Pesticides, Insecticide	19	770.5	2.2
Flammable Solid	N/A	18	1,470.0	4.1
Corrosive Liquid	Alkaline Cleaners, Acids	18	4,819.5	13.6
Corrosive Liquid, Poisonous	N/A	1	170.0	0.5
Corrosive Solid	Alkaline Cleaners, Acids	2	175.0	0.5
Oxidizer	N/A	15	2,393.0	6.8
Polychlorinated- Biphenyls	N/A	1	42.5	0.1
ORM-E	N/A	3	350.0	1.0
TOTAL		214	35,435.5	100%

Table (III) 3: Total Waste Removed by Class:

<u>Hazard Class</u>	<u>Number Containers Shipped</u>	<u>Total Pounds</u>	<u>Percent (By Weight)</u>
Flammable Liquid	115	19,235.5	42.5
Flammable Liq., Poisonous	22	2,805.0	6.2
Flammable Solid	18	1,470.0	3.2
Poison-B Liquid	49	9,804.5	21.7
Poison-B Solid	20	860.5	1.9
Corrosive Liquid	24	5,159.5	11.4
Corrosive Liq., Poisonous	1	170.0	.4
Corrosive Solid	3	176.0	.4
Oil	7	2,550.0	5.6
Oxidizer	19	2,597.0	5.7
ORM-E	3	350.0	.8
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	<u>1</u>	<u>42.5</u>	<u>.1</u>
TOTALS	282	45,220.5	100%

Table (III) 4: Disposal Method:

<u>Disposal Method</u>	<u>Pounds of Waste</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Landfill	34,367.5	76
Incineration	4,205.5	9.3
Encapsulation/Landfill	769.0	1.7
Neutralization/Sub-Surface Injection	1,356.0	3.0
Recycle	<u>4,522.5</u>	<u>10.0</u>
TOTAL	45,220.5	100%

NOTE: Percentages are approximations due to rounding off.

Section IV.

PARTICIPANT QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

All participants were asked to voluntarily complete a questionnaire in order for KDHE and the cities/counties to better evaluate the effectiveness of the Kansas Household Hazardous Waste Collection Days Project. Virtually all participants responded to questionnaires. While these results accurately reflect the thoughts of participants, they are not necessarily reflective of the Great Bend/Barton County or Wichita/Sedgwick County as a whole. Two general observations about participants should be noted: (1) participation in a project such as this would likely indicate that the participant has a heightened awareness about environmental protection; and (2) a disproportionately large number of participants were senior citizens. It is not known whether the high senior citizen participation rate reflects the fact that seniors have more free time available, have larger accumulations of waste materials, are more intensely targeted by outreach efforts, or whether the elderly simply have a more compelling form of environmental ethics.

The following tables summarize questionnaire responses.

Table (IV) 1: RESPONSE TO PROGRAM IN
GREAT BEND/BARTON COUNTY

<u>Source of Waste</u>	<u>No. Participants</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Household	51	66.2
Small Business	5	6.5
Farm	17	22.1
Government	<u>4</u>	<u>5.2</u>
TOTAL	77	100%

1. Do you think you will have a continuing need for this service?
Yes - 34 (79.1%)
No - 9 (20.9%)
2. Would you support and participate in a city operated curbside collection program for household waste at an interval of perhaps once per quarter?
Yes - 37 (90.2%)
No - 4 (9.8%)
3. Would you be willing to pay a fee for this service?
Yes - 33 (82.5%)
No - 7 (17.5%)

NOTE: Many participants did not complete all areas of the questionnaire.

Table (IV) 2: RESPONSE TO PROGRAM IN
WICHITA/SEDGWICK COUNTY

<u>Source of Waste</u>	<u>No. Participants</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Household	335	77.4
Small Business	42	9.7
Farm	24	5.5
Government	10	2.3
Other	<u>22</u>	<u>5.1</u>
TOTAL	433	100%

1. Do you think you will have a continuing need for this service?

Yes - 306 (82.5%)

No - 65 (17.5%)

2. Would you support and participate in a city operated curbside collection program for household waste at an interval of perhaps once per quarter?

Yes - 303 (84.9%)

No - 54 (15.1%)

3. Would you be willing to pay a fee for this service?

Yes - 287 (82.5%)

No - 61 (17.5%)

NOTE: Many participants did not complete all areas of the questionnaire.

Section V

PROJECT COSTS

While KDHE and the cities/counties incurred some expenses attendant to the Kansas Household Hazardous Waste Collection Days Project---particularly in the areas of staff-time, xeroxing, postage costs, and materials---the preponderance of expenses went for contractor services. EPA cost estimates for collection projects are between \$2-\$8 per pound of hazardous waste collected. The Kansas project cost was at the lower end of that range, at \$2.47 per pound. Following is the final billing submitted by GSX Services, Inc. for their participation in the project, and the project-related costs incurred by the Department of Health and Environment.

GSX CONTRACTOR COSTS
KANSAS HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION DAYS

Wichita/Sedgwick County

Materials	\$ 8,052.00
Labor	15,275.00
Transportation	7,295.00
Disposal	37,102.00
Set Up	<u>3,000.00</u>
Subtotal	\$70,724.00

Great Bend/Barton County

Materials	\$ 1,191.00
Labor	9,200.00
Transportation	1,300.00
Disposal	6,147.00
Set Up	3,000.00
Subtotal	<u>\$20,838.00</u>

Topeka

Materials	\$ 742.50
Labor	1,575.00
Transportation	750.00
Disposal	<u>3,648.50</u>
Subtotal	\$ 6,716.00
Total	\$98,278.00

KDHE COSTS
KANSAS HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION DAYS

Salaries and Wages	\$10,000
Travel	1,200
Postage	1,200
Materials (printing, xeroxing pamphlets)	<u>1,100</u>
Total	\$13,500

Section VI

CONCLUSION

The 1986 Kansas Household Hazardous Waste Collection Days Project was an unqualified success. Through the project, the citizens of Great Bend/Barton County and Wichita/Sedgwick County were given both an opportunity to dispose of household hazardous wastes in an environmentally-sound manner, and a heightened awareness about the need to safeguard precious natural resources was fostered.

More than 500 households participated in the project, with a collection total of 45,220.5 pounds of hazardous materials. These materials---by virtue of the fact that they are flammable, toxic, corrosive or explosive---might otherwise have been disposed of in a manner that threatened health or environmental well-being. The fact that this 45,220.5 lbs represents only a small fraction of the total number of households in Great Bend/Barton County and Wichita/Sedgwick County dramatically demonstrates the problem posed by household stockpiles of hazardous waste materials.

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment and representatives from city and county governments across the state continue to receive calls from well-meaning citizens concerned about the proper use and disposal of hazardous household materials. A comprehensive and ongoing system for collection and safe disposal of these waste materials could ensure that these wastes will be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner.

RM/X2



SIERRA CLUB

Kansas Chapter

February 25, 1988

Testimony on Household Hazardous Waste: HB 2870
House Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

I am Margaret Post Ahrens and I am representing the 2000 members of the Kansas Chapter of the Sierra Club. We are pleased to testify in support of HB2870. Household hazardous waste collection is a priority legislative issue for our membership.

The issue is critical because we understand the limitations of sanitary landfills; they are not designed to safely deal with hazardous materials which may at a later time leach into groundwater. Household hazardous waste programs at the local level teach us about the appropriate care of those materials, and protect us from the dangerous and expensive aftereffects of contamination by those materials.

Here are our specific comments on the HB2908:

1. The bill assigns KDHE the responsibility for coordinating local programs. How will the personnel so assigned be funded? Contamination remediation personnel have other pressing responsibilities. In order to work, the program should have appropriate staffing.

2. The bill assigns responsibility for rules and regulations governing collection programs to KDHE. T

function that will guide local governments in the establishment of safe programs.

3. The bill gives the agency the authority to make grants to local units of government for hazardous waste collection programs. Funding would come out of the hazardous waste clean-up fund. It is our position that the demands on that fund for the remediation of contaminated sites will far exceed the supply of available monies. We would ask you to consider establishing an Household Hazardous Waste Collection Fund with a separate appropriation for such purposes. We would prefer that cleanup funds, already thin, be not spread thinner.

4. The bill mentions public education in its purpose, but does not delineate such a program. Local support for a continuing household hazardous waste collection program will come from one source: an educated public. Please include specific requirements for a funded public education program in HB 2870.

We applaud you for your continuing interest in household hazardous waste.

Margaret Post Ahrens

The Kansas Department of Health & Environment has given an excellent position paper on House Bill 2870, concerning the establishment of household hazardous waste collection programs.

Barton County and Sedgwick County were the two pilot locations in the State to evaluate public participation in programs for collecting small quantities of hazardous wastes from households, small businesses, and farms. Testing was done in November, 1986, and I agree with KDHE that the response was very good, orderly, and safely conducted. I do believe that the program, which is basically voluntary and in a spirit of cooperation, can be improved upon through constant education of the public to think in terms of hazardous materials, and how to dispose of them; the fact that they can so easily get into our aquifer, and potentially ruin it for human usage; that some of our household chemicals are carcinogens, etc.

Also Many of our harmful chemicals can not be taken out of the water or ^eneutralized through regular water treatment procedures.

It is felt that data gathered at ~~Great Bend and Wichita~~ as to participants in the collection project at Great Bend and Wichita is significant and indicative of the interest and concern of citizens as to proper disposal of hazardous wastes

Participant response to the program was as follows:

	Wichita	Great Bend
Household	77%	56%
Small Businesses	10%	15%
Farms	6%	28%
Government	2%	
Pounds of waste gathered	40,723#	7,418#
Pounds of waste per person in total population	.15#	.44#

As far as Barton County is concerned, the ~~conclusion~~ ^{many} indicated that they had been held for a long time, th

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indicated that they had been held for a long time; the council's didn't want to dump the chemical on the ground, in a creek or bury it, or dump it down a sanitary sewer because they didn't want to harm the water or environment. They didn't want to create any miniature "Love Canals". Yet the questions arose such as "What shall I do with these chemicals?", or "Where shall I take these for suitable disposal?" I know that Barton County doesn't knowingly want these disposed of in our landfill for a number of reasons.

If the citizens of Kansas don't want to handle these hazardous waste problems locally, we will have to provide some means for orderly disposal such as in the manner used in November, 1986, and employ a certified company who is in the business of hazardous waste disposal to handle them. We opt for this, and endorse H.B. 2870 from a health standpoint, from a high quality water aquifers, and from the standpoint of economic development. No company wants to move into an area of poor water quality. We hope that the committee finds this bill to their liking and recommends the passage of HB 2870.

Thank you.


Lyman Terry

Chairman

Barton County Commission

Kansas Natural Resource Council

Testimony presented before the House Energy and Natural Resource Committee
HB 2870: Household Hazardous Waste

Charlene A. Stinard, Kansas Natural Resource Council

February 25, 1988

My name is Charlene A. Stinard, and I represent the Kansas Natural Resource Council, a private, nonprofit organization of 800 members promoting sustainable natural resource policies.

HB 2870 is an significant step toward more responsible use and disposal of potentially dangerous substances.

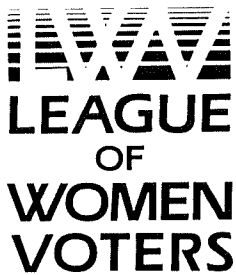
The most important element in the success of this bill is its educational aspect, which remains under-developed. It is our conviction that citizens who are aware of the dangers posed to public health and the environment by ordinary household chemical wastes will take responsible action.

Once aware of the dimensions of the problem, and given the opportunity to solve it, citizens will encourage their local officials to continue household hazardous waste collection in their communities.

We appreciate your consideration and urge your support of HB 2870.



Attachment 5
— House Energy & NR 2-25-88 —



Topeka/Shawnee County, Kansas

STATEMENT TO THE COMMITTEE
ON
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

During the last eight years members of the League of Women Voters across the United States have been active proponents and participants in household hazardous waste collection programs. The League's environmental protection goals aim to prevent ecological degradation and to reduce and control pollutants before they go down the sewer or into the landfill. The League actively supports citizen and community involvement in Household Hazardous Waste Programs.

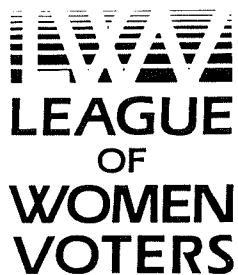
The Institute of Land Conservation at the University of Florida in a 1987 study with the League of Women Voters and compiled with the assistance of the Environmental Protection Agency reported that "since 1984 approximately 950 household hazardous waste programs had been conducted in 39 of our states." Kansas was credited with two-- the Sedgewick and Barton County projects. These programs were highly individualized in their funding and administrative make-up. Some were administered by local units of government funded solely by state monies, others were conducted by state government, still others by government/citizen participatory committees using combinations of state and local monies.

All of these programs share the common goals of successfully educating the public in understanding that all of us generate hazard waste, what products constitute household hazardous waste and accepting responsibility by providing programs which insure a safe means of disposal.

In the last two years sixty percent of the initial programs that were held evolved into ongoing local household hazardous waste participation programs and or permanent governmental/citizen committees.

The League of Women Voters of Topeka/Shawnee County, after studying the issue of household hazardous waste, researching community programs in other states and examining the successful 1986 projects conducted in Sedgewick and Barton counties by the Kansas Department of Health an Environment decided to embark on a campaign to raise local government and citizen support for a collection program.

The Topeka/Shawnee County League believes that House Bill 2870 provides a vehicle of "opportunity" for those local units of government that wish to address this environmental concern and to do so with the administrative and financial cooperation of state government.



Topeka / Shawnee County, Kansas

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The costs of leachate migration from landfills, contamination of shallow groundwater, injuries to children and animals from spillage or tampering, injuries to refuse workers when containers of hazard waste burst or leak, or direct disposal onto the ground can be enormous. The Department of Health and Environment estimates that 1% of the household waste stream is hazardous. They convert this into 17,250 tons of hazardous waste a year.

The League recognizes that each dollar allocated for an environmental project must be appropriated carefully by examining the cost benefits and proposed results of a program. The cost of not addressing household hazardous waste is fiscally and environmentally high.

House Bill 2870 provides an "opportunity" for local units of government to promote awareness and education and take the initial steps toward developing an ongoing safe household hazardous waste disposal program.

February 25, 1988

Submitted by Kathy Allen Duncan, League of Women Voters Topeka/Shawnee County