<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility name</th>
<th>EPA I.D. #</th>
<th>Generator category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

2019 Hazardous Waste Compliance Calendar

Developed and published by the Kansas Small Business Environmental Assistance Program

Inspection Logs and Tips
Accumulating CESQGs and KSQGs are required to conduct monthly inspections of hazardous waste storage areas. SQGs and LQGs are required to conduct weekly inspections of hazardous waste storage areas.

Please print full name of person who performed the weekly or monthly inspection.

Week 1 inspected by ________________________________
Week 2 inspected by ________________________________
Week 3 inspected by ________________________________
Week 4 inspected by ________________________________

If anything needed to be fixed, explain here and list date it was fixed.

Tip: Classroom training is good, but don’t forget to supplement it with on-site instruction. Remember, training must be documented and records retained for three years.

Note: All hazardous waste storage containers must be inspected for the elements listed above. If no waste is present, please note that on the log as well. This calendar is designed to help you with recordkeeping.
Hazardous Waste Training

Is your training up-to-date and documented? With the exception of non-accumulating CESQGs, all generators are required to provide annual training to their employees with regard to those with hazardous waste management duties. New employees must have this within six months of taking a position that requires handling or managing hazardous waste. Employers must document the activity, including who was trained, when, and a description of the instruction provided. This can be done at one time for all employees or be spread out into smaller segments throughout the year.

Tip:
January is a great time to host annual training. Use a log, such as the one below, to document the activity. It is good to get training from various sources. One free online session for KSQG and SQGs is available at www.sbeap.org.

Mark on the calendar—
- each day a hazardous waste storage inspection was conducted
- each day hazardous waste was shipped

Things to consider—
How much hazardous waste was generated this month?
How much hazardous waste is currently in storage?
What is the oldest accumulation start date in storage?

For additional assistance, call KDHE at 785-296-1600 or SBEAP at 800-578-8898.
**Tip:**
All hazardous waste must first be a solid waste as defined in 40 CFR 261.4. This can be confusing as under this definition, a solid waste may be a solid, liquid or in some cases a gas.

**Note:**
If you like electronic applications, check out the updated “Kansas Waste Determination” app. It is free and accessible for both Apple and Android products, and a web-based version should be available in 2019.

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## Weekly/Monthly Inspection Log

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<thead>
<tr>
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Week 2 inspected by ____________________________________________
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If anything needed to be fixed, explain here and list date it was fixed.
Documenting Hazardous Waste Determinations

Hazardous waste determinations should be made for each hazardous waste generated at your facility. Most generators can use their “knowledge of process and SDS” to make a determination. These must be documented and the documentation should be maintained (electronically or hard copy) on site for a minimum of three years from date you last shipped that particular waste off site.

A sample “waste determination” form can be found at the back of this calendar. Make copies of it, design your own, or use the updated “Kansas Waste Determination” app available in the Play stores for Apple and Android to document your waste determinations.

Tip:
For detailed guidance on how to make a waste determination, go to kdheks.gov/waste/techguide/hw-2011-G1.pdf

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● each day a hazardous waste storage inspection was conducted
● each day hazardous waste was shipped

Things to consider—
How much hazardous waste was generated this month?
How much hazardous waste is currently in storage?
What is the oldest accumulation start date in storage?

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Description of training topics covered:

Date: ____________________________
Time: ____________________________
List of employees attending:

Sun  Mon  Tues  Wed  Thur  Fri  Sat

27  28  29  30  31  1  2
Reminder: Send out annual report and fees by March 1.

3  4  5  6  7  8  9

10  11  12  13  14  15  16

17  18  19  20  21  22  23

17  18  19  20  21  22  23

24  25  26  27  28  1  2

Groundhog Day

Valentine’s Day

Presidents’ Day

Note: Groundhog Day

FEBRUARY 2019

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If anything needed to be fixed, explain here and list date it was fixed.

- Week 1 inspected by ________________________________
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- Week 3 inspected by ________________________________
- Week 4 inspected by ________________________________

Tip: Although federal regulations have three generator categories, Kansas has four. It is critical for a facility to know its generator category. Different categories have different regulatory requirements.

Note: A generator must determine which category his or her facility is classified as in order to determine which regulations to follow.
Generator Categories

In Kansas, hazardous waste generators fall into one of four different generator categories, based on the amount of hazardous waste generated at the facility in a calendar month. Generators cannot average the amounts over a few months or year, but instead should maintain careful generation records. The four generator category names and quantities follow:

- **A conditionally exempt small quantity generator** generates less than 55 pounds of hazardous waste in a calendar month and accumulates less than 2,200 pounds on site.

- **A Kansas small quantity generator** generates 55 pounds or more, but no more than 220 pounds of hazardous waste in a calendar month and accumulates no more than 2,200 pounds on site.

- **A small quantity generator** generates more than 220 pounds, but less than 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste in a calendar month, stores waste for no longer than 180 days and never exceeds accumulations of 13,200 pounds on site at any one time.

- **A large quantity generator** generates 2,200 pounds or more hazardous waste in a calendar month, and stores waste on site for no longer than 90 days.

Please note the quantities listed above do not include limits for acutely hazardous waste.

**Tip:**
If your facility’s generator category changes, you have 60 days to update the status and waste codes using the “Notification of Regulated Waste Activity” form.
**Tip:**
This calendar can be used to document your weekly or monthly inspections. Make sure the inspector’s name is printed clearly on it. Initials and illegible signatures are not acceptable. Then maintain these logs for a minimum of three years.

**Note:**
Although container inspections do not need to be completed on a specific day, weekly inspections should be completed at least once every seven days and monthly inspections must be completed at some point during the calendar month.

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Please print full name of person who performed the weekly or monthly inspection.

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Week 2 inspected by  

Week 3 inspected by  

Week 4 inspected by
### Container Management

Violations related to container management are one of the top violations inspectors note. Labeling the containers with the words “hazardous waste,” and keeping the container closed except when adding or removing waste, are critical compliance components. The definition for a closed container may be different for liquids and solids, as detailed at kdheks.gov/waste/techguide/HW-2005-G1.pdf. A satellite container must be located at the point of generation and under the control of the operator. Satellite containers do not have to be inspected. A storage container must have an accumulation start date and be inspected regularly, as dictated by the generator category. Hazardous waste storage containers must be inspected for elements listed above in the inspection log.

**Tip:**
If a hazardous waste storage area is empty at the time of inspection, then note the area is empty; along with noting the date, time and inspector name. If you don’t document it, it may appear inspections were not completed.

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**Description of training topics covered:**

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#### Tip:
It is important for generators to know the difference between a “satellite container” and a “storage container,” as they have different labeling and inspection requirements. Questions? Call SBEAP at 800-578-8898.

#### Note:
If you use a funnel on your satellite container, make sure the lid locks down or is spring-loaded to ensure the container is properly closed.

#### Note:
If you use a funnel on your satellite container, make sure the lid locks down or is spring-loaded to ensure the container is properly closed.
### Satellite Containers

Use of satellite containers can make accumulating waste easier and safer. All generators, except CESQGs, are allowed to use them. These containers should be located at the point of generation and under the control of the operator. Container size should not be larger than 55 gallons and must be marked with the words “hazardous waste.” Only one satellite container of each type of waste is allowed in a satellite collection area. Once the container is full, it is considered a “storage container” and needs to be dated with the accumulation start date and moved to a storage area within three days.

### Tip:
Containers that meet the definition of “RCRA empty” do NOT need to be managed as hazardous waste. Consult the Generator Handbook or go to kdeks.gov/waste/techguide/HW-2005-G1.pdf for details.

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**RCRA Update (e-manifest, biennial report and generator improvement policy)**

Several changes to federal and state hazardous waste management regulations have been implemented or are slated to be put into effect in the near future. Many of these changes make it easier for generators to manage certain wastes and reduce regulatory burdens. KDHE BWM adopted its generator improvement policy in August 2017. This policy affected the following aspects of hazardous waste management and compliance: CESQG and KSQG hazardous waste sent to LQGs, arrangements with local authorities, the 50-foot rule and episodic events. Specifics of the hazardous waste generator improvement policy can be found at kdheks.gov/waste/policies/BWM_2017-P2.pdf. Electronic reporting of manifests to EPA is now accepted, but not required. Biennial reports for LQGs must now be submitted by March 1, 2020, and should be submitted by an approved facility representative through EPA’s RCRA Info Industry Application website at rcrainfo.epa.gov/rcrainfoprod.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sun</th>
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Pollution Prevention Awards — due in early June; call 800-578-8898 for more information.

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**Tip:**
LQG biennial reports must be certified and submitted between January 1 and March 1, 2020. LQGs may, however, start preparing the biennial report forms through EPA’s RCRAInfo Industry Application in 2019.

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For Father’s Day, mark the calendar:
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Tip:
Understanding options for how your solvent-contaminated wipes can be managed conditionally excluded can reduce waste generation and save a facility money otherwise dedicated for managing wipes as hazardous waste.

Note:
Information regarding solvent-contaminated wipes — including definitions, handling guidance and record-keeping requirements, can be found at kdheks.gov/waste/techguide/HW-1995-G2.pdf.
Tip:
If your facility generates solvent-contaminated wipes, it is critical employees be trained on the definition and management of these wipes.

Solvent-Contaminated Wipes

Many facilities do not realize most solvent-contaminated wipes can be “conditionally excluded.” The following wipes are not eligible for conditional exclusions under this rule: wipes that contain a listed hazardous waste other than solvents; wipes that exhibit the characteristic of toxicity, corrosivity or reactivity due to non-listed solvents or contaminants other than solvents; and disposable wipes that are hazardous waste due to the presence of trichloroethylene. To meet the conditions of the exclusion, eligible wipes must be disposed of at a Subtitle-D municipal solid-waste landfill (MSWLF). Several areas of Kansas use arid landfills that are exempt from meeting the full MSWLF standards and cannot accept these wipes. There are handling and storage requirements for both reusable and disposable, excluded solvent-contaminated wipes, but managing eligible solvent wipes as conditionally excluded can reduce waste generation and save a facility money. Read more at kdheks.gov/waste/techguide/HW-1995-G2.pdf.

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Tip:
Use different folders to separate waste documents from your air quality documents. Electronic recordkeeping is acceptable as long as the records can be produced for review during a state or federal inspection.

Note:
If records are not maintained on site, they should be made available before the end of the inspection or a violation for failure to maintain the proper records may be cited. Read more at kdheks.gove/waste/techguide/HW-2015-G1.pdf.

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Good recordkeeping is a vital part of compliance, and often a sign that a facility is well-managed and has fewer violations. Hazardous waste records need to be maintained for at least three years from the date the facility last shipped the waste off site and should be readily available to inspectors. These records include, but are not limited to, waste determinations and associated SDS or lab analysis documents, storage area inspection logs, hazardous waste manifests and LDRs, training records, emergency preparedness documents, contingency plans and exception reports. During an inspection, the inspector will complete a thorough review of these records.

**Tip:**
Though CESQG generators do not have the same recordkeeping requirements as other generator categories, accumulating CESQGs must maintain monthly inspection logs for three years.

---

**Description of training topics covered:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>List of employees attending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mark on the calendar—

- each day a hazardous waste storage inspection was conducted
- each day hazardous waste was shipped

Things to consider—

- How much hazardous waste was generated this month?
- How much hazardous waste is currently in storage?
- What is the oldest accumulation start date in storage?

For additional assistance, call KDHE at 785-296-1600 or SBEAP at 800-578-8898.
Accumulating CESQGs and KSQGs are required to conduct monthly inspections of hazardous waste storage areas. SQGs and LQGs are required to conduct weekly inspections of hazardous waste storage areas.

Please print full name of person who performed the weekly or monthly inspection.

Week 1 inspected by ____________________________

Week 2 inspected by ____________________________

Week 3 inspected by ____________________________

Week 4 inspected by ____________________________

If anything needed to be fixed, explain here and list date it was fixed.

Tip:
Make sure used-oil containers are labeled with the words “used oil” not “waste oil.” Read more about proper management of used oil at kdheks.gov/waste/techguide/HW-1999-G1.pdf.

Note:
Used oil sent for recycling or use as a fuel is not a hazardous waste. Careful management to prevent the contamination of used oil can save companies money.
Used Oil

A common violation is for containers of used oil to be unlabeled, but another concern is for generators to label their used oil as “waste” or “waste oil”. Unless contaminated and unable to be recycled, the words “used oil” must be on the container. “Used oil” means any oil that has been refined from crude oil or any synthetic oil, has been used and, as a result of such use, is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities as defined in 40 CFR 279.10. Petroleum-based antifreeze and solvents, and vegetable-based oils are not considered used oil under this regulation. Used oil sent for recycling or use as a fuel is not a hazardous waste. Recycling used oil conserves a valuable resource and saves companies money. However, oil disposed of or contaminated with other waste will likely need to be evaluated and managed as a hazardous waste, often a costly mistake. Hot-drain used-oil filters for at least 12 hours to facilitate oil recovery. Although these properly drained filters can go to the trash, generators are encouraged to recycle them.

Mark on the calendar—
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- each day hazardous waste was shipped

Things to consider—
How much hazardous waste was generated this month?
How much hazardous waste is currently in storage?
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Tip:
It may seem obvious to most, but used oil may not be used as a dust suppressant, pesticide carrier, sealant or coating, or for any similar purpose.

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Please print full name of person who performed the weekly or monthly inspection.

Week 1 inspected by

Week 2 inspected by

Week 3 inspected by

Week 4 inspected by

If anything needed to be fixed, explain here and list date it was fixed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date (enter date a weekly or monthly inspection was conducted)</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each container clearly marked with the words “Hazardous Waste”</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marked with accumulation start date</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Containers properly closed</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Containers in good condition</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incompatible wastes segregated</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tip: There are significant monetary and compliance advantages to managing certain common wastes as “universal waste”. Read more about universal waste management requirements summarized at k dheks.gov/waste/techguide/HW-2001-G1.pdf.

Note: Alkaline batteries do not contain heavy metals and can be disposed of in the trash when spent.
Tip:
Although new fluorescent lamps pass the TCLP test for mercury and are not hazardous, generators are encouraged to recycle them. As with other waste records, maintain universal waste management records for at least three years.

Universal Waste
Lamps containing mercury and batteries that contain metals are hazardous wastes unless specifically managed as “universal waste.” Certain widely generated hazardous wastes have been designated as universal waste. This designation allows universal waste handlers to manage universal waste under the streamlined requirements of 40 CFR 273, instead of the more stringent RCRA Subtitle C requirements for hazardous waste. Universal waste includes hazardous waste lamps (older fluorescent, metal halide), mercury-containing equipment (thermostats and medical equipment), hazardous waste batteries (Ni-Cd, lithium, lead-acid) and certain hazardous waste pesticides. Universal wastes do not count against your generation rate and have less-stringent container management standards. Universal waste containers must remain closed and should be appropriately labeled with the accumulation time tracked, then sent to a universal waste handler at least annually.

Mark on the calendar—
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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each container clearly marked with the words “Hazardous Waste”</td>
<td>Y N Y N Y N Y N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marked with accumulation start date</td>
<td>Y N Y N Y N Y N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Containers properly closed</td>
<td>Y N Y N Y N Y N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Containers in good condition</td>
<td>Y N Y N Y N Y N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incompatible wastes segregated</td>
<td>Y N Y N Y N Y N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tip: When you walk through the shop, make it a habit to look in trash cans and periodically audit the dumpster, looking for wastes that have been improperly disposed of.

Note: Documented hazardous waste determinations and training are the best way to prevent illegal disposal.
Illegal Disposal

Illegal disposal of hazardous waste is the number one statute violation noted by BWM inspectors in recent years. It often results when generators fail to properly identify and make a proper hazardous waste determination. It can also result in several other violations and costs, especially if it contaminates the environment. Common waste streams noted for illegal disposal include paint booth filters; hazardous waste rags (wipes); partially filled paint, solvent or aerosol containers; still bottoms; fluorescent lamps and batteries. SBEAP recommends you periodically interview various technicians and maintenance staff to ask how they manage wastes that should be hazardous waste. Proper identification of waste, maintaining hazardous waste determinations and training of staff on proper management are the best ways to prevent illegal disposal.

Tip:
Questions about a waste stream? Contact your inspector or call SBEAP at 800-578-8898.
Accumulating CESQGs and KSQGs are required to conduct monthly inspections of hazardous waste storage areas. SQGs and LQGs are required to conduct weekly inspections of hazardous waste storage areas.

Please print full name of person who performed the weekly or monthly inspection.

| Date (enter date a weekly or monthly inspection was conducted) | Time | 
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------------------|
| Time                                                          |      |                         |
| Each container clearly marked with the words “Hazardous Waste”| Y N Y N Y N |                         |
| Marked with accumulation start date                           | Y N Y N Y N |                         |
| Containers properly closed                                     | Y N Y N Y N |                         |
| Containers in good condition                                  | Y N Y N Y N |                         |
| Incompatible wastes segregated                                | Y N Y N Y N |                         |

If anything needed to be fixed, explain here and list date it was fixed.

Tip:
The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 has encouraged organizations to expand their focus from RCRA-only to a multimedia pollution prevention focus. EPA offers a variety of information sources on multimedia pollution prevention on its website at.epa.gov/p2.

Note:
Pollution prevention includes any practice that reduces the quantity and/or toxicity of pollutants entering a waste stream prior to recycling, treatment or disposal.
Pollution Prevention

Source reduction, commonly known as pollution prevention (P2), reduces or eliminates the generation of waste at the source. P2 can be implemented through changes to technology, material or processes that reduce waste at the source. Common examples of P2, or source reduction, include the following:

- Change the technology — distill cleaning solvents so they can be reused, significantly reducing raw material and hazardous waste disposal costs.
- Change the material — work with your paint supplier to use paints that do not contain toxic metals such as chromium or lead.
- Change the process — reorganize paint batches in order to reduce cleaning operations.

Pollution prevention not only protects the environment, it also makes good economic and business sense. For example, reducing waste generation through pollution prevention has helped some companies change their RCRA regulatory status from an LQG to an SQG or KSQG. Some have managed to eliminate the generation of hazardous waste and avoid RCRA regulatory requirements altogether. Recycling is not considered pollution prevention. Although a good practice, ask your staff how you can prevent generating the waste you are currently recycling. Strive towards reducing waste at the source.

Tip: The Pollution Prevention Institute has published more than 70 industry case studies that detail Kansas industry pollution prevention successes. Find them at sbeap.org/intern-program and apply for your own intern today.

For additional assistance, call KDHE at 785-296-1600 or SBEAP at 800-578-8898.
Waste Determination Documentation Form

Facility name: ________________________________________________________________

Waste name: ________________________________________________________________

Description process: __________________________________________________________

Pounds of waste generated monthly: ____________________________________________

Does this waste meet the definition of solid waste?  □ Yes  □ No

Is this waste exempt from the definition of solid waste or hazardous waste? □ Yes  □ No

Was laboratory analysis used to make this determination?  □ Yes  □ No

If yes, record the name and KDHE certificate number for the laboratory:  __________________________

If yes, attach a copy of the analytical results to this sheet.

Was knowledge of the process used to make this decision?  □ Yes  □ No

If yes, list the name and date of each document (MSDS, process flow diagrams, etc.) reviewed and/or attach them to this sheet:

______________________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________________________

Is this waste non-hazardous?  □ Yes  □ No

List the name and title of the person making this determination:

______________________________________________________________________________

Is this waste a listed hazardous waste? □ Yes  □ No

If yes, list waste codes: _________________________________________________________

Date of this determination: ____________________________________________________

Is this waste a characteristic hazardous waste? □ Yes  □ No

If yes, list waste codes: _________________________________________________________

Hazardous Waste Emergency Response

EMERGENCY COORDINATOR: ____________________________________________________________
HOME PHONE NUMBER: ______________________________________________________________
CELL PHONE NUMBER (optional): ______________________________________________________
ALTERNATE: ________________________________________________________________
HOME PHONE NUMBER: ______________________________________________________________
CELL PHONE NUMBER (optional): ______________________________________________________
FIRE PHONE NUMBER (unless there is a direct alarm): ________________________________

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EQUIPMENT LOCATION

(A map showing locations is sufficient.)

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS: ______________________________________________________________
FIRE ALARMS (if present): __________________________________________________________
SPILL CONTROL: ________________________________________________________________

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RESPONSE ACTION

FIRE: Call the fire department or extinguish the fire using an appropriate fire extinguisher.

SPILL: Contain the flow of hazardous waste. Clean up the hazardous waste, and any contaminated materials or soil as soon as possible.

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FIRE, EXPLOSION OR RELEASE WHICH THREATENS HUMAN HEALTH OR SURFACE WATER

Notify the National Response Center with the following information:

- Name, address and US EPA ID number of generator
- Date, time and type of incident
- Quantity and type of hazardous waste involved
- Extent of any injuries
- Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered materials

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NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER: 800-424-8802
KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT: 785-291-3333
KDHE DISTRICT OFFICES

Northwest District Office
2301 E. 13th Street
Hays, KS 67601-2651
785-261-6100

North Central District Office
2501 Market Place, Suite D
Salina, KS 67401-7699
785-827-9639

Southwest District Office
302 W. McArtor Road
Dodge City, KS 67801-6014
620-225-0596

Northeast District Office
800 W. 24th Street
Lawrence, KS 66046-4417
785-842-4600

South Central District Office
300 West Douglas, Suite 700
Wichita, KS 67202-2921
316-337-6020

Southeast District Office
308 W. 14th Street
Chanute, KS 66720
620-431-2390

Bureau of Waste Management
785-296-1600 (Topeka)
k dheks.gov/waste

This bureau regulates hazardous and solid wastes to meet state (KDHE) and federal (EPA) waste management rules.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Bureau of Waste Management
785-296-1600 (Topeka)
k dheks.gov/waste

This calendar is provided by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment and the Kansas Small Business Environmental Assistance Program, working in partnership to provide you with tools and tips to help you stay in compliance, reduce waste and save money.

Call or email for confidential assistance with environmental rules.
Get more tips on reducing wastes and discuss ideas mentioned in this calendar.

Kansas State University
Pollution Prevention Institute
Small Business Environmental Assistance Program
Environmental Assistance Hotline
800-578-8898
www.sbeap.org • sbeap@ksu.edu

Use this calendar for recordkeeping. Keep all records for at least three years.
Paid for in part by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE).