

KDHE Environmental Interest Finder (KEIF) Program Descriptions:

Bureau of Environmental Remediation

Identified Sites List (ISL): Sites identified as contaminated, formerly contaminated, or that have been evaluated for contamination. Does not include spills or most petroleum-related sites in the Storage Tanks Program.

Website: http://www.kdheks.gov/remedial/isl_disclaimer.html

Dry Cleaners: Registered dry cleaning facility is a commercial establishment that operates, or has operated in the past, in whole or in part for the purpose of cleaning garments or other fabrics utilizing a process that involves any use of dry cleaning solvents.

Website: <http://www.kdheks.gov/dryclean>

Spills: Unpermitted discharge or accidental spills and releases that may be detrimental to soil or water within the State of Kansas.

Website: <http://www.kdheks.gov/spill/index.html>

Storage Tanks: Registered underground and aboveground storage tanks that contain petroleum products or hazardous substances.

Website: <http://www.kdheks.gov/tanks>

Storage Tanks – Trust & LUST: Underground and aboveground storage tank sites with identified releases of petroleum, or that have been assessed for releases of petroleum to the environment.

Website: <http://www.kdheks.gov/tanks>

Bureau of Air

Air Quality Title V Permittee (Major Source): A source that has the potential-to-emit (PTE) 10 or more tons per year of any one hazardous air pollutant (HAP) or 25 or more tons per year of all HAPs combined or that has PTE 100 or more tons per year of any regulated/criteria air pollutant.

Website: <http://www.kdheks.gov/bar/index.html>

Air Quality Synthetic Minor: A source whose potential-to-emit is restricted to less than major source thresholds by taking a federally enforceable permit limitation.

Website: <http://www.kdheks.gov/bar/index.html>

Air Quality True Minor: A source whose potential-to-emit is below major source thresholds without having to take limitations.

Website: <http://www.kdheks.gov/bar/index.html>

Bureau of Water:

Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program: Injection wells including the disposal of industrial waste into deep geologic formations (Class I well), the solution mining of salt formations (Class III well) and the shallow injection of a variety of nonhazardous fluids below the land's surface (Class V well).

Website: <http://www.kdheks.gov/uic/index.html>

Wastewater Treatment Federal/State or State Facility: State/Federal or State-only permitted wastewater treatment plants treating industrial, commercial and municipal wastewater that is, or can be discharged to surface waters of the state to protect public health and the environment. State-permitted facilities may allow re-use for irrigation to protect public health and the environment

Website: <http://www.kdheks.gov/water/tech.html>

Bureau of Waste Management:

Solid Waste – Closed City Dumps: City dump sites that operated in the 1940s through the 1970s were abandoned and closed, many after solid waste management statutes and regulations were established in the early 1970s.

Website: <http://www.kdheks.gov/waste>

Solid Waste – Landfills: Landfills permitted to accept solid waste for disposal – Subtitle D municipal solid waste, small arid municipal solid waste, industrial, construction & demolition and tire monofills.

Website: <http://www.kdheks.gov/waste>

Solid Waste – Other Permits: Solid waste processing permits include: incinerators, composting facilities, household hazardous waste facilities, transfer stations, and reclamation facilities (processing of a hazardous substance or an industrial waste). Waste Tire permits include: waste tire processors, mobile waste tire processors, waste tire transporters, and waste tire collection centers. Approvals and exemptions from a permit (KSA 65-3407c) include: contaminated soil landfills, disposal without a permit sites. Other approvals include the beneficial use of potential wastes through land application or civil engineering uses.

Website: <http://www.kdheks.gov/waste>

EPCRA: Right-to-Know: Right-to-Know Program Tier II facilities are required to report their hazardous chemicals and/or extremely hazardous substances inventory. Reporting thresholds are based on quantities stored at any one time during the year.

Website: <http://www.kdheks.gov/radiation/indexRTK.html>

EPCRA: Toxic Release Inventory Reporter: Toxic Release Inventory (Form R) Program facilities are required to report on each toxic chemical that exceeds the manufacturing, processing, or otherwise use thresholds. Reporting thresholds are cumulative over the year.

Website: <http://www.kdheks.gov/radiation/indexRTK.html>

RCRA: Treatment, Storage or Disposal Facility (RCRA TSDF): Operating hazardous waste management facilities include facilities that routinely manage hazardous waste through storage, treatment and disposal. Closed and facilities in post-closure include facilities with waste in place and have residual soil and ground water contamination.

Website: http://www.kdheks.gov/waste/about_hwpermits.html

Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG) of Hazardous

Waste: A CESQG generates less than 55 pounds of hazardous waste in a single calendar month (and generates and accumulates less than 2.2 pounds of acutely hazardous waste per month. Specific regulations can be found in K.A.R. 28-31-262 to 279 and the corresponding federal regulations as adopted.

Website: http://www.kdheks.gov/waste/about_hwgen.html

RCRA: Hazardous Waste Transporter: A Hazardous Waste Transporter who obtains an EPA ID number (or holds a number from another state) and registers with KDHE. Specific regulations can be found in K.A.R. 28-31-263 and 263a and the corresponding federal regulations as adopted.

Website: http://www.kdheks.gov/waste/about_hwgen.html

RCRA: Kansas Small Quantity Generator (KSQG) of Hazardous Waste: KSQG generates 55 pounds or more, but no more than 220 pounds of hazardous waste in a single calendar month (and generates and accumulates less than 2.2 pounds of acutely hazardous waste per month. Specific regulations can be found in K.A.R. 28-31-260 to 279 and the corresponding federal regulations as adopted.

Website: http://www.kdheks.gov/waste/about_hwgen.html

RCRA: Small Quantity Generator (SQG) of Hazardous Waste: A SQG generates more than 220 pounds but less than 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste in a single calendar month (and generates and accumulates less than 2.2 pounds of acutely hazardous waste per month. Specific regulations can be found in K.A.R. 28-31-260 to 279 and the corresponding federal regulations as adopted.

Website: http://www.kdheks.gov/waste/about_hwgen.html

RCRA: Large Quantity Generator (LQG) of Hazardous Waste: A LQG generates 2,200 pounds or more of hazardous waste in a calendar month; or generators or accumulates 2.2 pounds or more of acutely hazardous waste or 220 pounds or more of other wastes listed in 40 CFR 261.5(e) in a calendar month. Specific regulations can be found in K.A.R. 28-31-262 to 279 and the corresponding federal regulations as adopted.

Website: http://www.kdheks.gov/waste/about_hwgen.html

RCRA: Not Currently a Generator: A non-generator of hazardous waste is anyone who does not generate any measureable quantities of hazardous waste on-site. This term is often used to refer to non-regulated generators, who is any generator that generates less than 55 pounds of hazardous waste in a single calendar month. This class is not covered by the hazardous waste regulations, other than to ensure the safety of public health and the environment.

Website: http://www.kdheks.gov/waste/about_hwgen.html

Used Oil Transporters: A Used Oil Transporter who obtains an EPA ID number (or holds a number from another state) and registers with KDHE. Specific regulations can be found in 40 CFR Part 279 Subpart E as adopted in K.A.R. 28-31-279.

Website: http://www.kdheks.gov/waste/about_hwgen.html