

Grant County Solid Waste Management Plan

Grant County Board of Commissioners

Grant County Solid Waste Management Committee

Approved by the Solid Waste Management Committee

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Table of Contents

	Page No.
PREFACE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
Purpose.....	1
Authorization/Legislation.....	1
Public Input & Review.....	1
GENERAL INFORMATION GRANT COUNTY	
Topography.....	2
Climate.....	2
Soils.....	2
Groundwater.....	3
Class and Governmental Structures.....	3
Table 3.11 City Class and Governmental Structure.....	3
Population Projection – Grant County.....	3
CURRENT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS	
INTRODUCTION	4
Waste Management Organization.....	4
Waste Characterization.....	4
Waste Disposal.....	4
Table 2.1 Residential/Commercial Waste Disposal.....	4
Sludge's.....	5
Small Quantities of Hazardous Waste.....	5
Agricultural Waste.....	5
Industrial Waste.....	5
Medical Waste.....	5
Other Waste.....	5

Waste Collection.....	6
Waste Handling/Transfer Station.....	6
Yard Waste Management.....	6
Recycling.....	6
Household Hazardous Waste.....	6
Used Oil Recycling.....	6
Pesticide Container Recycling.....	6
White Goods (Appliances).....	6
Waste Tires.....	6
Lead Acid Batteries.....	6
Grant County and City of Ulysses.....	7
Financing Cost.....	7
Topics for Discussion.....	7
Construction and Demolition Debris.....	8
Concrete Debris.....	8
Public Education.....	8
Summary.....	8

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Program Goal.....	9
Program Objectives.....	9
Program Policies.....	9

WASTE REDUCTION

Introduction.....	10
Waste Reduction Goal.....	10
Waste Reduction Objectives.....	10
Waste Reduction Policy.....	11

RECYCLING

Recycling Goal.....	12
Recycling Objective.....	12
Recycling Policy.....	13

COMPOSTING

Introduction..... 14
Composting..... 14
Wood Chipping..... 14
Firewood..... 14
Yard Waste Goal..... 14
Yard Waste Objectives.....14
Yard Waste Policy..... 14

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

Introduction..... 15
Existing Conditions and Deficiencies..... 15
Public Opinion and Household Hazardous
Waste Management Practices..... 15
Education..... 15

ACTION PLAN

Introduction and Needs..... 16
10-Year Timetable..... 16
Financing our Proposed Plan..... 16
Summary..... 16

GLOSSARY..... 17-18

APPENDIX

A Accepted Household Hazardous Waste..... 19
B Unaccepted Household Hazardous Waste..... 20
C Public Notice21
D Map of Grant County 22
E Revision Page..... 23
F Membership List..... 24
G Resolution..... 25

PREFACE

This plan was developed and designed to help Grant County in managing their solid waste issues. This plan should be reviewed annually. Notes of progress can be added, sections will be modified and sections will be added to deal with new and changing situations and challenges. This will be a guideline to help the citizens and decision makers of Grant County manage their solid waste. To be an effective plan, it requires input from and action by the citizens of Grant County which will be represented by the Solid Waste Management Committee. Therefore, this Solid Waste Management Plan becomes a challenge to the citizens of Grant County to take an active part in managing their solid waste in a manner that is environmentally prudent, economically sound, and realistically manageable. The Grant County Solid Waste Management Committee desires and requests your ongoing input and action to help make this plan a reality.

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The purpose of this Plan is to communicate the policies, functions, activities, and facilities for collection, processing and disposal of solid waste in Grant County. This plan will serve as a guide for solid waste management as the county meets legislative mandates and strives to manage solid waste generated within its border in a manner which is sustainable, environmentally sound and fiscally responsible.

Authorization/Legislation

This report was prepared pursuant to the Kansas Solid Waste Management Act of 1970, K.S.A. 65-3406

Public Input & Review

Grant County has established its Solid Waste Management Committee to involve citizens and local officials in the preparation and implementation of the Grant County Solid Waste Management Plan. The Committee has reviewed and provided comments regarding this plan and have made recommendations. The recommendations were formally made to the Board of County Commissioners regarding solid waste policy and the adoption of this plan for submission to the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

GENERAL INFORMATION IN GRANT COUNTY

Grant County is located in the southwestern part of Kansas and has a total area 576 square miles. Ulysses is the county seat and the largest City. Agriculture and industry are the most important economic Sectors of the County. The entire County lies in the Hugoton natural gas field and most sections have gas wells.

Topography

Grant County is in the High Plains section of the Great Plains physiographic province. Uplands are large and fairly smooth and have broad, gentle swales and shallow depressions. Valleys have sloping to steep walls and nearly level to gentle undulating floors. Sand hills are steep or undulating and hummocky. Streams are intermittent. Bear Creek crosses the northwestern portion of the County, the Cimarron River enters the southern portion and flows east, and the north fork of the Cimarron River enters the southwestern corner and flows northeast to about the middle of the County, then turns southeast to join the Cimarron River. Lakin Draw and the Sand Arroyo both empty into the North Fork of the Cimarron River. The average elevation in the County is about 3,050 feet above mean sea level.

Climate

Grant County has a continental climate characterized by wide variations in daily and annual temperatures. The county lies in the rain shadow of the Rocky Mountains, causing it to be deficient in rainfall most years. The average temperature is 55 degrees F with an average winter temperature of 32 degrees F. The lowest temperature on record for the period 1898 to 1960 is minus 28 degrees F. The average summer temperature is 75.3 degrees F, with the highest record temperature for the same period 111 degrees F.

Annual precipitation averages 16.95 inches, with most of the rainfall occurring during April through September. Snowfall averages 20 18 inches per year. The average date of the last freeze is in early May. The earliest average freeze is in Mid-October.

Surface winds in Grant County are moderate to strong. Wind velocity is highest in spring when average hourly speeds exceed 15 miles per hour.

Soils

Most of the soils in Grant County developed in deposits of windblown loess or sand laid down during the late Pleistocene age. Other soils formed in alluvial sediments deposited by water during the Nebraskan and Kansas glacial stages of the early Pleistocene age and in sandy sediments blown from old alluvial outwash during the Pliocene and Pleistocene epochs. Alluvium of the recent epoch occurs on the floodplain of the Cimarron River and in the valleys of the North Fork of the Cimarron River, Sand Arroyo, and Lakin Draw. Grant County, Kansas has five general soil associations of the County. They are as follows:

- Ulysses-Richfield soil association: Deep, nearly level to gently sloping, well drained silty soils on uplands.
- Manter-Satanta-Otero soil association: Deep, nearly level to gently sloping, well drained, loamy soils on uplands.
- Ulysses-Colby-Bridgeport soil association: Deep, nearly level to sloping, well drained, silty and loamy soils on terraces and uplands.
- Vona-Tivoli soil association: Deep undulating to hilly, well drained to excessively drained, sandy soils on uplands.
- Colby-Otero-Bayared soil association: Deep, gentle sloping to sloping, calcareous loamy soils on fans and uplands.

Groundwater

Groundwater in the Quaternary alluvium located in and around the City of Ulysses contains high amounts of calcium, magnesium, sodium and sulfates. Depth to ground water is approximate 80 feet.

Class and Governmental Structure

Table 3.11, City Class and Governmental Structure, illustrates the classes and governments structures of the only City in the County. Currently, the classes serve as general indices of population size. Ulysses is a city of the second class, the middle size of the three classes. Prior inception of Home Rule in 1960, the class of a city signified the types of legislation it could enact on its own. Since that time, however, changes have been made that allow cities to enact their own legislation regardless of their class. Table 3.11 also shows that the prevailing form of city government is the mayor/council structure, where both the mayor and council members are elected by the City at-large.

**Table 3.11
CITY CLASS AND GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE**

<u>City</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Governmental Structure</u>
Ulysses	Second	Mayor-Council

POPULATION PROJECTION – GRANT COUNTY

<u>2015</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2025</u>
8117	8180	8223

Population projections from <http://cedbr.org> Wichita State University Center for Economic Development and Business Research for Grant County.

2014	2019	2024	2029	2034	2039	2044	percent change 2014-2044
7816	7519	7171	6819	6471	6113	5729	-26.7

CURRENT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Transfer Stations are the chosen method of solid waste disposal for Grant County. Solid Waste transfer stations must be properly permitted by KDHE. Currently there is one Transfer Station in Grant County located 2 miles East of Ulysses.

Waste Management Organization

In Grant County, the responsibilities of solid waste management rest with the Board of County Commissioners. ~~and the Grant County Solid Waste Management Committee.~~ **The Grant County Solid Waste Management Committee may make recommendations.**

Waste Characterization

Solid waste in Grant County is fairly typical of that found in other similar jurisdictions throughout the United States.

Waste Disposal

Grant County is served by two haulers: the City of Ulysses and Collectia, Ltd. Both haulers provided disposal quantities, but it was difficult to obtain a reliable disposal rate for the County from these figures. Therefore, a disposal rate was calculated using data from landfill records.

Grant County employs three full-time personnel to operate the transfer station. Their duties include: inspection of all solid waste brought to the Transfer Station and then properly designated or segregated where each waste will be disposed or stored; keep a daily log of all waste received and transported at the Transfer Station; weigh vehicles and fill out report tickets as needed; loading the transport trailer and tarping the load; separation and storage of recyclable items such as batteries, latex paint, used motor oil, antifreeze, etc; maintain and inspect metal, wire, tire, aluminum, brush piles for trash or other unwanted waste in the pile; keep premises clean of windblown trash and litter.

The County personnel reported that approximately 17-21 tons per day, approximately 6320 tons of Residential/commercial/industrial waste was disposed of in 2013. Dividing the residential/commercial/industrial disposal quantity of 6320 by the 2013 estimated county population of 7950 yields a residential/commercial disposal rate of 0.79 tons per person per year.

The quantities reported were corroborated by the landfill operator. Table 2.1, Residential/Commercial Waste Disposal illustrates the quantities of residential/commercial waste disposed in Grant County.

**Table 2.1
RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL WASTE DISPOSAL**

<u>Area</u>	<u>Tons/Year</u>	<u>Tons/Day*</u>	<u>Disposal Rate (Tons/Person/Year)</u>
Collection Areas	6320	24.31	0.79**

*Based on 260 days per year

**Based on a 2013 estimated population of 7950 people

Sludge's

Sludge's in Grant County are managed privately.

Small Quantities of Hazardous Waste

Grant County Transfer Station is a Household Hazardous Waste Satellite Station for Seward County Landfill. A copy of the list of waste accepted and not accepted at the Grant County Transfer Station is included in the appendix. Generators of unacceptable items or large amounts will be instructed to contact the K.D.H.E. Bureau of Waste Management, given Bureau phone number and a list of Sub-title D landfills in the area.

Agricultural Waste

Agricultural waste in Grant County is land applied. **Some facilities are composting animal carcass.**

Industrial Waste

Generally, industrial waste is handled by the industries that generate it. Any non-hazardous industrial waste accepted by the County is transported to a Sub-title D landfill.

Medical Waste

Medical waste is referred to Bob Wilson Memorial Grant County Hospital. They have Steri-Cycle pick up at their location on a scheduled basis. Bob Wilson Memorial Grant County Hospital is not a drop-off site for medical waste. However, if contacted they can provide phone numbers of companies who can take medical waste. Also some companies who sell medical waste containers will also collect the filled containers.

Grant County Drug has a recycling system for old medications and does a county wide collection twice a year.

Other Waste

Salvage vehicles are directed to local independent salvage yards. Other bulky items such as large oil or fuel tanks are directed to independent contractors.

Waste Collection

Residents of Ulysses receive collection service from municipal haulers. Private haulers serve some rural customers and businesses. This collection method will remain in place and be evaluated regularly for quality and cost of service. During review, citizens should be contacted to determine the level of service they desire. If the County desires to provide more comprehensive services to rural residents, either a green box system or mandatory county-wide collection can be instituted.

Waste Handling/Transfer Station

The Grant County transfer station became operational in late 1994. It is currently transferring waste to the Seward County Landfill for disposal.

Yard Waste Management

A City-wide program to encourage backyard composting and leaving grass clippings on the lawn has been implemented.

Recycling

~~The City of Ulysses and Lane's Recycling has implemented a drop-off recycling program in the City of Ulysses. Currently there are recycling containers at the fairgrounds and the Shopco parking lot. Additionally cardboard containers are placed throughout the business district and at all major cardboard producers. Currently the City for Ulysses picks up the recycling containers and hauls them to Lane's Recycling. Lane's Recycling is working with other counties on cooperative marketing, regional recyclable processing, and a system of regional drop-off recycling programs.~~

The company we have been using is no longer available and because the market is not available for recycled materials the City of Ulysses and Grant County does not have a recycling program at this time. When and if it becomes economically feasible the city and county will reevaluate a recycling program.

Household Hazardous Waste

Grant County Transfer Station is collecting household hazardous waste and is a satellite facility in conjunction with Seward County (HHW Permanent Facility) - Permit: # 0715.

Used Oil Recycling

A local oil recycling company picks up the used oil for recycling.

Pesticide Container Recycling

The County will evaluate the need for a formal pesticide container recycling program. Most pesticide containers are bulk containers not disposed of at the transfer station.

White Goods (Appliances)

The Grant County Transfer Station employees are trained to remove freon from appliances. The freon is then sent off and recycled.

Waste Tires

The County will continue assessing a fee for the disposal of tires.

\$3.75 – Passenger tire---w/rim \$5.25

\$7.50 – Truck tire---w/rim \$15.50

\$28.00 – Tractor tire, Bar Tread Tire, Sprinkler—w/rim \$47.00

\$75.00 – Tires: (19.5x24, 20.5x35, 20.8, 23.1x30, metric – 520/620)

\$150.00 – Tires: (23.5, 26.5, 30.5, metric 66x43)

Lead Acid Batteries

The County currently collects lead acid batteries and periodically sells them to recyclers.

Grant County and the City of Ulysses

The county and the city are in agreement to follow the same solid waste regulations.

Financing Cost

Financing cost for implementing the solid waste system and yearly operational cost is \$500,000. Revenue is taken in and returned to the County general fund. Ad valorem taxes are used to fund the solid waste system. Update 2020 the Transfer Station has been moved to under The Grant County Public Works. The line item for the Transfer Station is now \$225,000 to pay for the cost to transport to Seward County. The wages and other cost will come out of the Public Works Budget.

Topics for Discussion

Of concerns and issues surrounding solid waste management in Grant County are: waste diversion opportunities, public interest in planning, and cost control.

U.S. 160 Highway and K-25 runs through Grant County and connects the County with 3 close Sub-title D disposal sites:

Liberal, Ks. – 67 miles

Dodge City, Ks. – 75 miles

Garden City, Ks. – 55 miles

Grant County has ~~165~~ 155 miles of asphalt all weather roads covering the county. These routes give good access to State and Federal highways. No immediate changes in the system are anticipated at this time. Map of Grant County in appendix D page 22.

Construction and Demolition Debris

The Transfer Station accepts construction and demolition debris to their C & D Pit.

Concrete Debris

The Transfer Station accepts concrete debris for crushing and reuse as road fill. Currently there is no charge for concrete debris.

Public Education

Grant County has an ongoing Public Education sector. Bus tours are conducted for school kids, community groups and community leaders. These tours consist of making the public aware of the many opportunities available to reduce the amount of waste hauled to the transfer station.

Summary

Our local landfill was closed in 1994. Presently Grant County has operated the Transfer Station with effort to recycle and reduce solid waste by removing old tires, HHW, wire, white goods, rubble and burnable materials from the mainstream waste. We need to educate the public and expand into the MSW recycling phase.

Based on the year 2000 disposal rate of 2.04 tons per person/year has decreased to 0.79 ton per person/year. The major contributing factors to this decrease being the yard waste and recycling programs that have been implemented and actively pursued by the City of Ulysses and Grant County.

Each year the Solid Waste Committee will evaluate and expand this plan and program with our overall objective being to minimize the amount of solid waste that is generated within Grant County.

Because of the depressed market, the cost of collecting and transporting, and separating recycled items, it is not cost effective to recycle cardboard, paper and plastic items at this time. The county and city will reevaluate if things change.

The county is no longer doing the composting project at the Transfer Station because of the trash and other items in with the grass and the time and effort it took to remove these items. The city is encouraging citizens to mulch when mowing and/or compost on their own.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Grant County has developed a solid waste management plan for waste reduction, source of separation of Recyclables, marketing of recovered materials, reusing and recycling of household hazardous waste collected at the transfer station.

Program Goal:

To develop a comprehensive solid waste management system which:

- Protects public health and safety
- Preserves and protects the environment and natural resources
- Provides cost-effective methods of processing and disposal

Program Objective:

- Minimize the amount of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generated within Grant County through the use of sound management methods of waste reduction and recycling.

Program Policies:

- The Grant County Solid Waste Management Plan will serve as a guide for management of all the municipal solid waste generated within Grant County.
- The Grant County Solid Waste Management Plan will emphasize a balanced and integrated solid waste management system which will be based on the following:
 - Waste reduction
 - Recycling
 - Composting
 - Continue Household Hazardous Waste Collection
- Increase education within the community:
 - Utilize County Website to post educational materials
 - Use community events to distribute education materials about recycling and composting.
 - Reach out to the local school district to provide and distribute information to educate the youth on the importance of recycling and composting.

WASTE REDUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Waste reduction may be defined as —the process of reducing the amount of solid waste generated which includes product reuse, increased product life, reduced material use in product design and packaging, and decreased consumption of products. Waste reduction may be further defined as activities employed by generators which will reduce the amount of solid waste generated per person or per household.

Waste reduction activities can be cost-effective ways to manage solid waste because material does not enter the waste stream. The activities are often the most difficult to accomplish, since they require changes in lifestyle, consumption patterns, work habits, and require voluntary effort by homeowners, businesses, agencies, and accomplished through education. Emphasis must be placed on making consumers aware of the consequences of their actions and/or inaction, and on informing citizens, public officials and businesses of methods to reduce.

Waste Reduction Goal:

To reduce the volume of solid waste generated in the Grant County Collection Area.

Waste Reduction Objective

Private citizens, municipalities, government agencies and businesses will attempt:

1. To decrease purchases of nondurable and disposable items.
2. To increase the reuse of items as many times as possible before discarding.
3. To increase purchases of quality items that will last longer.
4. To increase purchases of items in bulk.
5. To encourage recycling.
6. To encourage composting
7. To encourage the use of the Household Hazardous Waste Facility.

WASTE REDUCTION POLICY

1. Coordinate with KDHE in waste management presentations and include a segment on waste reduction. Make available information on the subject, indicating that further technical assistance and information on waste reduction will be made available to communities or individuals requesting it.
2. Distribute literature, when available, and offer technical assistance on the subject of waste reduction targeted at the homeowner and small businesses.
3. Provide technical assistance and information, upon request, to local government, schools, and quasi-public institutions such as; hospitals, health care facilities, and housing for the elderly, enabling them to implement local waste reduction programs.
4. Urge local communities to support voluntary reduction activities of their citizens through the sponsorship of an education and information program.
5. Assist communities in assessing their progress towards meeting reduction objectives by making available to the communities:
 - *per capita residential generation data
 - *technical assistance, as requested by the communities
6. Suggest that local municipal/government agencies implement in-house purchasing procedures resulting in less waste being generated.
7. Work with the State Recycling Commission and Legislature on ways to reduce waste through appropriate legislation.
8. Work with local groups to develop a commercial waste reduction program. The program would provide information to businesses on the advantages of and the opportunities for waste reduction through waste audits, disposal alternatives and the marketing of waste by-products.

RECYCLING

Recycling can be defined as the process of capturing materials before they enter the waste stream (Source Separation) or after they enter the waste stream and before they are ultimately disposed of (Resource Recovery), returning them to industry for remanufacture into another product, and sale of the remanufactured item in the marketplace. Using this definition, it becomes evident that recycling is not fully complete until the material involved is returned to commerce. The full cycle thus involves all aspects of materials handling including:

- Collecting
- Sorting
- Processing for Shipment
- Transporting
- Remanufacture
- Resale in the market

In recent years, recycling as a solid waste management strategy has been increasing in popularity among the general public as well as within the solid waste management profession. The reasons for this shift in emphasis from land filling to recycling area are:

The cost of transporting solid waste has increased dramatically due to:

- Closure of landfills reaching capacity or contamination of groundwater.
- Expense of groundwater remediation following contamination.
- Scarcity of physically or politically appropriate sites for new landfills.
- More stringent Federal and State Regulations.

Markets for recyclables have changed due to:

- Increased research and development into new products and technologies to make recycling more economical.
- New investment in recycling facilities as the result of state legislation banning materials from landfills and mandating recycling programs at the local level.
- Increased consumer demand for recycled products.
- Increased volumes of materials to be recycled.

Recycling Goal:

To recycle as much of our solid waste as practical. Spring and Fall clean-ups ensure recyclables are captured and do not enter the disposal stream.

Recycling Objectives:

1. To educate the general public on the importance of recycling, what to recycle, how to recycle and where to recycle in Grant County.
2. To promote and encourage source separation of recyclables as the most efficient and cost effective Method of recycling.
3. To maintain and improve the availability of drop-off recycling opportunities.
4. To identify and promote the recycling of new commodities.
5. To develop a program that is convenient for consumer protection.
6. To have the greatest waste generators pay the greatest portion of the solid waste management cost.

Recycling Policy:

Education

1. By using the materials (brochures, posters and bumper stickers), we will continue to give presentations on recycling to all interested organizations in the county such as Rotary Club, Kiwanis, 4-H Clubs, Historical Society, etc.
2. Promote the use of the library of resource materials available through Grant County Extension Office.
3. Through the Grant County Solid Waste Committee, provide technical assistance to any city or organization desiring to establish a recycling program.
4. Promote all recycling efforts in the community through the use of all available media.

Summary update

2021 update for recyclables to be usable they have to be cleaned and no food waste or other things left in them. If one item contaminates the batch of items they are not usable. If paper goods get wet they are not recyclable. Because of this it makes it harder to recycle items. Because of falling revenue for the City and County it is not cost effective or feasible at this time to continue parts of the recycling program and because of lack of citizens' correct participation. Metals, white goods and tires may still be recycled. When things change the City and County will reevaluate the recycling programs.

COMPOSTING INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION

Yard waste includes organic materials normally generated in the maintenance of yards, gardens, public grounds, etc. Because it is organic in nature, yard waste does not require any special processing in order to be disposed of properly. In fact, it can be used in a manner that actually benefits the environment. Common methods of utilizing yard waste are composting, wood chipping and firewood production. By using these methods, virtually all yard waste could be diverted from the landfill without great expense.

Composting

Composting is a natural, microbiological process whereby organic materials such as grass clippings, leaves, vegetable waste, etc. are decomposed to form a rich soil amendment called humus.

Yard waste compost, if chemically clean, typically is used as a mulch or a soil amendment. In gardening it can be used as both, being applied as a mulch during the growing season and being incorporated as a soil amendment during the next seed bed preparation. It is not used as a fertilizer because the nitrogen, phosphorous and potash content is very low.

Humus, when added to a soil, will improve its tilth, will increase moisture retention if the soil is droughty, and will improve drainage in a clay soil. A soil with an adequate amount of humus will retain fertilizer applied to the soil better than a soil which does not have enough humus because of the high ratio of surface area to particle mass characteristics of humus. The result is better plant growth with less applied moisture and fertilizer.

Wood Chipping

Larger trees, limbs and brush cannot be composted due to their size and the length of time it would take to compost. These items, however, can be mechanically chopped into wood chips which are useful in variety of ways.

Coarse wood chips are produced in the first stage of a chipping process. These materials can be used as a mulch around bushes and trees or can be used as surfacing for trails, etc. A second chipping process is necessary in order to produce a smaller, more uniform wood chip. This kind of chip is popular for finish landscape purposes.

Firewood

Larger trees and limbs can be cut up for firewood. This material can be reclaimed by the homeowner at the home site or can be reclaimed by persons desiring firewood from the yard waste processing site.

Yard Waste Goal

To divert yard waste from the solid waste stream and move it to the appropriate use or location.

Yard Waste Objectives

- To reduce the amount of yard waste generated.
- To encourage the use of yard waste at the point of generation.
- To utilize yard waste collected in an economical and productive manner.

Yard Waste Policy

1. Expand the education program in Grant County concerning ways to reduce yard waste through various methods, e.g. reduced watering of lawns, reduced fertilizer use on lawns, reduced capturing of grass clippings, backyard composting of grass and leaves.
2. Encourage use of composting areas at **homes** ~~the land fill~~ to encourage diversion from the solid waste stream.
3. Encourage the cities in Grant County to establish yard waste diversion programs. Provide Technical assistance as need.

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The health, environment, and safety hazards associated with household hazardous waste in the landfill waste stream, makes the evaluation of household hazardous waste reduction, reuse, and recycling programs an essential component of long-term solid waste management planning.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Grant County Transfer Station is accepting used oil and anti-freeze, they are also accepting household hazardous waste to reduce and reuse.

PUBLIC OPINION AND HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Many County residents are interested in some type of household hazardous reduction, reuse, and recycling program. Although a collection program may be the most convenient method for managing household hazardous waste. County residents have expressed concern over instituting an expensive program for household hazardous waste. Additional opinions and household hazardous waste such as motor oil and anti-freeze. County residents indicate that they would participate in a household hazardous waste collection program.

The proper management of these hazardous wastes is increasingly becoming a major concern for communities. The need to move HHW and exempt hazardous waste produced by small quantity generators from the waste stream is a considerable challenge, especially from an economic standpoint. Commonly found HHW in Grant County includes motor oil, batteries, paints, pesticides, yard chemicals, household cleaners, solvents, used medicines and pool chemicals. Currently, Grant County has a program in place to regularly collect and dispose of HHW. This program includes an educational process for waste generators on products defined as Household Hazardous Waste so that items can be separated and removed from the municipal solid waste stream. The program started on or around April 1st, 2006. After the HHW storage cabinets are filled to certain capacity, Seward County HHW will come and collect at least once a year.

EDUCATION

The primary purposes of the Education Promotion and Technical Assistance Program are to encourage reduction and/or reuse of solid waste, and to support recycling programs with education and promotion. The county will experience significant economics if such promotions and/or programs are offered. Education is essential for the implementation of an integrated solid waste management system since changes in behavior of individuals and businesses will be required for the system to succeed. At this time there are no large-scale technology options for disposal, which would be feasible in the long term. The one thing that can be done is to continue education on recycling and composting. A public awareness program aimed at reducing residential, commercial and industrial reuse would be beneficial to some degree. The idea is to increase the number of programs that provide incentives to recycle and salvage items for reuse.

At some point, the markets must be developed to make recycling economical. The government must force the reuse and recycling of products. Right now it is not a break-even process and there needs to be an incentive to improve the recycling efforts. An education program is an important tool to inform the public about preserving economic resources. Recycling awareness programs have played the integral role in informing young adults of how they can conserve natural resources through the reuse of existing materials. Activities such as informational booths at public events, and advertised collection programs also serve as an aid to educate the public. In addition, informing the general public as to the different kinds of waste, such as household hazardous waste, construction and demolition waste, tires, white goods and abandoned vehicles will be an ongoing concern. Also, the correct collection and disposal of any and/or all pesticides and herbicides is a great concern because of the agricultural background of Grant County

In the near future, the Solid Waste Management Committee will be discussing the types of funding that will be needed to implement such Education Programs on an ongoing basis.

Action Plan

INTRODUCTION AND NEEDS

As we've outlined in this report Grant County has had a Transfer Station in operation since 1994 that receives the MSW (Municipal Solid Waste) from throughout the County and has implemented a cardboard recycling program with Lane's Recycling and a program to dispose of Household Hazardous Waste in cooperation with Seward County. **Lanes Recycling was active in Grant County for many years but because of the failing recycling markets and other complications with the recycled items they have closed their business.**

10 Year Time Table: 2010-2020 -2030

2015 – 2025 -2030 GOALS

- Continue to educate the community about composting.
- Continue with Household Hazardous Waste Program.
- Continue to explore means to reduce wastes that must be transferred to the landfill
- Deliver & expand the educational opportunities in the community
- Evaluate the potential of implementing an economical program for recycling at the transfer station ~~and/or Lane's Recycling.~~
- Perform an annual review of the Solid Waste Management Plan each year in ~~October~~ **February.**
- Update the Solid Waste Management Plan every 5 years ~~(2020 & 2025)~~ **(2021 & 2026 & 2031)** including a public hearing and commissioner resolution.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

2011

- Grant County and the City of Ulysses are developing a Debris Management Plan.

2014

- Grant County & the City of Ulysses implemented a FEMA Approved Debris Management Plan.

2015

- With the adoption of the Solid Waste Committee and Solid Waste Management Plan in 2001, Grant County has been able to reduce the amount of solid waste from 2.04 tons per person/year in 2000 to 0.79 ton per person/year in 2015.

2020

- **Updated the City of Ulysses and Grant County FEMA Approved Debris Management Plan.**

Summary

Presently Grant County is operating the transfer station with efforts to recycle and reduce waste requiring transport to the landfill. The Grant County Transfer Station will continue the operation of the Household Hazardous Waste Program with Seward County. Each year Grant County Transfer Station and the Solid Waste Committee will reevaluate this plan and continue **to try to find economical ways** to expand our programs to minimize the amount of solid waste transported from Grant County.

GLOSSARY

The following terms used in the Grant County Solid Waste Management Plan are defined below:

Acceptable Waste: Garbage, refuse, and other mixed municipal solid waste generated by residential, commercial and community sources.

Closure: The physical act of securing, covering, and otherwise closing a terminated solid waste landfill, in accordance with all applicable regulations, to mitigate and abate environmental impacts and public health and safety hazards and nuisances, as well as to anticipate and resolve future problems.

Composting: The biologically controlled microbial decomposition of selected organic solid waste, resulting in an innocuous, stable, humus product which can be used as a soil amendment.

Grant County Solid Waste Management Committee: A committee acting in an advisory capacity to Grant County on solid waste issues as required by Kansas Statutes (KSA 65-3405). Members are appointed by the Grant County Board of Commissioners.

Grant County Solid Waste Fund: The fund supported by landfill gate fees, general tax levies, or other sources of monies, from which all activities relating to solid waste planning, recycling, and disposal are funded.

Demolition Waste: Concrete, blacktop, bricks, stone facing, concrete block, stucco, glass, structural metal and wood from demolished structures and other inert waste materials as may be approved by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

Hazardous Waste: Waste that pose a substantial danger immediately or over a period of time to human, plant, or animal life. A waste is classified as hazardous if it exhibits any of the following characteristics:

- Ignitability
- Corrosivity
- Reactivity
- Toxicity

These terms shall be defined as they are defined in the Federal Register of 19 May 1980, pages 33, 121-122.

Household Hazardous Waste: Hazardous wastes which are exempt from the regulations governing the storage, transport, and disposal of hazardous waste, due to the minute volumes generated by a single household.

Materials Recovery Facility: A facility which processes recyclable only. Processing may include separation, shredding, crushing, condensing, burning and other methods required to transport and market materials.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW): Mixed garbage, refuse, rubbish, trash and other solid waste from residential, commercial, industrial, and community generators which is collected in aggregate, but does not include auto hulks, street sweepings, ash construction and demolition debris, household hazardous waste, mining wastes, sludges, tree and agricultural wastes, tires, and other materials collected, processed, and disposed of as separate waste streams.

Post Closure/Post-Closure Care: The physical act of long-term monitoring and maintenance of solid waste landfill for a specified number of years after closure.

Processed Mixed Municipal Solid Waste: Waste which has been collected and transported to a facility where it is subject to one or more processes including, but not limited to separation, classification, densification, size reduction, incineration and/or biological treatment.

Recyclable Materials: Materials that can readily be separated and converted into raw materials from which new products can be manufactured and sold. Implies that a reliable market exists for the material.

Residential Solid Waste: Garbage, refuse, rubbish, trash and other solid waste resulting for sale or reuse.

Reuse: A secondary use of a material in its present form.

Sanitary Landfill: A licensed and approved site for the disposal of municipal solid waste designed and operated in accordance with a plan approved by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment and Local Government.

Special Waste: A non-hazardous solid waste that is not mixed municipal solid waste and requires management other than that normally required for mixed municipal solid waste.

Transfer Station: An intermediate waste station that is mixed with municipal solid waste, recyclable or other materials are temporarily deposited before being transported to a processing facility or final disposal site.

Unacceptable Waste: Waste which would likely pose a threat to health or safety, may cause damage to a solid waste management facility, or will adversely affect the operation of a solid waste management facility.

Waste Reduction: The process of converting solid waste to thermal energy with combustion.

Waste Stream: The sum of waste to be disposed of by all generators.

APPENDIX A

2.5 MANAGEMENT OF HHW

2.5.1 TYPE OF WASTE ACCEPTED

THE FACILITY IS PERMITTED FOR HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE ONLY AND WILL NOT ACCEPT BUSINESS OR SMALL QUANTITY GENERATOR WASTE. WE ARE A SATELLITE FACILITY ONLY AND HHW WILL BE HAULED BY TRAILER, TO SEWARD CO. LANDFILL. THE HHW WE RECEIVE CONSIST PRIMARILY OF THE FOLLOWING:

PESTICIDES:

ARSENICALS
BOTANICALS
CARBAMATES
CHLORINATED HYDROCARBONS
ORGANO-PHOSPHATES
ROACH AND ANT KILLERS
RODENTICIDES
HERBICIDES

AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS:

ANTIFREEZE
BATTERIES
TRANSMISSION FLUIDS
BRAKE FLUIDS
OILS
CLEANING AND POLISHING PRODUCTS

PAINTS:

ENAMEL AND OIL BASED PAINTS
LATEX BASED PAINTS
THINNERS AND TURPENTINE
FURNITURE STRIPPERS
WOOD PRESERVATIVES
STAINS & OTHER WOOD FINISHES

HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS:

OVEN CLEANERS
TOILET CLEANER
PHOTOGRAPHIC MAT
DISINFECTANTS
DRAIN CLEANERS
RUG CLEANERS
FLOOR CLEANERS
BLEACHES
MOTHBALLS
POOL CHEMICALS
AMMONIA CLEANERS
ABRASIVE CLEANERS &
POWDERS

APPENDIX B

**THE FOLLOWING LIST OF MATERIALS ARE NOT ACCEPTED
AT OUR FACILITY:**

EXPLOSIVES

ASBESTOS

TRICHLOROPHENOLS

2,4,5-T

2,4,5-TP

AMMUNITION

DIOXINS

INFECTIOUS AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE

COMPRESSED GAS CYLINDERS

SILVEX

PENTACHLOROPHENOLS

CHOLOROPHENOXY DERIVATIVE ACIDS

ALL EFFORTS ARE MADE TO PROVIDE OUR CUSTOMERS WITH THE INFORMATION NEEDED TO CONTACT OTHER DISPOSAL COMPANIES THAT DISPOSE OF THE PRODUCTS WE DO NOT TAKE. THROUGH PUBLIC EDUCATION, RESIDENTS OF OUR REGION CAN LEARN WHAT IS ACCEPTED AND WHAT ISN'T AND WHO TO CONTACT FOR UNACCEPTED PRODUCTS.

**APPENDIX C
PUBLIC NOTICE**

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF KANSAS)
COUNTY OF GRANT) SS.

Kami Gunz, being first duly sworn, and says:
That she is a News Reporter for The Ulysses News, a weekly newspaper printed in the State of Kansas, and published in and of general circulation in Grant County, Kansas, with a general paid circulation on a weekly basis in Grant County, Kansas, and that said newspaper is not a trade, religious or fraternal publication.

Said newspaper is a weekly published at least weekly 50 times a year, has been so published continuously and uninterruptedly in said county and state for a period of more than five years prior to the first publication of said notice; and has been admitted at the post office of Ulysses in said County as second class matter.

That the attached notice is a true copy thereof and was published in the regular and entire issue of said newspaper for one consecutive weeks, the first publication thereof being made as aforesaid on the 18th day of October, 2015, with subsequent publications being made on the following dates:

- _____, 2015
- _____, 2015
- _____, 2015

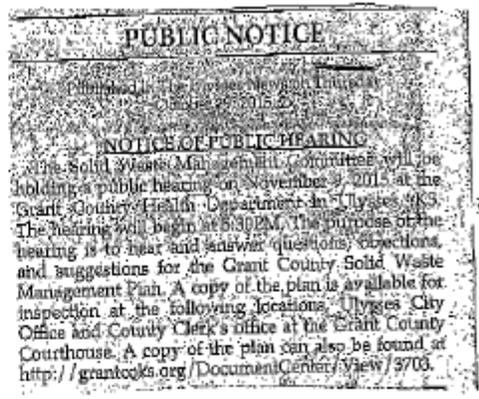
(Sign) Kami Gunz

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of November, 2015.
Shayla Hernandez-Jaquez (Notary Public)

My commission expires 12/31/15

(stamp) 

Publication fee \$ 41.66
Notary fee \$ 0
Additional copies \$ 0
Total Fee \$ 41.66



APPENDIX E
Dates of Revision Page

Originally approved	August, 2001
First Revision	September, 2006
Second Revision	July, 2010
Third Revision	October, 2015
Third Revision and Approval	March 2, 2016
Fourth Revision	March 2021

**APPENDIX F
GRANT COUNTY
SOLID WASTE COMMITTEE
MEMBERSHIP**

**Grant County, Kansas
Solid Waste Management Committee
Membership List for 2021**

Grant County Board of Commissioners

Kevin Shapland Janet Stewart Mark McGaughey

Solid Waste Management Committee

Richard Banes Jr., Chair
115 West Grant Ave, Ulysses, KS 67880

Planning and Zoning Director
(620) 356-4400 inspectr@pld.com

Dewey Middleton, Vice Chair
801 N. Wilson, Ulysses, KS 67880

Citizen
(620) 356-1346 dewey@pld.com

Vivian Button, Secretary
1533 North Road N, Ulysses, KS 67880

Unincorporated Citizen
(620) 356-4971 button@pld.com

Mark McGaughey
108 S. Glenn St., Ulysses, KS 67880

Grant Co. Commissioner
(620) 356-1335 mmcgaughey@pld.com

Ruben Flores
409 W. Miller Ave., Ulysses, KS 67880

Ulysses Public Works
(620) 356-1271 cityshop@pld.com

Cody Graber
2225 W. Oklahoma, Ulysses, KS 67880

Scout Energy
(620) 356-6917 cody.graber@scoutep.com

Don Button
108 S. Glenn St., Ulysses, KS 67880

Grant County Emergency Management
(620) 356-4430 gtozem@pld.com

Lee Wright
2700 E Hampton Road

Grant County Transfer Station
(620) 353-1069 gctotran@pld.com

Ron Younger
415 N. Main St., Ulysses, KS 67880

Bob Wilson Memorial Grant County Hospital
(620) 356-1266 ronyounger@centura.org

Brock Theiner
1703 East 8th St, Liberal, KS 67901

Seward County Landfill
(620) 626-3266 btheiner@sewardcountyks.org

**Revised
2021**

**APPENDIX G
RESOLUTION**

Resolution No. 15-10

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF GRANT COUNTY, KANSAS, PROVIDING FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE GRANT COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN.

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Grant County, Kansas, has determined that the protection of the health and welfare of the citizens of Grant County requires the safe and sanitary disposal of solid waste; and

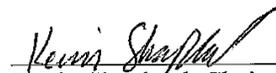
WHEREAS, pursuant to K.S.A. 65-3405, a Grant County Solid Waste Management Committee was organized and a Solid Waste Management Plan was developed and prepared; and

WHEREAS, a public hearing was held on the 9th day of November, 2015, 5:30 p.m. in the Health Department, Ulysses, Kansas, on the adoption of the Grant County Solid Waste Management Plan.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF GRANT COUNTY, KANSAS, that the adoption of a Solid Waste Management Plan is necessary to establish and maintain desirable and adequate solid waste management practices that are agreeable to the health of the citizens of the county, and the quality of the environment.

ADOPTED AND PASSED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF GRANT COUNTY, KANSAS, THIS 15TH DAY OF DECEMBER 2015.

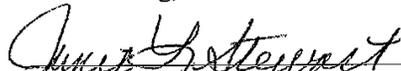
**BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
GRANT COUNTY, KANSAS**



Kevin Shapland, Chairman



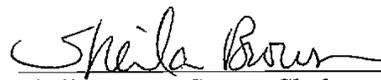
Martin Long, Member



Janet Stewart, Member



Attest:



Sheila Brown, County Clerk