Carl Dean Holmes

Approved: January 25, 1994
Date

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Carl Holmes at 3:30 p.m. on January 20, 1994 in Room 526-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except: Representative Carl Holmes - Excused
Representative Ken Grotewiel - Excused
Representative Eugene Shore - Excused
Representative Doug Lawrence - Excused

Committee staff present: Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research Department
Dennis Hodgins, Legislative Research Department
Mary Torrence, Revisor of Statutes
Shirley Wilds, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee: Larry Knoche, KS Dept of Health & Environment
William Bider, KS Dept of Health & Environment
Marti Crow, KS Dept of Health & Environment

Others attending: See attached list

Vice Chairperson Walker Hendrix called the meeting to order. He announced that Larry Knoche had some clarification remarks to present on the Revolving Loans Fund prior to the hearing on **HB 2589**.

Larry Knoche. (See Attachments #1, #2, #3). Mr. Knoche supplied committee members with a list of potential candidate sites for the contamination loan fund in concert with the current list of the State Water Plan Site Summary. He provided a brief overview of those candidates currently being investigated under the State Water Plan: Those currently being investigated under Pre-NPL (Superfund); currently an additional investigation by potential responsible parties; and those currently assigned to Long Term Monitoring under the State Water Plan. The report included the type of well use (private or public) and the primary contaminants at each site.

In addition to the above, Mr. Knoche provided a report on the list of 16 landfill sites in Western Kansas under which contaminated groundwater has been detected. This list reports on various contaminants, depths to water and the annual rainfall at each site. He told the Committee the Department has not yet received monitoring data from approximately 25 western Kansas counties and whether they have plans to close or continue operation (some may choose to make application for a Subtitle D permit).

William Bider. Mr. Bider elaborated on questions by Committee members with reference to 1) why are the landfills in the report still in existence, to the extent that they are still operating; 2) what should be done with the cariogenic substances, in some instances appearing in the groundwater, and why has there been no action to rectify the situation.

Mr. Bider reported that several landfills that have low-level contamination will continue to move forward with the small landfill exemption, but KDHE is going to encourage the counties to seriously consider long-term operation. He stated that on October 9, 1995 all the Subtitle D statistical methods will apply, at which time Mr. Knoche's team will initiate appropriate remediation if there has been any migration off a particular site. They are working toward educating the landfill individuals to understand the implication of their decisions and the time frame within which they have to work (18 months) with these lower levels of contamination. Mr. Bider said those with contamination haven't much of a choice. If they are presently above the MCLs, it is best to close before April 9, 1994, otherwise they will have to close under Subtitle D. Closing under Subtitle D will include closing under assessment monitoring (which will mean more installation of more wells) and additional post closure care-type considerations. Mr. Bider said his Department recommends to them that they carefully consider what it will mean to operate under Subtitle D and the costs to them.

Hearing on HB 2589:

Unless specifically noted, the individual remarks recorded herein have not been transcribed verbatim. Individual remarks as reported herein have not been submitted to the individuals appearing before the committee for editing or corrections.

Marti Crow. (See Attachment #4) Ms. Crow reported to the Committee that the Department of Health and Environment supports the concept of **HB 2589**. She said KDHE is interested in a statutory requirement for local approval of a proposed solid waste facility, or other intensive use, prior to consideration of the application of the facility permit. She said the following language is suggested: "No new permit application will be processed by the secretary for a solid waste processing facility or solid waste disposal area unless the secretary receives an ordinance or resolution from the governing body of the host city or county affirming that the proposed land use has been approved by the local governing body. "

Ms. Crow recommended the Committee consider requiring local governmental approvals of land uses that create aesthetic impacts and potential problems for local communities.

Vice Chairperson Hendrix announced that Charles Jones will be attending the Committee meeting on Monday, January 24 with some additional follow-up testimony. He invited members to present any further or new questions at that time for the continued hearing on **HB 2589.**

Upon completion of its business, the meeting adjourned at 4:55 p.m.

The next meeting is scheduled for January 24, 1994.

GUEST LIST

Committee: Energy and Natural Resources

Date: January 20, 1994

NAME: (Please print)	Address:	Company/Organization:
Larry Knoche	KDHE-Forbes	KDHE
Brent Luebbe	Glasco, KS	NGPL
Bill Craven	701 Jackson Topeka	Sierra Club / KNRC
Edward Rowe	EMPORIA	LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS/KS
Bill Anderson	Mission	Water Dist #1 of Jo Co
David Norris	Lawrence	Intern for Rep. Petty
JERRY RANK	Lawrence	Intern For Rep. McCLURE
Russ Frey	TOPEKA	KVMA
Ralph I. Goodnight	LAKIN	City of LAKIN
Julie Hein	Topeka	Hein, Ebert & Weir
Chiquita Cornelius	Topeka	Ks. B.I.R.P.
Jim Ludwig	"	WESTERN RESOURCES
John Peterson	"	Browning Ferris Industries

POTENTIAL CANDIDATE SITES FOR CONTAMINATION LOAN FUND

SITE NAME	CITY	COUNTY	POPULATION	WELL USE	PRIMARY CONTAMINANT
Gilmore-Tatge	Clay Center	CY	4,613	Public	Carbon Tetrachloride
#Salina PWS	Salina	SA	20,604	Public	Tetrachloroethylene
*Agra PWS Wells #3	Agra	PL	322	Public	Carbon Tetrachloride
<City of Navarre	Navarre	DK	50	Private	Carbon Tetrachloride
<City of Ramona	Ramona	MN	106	Private	Carbon Tetrachloride
*East 10th Street	Halstead	HV	2,015	Public	Trichloroethylene
#Hutchinson PWS #9,#12	Hutchinson	RN	39,308	Public	Tetrachloroethylene
<Grandview Plaza PWS #3,#4	Junction City	GE	20,604	Public	Trichloroethylene
#Leoti PWS #8	Leoti	WI	1,869	Public	Carbon Tetrachloride
#Garden City PWS #10,#18	Garden City	FI	24,097	Public	Tetrachloroethylene
+City of Liberal	Liberal	SW	16,573	Public	Trichloroethylene
*Downs PWS #3	Downs	OB	1,119	Public	Tetrachloroethylene
*Turon PWS Well #3	Turon	RN	393	Public	Carbon Tetrachloride
*Clearwater PWS Well #2	Clearwater	SG	1,875	Public	Trichloroethylene
*Powhattan PWS	Powhattan	BR	95	Public	Carbon Tetrachloride
*Brown County RWD	Fairview	BR	258	Both	Carbon Tetrachloride
*Glasco PWS #2	Glasco	CD	556	Public	Carbon Tetrachloride
*Agenda PWS	Agenda	RP	106	Public	Carbon Tetrachloride
*Morrill PWS	Morrill	BR	299	Public	Carbon Tetrachloride
#Hays PWS 20	Hays	EL	16,301	Public	Tetrachloroethylene
<Plainville PWS	Plainville	RO	2,458	Both	Carbon Tetrachloride
*Galva	Galva	MP	651	Public	Carbon Tetrachloride

* - Currently being investigated under State Water Plan

- Currently being investigated under Pre-NPL (Superfund)

+ - Currently additional investigation by potentially responsible parties.

< - Currently assigned to Long Term Monitoring under State Water Plan.

Energy & Natural Resources
Attachment #1
1/20/94

STATE WATER PLAN SITE SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 1994

January 1994

SITE NAME: Miltonvale PWS

COUNTY: Cloud

RIVER BASIN: Solomon

DISTRICT OFFICE: North Central

Volatile organic compounds and pesticides were detected in Miltonvale's Public Water Supply (PWS) Wells #4 and #5 in 1986.

A previous KDHE/BER investigation, completed in 1989, identified that at least seven active and inactive gasoline stations are located upgradient of PWS #5. At this time, only two of these gasoline stations are operating.

Currently, Miltonvale is using PWS #4 and #8 for their water supply. PWS #5 is used to fill a public swimming pool, and PWS #1 is being used as a bulk (non-consumptive) water supply well.

Other water supply wells in the vicinity may be at risk from the existing contamination.

KDHE initiated a Site Assessment (SA) to evaluate the current conditions at the site and to determine future actions. The SA report is due January 31, 1994.

Energy & Natural Resources
Attachment #2
1/20/94

STATE WATER PLAN SITE UPDATE
FISCAL YEAR 1994

January 1994

SITE NAME: Agenda Public Water Supply

COUNTY: Republic

RIVER BASIN: Kansas-Republican

DISTRICT OFFICE: North Central

Agenda is located in southeast Republic County (Section 16,T4S,R1W) approximately 22 miles northeast of Concordia, Kansas. The public water supply (PWS) of Agenda is contaminated with carbon tetrachloride above the maximum contaminant level (MCL).

Sampling of PWS Well #1 has detected levels of carbon tetrachloride ranging from below the MCL of 5.0 parts per billion (January, 1989) to levels exceeding the MCL in October, 1991, and March, 1993. Testing of PWS Well #2, located 50 feet from PWS Well #1, showed carbon tetrachloride levels slightly below the MCL during 1989, 1990 and 1991 testing. A KDHE/BER Preliminary Assessment completed in March, 1992, recommended continued monitoring of the Agenda PWS, and use of PWS Well #2 as a drinking water source. PWS Well #1 was to be used only as a backup water supply. Current test results (March, 1993) indicate that carbon tetrachloride has been drawn into PWS Well #2, effectively leaving Agenda without a noncontaminated water source.

In April, 1993, BER prepared a Request For Proposal for vendors to bid remedial action at Agenda. The contract was signed in May, 1993. The principle objective of the action is to provide Agenda with a safe drinking water supply. The vendor is to supply, install and operate a groundwater treatment unit for the Agenda Public Water Supply.

KDHE cooperation between the Bureau of Environmental Remediation, Bureau of Water and Bureau of Air and Radiation resulted in a comprehensive review of the design of the air stripper. Approval of the design occurred on July 15, 1993.
The Vendor Graue-Hewitt Associates and its partner, Hazelton Environmental completed the construction and installation of the unit off-site during the fall of 1993. On January 5, 1994 on-site installation of the air stripper was complete and the stripper began official operation which included five consecutive days of system tests and analytical testing of the ground water both pre-treatment and post-treatment.

KDHE will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the groundwater treatment system utilizing analytical sampling of the water.

Also during FY94, KDHE initiated a Site Assessment (SA) study to evaluate the future actions at the site. The SA report is currently in the draft stage and the final draft report is expected January 31, 1994.

STATE WATER PLAN SITE SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 1994

January 1994

SITE NAME: Agra PWS

COUNTY: Phillips

RIVER BASIN: Solomon

DISTRICT OFFICE: Northwest

Carbon tetrachloride and nitrate contamination were detected in the Agra Public Water Supply (PWS) in 1986. PWS #4 is being used to water the high school football field. PWS #3 was originally removed from service because of contamination, but was put back into service in 1988. Carbon tetrachloride levels exceeded Kansas Action Levels on four occasions in 1991. Attempts to hook up to a rural water district have been unsuccessful (inadequate supply of water). A new well, PWS #5, was put on line in late 1991.

Approximately 322 people live in Agra. At least 131 area households are on private domestic wells. Groundwater contamination potentially threatens these private wells.

KDHE initiated a Site assessment (SA) to evaluate the current conditions at the site and to determine future actions. The SA report is due February 15, 1994.

STATE WATER PLAN SITE SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 1994

January 1994

SITE NAME: Bird-Feldt Farms/Hays Area

COUNTY: Ellis

RIVER BASIN: Smoky Hill-Saline

DISTRICT OFFICE: Northwest

High levels of carbon tetrachloride and trichloromethane have been detected in domestic wells on the Bird and Feldt farmsteads north of Hays. A suburban neighborhood with 50 to 100 homes lies west of these farmsteads.

No previous investigations or remediation had been undertaken at this site. A potential impact to drinking water supplies for the suburban neighborhood currently exists. Additionally, a creek running north of the site may be threatened.

KDHE initiated a Site Assessment (SA) to evaluate the current condition of the site and to define future actions necessary at the site. The SA report is due January 31, 1994.

STATE WATER PLAN SITE SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 1994

January 1994

SITE NAME: Downs PWS

COUNTY: Osborne

RIVER BASIN: Solomon

DISTRICT OFFICE: Northwest

In October, 1986, testing of the Downs Public Water Supply (PWS), Well #3 revealed high levels of perchloroethylene (PCE). Subsequently, the well was taken out of service in October, 1988. Sampling of PWS #9 in 1991 indicated significant levels of PCE contamination and as a result, PWS #9 was also taken out of service. Additionally, four Geoprobe groundwater samples collected during a screening site investigation by KDHE, indicated high levels of PCE, trichlorethylene (TCE), and gasoline components in a one block area of Downs.

KDHE's limited investigation did not identify any current or active source areas. However, it appears that contamination may be originating from a former dry cleaning operation. Additional investigation is needed to verify source areas and determine an effective remediation for the contamination. Currently, PWS #7 and #8 are providing sufficient water to the city; however, no backup water supply exists.

KDHE has initiated a Site Assessment (SA) to evaluate current conditions and to evaluate future actions. The preliminary report indicates additional work is necessary at this site. The final SA report is due January 31, 1994. KDHE is in the process of developing a work plan to complete a comprehensive investigation (CI) at this site. The CI field work is planned for February 1994.

STATE WATER PLAN SITE SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 1994

January 1994

SITE NAME: Glasco Site

COUNTY: Cloud

RIVER BASIN: Solomon

DISTRICT OFFICE: North Central

Gasoline was discovered in PWS #2 in the 1950's and the well was taken out of service in the 1960's. In addition, carbon tetrachloride and inorganics have been detected in city wells. A Site Investigation was completed by KDHE in 1989. Analytical results from the investigation indicated high levels of gasoline components and chlorinated solvents.

A potential risk exists to PWS #4 and area private wells as a result of the contamination. In addition, contamination could potentially spread throughout the Dakota aquifer. Glasco would like to use PWS #2 as a backup well, eventually.

KDHE initiated a Site Assessment (SA) report to evaluate the current condition of the site and to determine future actions. The SA report is due February 15, 1994.

STATE WATER PLAN SITE UPDATE
FISCAL YEAR 1994

January 1994

SITE NAME: Galva Public Water Supply

COUNTY: McPherson

RIVER BASIN: Lower Arkansas

DISTRICT OFFICE: North Central

The Galva site is located about eight miles east of McPherson. In 1985, carbon tetrachloride was discovered in Public Water Supply Well #4. Since that time, the well has been pumped to waste, first to a ditch and then into the sewer line. In 1992, carbon tetrachloride levels had decreased, but were still above the federal MCL for drinking water.

On April 12, 1993, a Request for Proposal was provided for vendors to bid an investigation of the site. Bids were received and a successful bidder was chosen. The contract was signed in December 1993. The site work plan is due from the contractor in late January 1994. The principle objectives of the investigation are to identify the source(s) of contamination and to define the plume of contamination. The investigation will include drilling monitor wells in the vicinity of the Galva Grain and Feed Complex and completing soil gas testing, and/or collecting groundwater samples at each soil gas location.

Additional groundwater sampling is required to assess the extent of current contamination. Sampling is necessary at Monitor Wells 1, 2, and 3, installed during a 1988 KDHE/BER investigation. Additional sampling and/or surveying of private wells may also be required at the discretion of the project coordinator.

STATE WATER PLAN SITE SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 1994

January 1994

SITE NAME: Great Bend Former Refinery Site

COUNTY: Barton

RIVER BASIN: Upper Arkansas

DISTRICT OFFICE: Northwest

The presence of a former refinery site in Great Bend was discovered by the KDHE in June 1991, during the removal of two underground storage tanks (USTs). Hydrocarbon odor was observed near the excavation area, but the USTs being removed did not appear to have leaked.

KDHE conducted a Preliminary Assessment (PA) in June 1992 and a Screening Site Inspection (SSI) in June 1993. The SSI determined that the shallow alluvial aquifer at the site is contaminated with hydrocarbon compounds and that contamination has migrated off site. Deeper aquifers apparently are not contaminated. The subsurface soils at the site also are contaminated with hydrocarbon compounds.

KDHE/BER initiated a Site Assessment (SA) on October 4, 1993 to further evaluate the status of the site. The draft SA report has been received and comments have been forwarded to the contractor. The final SA report for the site is due February 15, 1994.

STATE WATER PLAN SITE SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 1994

January 1994

SITE NAME: Rickle Grain - Columbus

COUNTY: Cherokee

RIVER BASIN: Neosho

DISTRICT OFFICE: Southeast

In July of 1990, a spill of pesticides was reported at Rickle Grain Elevator. Partial recovery of the spilled product occurred at that time. Soil samples collected in 1990 and 1991, during a KDHE/BER investigation, indicated widespread soil contamination. Rickle Grain is insolvent and unable to finance any investigation and cleanup. The full extent of soil and groundwater contamination is unknown.

Due to the insolvency of the responsible party, it is unlikely this site will be characterized or remediated without state assistance. Therefore, KDHE recommends investigation to: assess potential risk; identify source areas; and determine the extent of contamination.

KDHE/BER initiated a Site Assessment (SA) on September 21, 1993 to evaluate the status of the site. The draft SA report has been received and comments have been forwarded to the contractor. The final SA report is due on February, 15, 1994.

STATE WATER PLAN SITE UPDATE
FISCAL YEAR 1994

January 1994

SITE NAME: Powhattan PWS Site

COUNTY: Brown

RIVER BASIN: Kansas-Republican

DISTRICT OFFICE: Northeast

Groundwater contamination of the Powhattan, Brown County, Kansas PWS was discovered in 1986 when a statewide scan of the PWSs for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) detected low levels of carbon tetrachloride (CCl_4) in one (PWS Well #1) of the two municipal water wells. PWS Well #2 is not yet affected by CCl_4 contamination, but may be threatened in the future. A letter was sent to the City of Powhattan by the KDHE requesting that PWS Well #1 be taken out of service and only PWS Well #2 be used for drinking water purposes.

In October 1987, a Preliminary Assessment was completed by KDHE's Bureau of Environmental Remediation (BER), which indicated that a Site Investigation (SI) was justified. The SI was completed by the BER in June 1988.

The installation of monitoring wells #1, #2, and #3 during the site investigation, helped to roughly define the limits of the CCl_4 plume. Two of the monitoring wells (#2 and #3) did not detect CCl_4 in the groundwater. However, MW #1 detected very elevated values of CCl_4 of 341 ppb which was confirmed at a later date at 388 ppb.

Static water levels measured on March 16, 1988 show a north-northwest gradient of the water table surface. The leading edge of the CCl_4 plume has migrated to the vicinity of PWS Well #1 from a source near MW #1. The contamination level is likely to increase in PWS Well #1 and potentially threaten PWS Well #2 as the plume develops and moves downslope.

Several potential source areas were identified during the site investigation. These include two former grain elevators, a former U.S.D.A. grain storage facility and the currently active grain elevator.

The KDHE has developed a Request for Proposal (RFP) to investigate the following: 1) determine the source of contamination; 2) identify the potential responsible party (PRP); and 3) define the limits of the CCl_4 plume. A successful bidder has been chosen and the contact signed in December 1993. The site work plan is due from the contractor in late January 1994.

STATE WATER PLAN SITE UPDATE
FISCAL YEAR 1994

January 1994

SITE NAME: Morrill PWS Well #5 Site

COUNTY: Brown

RIVER BASIN: Missouri

DISTRICT OFFICE: Northeast

Historically, the Morrill, Brown County, Kansas Public Well Supply (PWS) wells have produced poor quality water that is naturally high in dissolved minerals. Since 1922, a total of eight PWS wells have been drilled in Morrill. In 1985, carbon tetrachloride (CCl_4) was detected in PWS #5 at levels above the KAL. Consequently, the well was taken out of service by the KDHE. PWS Well #4 provided the town with most of its drinking water until July 1991, when Morrill was connected to the Sabetha PWS system.

In 1989, KDHE's Bureau of Environmental Remediation (BER) completed a Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the site. The PA indicated that a detailed investigation of the site was justified.

Carbon tetrachloride has been detected in PWS Well #5 at levels (184 ppb) well above the KAL of 5.0 ppb. The VOC (CCl_4) contamination detected in PWS Well #5 appears to be an isolated occurrence, but the extent of the aquifer contamination is unknown. However, a nearby private well owned by Marie Cain also has levels of CCl_4 above the KAL. CCl_4 contamination has not been detected in other municipal wells. Elevated nitrate levels (>10 ppm) have also been detected in PWS Well #4 and stand-by wells #1 and #2. The quantities pumped from the PWS wells over the years suggest a renewable source of nitrates.

The source of the CCl_4 has not been identified. A U.S.D.A. grain storage facility, which was established in west Morrill during the 1940's, and two active grain elevators on the south side of Morrill, may be potential sources.

The KDHE has developed a Request for Proposal (RFP) to investigate the following: 1) determine the source of contamination; 2) identify the potential responsible party; and 3) define the limits of the CCl_4 plume. A successful bidder has been chosen and the contract signed in December 1993. The site work plan is due from the contractor in late January 1994.

STATE WATER PLAN SITE SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 1994

January 1994

SITE NAME: Kinsley Airport

COUNTY: Edwards County, Section 3-25-19W

RIVER BASIN: Upper Arkansas

DISTIST OFFICE: Southwest

Contamination at the Kinsley Airport occurred as a result of activity by the now defunct Jughead Aerial Spray Company. Spray equipment was washed and rinsed in a concrete pit. This wastewater then flowed out of the pit, across a concrete and asphalt apron to soil. The herbicides and pesticides then infiltrated down to groundwater.

The City of Kinsley lies north-northwest of the airport. The contaminants appear to be migrating east towards the Arkansas River. Public water supply wells are approximately two miles east of the site. At this time, there is no immediate threat to public or domestic wells from the airport contamination. However, the Upper Arkansas alluvial aquifers have been impacted.

Additional investigation is needed to develop the most feasible remedial action.

KDHE/BER initiated a Site Assessment (SA) on September 21, 1993 to evaluate the status of the site. The draft SA report has been received and comments have been forwarded to the contractor. The final SA report is due on February 15, 1994.

STATE WATER PLAN SITE SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 1994

January 1994

SITE NAME: Halstead - East 10th Street

COUNTY: Harvey

RIVER BASIN: Lower Arkansas

DISTRICT OFFICE: South Central

The City of Halstead has taken its primary Public Water Supply Well, PWS #5, out of service as a result of trichloroethylene (TCE) contamination. The source of contamination is currently unknown, although there has been a history of manufacturing operations in the area. Concentrations in PWS #5 have significantly increased in recent years.

The City of Halstead is unable to acquire additional water rights. The two remaining public water supply wells include a well that could be taken out of service as a result of iron and manganese problems and a back-up well. Additionally, there are several private wells in the area which may be affected.

KDHE recommends an investigation to: assess potential risk; identify source areas; and determine the extent of contamination.

KDHE/BER initiated a Site Assessment (SA) on October 4, 1993 to evaluate the status of the site. The draft SA report has been received and comments have been forwarded to the contractor. The final SA report is due on January 31, 1994.

STATE WATER PLAN SITE UPDATE
FISCAL YEAR 1994

January 1994

SITE NAME: Hackney Contaminated Site

COUNTY: Cowley

RIVER BASIN: Walnut

DISTRICT OFFICE: South Central

Hackney, Cowley County, Kansas is an unincorporated community approximately four miles south of Winfield, Kansas. In 1985, sampling of private wells at Hackney by the KDHE detected 155 ppb of carbon tetrachloride (CCl_4) in the Stanley Bass well. Sampling of the "old" Hackney Co-op well also detected elevated levels of CCl_4 (20.5 ppb).

The KDHE developed a Request for Proposal (RFP) to investigate the following: 1) determine the source of contamination; 2) identify the potential responsible party (PRP); and 3) define the limits of the CCl_4 plume. The State of Kansas and Terracon Environmental, Inc., entered into a contractual agreement on July 14, 1991.

Field work at the site was delayed until August 1992 because of problems acquiring access to AT&SF Railroad right-of-way. Five flush-mount monitoring wells were installed and sampled at the site during August and early September of 1992. These wells were installed at key locations which were thought, at the time, to be downgradient from two potential CCl_4 sources. Two wells were located proximal to the location of the former U.S.D.A. government grain storage bins. Another two wells were located southeast of the location of a previous grain elevator operation which burned and now is occupied by the current Hackney Co-op grain elevator. The fifth well is located proximal to the Stanley Bass private well. Field work was completed on September 3, 1992. The first draft of the site investigation report was received on time in early November, 1992. The final version of the report was received in late January, 1993 following comments submitted to Terracon from the KDHE.

The site investigation report indicates that four of the monitoring wells recorded no detection of CCl_4 . One monitoring well, installed on the Stanley Bass property, recorded 37 ppb of CCl_4. This well is immediately west and downgradient from the currently active Hackney Co-op grain elevator.

Recommendations have been made to conduct additional field work at the site. Those recommendations are as follows:

1) Install three additional monitoring wells to delimit and define the current trend and tract of the CCl_4 plume. It is important to determine if there is the potential for contamination of the RWD wells located approximately 3/4 mile south of Hackney.

2) Perform pump tests to determine the hydrologic and hydraulic characteristics of the aquifer in order to develop plans for the installation of a pump and treat remediation system at the site. The pump test on one of the monitoring wells will require the installation of two observation wells. These observation wells can perform two functions: 1) observation of the drawdown while the monitoring well is being pumped, and 2) additional monitoring capability relative to the location of the potential responsible party.

A change order was submitted and approved in November 1993. Work will begin at the site in early January, weather permitting.

STATE WATER PLAN SITE SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 1994

January 1994

SITE NAME: Forrest Reavis - Augusta

COUNTY: Butler

RIVER BASIN: Walnut

DISTRICT OFFICE: South Central

Refined petroleum product was found in the Reavis's lawn and garden well in 1977. This well is located near Augusta Lake in rural Butler County. Subsequent sampling indicated increased hydrocarbon levels in 1983. It appears there are three petroleum pipelines in the immediate area. Two pipelines have been tested and were found to be tight. The source of contamination may be a leaking underground storage tank, a spill, or untested pipelines.

There are several private domestic wells in the area which are potentially at risk. KDHE recommends an investigation be conducted to: assess potential risk, identify source areas, and determine the extent of groundwater contamination.

KDHE/BER initiated a Site Assessment (SA) on September 21, 1993 to evaluate the status of the site. The draft SA report has been received and comments have been forwarded to the contractor. The final SA report is due on January 31, 1994.

STATE WATER PLAN SITE SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 1994

January 1994

SITE NAME:	Clearwater Site
COUNTY:	Sedgwick
RIVER BASIN:	Lower Arkansas
DISTRICT OFFICE:	South Central

Public Water Supply (PWS) Well #2, in the City of Clearwater, is contaminated with perchloroethylene (PCE). The well has been designated for use as a non-consumptive water source (filling swimming pools and park irrigation). Previous sampling indicates that contamination levels have increased in the well (1985 to 1990). The contamination plume was determined to be very localized during a Screening Site Inspection completed by KDHE in 1991.

The groundwater contamination at Clearwater appears to be a localized problem. Continued pumping and use of this well for non-consumptive purposes may contain the contamination. However, further investigation is recommended to assure proper containment of the contamination.

KDHE/BER initiated a Site Assessment (SA) on October 4, 1993 to evaluate the status of the site. The draft SA report has been received and comments have been forwarded to the contractor. The final SA report is due on January 31, 1994.

STATE WATER PLAN SITE UPDATE
FISCAL YEAR 1994

January 1994

SITE NAME: Brown County RWD #1 Site

COUNTY: Brown

RIVER BASIN: Missouri

DISTRICT OFFICE: Northeast

Groundwater contamination of the Brown County RWD #1 Site was first brought to the attention of KDHE in November 1985 when a complaint was received from a citizen of Fairview, Kansas. The agency responded immediately by sampling area wells. Analytical results from the samples indicated that the groundwater was contaminated with gasoline-related volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and carbon tetrachloride (CCl_4).

In December 1987, a Preliminary Assessment (PA) was completed which indicated that a detailed investigation of the site was justified. Subsequently, a Site Investigation (SI) was completed in August 1988.

The six wells of the Brown County RWD #1 are located approximately one-quarter of a mile north of the City of Fairview. Five of the six wells have shown low levels of CCl_4 contamination at various times. However, contamination has been confirmed in only two of the wells (Wells # 3 and #4). The levels of CCl_4 that have been found in the wells are below the Kansas Action Level (KAL) of 5.0 ppb but above the Kansas Notification Level (KNL) of 0.5 ppb.

In 1985-1986, analysis showed that approximately 34 percent of the private wells in Fairview had been contaminated with CCl_4. However, only seven percent of the private wells were contaminated with CCl_4 above the KAL of 5.0 ppb. CCl_4 plume values range from 6.7 to 30.0 ppb.

Gasoline-related VOC contamination is restricted to the confines of the City of Fairview. Two plumes have been identified: 1) a western plume in the vicinity of one active and two former gasoline stations, and 2) an eastern plume immediately north of the Brown County Shop.

Elevated nitrates (710 ppm) have also been detected in most of the private water wells in Fairview. Public notice for high nitrates was given on January 31, 1987 and again on June 15, 1987.

Static water levels were measured in order to compile a potentiometric surface map. This map generally indicates that the City of Fairview is located on a groundwater high (recharge area). However, the reliability of data used to form this map is questionable because the screened interval in many of the wells is unknown. Also, many of the wells may be screened in one, two or all of the water-bearing intervals.

Several potential source areas were identified during the SI. For the CCl_4 contamination these include a former USDA grain storage area, the Fairview elevator, and a former dentist office. The potential source areas for the gasoline-related VOCs include two former gasoline stations (former Mobil station and former Skelley station, an operating gasoline station (Amoco station) and an underground storage tank at the Brown County Shop.

The KDHE has developed a Request for Proposal (RFP) to investigate the following: 1) determine the source of contamination; 2) identify the potential responsible party (PRP); and 3) define the limits of the CCl_4 plume. A successful bidder has been chosen and the contract signed in December 1993. The site work plan is due from the contractor in late January 1994.

STATE WATER PLAN SITE SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 1994

January 1994

SITE NAME: South McPherson Site

COUNTY: McPherson

RIVER BASIN: Lower Arkansas

DISTRICT OFFICE: North Central

In 1990, volatile organic compounds including benzene, toluene and ethylbenzene were detected in a private domestic well south of McPherson. Several hydrocarbon sources including an active refinery, a pipeline, and an inactive refinery are located adjacent to the affected property. The active refinery was notified of contamination in the water supply well and drilled a new well for the resident.

While there is no longer an immediate threat to this private well, a major aquifer is contaminated. The private well is screened in the Equus Beds Aquifer. An investigation of the area is needed to: assess the potential risk; identify source areas; and determine the extent of contamination.

KDHE/BER initiated a Site Assessment (SA) September 21, 1993 to evaluate the status of the site. The draft SA report has been received and comments have been forwarded to the contractor. The final SA report is due on February 15, 1994.

STATE WATER PLAN SITE SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 1994

January 1994

SITE NAME: Turon Site

COUNTY: Reno

RIVER BASIN: Lower Arkansas

DISTRICT OFFICE: South Central

In 1985, as part of statewide testing for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in public water supplies, low levels of carbon tetrachloride and pesticides were detected in the Turon Public Water Supply (PWS) Well #3. As a result, PWS Well #3 was taken out of service. Analytical results indicate that area lawn and garden wells were also contaminated.

PWS Well #2, Turon's only other operable well, could potentially be at risk since it is located in the same general area as PWS Well #3.

The City of Turon has made several attempts to locate alternative water sources, but to date has been unsuccessful. Turon has less than 400 residents and does not possess resources to perform an investigation and clean up of this site. Therefore, KDHE recommends further investigation to: identify source areas; define the extent of contamination; and determine an appropriate clean up.

KDHE/BER initiated a Site Assessment (SA) on October 4, 1993 to evaluate the status of the site. The draft SA report has been received and comments have been forwarded to the contractor. The final SA report is due on February 15, 1994.

STATE WATER PLAN SITE UPDATE
FISCAL YEAR 1994

January 1994

SITE NAME: Schulte Field Site

COUNTY: Sedgwick County

RIVER BASIN: Lower Arkansas

DISTRICT OFFICE: South Central

Chloride contamination associated with past oil field disposal activities (i.e., brine disposal ponds) has contaminated the groundwater near the unincorporated community of Schulte, Sedgwick County, Kansas. The problem was first brought to the attention of the KDHE in 1952 when a farmstead well, located approximately one mile northeast of Schulte, revealed chlorides in excess of 8,000 ppm. In 1960, additional private drinking water wells, located downgradient from the original discovery, were contaminated with chlorides ranging upward to near 3,000 ppm.

The KDHE developed a Request for Proposal (RFP) to investigate the following: 1) determine the source of contamination; 2) identify the potential responsible party (PRP); and 3) define the limits of the chloride plume. The State of Kansas and Total Environmental Services and Technology (TEST) entered into a contractual agreement on March 1, 1990.

The initial phase of the investigation was delayed until mid-1991 because certain landowners refused access to their land. Finally, TEST conducted an Electromagnetic Conductivity Survey (EMCS) during the period from July 12, 1991 through July 24, 1991. EMCS is a nonintrusive geophysical technique used to define the vertical and horizontal distribution of chloride contamination within an aquifer thus helping to define the plume and subsequently reduce the number of monitoring wells needed to adequately define the plume. The EMCS report was submitted to the KDHE in August 1991.

When TEST attempted to mobilize a drill rig to install borings and monitoring wells, again, critical landowners refused or qualified access to their land with unreasonable demands. Six test holes and eight permanent monitoring wells were installed in July, August, and September, 1992 even though attempts to gain access to some key areas were not successful. Field work was completed on September 18, 1992. The first draft of the site investigation report was received in early March, 1993 approximately three months late.

The report indicates that chloride concentrations across the site range from a low of 44 ppm in the northwest corner of the site to a high of 11,400 ppm immediately southeast and downgradient from the location of four abandoned brine ponds. The chloride plume covers a vast area which is probably in excess of 2,000 acres. Test holes and monitoring wells confirm about two-thirds of the plume tract which was initially defined by the EMCS. Access to a large area in the southeast part of the project area was not available for drilling and installation of monitoring wells. The EMCS suggests high concentrations of chlorides in this area.

Currently, the KDHE is waiting for the final version of the site report following comments submitted to TEST from the KDHE.

STATE WATER PLAN SITE UPDATE
FISCAL YEAR 1994

January 1994

SITE NAME: Lansing Correctional Facility (LCF)

COUNTY: Leavenworth

RIVER BASIN: Missouri

DISTRICT OFFICE: Northeast

The LCF is located in northeast Kansas, in the City of Lansing. The facility was first established in the late 1800's as a territorial prison and is now the location of a State Correctional Facility.

A Preliminary Assessment (PA) was conducted by the BER/Pre-NPL unit under the auspices of the Federal CERCLA Act. The PA indicated the possibility of contamination at six independent locations located on the LCF property.

A Scope of Work was developed by BER personnel for the investigation of the six locations. A Request for Proposal was offered to the public and Vendor quotes were received in May of 1992. Vendors were interviewed and all proposals were evaluated for technical merit and cost. A Vendor was selected a contract was signed by Envirocorp, Inc, during October of 1992.

Notice to proceed was given and Envirocorp began developing the Field Work Plan. The Field Work Plan development was completed in January of 1993. Field work was not possible during January and February due to extreme weather conditions. Field work began at the LCF site during the week of March 1, 1993. Installation of monitoring wells was completed during the final week of April. Aquifer testing and geophysical testing is scheduled for the second week in May.

Very simply, the field work consisted of the installation of monitoring wells, collection of soil, groundwater, surface water and sediment samples. Additionally, hydrologic aquifer testing, and geophysical testing were completed in the field. A first draft of the report of the findings of the investigation was received July 29, 1993. After KDHE review and comment the report was returned to EnviroCorp for additional work. A second draft was received during December 1993. KDHE is currently completing review of the document and anticipates at least one additional revision period.

Envirocorp has developed a work plan for the Feasibility Study (FS) which will define the contamination in quantitative terms and provide recommendations for the remediation of the individual sites. The Feasibility Study will not begin until satisfactory completion of the Remedial Investigation is achieved.

STATE WATER PLAN SITE SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 1994

January 1994

SITE NAME: Liberal Public Water Supply

COUNTY: Seward

RIVER BASIN: Cimarron River Basin

DISTRICT OFFICE: Southwest

Numerous contaminants, including chlorides and chlorinated solvents, have been detected in water supply wells at a beef processing facility in Liberal. These wells are an average of 600 feet deep and are screened within the Ogallala aquifer. Due to the complexity of the geology and the number of potential sources, the responsible parties have not been identified at this time. Several potentially responsible parties have conducted individual site investigations.

The integrity of the Ogallala aquifer in Liberal is threatened. The as yet uncontaminated wells at National Beef are in danger of contamination. National Beef employs approximately 2,500 people and cannot operate without water. While better storage, transfer, and use practices can minimize future contamination, only groundwater remediation can assure a continuous water supply for National Beef and Liberal.

Groundwater contamination in the area also threatens additional water supply wells (public and domestic).

During 1993 KDHE executed an interim agreement with two potentially responsible parties to perform investigations of their facility properties. In addition, the Seward County landfill was investigated as a potential source of VOC contamination. KDHE is currently assessing the results of that investigation.

STATE WATER PLAN SITE SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 1994

January 1994

SITE NAME: Oakley PWS

COUNTY: Logan

RIVER BASIN: Smoky Hill - Saline

DISTRICT OFFICE: Northwest

Oakley Public Water Supply (PWS) Wells #10 and #11 are currently contaminated with low levels of hydrocarbon compounds. Contaminant levels have remained low during subsequent sampling events. Water obtained from the wells is blended with uncontaminated water from other public water supply wells.

Two possible sources of the contamination include an agricultural facility and a power plant which are located within a half mile of the contaminated wells. Additional investigation is required to locate source areas and define the extent of contamination.

KDHE referred this site to the KDHE underground storage tank section (UST) because all contaminates were related to gasoline suspected as originating for a UST.

STATE WATER PLAN SITE UPDATE
FISCAL YEAR 1994

January 1994

SITE NAME: Lyons Salt Mine

COUNTY: Rice

RIVER BASIN: Upper Arkansas

DISTRICT OFFICE: North Central

Lyons Salt Mine is located in the City of Lyons, Rice County, Kansas. The site is located in the northeast corner of the city limits of Lyons.

The Mine shaft was hand dug in the late 1800's for the production of salt from the Hutchinson salt member. The shaft is approximately 1024 feet deep. Salt was mined at the site until the mid 1950's. The mine has changed ownership numerous times in the intervening period. The last owner went into bankruptcy during the early 1980's. The abandoned mine shaft has deteriorated since that time.

This study was designed as a three phase investigation of the site. The first phase was to investigate the condition of the shaft and make recommendations for permanent closure. The second phase was to investigate possible contamination of the soil in the immediate vicinity of the shaft. The third phase was to investigate contamination of the groundwater resulting from the long term operation of the facility.

Notice to proceed was granted to the contractor, Golder Associates, Inc, on October 6, 1992. Golder began development of the Field Work Plan which was submitted on October 23, 1992 and approved on November 6, 1992. Initial Field work was conducted at the site from November 10 through November 16, 1992.

The field work consisted of the inspection of the mine shaft by video camera, installation of three monitoring wells and excavation of test pits to visually observe the wastes and collect representative samples. Mine waste mapping was conducted utilizing the test pits, surface features, grab samples and survey locations. Golder submitted a preliminary report titled, "Report on Hydrogeologic and Geochemical investigations, Old Lyons Salt Mine Site, Rice County, Kansas" in January of 1993.

As a result of the analysis of the initial sampling and field work additional work was proposed and approved during February of 1993. The additional field work consisted of digging several test pits along Salt Creek to define contamination which was discovered in the initial phase, and a detailed well inventory of all wells downgradient, including additional water and soil samples. The additional work was delayed by weather during February and was conducted on March 8, 9, 10, 1993.

A final report was submitted April 22, 1993 which includes the information in the previous report plus the additional field work and the conclusions and recommendations for the mine shaft. The report received final approval in May 1993.

KDHE/BER has negotiated a contract with Golder Associates to design the specifications for final closure of the shaft. The bid documents are currently undergoing review by KDHE. A pre-bid conference is tentatively scheduled for March 10, 1994 with bids due March 30, 1994. Construction is scheduled to begin in June 1994 with completion of construction during the 1994 construction season.

STATE WATER PLAN SITE UPDATE
FISCAL YEAR 1994

January 1994

SITE NAME: Russell RWD # 1

COUNTY: Russell

RIVER BASIN: Smokey Hill - Saline

DISTRICT OFFICE: North West

Russell RWD #1 is located south of the City of Russell, Russell County, Kansas. RWD #1 has shown increasing levels of chlorides in the water since 1986.

KDHE developed a Request for Proposal (RFP) for the investigation of the contaminant source. A contract was signed with Total Environmental Services and Technologies (T.E.S.T.) on May 23, 1991.

T.E.S.T. conducted a Electromagnetic Conductivity Survey (EMCS) during the week April 13, 1992. The EMCS was designed to further identify the source of contamination and pinpoint locations for monitoring well installation. The EMCS report was submitted to KDHE in May 1992.

The project was delayed due to access problems with a landowner. The access problem was cleared up May of 1992 and the monitoring well installation took place between in July 1992.

T.E.S.T. failed under its contract obligations to provide the report due September 1992 in a timely manner. The report was delivered to KDHE on January 14, 1993, over five months late.

The report has undergone review by geologists from KCC, KDHE Bureau of Remediation and Bureau of Water. The consensus indicates additional attempts at investigation at this site are not economically or technically sound. KHDE is recommending that the RWD District hook up to the City of Russell public water supply system.

In March 1993 KDHE referred this site to the KCC for further action. The only potential source for the contamination would be from active oil leases upgradient from the site. KDHE maintains the responsibility of plugging the monitoring wells installed during the 1992 investigation. KDHE will take action in the near future to plug these wells or allow KCC assume this responsibility if the wells are still needed.

STATE WATER PLAN SITE SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 1994

January 1994

SITE NAME: Salina North

COUNTY: Saline

RIVER BASIN: Smoky Hill - Saline

DISTRICT OFFICE: North Central

Numerous contaminants were detected in the groundwater during a removal action at an automobile dealership located in north Salina. In addition to the hydrocarbon components normally associated with leaking underground storage tanks, perchlorethylene and carbon tetrachloride were also detected.

Contamination may be migrating toward Salina's Public Water Supply (PWS) Well #15 which is derived from unconsolidated alluvial sediments. Salina Public Water Supply Well #15, when last tested, was just below the Kansas Action Level for dichloroethane. PWS #16 and a private well nearby could also become contaminated with the volatile organic components.

KDHE initiated a Site Assessment (SA) to evaluate the current conditions at the site and to define future actions necessary at the site. This assessment is currently underway. The SA report is due in late February or early March.

STATE WATER PLAN SITE SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 1994

January 1994

SITE NAME: Silver Lake Site

COUNTY: Shawnee

RIVER BASIN: Kansas-Republican

DISTRICT OFFICE: Northeast

The Silver Lake Public Water Supply (PWS) is contaminated with nitrates. PWS Well #3 was abandoned in 1978 as a result of the contamination. Nitrate contaminated groundwater is estimated to be 2,000 feet away from active PWS Wells #4 and #5. Silver Lake is currently receiving some EPA funding as a Nonpoint Source Nitrate Pollution Protection Demonstration Project.

The likely source of contamination is a 2,000 - 3,000 gallon liquid nitrogen spill from a rail car in 1968 and repeated small spills at an ammonia and nitrogen fertilizer distribution plant. Minor contributors may include nearby corn fields and abandoned septic systems.

The City of Silver Lake has contracted with several entities including Kansas State University, and private contractors to evaluate the current situation. KDHE/BER has conducted a Site Assessment (SA) to evaluate future actions at the site. The SA report is due January 31, 1994.

KDHE/BER is coordinating it's activities through the KDHE Bureau of Water, to determine future actions.

Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Division of Environment
Bureau of Environmental Remediation

M E M O R A N D U M

DATE: January 19, 1994

TO: Charles Jones

FROM: Larry Knoche LK

SUBJECT: List of Western Kansas Landfills Under Which Contaminated Groundwater has been Detected.

Following is a listing of landfill sites where contaminated groundwater has been detected, showing the contaminants detected, levels of contamination, depth of groundwater and annual rainfall in the area.

This is not a complete listing of all contaminated sites. We have not yet received monitoring data from approximately 25 western Kansas counties, nor do we know whether their intent is to close or continue operation under the small landfill exemption or make application for a Subtitle D landfill permit. Some of those sites may not have even installed monitoring wells at this time.

Attached is a listing of data for the known contaminated sites.

Energy & Natural Resources
Attachment #3

1/20/94

LANDFILLS IN WESTERN KANSAS

Barton County Landfill

Loc. 12-19-13W
240 acres in SE/4
6 Miles NE of Great Bend

* Contaminants:
  - Vinyl Chloride - 50 ug/l — MCL = 2 ug/l
  - Dichloroethylene - 2100 ug/l — MCL = 5 ug/l
  - Dichloroethane - 620 ug/l — MCL = 5 ug/l
  - Trichloroethylene - 1200 ug/l — MCL = 5 ug/l
* Depth to Water - 50 ft
* Annual Rainfall - 23"

Cheyenne County Landfill

Loc. 26-3-39W
20 acres in NW/4
7 Miles east of St. Francis

* County has applied for Small Landfill Exemption
* Contaminants:
  - Nitrite - 1240 — MCL - 1000
* Depth to Water - 200 ft
* Annual Rainfall - 17"

Decatur County Landfill

Loc. 35-2-28W
41 acres in SW/4
5 Miles east of Oberlin

* County has applied for Small Landfill Exemption
* Contaminants:
  - Cadmium - 14 — MCL - 5
  - Nitrite - 1120 — MCL - 1000
* Depth to Water - 120 ft
* Annual Rainfall - 20"

Ellis County Landfill

Loc. 17-13-18W
60 acres in SE/4
1 Mile north of Hays

* Contaminants:
  - Vinyl Chloride - 8.2 ug/l — MCL = 2 ug/l
  - Dichloroethylene - 330 ug/l — MCL = 70 ug/l
  - Tetrachloroethylene - 11 ug/l — MCL = 5 ug/l
  - Trichloroethylene - 9.8 ug/l — MCL = 5 ug/l
  - Dichloroethane - 20 ug/l — MCL = 5 ug/l
  - Dichloromethane - 10 ug/l — MCL = 5 ug/l

  (with high levels of VOC's off-site in a domestic water well)
* Depth to Water - 5 ft
* Annual Rainfall - 22"

Finney County Landfill (OLD SITE)

Loc. 34-23-33W
80 acres in SE/4,
3 Miles west of Garden City

* County has closed this site.
* Contaminants:

Vinyl Chloride - 16.2	MCL - 2
Dichloromethane - 6.9	MCL - 5
1-1 Dichloroethylene - 6.1	MCL - 7
Dichloroethane - 14.2	KAL - 5
Tetrachloroethylene - 36.5	MCL - 5
Trichloroethylene - 8.7	MCL - 5
1-2 Dichloroethylene - 30.4	MCL - 70
Trichloroethane - 3.4	MCL - 200
Benzene - .6	MCL - 5
Chlorobenzene - .5	MCL - 100
1-2 Dichlorobenzene - 16.7	MCL - 600

* Depth to Water - 25 ft
* Annual Rainfall - 18"

Grant County Landfill / City of Ulysses

Loc. 25-28-37W
80 acres in W/2 SE/4
3 Miles east of Ulysses

* County has not applied for Small Landfill Exemption
* Contaminants:

Tetrachloroethylene - 52	MCL - 5
Dichloroethylene - 12	MCL - 5

* Depth to Water - 70 ft
* Annual Rainfall - 17"

Gray County Landfill

Loc. 10-26-29W
80 acres in E/2 NE/4
2 Miles south of Ingalls

* County has not applied for Small Landfill Exemption
* Contaminants:

Dichloromethane - 22	MCL - 5
Trichloroethylene - 14	MCL - 5
Dichloroethane - 6.1	KAL - 5
Tetrachloroethylene - 5.1	MCL - 5
Trichloroethane - 6.7	MCL - 200

* Depth to Water - 70 ft
* Annual Rainfall - 19"

Kingman County Landfill

Loc. 19-28-8W
44 Acres in the NW/4
3 Miles SW of Kingman

* County has closed this site.
* Contaminants:

Dichloromethane - 10.7	MCL - 5
1-1 Dichloroethane - 6	MCL - 5
1-4 Dichlorobenzene - 10.9	MCL - 75
1-2 Dichlorobenzene - .9	MCL - 600
Chlorobenzene - 13.2	MCL - 60
Trichloroethane - .8	MCL - 200
Toluene - .9	MCL - 1000
Cadmium - 200	MCL - 5

* Depth to Water - 35 ft
* Annual Rainfall - 27"

Ness County Landfill

Loc. 31-17-23W
40 acres in NE/4
6 Miles NW of Ness City

* County has not applied for Small Landfill Exemption
* Contaminants:

Lead - 33	MCL - 15
1-2 Dichloroethylene - 2.6	MCL - 70
Benzene - .6	MCL - 5

* Depth to Water - 30 ft
* Annual Rainfall - 21"

Norton County Landfill

Loc. 25-2-23W
60 acres in SE/4
1 Miles NE of Norton

* County has decided to close landfill
* Contaminants:

Vinyl Chloride - 24	MCL - 2
Dichloroethane - 120	MCL - 5
Trichloroethylene - 24	MCL - 5
Tetrachloroethylene - 16	MCL - 5

* Depth to Water - 30 ft
* Annual Rainfall - 21"

Pawnee County Landfill

Loc. 9-22-16W
80 acres in S/2 SE/4
1 Mile SE of

* County will close the landfill
* Contaminant:

Tetrachloroethylene - 7.1	MCL - 5

* Depth to Water - 35 ft
* Annual Rainfall - 22"

Reno County Landfill

Loc. 16-23-6W
130+ acres in SW/4
2 Miles SW of Hutchinson

* Contaminants:
  Tetrachloroethylene - 16 ug/l MCL = 5 ug/l
  Trichloroethylene - 24 ug/l MCL = 5 ug/l
  Vinyl Chloride - 24 ug/l MCL = 2 ug/l
  Dichloroethane - 120 ug/l MCL = 5 ug/l
* Depth to Water not available.
* Annual Rainfall - 27"

Rooks County Landfill

Loc. 35-8-18W
30 acres in SW/4
6 Miles north of Plainville

* Contaminants:
  Vinyl Chloride - 6.4 ug/l MCL = 2 ug/l
  Benzene - 6.3 ug/l MCL = 5 ug/l
  Detected metals were high, but in all wells and unfiltered.
  More monitoring wells analyses will be available on 1-20-94.
* Depth to Water - 10 ft
* Annual Rainfall - 22"

Seward County Landfill

Loc. 27-34-38W
100 acres in SE/4
2 Miles NE of Liberal

* Ground water analysis indicates "contamination problems".
* Annual Rainfall - 19"

Sherman County Landfill

Loc. 8-8-39W
50 acres in N/2
1 Mile north of Goodland

* County has applied for Small Landfill Exemption
* Contaminant:
  Tetrachloroethylene - 26 MCL - 5
* Depth to Water - 140 ft
* Annual Rainfall - 17"

Wichita County Landfill

Loc. 30-18-36W
30 acres in SE/4 SW/4
2 Miles SE of Leoti

* County has applied for Small Landfill Exemption
* Contaminant:
  Nitrate - 14,400 MCL - 10,000
* Depth to Water - 90 ft
* Annual Rainfall - 17"

State of Kansas
Joan Finney, *Governor*

Department of Health and Environment
Robert C. Harder, *Secretary*

Testimony presented to

House Energy and Natural Resources Committee
by

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment
House Bill 2589

KDHE supports the concept of allowing and encouraging local governing bodies to approve or disapprove the siting of solid waste facilities in their community. Landfills and solid waste transfer stations, like other intensive uses of property, should receive local consideration and approval prior to the agency considering the application for a permit.

Input by local authorities on the siting of a solid waste facility isn't a problem when zoning exists in the local jurisdiction. However, zoning does not exist in many counties in Kansas. Many important aesthetic issues are raised when an intensive use like a landfill is proposed. While these aesthetic issues are extremely important to local residents, KDHE authority is limited to assessing the environmental and health impacts of the solid waste facility. KDHE has expertise in the technical aspects of landfill siting; local officials should make decisions about aesthetics that don't impact the environment.

KDHE is interested in a statutory requirement for local approval of a proposed solid waste facility, or other intensive use, prior to consideration of the application for the facility permit. The following language is suggested:

> No new permit application will be processed by the secretary for a solid waste processing facility or solid waste disposal area unless the secretary receives an ordinance or resolution from the governing body of the host city or county affirming that the proposed land use has been approved by the local governing body.

The committee might consider requiring local govermental approvals of land uses that create aesthetic impacts and potential problems for local communities.

Testimony presented by: Marti Crow
Environmental Planning Consultant
Division of Environment
Kansas Department of Health & Environment
January 20, 1994

Energy & Natural Resources
Attachment 4
1/20/94