Welcome to Today’s Workshop on Household Hazardous Waste & Batteries
WHY ARE YOU HERE?

- Required by law and NH Solid Waste Rules.
- Build your resume
WHY HHW & BATTERIES?

• One of top 10 most dangerous jobs
  • 33 deaths per 100,000
  • Due to accidents and exposure to hazardous materials and heavy equipment
TODAY’S AGENDA

• Solid Waste Operator Rule Changes
• What is HHW & Why Should You Care?
• Know the Rules of Storing HHW
• Break
TODAY’S AGENDA

• HHW Identifying Exercise
• Lessons in Cost Efficiency
• HHW Grant Application Process
• Practical Approaches to Alternative Products
Solid Waste Operator Training
Rule Changes
Effective July 1, 2014
Establishes two types of operators:

1. Principal operator
   - Attend basic training and pass the exam.
   - May be in supervisory/management position.
2. Assistant operator

- Attend basic training, but do **not** take/pass the exam.
- Must work under supervision of principal operator.
OPERATOR QUALIFICATIONS

• No more minimum education/experience requirements.

• Employers determine who is competent, not DES.
TRANSITION FROM LEVEL TO STEP

- Attendant in Training $\rightarrow$ Assistant Operator
- Level 1 $\rightarrow$ Principal Operator, Step 1
- Level 2 $\rightarrow$ Principal Operator, Step 2
- Level 3 $\rightarrow$ Principal Operator, Step 3
- Level 4 $\rightarrow$ Principal Operator, Step 4
Operators who had 20+ years of certification as of 7/1/2014 are designated Senior Principal Operators.
• Recognition for continuing professional development.

• Awarded automatically with renewal.

• Step increases with hours of accrued training starting July 1, 2014.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Hours of Accumulated Continuing Professional Development</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.5 total</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>12.5 total</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>25 total</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>37.5 total</td>
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<tr>
<td>Senior*</td>
<td>50 total</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Only for Principal Operators
“Continuing Professional Development” - professional or technical instruction that imparts information and instruction relevant to waste management and solid waste facility operations to individuals who have already attended basic training.
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

• 2.5 hour minimum for annual renewal for **ALL** designations.

• Must be completed in the 12 months in-between expiration dates before you are considered late.
Repeated courses do not qualify for certification renewal or step increases.

In-house and third party training count, provided the topic is waste-related.

If you aren’t sure if the training you want to take will count, call and ask us before you go.
GRACE PERIOD

- There is a 90-day grace period for renewal applications.
- A $25 late fee will be assessed if your complete renewal application is received within 90 days after your certification expiration date.
BEYOND THE GRACE PERIOD

• If you miss the grace period, you must start over.
  • Come back to Basic Training; and
  • Take the test again
The operator’s signature shall certify:

- the information is true, complete and not misleading;
- the operator understands s/he is subject to penalties of law for false swearing; and
- the operator understands s/he is required to comply with RSA 149-M and SW Rules.
Household Hazardous Waste

Tim Prospert
Hazardous Waste Management Bureau (HWMB)
What is a “household”?

- Created by residents of a home as a normal part of living, not an activity for substantial profit
  - Hobby v. Business
    - Logging, landscaping, trucking, vehicle repair shops, painting business, roofing business, etc…
How is it Regulated?

- Hazardous Wastes from households are "exempt" from regulation, but...

- Once a municipality takes it, they become regulated. The municipality is now a "generator" of hazardous waste
  - Our hazardous waste rules apply to them
If a municipality accepts hazardous waste from a business, it is illegal. These business-made wastes can only be picked up by a registered transporter or go to an official Household Hazardous Waste (“HHW”) event where a registered transporter takes the waste directly.
Why do you care?

- When added altogether, households can generate large volumes of hazardous waste

- Households seldom understand the dangers of managing hazardous wastes

- It’s far too easy to get rid of household hazardous waste in an improper way
Where does it go?

- Drain
- Landfill
- Trash-to-Energy
- Dedicated HHW Center
- HW transporter at a HHW Event
Why do I care?

- Small amounts of hazardous waste in a household can be dangerous

- Larger amounts collected at a HHW center or event can be REALLY dangerous
  - Collectors must know what they’re doing
  - Collectors are held to a higher standard
4 Steps to Handle Haz-waste:

INS & Out

1. Identify
2. Notify
3. Store
4. ship Out
1. **Identify** if the waste is hazardous

- Ignitable
- Corrosive
- Reactive
- Toxic

**I. C. R. T.** Real Trouble
You are responsible

The generator of a waste is responsible for properly identifying if, and why, it is hazardous.
Ignitable wastes

- Catch fire VERY easily

- Ignitable wastes include chemicals called oxidizers…
- HTH pool chemicals…
IGNITABLE

Alcohols

Adhesives

Spray cleaners and solvents

Oil paints
Corrosive waste

- Waste with a very low pH ("acid")
- Waste with a very high pH (caustic, or basic) ("hydroxide", "lye", "hypochlorite")

- Pool acid
- Battery acid
- Muriatic acid
- Drain Cleaners (acid)
- Drain Cleaners (basic)
- Lye (basic)
- Some other cleaners
- Paint strippers
pH = ~0.8

pH = ~11.5 – 13.5
Reactive waste

- Things that explode
  - Dynamite
  - Fireworks
  - Military (gunpowder, bullets, grenades…)
  - Crystallized ether
  - Crystallized picric acid
    - Folks bring OLD stuff to you

- Things that react badly with water or air
  - Might be packaged in oil or water
Toxic wastes

- Wastes that contain too much of certain dangerous chemicals
  - Oil/solvent-based paints
  - Some solvents and spray cleaners
  - Some prescription medicines
  - Pesticides
  - Paint strippers
  - Materials contaminated with gasoline
  - Wood preservatives
OK. You Have Some Hazardous Waste.

What Do You Do?
2. Notify DES of your situation

- 271-2921 or

- hazwastereporting@des.nh.gov
How much hazardous waste do you have?

Size matters!

- The more you have, the more the rules.
  - "Small Quantity Generator"
    - Less than 220 pounds of hazardous waste collected in one month
    - Fewer Rules
  - "Full Quantity Generator"
    - 220 pounds of hazardous waste or more collected in one month or 2,200 pounds on-site
    - Many More Rules
Some hazardous wastes don’t count toward your size class

- Used oil being recycled
- Universal wastes
  - Lamps, batteries, antifreeze, CRTs
- These are Hazardous Wastes, but have easier rules
How much is 220 pounds?

- ~35 gallons of oil-based paint
- ~24 gallons of “Drano” Max Gel
- ~19 gallons latex (coal-tar) driveway sealer
- ~33 gallons of “HTH” pool chemicals
Medicines

- Some medicines are very highly regulated hazardous wastes
  - “Coumadin”/”Warfarin” (blood thinner or rat poison)
  - Nicotine
    - Including nicotine gum

- 2.2 pounds on-site = Full Quantity Generator, lots of rules
Handling Medicines

- Some are hazardous waste, most are not
- They can still be very dangerous
- How are they handled?
3. **Store** Wastes Safely

- **ALL Generators MUST:**
  - Only use containers in *good condition*
    - Rust, dents, out-of-round
    - Gets along chemically with the stuff you’re storing
  - Keep containers **Closed and Sealed!**
    - Check gaskets, bungs, rings, etc…
  - Store on **leak-proof surfaces**
    - Usually concrete or asphalt
Store waste safely

- **No floor drains or sinks** without **secondary containment**
  - 110% of the biggest container
    - 55 gallon drum = 60.5 gallons of secondary containment
  - 10% of the volume of the biggest container
- Whichever option gives bigger secondary containment
Label containers

- The words “Hazardous Waste”
- Words to identify the contents of container or tank
  - In terms that anyone can understand!
- Labels must be accessible (visible)
Outdoor Storage

- **Secondary containment** is a must
- **Cover** containers to protect from the weather and cover the secondary containment too
- **Setback requirements**
  - 50 feet from surface water (wetlands, catch basins, ponds, brooks…)
  - 75 feet from private wells
  - Outside the protective radius of public water supply wells
1. Leak-proof surface
2. Secondary containment
3. Good container
4. A roof/cover that protects the container & secondary containment
“Chemical Compatibility”

When some chemicals get together, bad things come out of it:

- Explosions
- Lots of heat – sometimes w/spatterering chemicals
- Fire
- Poisonous gas
- Asphyxiates (gases that suffocate you)
Good or Bad?
Swap shops and Small Marts

What goes where?
How long has it been here?
Do’s and Don’ts

Do:

- Keep wastes in their original containers
- Read labels for ingredients and warnings
  - Leave original labels on
- Separate different chemical types
- Separate different cleaner brands (may be incompatible)
- Put wastes in secondary containment if you can’t separate them adequately or if containers are in danger of leaking
Do’s and Don’ts

- Do not:
  - Mix any household chemicals
  - Store different products or different brands of the same product near each other
    - All cleaners are not friendly with each other!
  - Sniff test anything
  - Remove original labels
Some Examples of Bad Chemical Combinations

- Bleach with ammonia (poisonous gas)
- Acid with ammonia (poisonous gas?)
- Bleach with acid (poisonous gas?)
- Acids with bases (caustics) (heat and spattering)
- Bleach with pesticides (poisonous gas)
- Acids with sulfur or sulfate-containing wastes (poisonous, explosive gas)
http://www.cameochemicals.noaa.gov/
Extra Rules if You’re a Small Generator Storing a Lot of Waste

Small Quantity Generator “Extended Storage Rules”
Extra rules if you have more than 220 pounds on-site

- **Inspect** all hazardous waste storage areas at least weekly

- If ignitable or reactive,
  - Keep at least 50 feet from property line
  - “No Smoking” signs nearby

- Must maintain **two feet** of aisle space to allow inspection of containers and response
Extra rules if you have more than 220 pounds on-site

- A means of *internal communication/alarm*
- A **telephone** that can reach an emergency responder (fire company, for instance)
- Portable **fire extinguishers** that are correct for the type of waste handled
- **Water or foam** systems to adequately deal with a fire at the hazardous waste area
Extra rules if you have more than 220 pounds on-site

- **Telephone posting** at telephone nearest waste
  - Name and number, work and home, of the emergency coordinator
  - Phone numbers for:
    - Fire
    - Police
    - Hospital
    - NHDES emergency response (271-3899)
    - Location of fire extinguishers
    - Location of spill control
    - Location of internal alarm (if present)
Extra rules if you have more than 220 pounds on-site

- **Arrangements with local authorities**
  - Must attempt to make arrangements as appropriate for the type and volume of waste handled at facility
    - Layout of facility
    - Properties of hazardous waste handled
    - Entrances/exits/evacuation routes
    - Who is in charge?
    - Where will you meet?

- **Document the attempt!** (registered mail?)
MORE rules if you have more than 2,200 pounds on-site or collect more than 220 pounds in one calendar month

“Full Quantity Generator”
Full Quantity Generator

Inspections

- Inspect Storage areas every 7 days or less
  - Maintain a written Inspection “Schedule”
    - What problems will be looked for
    - How often the inspection will occur
  - Maintain a written log, proving the inspections occurred
    - Date
    - Time
    - Name of inspector
    - Observations
    - Repairs or remediations
Full Quantity Generator

Personnel Training

- Develop a formal written program that includes specific information
- Document that all personnel who are required to get training receive it
  - Within the time frame required
  - All of the training material required
Contingency Plan

- **Written** guidance for responding to emergencies
  - Very specific information required
  - Requires to consider emergencies that may be encountered
    - What could happen that results in fire, explosions or releases of hazardous waste
    - Think beyond the boundaries of the facility
      - Weather events
      - Neighbors
Outdoor Storage Requirements

- Fence or other barrier to prevent entry
- A way to control entry, such as a locked gate or door
- Sign at each entrance –
  - “Danger – Unauthorized Personnel Keep Out”
4. Ship **Out** the Hazardous Waste

- Self-transport, or;

- Have it picked up by a professional
  - NH-registered hazardous waste transporter
    - [http://www2.des.state.nh.us/WasteReports/Menu.aspx](http://www2.des.state.nh.us/WasteReports/Menu.aspx)
  - Use a hazardous waste shipping manifest
Ship **OUT** Hazardous Waste

If you:

1. Have more than 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste stored on-site or
2. Receive more than 220 pounds in one month?

You are a Full Quantity Generator. You **must** get it removed within **90 days**
Self-transport HW

- DOT standards must be followed
- Bill of lading must be used
- Limited to 55 gallons, unless
  - Receive 24 hours of training in:
    - Hazardous waste handling
    - Safety
    - Hazcom and emergency procedures
    - 8 hours of annual refresher training
OVERVIEW

HAZARDOUS WASTES

“Typical” Hazardous Wastes
Managed under tough rules

Used Oil Being Recycled
Hazardous, but usually managed under easier rules

Universal Waste
Hazardous, but also usually managed under easier rules
Make Your Old Man Proud
Recycle Used Oil

USED OIL
Got “Used Oil”? 

- KEEP IT THAT WAY!!
- Don’t mix anything else in!
  - Gasoline
  - Solvents, parts washer solution
  - Paint
  - Anything in a spray can
- IT would be BAD!
DANGEROUS?
This is NOT “used oil”

1. Anything used as a solvent or cleaner
2. Anything used as wood preservative
3. Oily water with less than 5% oil
4. Oil/gas mix
How is used oil managed?

Keep containers and tanks **closed**.
Use only containers in good condition

- USDOT approved
Mark Containers...

USED OIL FOR RECYCLE

Used Oil for Recycle

Waste Oil

RIGHT

WRONG
Used Oil Outdoors

- Keep containers, tanks, and secondary containment covered from rain and snow.
Where does it go?

- Burn in a space heater in your own town facilities
- Have it picked up by a professional transporter registered with NHDES

http://www2.des.state.nh.us/WasteReports/Menu.aspx
Universal Waste
Types of NH Universal Waste

- Antifreeze from engine cooling systems
- Some Batteries
- Cathode ray tubes
- Some Lamps
- Mercury-containing devices
- Some Pesticides

Most universal wastes are Toxic
Rules for **USED** Auto Antifreeze

Store in a container or tank that is **closed**

Good Container

May contain heavy metals and cancer-causing benzene
BATTERIES

Nickel-Cadmium (Ni-Cd)  Lithium

Button cell  Lead-acid

Dangerous for Heavy Metals, fire hazard, and so
Cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs) contain lead.

DON'T break the glass!!!
TYPES OF UNIVERSAL WASTE LAMPS

- Fluorescent (inc. CFL)
- Mercury vapor
- High pressure sodium

THEY CONTAIN MERCURY!
Universal Waste Lamps

Do **NOT** crush the lamps on purpose.

It is illegal.
Help!

- Hazardous Waste Hotline
  - 1-866-HAZWAST
  - 1-866-429-9278
Household Medicine Disposal in NH
Brandon Kernen
Brandon.Kernen@des.nh.gov (603) 271-0660
What are we talking about?

- Estimated 4 Billion prescriptions in the US every year!
- 40% go unused...
- 200 Million pounds of pharmaceutical waste each year
Public Health Concerns

Access to other people’s prescriptions lead to accidental:

- Abuse
- Poisoning of pets
- Poisoning of kids
- Overdoses
What happens when medicines are flushed?

- Drinking Water
- Surface Water
- Groundwater
- Watershed
So what *should* you do?

**DO NOT FLUSH!**

(and don’t keep any unwanted medicines in the home)
1st Choice – Take-Back Event
2nd Choice

1. Take medicines out of original container.

2. Mix with undesirable substance (add some water to solid medicines).

3. Put mixture into container with a lid or a sealable bag.
2nd Choice (cont.)

4. Conceal or remove personal info.

5. Place container in trash.

(Drug Disposal Guidelines, Office of National Drug Control Policy, 10/2009)
Proper Disposal in Trash

- Addresses environmental, abuse and poisoning concerns
- Landfill solids will retain most meds or break it down; leachate is collected and treated.
- Incineration will destroy medicines.
IDENTIFYING HHW
Practice What You Learned

Common (and not so common) HHWs that show up?

How do you identify them?
Common HHW

- Ammonia
- Asbestos
- Oil-Based Paint
- Oven Cleaners
- Varnish
- Weed Killer
- Gasoline
- Glue
- Hair Spray
- Mercury Thermometers

http://www.lhwmp.org/home/hhw/list.aspx
NOT SO COMMON HHW
IDENTIFY THE HAZARDS

- Ignitable/Flammable
- Corrosive
- Reactive/Explosive
- Toxic
- Non hazardous
- Unknown

*Recognize Incompatibles*
Compatibility Chart

http://www.epa.gov/projectxl/nelabs/0480.pdf
IGNITABLE/FLAMMABLE

- Burns or Ignites easily.

- The label says:
  - Combustible. Flammable.
  - Do not use near heat or flame.
  - Do not smoke while using this product.

- Paint, automotive products, thinners and other solvents are the most flammable household products.
CORROSIVE

- Can burn skin/tissue, clothing or other materials.

- The label could say:
  - Causes severe burns on contact.
  - Can burn eyes, skin or throat.

- Oven, drain and toilet bowl cleaners are common corrosive products.
REACTIVE/EXPLOSIVE

- Could create a poison gas when mixed with other products. Explodes when exposed to heat, shock or pressure.

- The label could say:
  - “Do not mix with other household products” or “Keep away from heat or pressure.”

- Chlorine bleach reacts with many other common cleaners. Household products should never be mixed.
TOXIC/POISON

- Can cause short or long-term illness or death.
- The label could say:
  - Harmful or fatal if swallowed.
  - Use only in a well-ventilated area.
- Pesticides, paint thinners, many automotive products and some cleaners are toxic.
IDENTIFYING

- Exercise/Handouts
- Packets A B C D
EXERCISE

- Groups-A B C D (Project Leader)
- Wastes-(Identify-ICRT, Unknown, Non-Hazardous)
- Category-Why? (10 minutes-followed by review )

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item #</th>
<th>Hazard</th>
<th>Why?</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1A</td>
<td>Non hazardous</td>
<td>Latex paint</td>
<td>wash with water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2A</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>No label</td>
<td>resident – no information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3A</td>
<td>Ignitable</td>
<td>Keep away from</td>
<td>hair spray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>flames</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Corrosive</td>
<td>contains acid</td>
<td>Burns skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5A</td>
<td>Toxic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Reactive</td>
<td>Do not mix with</td>
<td>Reacts with ammonia-causes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>other products</td>
<td>poisonous gas</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Hazard?
Why?
Comments?

Sample Label

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER: CORROSIVE.

FIRST AID: IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15–20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15–20 minutes. IN EITHER CASE, CALL A POISON CONTROL CENTER OR DOCTOR IMMEDIATELY FOR TREATMENT ADVICE. See back panel for additional precautionary labeling.
WARNING: EYE IRRITANT. May cause skin irritation. For sensitive skin or prolonged use, wear gloves. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Vapors may irritate. Use only in well-ventilated areas. Avoid prolonged breathing of vapors. Not recommended for use by persons with heart conditions or chronic respiratory problems such as asthma, emphysema or obstructive lung disease. Due to irritating nature, may be harmful if swallowed. FIRST AID: IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. IF INHALED: Move person to fresh air. IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately. Have person sip a glassful of water if able to swallow. DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Contains bleach. Do not use or mix this product with other household chemicals such as products containing ammonia, toilet bowl cleaners, rust removers, vinegar or acid. To do so will release hazardous gases. Contains No Phosphorus.
How Did You Do?
Cost Efficiency

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Grantee</th>
<th>Bow</th>
<th>Concord</th>
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<th>Goffstown</th>
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<tr>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>$ 1,756</td>
<td>$ 7,422</td>
<td>$ 15,561</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Cost</td>
<td>$ 10,443</td>
<td>$ 28,522</td>
<td>$ 75,214</td>
<td>$ 5,686</td>
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<tr>
<td>Town Cost</td>
<td>$ 8,687</td>
<td>$ 21,100</td>
<td>$ 59,653</td>
<td>$ 2,843</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lbs Collected</td>
<td>6,420</td>
<td>19,406</td>
<td>71,575</td>
<td>6,416</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cost per lbs</td>
<td>$ 1.63</td>
<td>$ 1.47</td>
<td>$ 1.05</td>
<td>$ 0.89</td>
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Why Collect HHW?
Who Can Apply?
What Can You be Reimbursed For?
# How Much Money Can You Get?

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Per Capita Rates</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>$ 0.125</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>$ 0.177</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>$ 0.222</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>$ 0.264</strong></td>
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</table>

*Remember...*

A permanent HHW facility must meet hazardous waste generator standards
Household Hazardous Waste Program

The Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Program is working toward changing the way New Hampshire's residents purchase, use and dispose of hazardous products, with a goal of reducing the amount or "toxicity" of the products they purchase. We work extensively with homeowners and municipalities, so for your benefit all information on the HHW home page has been divided into those two categories. Please read more to learn what the HHW program is doing for New Hampshire's homeowners and municipal solid waste facilities.  

Hot Topics

- Household Hazardous Waste Collections
- Household Hazardous Waste Collections
- National Prescription Drug Take-Back Day

Publications (Complete List)

- Businesses/OGs
- Homeowners
- Municipalities

Rules/Regulatory

- Envtl. 1000 Hazardous Waste Cleanup Fund

Education/Outreach

- Audio/Visual
- Curriculum
- Videos For Kids
- Written Materials

Training (Complete List)

Forms/Applications (Complete List)

- Certificate of Authority Guidance
- HHW Collection Guidance
- HHW Grant Application
- HHW Invoice Checklist
- HHW Report Form
- Insurance Example
What to Submit

1. Grant Application (Sent to DES by Feb 1\textsuperscript{st})

2. Signed & notarized contract (60 days before date of event)

3. Insurance Statement (with contract)
   1. Liability
   2. Worker’s Compensation

4. Certificate of Authorization (with contract)
The Parts of The Grant Application
**The Math**

**SECTION III (SERVICE AREA)**

1. Communities participating and population to be served:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City/Town</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Happy Town</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grumpy Town</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Total Population: **20,000**

\[20,000 \times 0.177 = 3,540\]

Household Hazardous Waste Collection Grant Application 3/13

**SECTION IV: (PROJECT COST AND REVENUE ESTIMATES)**

1. Cost of Public Education:
   (Educational Component required per NH Hazardous Waste Rules, Env-Wm 1003.08.)
   
   $\underline{500}$

2. Cost of Hazardous Waste Contractor:
   (Include fixed and estimated disposal costs.)
   
   $\underline{9,000}$

   Total Estimated Project Cost (Add 1 and 2):
   
   $\underline{9,500}$

3. State of NH grant monies requested:
   (Grant monies available at the rate based on HHW collection overview)
   
   $\underline{3,540}$

4. Matching Monies (list sources and amounts):

   Community Funding: **$5,000 (Grumpy Town)**
   County Funding:
   
   $\underline{1,000}$
   $5 \text{ Car Fee (5\%)}$

   Solid Waste District Funding: $\underline{6,000}$

   Other Funding:
   
   $\underline{6,000}$

   Total Matching Monies:
   
   $\underline{9,540}$

5. Total Revenue (add 3 and 4):
   
   $\underline{9,540}$
## The Parts of The Grant Agreement

### General Provisions

**Exhibit A**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>The Grant Agreement (GA) defines the rights and obligations of the parties involved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>The GA is a legal contract that outlines the terms of the agreement.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Agreement Terms

- **Exhibit B**
  - The terms specify the conditions under which the grant is to be used.
  - The recipient must comply with all terms and conditions outlined in the GA.

- **Exhibit C**
  - This section outlines specific requirements and responsibilities.
  - The GA must be signed by all parties involved.

### Conclusion

- The grant agreement is a legally binding document that must be followed strictly.
- Compliance with the terms of the GA is crucial to avoid legal consequences.

---

*Note: The actual content of the document includes detailed terms and conditions that are not transcribed here.*
### ACORD Certificate of Liability Insurance

**Producer:** Barlock Inc. Ins. Svcs. – Salinas
License #0580438
232 Monterey Street
Salinas CA 93901
Phone: 831-424-6404 Fax: 831-424-0140

**Issued To:**
- Tropical Creations, Inc.
- Tropical Creations Landscape
- Tropical Creations Nursery
- Tropical Creations Interior Plantscapes, Inc.

**Insurers Affording Coverage:**
- NAIC #: 13978

**COVERAGE:**

The policies of insurance listed below have been issued to the named insured above for the policy period indicated. Notwithstanding any requirement, term, or condition of any contract or other document with respect to which this certificate may be issued or may remain, the insurance afforded by the policies described herein is subject to all the terms, exclusions and conditions of such policies and the terms, exclusions, and conditions may have been reduced by PAO claims.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF INSURANCE</th>
<th>POLICY NUMBER</th>
<th>POLICY EFFECTIVE</th>
<th>POLICY EXPIRATION</th>
<th>LIMITS</th>
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<td><strong>GENERAL LIABILITY</strong></td>
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<td>01/01/09</td>
<td>03/01/10</td>
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**AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY**

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<th>ANY AUTO</th>
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<th>COMBINED SINGLE LIMIT (Ex accidents)</th>
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**PROPERTY Damage**

| PROPERTY DAMAGE |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Bodily Injury | $ |

**EXCESS LIABILITY**

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<th>EXCESS LIABILITY</th>
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**WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY**

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<th>WC0017809</th>
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**Property**

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**Certificate Holder**

**CANCELLATION**

**Proof Of Insurance**

**Authorized Representative**

© ACORD Corporation
Certificate of Authorization

1. Signed by town clerk
2. Authorizes someone to sign contract
3. Must be the same person who signs the contract
4. Notarized
Reimbursement

• Cover Letter
  – Grantee’s letterhead
  – Dates of collection(s)
  – Monies requested
• Hazardous Waste Manifests
  – Signed copy #3
• Itemized Receipts
• Photocopy of contract
  – Signature page only
• Wait three weeks to hear from accounting
The Big Picture

Submit Contract

Review insurance documentation
Review contract notorization
Review Certificates
Create grant package (1 - 8)
Internal approval process

Executive Council
Placed on G&C agenda
Administrative Services Review
DES Commissioner’s Office
AG’s Office Review

Review and confirm budget plan
Review exhibits A, B, & C
Add attachments

Chief Operating Officer
Division Review
Supervisor approval
What to Remember

All **applications** are due Feb 1st & must be received by DES before the grant contracts can be sent out.

More collection opportunities = more money.

Grant **contracts** usually go out mid March or April.

DES must have your completed contract 60 days before your collection.
Most Dangerous Items in Your Home

Ammonia & Hydrocarbons

- Vision loss
- Bloody stools
- Vomiting blood
- Collapse
- Coma
- Convulsions
- Necrosis (holes) in the skin or underlying muscle
- Kidney Failure
Most Dangerous Items in Your Home

Hydrocarbons & Solvents

- Agitation
- Confusion
- Coma
- Breathing difficulty
- Severe stomach pain
- Throat swelling
- Vomiting blood
- Blood in your stools
- Skin burns
- Vision loss
- Low blood pressure that develops rapidly
Most Dangerous Items in Your Home

Sodium Hydroxide & Hydrogen Chloride

110° - 120°

- Abdominal pain
- Throat swelling
- Collapse
- Loss of vision
- Mouth pain (severe)
- Rapid drop in blood pressure
- Throat pain (severe)
- Severe tissue damage
- Brain Damage
- Death