

REGULATORY & COMPLIANCE REFERENCE FOR MAJOR PROPERTY CLEANOUTS

OSHA • KANSAS LAW • KDHE • SHAWNEE COUNTY

A field-oriented reference to workplace safety, PPE, waste classification, hazardous materials, disposal controls and local solid-waste requirements.

Compliance Is Part of the Scope - Not an Afterthought

Major cleanouts can cross several regulatory areas at once: worker protection, PPE, respiratory hazards, chemical information, sharps or biological exposure, solid-waste transportation, hazardous-waste identification and facility-specific disposal rules. The exact legal requirements depend on the work actually performed and the hazards encountered. This guide is designed as a practical issue-spotting reference - not a substitute for the controlling statutes, regulations, permits, agency guidance or professional legal/safety advice.

FEDERAL OSHA workplace-safety standards and other federal requirements may apply to employee exposures, PPE, respiratory protection and hazardous materials.	STATE Kansas statutes and KDHE rules govern solid and hazardous waste management, permitted facilities and regulated waste streams.	LOCAL Shawnee County code regulates local solid-waste practices and licensing/permit requirements for refuse/solid-waste collection or transportation.	FACILITY Landfills, transfer stations and household hazardous-waste facilities may impose acceptance, packaging, quantity and material restrictions.
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OSHA Standards Commonly Relevant to Cleanup Work

29 CFR 1910.132 - PPE General Requirements	Requires protective equipment where hazards can cause injury or impairment and places responsibility on the employer to assess and ensure appropriate PPE.
29 CFR 1910.133 - Eye / Face Protection	Addresses protection from flying particles, chemical splashes and other eye/face hazards.
29 CFR 1910.134 - Respiratory Protection	Where respirators are required, OSHA's respiratory-protection framework can require a written program, medical evaluation, fit testing, proper selection, use and maintenance.
29 CFR 1910.135 / .136 / .138	Addresses head, foot and hand protection where applicable hazards are present.
29 CFR 1910.1200 - Hazard Communication	Relevant when employees may be exposed to hazardous chemicals in the workplace; includes chemical information, labels, safety data sheets and employee training requirements.
29 CFR 1910.1030 - Bloodborne Pathogens	May apply where employees have occupational exposure to blood or other potentially infectious materials. Cleanup work should not assume every sanitation condition is ordinary trash.
29 CFR 1910.141 - Sanitation	Addresses workplace sanitation requirements and can be relevant to crew hygiene and facilities during extended work.

RESPIRATOR WARNING: An N95 or other filtering facepiece is a respirator - not simply a stronger dust mask. When respirator use is required by workplace conditions, OSHA requirements can extend beyond handing a worker a mask. Hazard evaluation, respirator selection, medical evaluation, fit testing, training and a respiratory-protection program may be required.

Kansas Solid & Hazardous Waste Framework

Kansas Article 34 of Chapter 65 establishes the state's solid and hazardous waste framework. Kansas law distinguishes solid waste from hazardous waste, regulates waste-management systems and authorizes KDHE to administer standards, permits, inspections and hazardous-waste controls. Open dumping of solid waste is generally unlawful, subject to statutory exceptions.

K.S.A. 65-3401	Declares Kansas policy favoring safe and sanitary disposal of solid waste and a cooperative state/local management system.
K.S.A. 65-3402	Defines solid waste, solid-waste management systems, processing facilities, disposal areas and related terms.
K.S.A. 65-3406	Authorizes KDHE rules, standards and procedures for solid-waste management to protect public health and the environment.
K.S.A. 65-3409	Identifies unlawful acts, including prohibited open dumping and operating regulated facilities/activities without required permits.
K.S.A. 65-3411	Authorizes state action where solid-waste generation, accumulation, management or discharge threatens pollution, property or public health/safety.
K.S.A. 65-3430	Defines hazardous waste and related hazardous-waste terms.
K.S.A. 65-3431	Authorizes KDHE hazardous-waste rules, standards, permits, inspections and identification/listing criteria.

Waste Classification Matters Before Loading

ORDINARY SOLID WASTE Typical authorized household refuse and debris that an approved disposal facility accepts.	SPECIAL / SEPARATE STREAM Electronics, tires, appliances, sharps, batteries or other items that may have dedicated recycling, preparation or disposal rules.	HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE Products such as paints, solvents, pesticides, fuels, automotive fluids and certain cleaners may require HHW handling rather than ordinary landfill disposal.	UNKNOWN / PROHIBITED Unidentified materials, explosives, ammunition, radioactive material, certain cylinders, infectious waste or other prohibited materials should not be improvised into a normal waste load.
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KDHE Compliance Resources

KDHE's Bureau of Waste Management publishes Kansas statutes/regulations, technical guidance, hazardous-waste generator materials, compliance checklists, forms and related waste-management resources. For a specific project involving unusual waste, current KDHE requirements should be checked rather than relying on assumptions from a previous job.

Shawnee County Solid Waste & Household Hazardous Waste

For work performed in Shawnee County, local rules and facility acceptance requirements add another layer to the project. Shawnee County's published Title XIX Solid Waste provisions prohibit open dumping and state that engaging in the business of collecting or transporting refuse/solid waste requires a license or permit from the director. Shawnee County Environmental Health states that it is responsible for licensing trash haulers in the county.

Open Dumping	County code prohibits disposing of refuse/solid waste and hazardous waste by open dumping or at a location not approved by the department.
Collection / Transportation	County code states that a person may not engage in the business of collecting or transporting refuse/solid waste without the required license or permit.
Burning	County code prohibits burning solid waste unless an approved incinerator is provided or a variance has been obtained from the director.
HHW Facility	Shawnee County operates a Household Hazardous Waste facility at 131 NE 46th Street, Topeka. Facility rules and eligibility should be confirmed before transporting project materials there.
Electronics / Sharps	County guidance provides separate disposal/recycling information for electronics and used needles/sharps.
Local Inspection / Licensing	As of 2026, Shawnee County Land Use & Development includes Environmental Health functions involving trash-hauler licensing and solid-waste/landfill inspection.

SHAWNEE COUNTY HHW - EXAMPLES OF MATERIALS THE COUNTY SAYS TO SAVE FOR HHW DISPOSAL	
■ Aerosol cans / batteries	■ Drain / oven / toilet cleaners
■ Used needles / hypodermic sharps	■ Automotive fluids / antifreeze
■ Old gasoline / diesel / kerosene	■ Paint / stain / varnish
■ Paint thinner / stripper	■ Fluorescent tubes / CFLs
■ Herbicides / pesticides / rat poison	■ Pool chemicals
■ Certain propane tanks	■ Electronics - separate county recycling guidance

COUNTY “KEEP” / DO NOT ASSUME ACCEPTANCE: Shawnee County's HHW page says it cannot effectively manage explosives or ammunition, pressurized gas cylinders, infectious waste, radioactive material, unidentified materials, and materials forbidden for shipment by the U.S. Department of Transportation. These conditions should trigger verification or referral - not ordinary loading.

Printable Compliance Gate - Before the Load Leaves the Property

This checklist is an issue-spotting tool. It does not determine legal compliance by itself. Requirements should be confirmed for the actual employer, project, waste stream, county and receiving facility.

WORKER SAFETY / OSHA	
■ Site hazards assessed	■ Required PPE identified
■ Eye / hand / foot protection addressed	■ Respiratory hazard evaluated
■ Respirator program requirements checked if respirators are required	■ Chemical information / SDS issue considered
■ Sharps / blood exposure issue considered	■ Sanitation / hygiene plan addressed
WASTE IDENTIFICATION	
■ Ordinary waste separated from special streams	■ Unknown containers isolated
■ Paint / solvents / fuels identified	■ Batteries / electronics separated
■ Tires / appliances identified	■ Sharps handled through appropriate process
■ Prohibited / specialist materials isolated	■ Receiving facility acceptance confirmed
TRANSPORT / DISPOSAL	
■ Destination facility identified	■ Local hauler / transport requirements confirmed
■ No open dumping	■ No unauthorized burning
■ Load secured for transport	■ HHW packaging / transport instructions checked
■ Facility quantity / fee restrictions checked	■ Disposal documentation retained when appropriate
PROJECT DOCUMENTATION	
■ Scope identifies excluded regulated materials	■ Unexpected conditions documented
■ Authorization obtained for added work	■ Specialist referral documented when needed
■ Crew briefed on stop-work triggers	■ Final disposal route recorded when appropriate
■ Client / agency communication completed	■ Current rules rechecked for unusual materials

Legal / Regulatory Reference Directory

OSHA - Personal Protective Equipment	29 CFR 1910 Subpart I; including 1910.132, .133, .134, .135, .136 and .138	osha.gov/laws-regs
OSHA - Hazard Communication	29 CFR 1910.1200	osha.gov/hazcom
OSHA - Bloodborne Pathogens	29 CFR 1910.1030	osha.gov/bloodborne-pathogens
Kansas Legislature - Solid & Hazardous Waste	K.S.A. Chapter 65, Article 34	kslegislature.gov
Kansas Department of Health & Environment	Bureau of Waste Management - statutes, regulations, guidance and compliance documents	kdhe.ks.gov
Shawnee County Solid Waste	County solid-waste information and Title XIX code	snco.gov/sw
Shawnee County Household Hazardous Waste	131 NE 46th Street, Topeka, KS 66617 785-286-4381	snco.gov/sw/hhwaste.php
Shawnee County Land Use & Development	Environmental Health / trash-hauler licensing / solid-waste inspection functions 785-251-5410	snco.gov/ludev

How We Use Compliance Information in a Cleanout

The purpose of regulatory awareness is not to turn a cleanup crew into an environmental laboratory or legal office. It is to recognize when ordinary removal stops being ordinary. A professional cleanout process should identify unusual conditions early, protect workers, separate questionable materials, use appropriate disposal channels, document significant scope changes and stop or refer work that falls outside the crew's training, authorization or legal operating requirements.

IDENTIFY • CONTROL • SEPARATE • VERIFY • DOCUMENT

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IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE

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