



Environmental Guidance for Rural Kansans

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History of environmental and water regulations

Environmental laws and regulations are enacted to protect natural resources and the environment. Kansas environmental law has often preceded national law. For example, Kansas had a permit system for confined animal feeding operations (CAFOs) several years before federal legislation created the NPDES permit system. Current Kansas laws and regulations include those that originated in Kansas plus federal laws that give Kansas implementation and/or enforcement authority.

It is said that if there is a conflict regarding water or the environment, it often occurs first in Kansas. Kansas has a long history of conflicts over water. An example is the dispute with Colorado over Arkansas River water flows, which went before the U.S. Supreme Court in 1902, 1907, and 1943. After the 1943 action, the states developed the Arkansas River Compact, which apportioned the Arkansas River waters between the two states. More recent Arkansas River cases have been heard by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1995, 2001, and 2004. (Source: www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Arkansas_River)

Using this guide

Laws and regulations that can affect landowners may be confusing. This guide is intended to introduce laws and regulations with which landowners may need to comply. When it is not easy to determine if compliance is required, the reader should consult the local or state regulating agency or legal counsel for clarification. In some cases, it may be possible to enlist a third party to ask questions of the regulating agency without disclosing the owner's name or specific location.

This guide provides an overview of laws and regulations relating to the environment that are most likely to be encountered by rural

landowners. Information is grouped into five broad categories then listed alphabetically under the headings: Agricultural Chemicals; Air, Land, and Water Management; Livestock, Fish, and Wildlife Management; Oil, Gas, and Water Wells; and Waste Management.

First, select the category that best fits your area of interest. Then look through the entries to find those that apply. It is a good idea to keep notes as you use this publication. Write down the laws and regulations with which you must comply. Record the reasons why and why not regarding the need for compliance. Visualize your plans for the future and think about how implementing those plans would affect the need for compliance. For example, the need for secondary containment for agricultural chemicals is determined by the quantity and length of storage. Careful planning is critical to making informed decisions about management practices.

Disclaimer and limitations

This publication is intended solely for educational and informational purposes to help the reader determine if a situation requires compliance with statutes or rules and regulations. It is not intended to be the sole source of legal information. The guide should help the reader identify basic regulatory concepts and where to go for compliance information. Readers should not rely on this information alone to determine when and what compliance is required. Neither Kansas State University nor the authors are to be held responsible for failure to seek other information sources or competent legal counsel. Safety and health effects may result from many other environmental issues that are not covered by regulations. Readers should become aware of these situations on, or adjacent to, their property and take measures to protect the health and safety of their family and others.

Activity Or Situation	Required Action	Agency With Regulatory Responsibility	Contact Information	Critical Concerns Or Requirements
1. Agricultural Chemicals				
Above ground storage tanks (AST)	Register tanks. Cleanup plan required. Report spills or leaks within 24 hours.	Local fire marshal Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE), Bureau of Environmental Remediation, Storage Tank Section	785-296-1678 www.kdheks.gov/tanks	Individual tanks \geq 660 gallon capacity must be registered with local fire marshal. If the location has more than 1,320 gallons of total storage capacity in any size tanks, then they must have a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan. New and relocated tanks must have advance approval from state fire marshal. Base of tank must be above ground or the tank will be considered an underground installation.
Chemigation: Applying pesticides, fertilizers or effluent through an irrigation system	User permit, operator certification, and proper operation of anti-pollution equipment.	Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA), Pesticide and Fertilizer Program	785-296-3786 www.ksda.gov/pesticides_fertilizer/content/164	Required for all systems where chemicals or waste are applied through the irrigation system while the system is connected to a groundwater or surface water supply; Chemigation Safety Law K.S.A. 2-33 and K.A.R. 4-20
Hazardous material transport; including agricultural chemicals	Must comply with regulations.	U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration	800-467-4922 785-267-7288	Transportation of certain chemicals requires shipping papers. Placard is required when transporting 1,000 pounds or more (including containers) of certain chemicals. Liability insurance of at least \$1 million required for either.
Pesticide container return or disposal	Thorough cleaning and proper disposal of empty containers.	KDHE, Bureau of Waste Management	785-296-1600 www.kdheks.gov/waste	After pesticide containers have been thoroughly cleaned by triple rinse or power rinsing, they can be returned to the dealer or delivered to a permitted landfill. Small amounts of pesticide can often be taken to a local Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) site. Burning, re-use, or on-farm disposal is not permitted. K.A.R. 4-13-18
Pesticide and fertilizer storage	Secondary containment for bulk pesticide and unpackaged fertilizer.	KDA, Pesticide and Fertilizer Program	785-296-3786 www.ksda.gov/pesticides_fertilizer	Secondary containment required when liquid fertilizer storage container total capacity is equal to or greater than 2,000 gal.; load pad required when liquid fertilizer volume transferred reaches 125 tons; liquid storage containers are exempt when used for mobile or temporary storage less than 60 days; dry fertilizer must be stored and handled to prevent pollution and minimize loss. K.S.A. 2-1234, K.A.R. 4-13-25b, K.A.R. 4-4-911, K.A.R. 4-4-920
Restricted use pesticides (RUP) purchase and application	Certification for purchasing, applying or supervising application, must maintain records of all applications.	KDA, Pesticide and Fertilizer Program	785-296-3786 www.ksda.gov/pesticides_fertilizer	Kansas Pesticide Law requires certification of pesticide applicators; farm operator must keep records of all RUP applications, whether applied by the operator or a commercial applicator; K.S.A. 2-2438a et seq; K.A.R. Article 13
Right-To-Know; Community Right-To-Know	Report inventory of stored chemicals to proper local offices and pay fee to KDHE.	KDHE; local emergency planning committee and local fire department	County government offices: emergency planning, fire	Requires owner to report locations and quantities of chemicals stored on-site to help communities prepare to respond to chemical spills or similar emergencies. All Tier II and Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Chemical data must be collected and maintained; Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) Sections 311 and 321

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Underground storage tanks (UST)	Permit, annual registration, and fee required.	KDHE, Bureau of Environmental Remediation, Storage Tank Section	785-296-1678 www.kdheks.gov/tanks	Regulations apply to tanks containing petroleum or other regulated substance where any portion of the tanks or piping is below the ground surface and over 1,100 gallons capacity at site. Installation, removal or modification of a UST must be by a licensed firm or individual.
Worker protection standard	Train workers and handlers; provide appropriate personal protection equipment.	KDA, Pesticide and Fertilizer Program	785-296-3786 www.ksda.gov/pesticides_fertilizer/content/168 www.epa.gov/agriculture/twor.html	United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Worker Protection Standard for Ag Pesticides; comprehensive standards for worker protection, training workers and handlers, posting required risk notices, restrictive reentry, etc.; provide appropriate personal protection equipment
2. Air, Land, and Water Management				
CAFO – air quality – ammonia and hydrogen sulfide emissions from confined animal feeding operation	Report ammonia and hydrogen sulfide emissions to state and local emergency response officials.	Local: County	County emergency management department	All CAFOs (with ≥1,000 beef cattle; 700 mature dairy cows; 1,000 veal calves; 2,500 swine >55 lbs.; 10,000 swine, <55 lbs.; 500 horses; 10,000 sheep) must notify state and local emergency response officials if ammonia and hydrogen sulfide emissions are ≥100 lbs during any 24 hour period. USEPA 40 CFR 355.32 and the final rule published on December 18, 2008, 73 Fed. Reg. 76948, Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA).
		Kansas Division of Emergency Management	KDEM 785-274-1394 www.kansas.gov/kdem/	
Construction of residence or structures in floodplain	Permit required; additional requirements to get flood insurance.	City, county	Local (county planning/zoning office)	The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) administers the National Flood Plain Insurance Act of 1968. Most cities and counties follow FEMA maps and guidelines. May require approval by the Chief Engineer, KDA, DWR; K.S.A. 12-741, K.S.A. 12-766-768
		Division of Water Resources	Guidance from: www.ksda.gov/structures/cid/1365	
Construction stormwater runoff; a project that leaves land surface subject to erosion	Discharge permit may be required to control erosion and stormwater.	Local	City or county	When construction disturbs ≥1 acre a KDHE-NPDES permit is required. When <1 acre of land surface is disturbed a city or county permit may be required.
		KDHE Bureau of Water, Industrial Programs Section	Kdheks.gov/stormwater 785-296-5549	
Dam safety	Permit and engineering plans are required.	KDA, Division of Water Resources (DWR) Water Structures Program	785-296-2937 www.ksda.gov/structures/	Requirements apply to dams or impoundments more than 25 feet high or that are 6 feet high or higher and impound more than 50 acre-feet at the top of the dam; K.S.A. 82a-301 – 305a; K.S.A.82a-701 et seq. May also need a COE Dredge and Fill permit
Dredge and Fill; CWA, Sec 404 and rivers and harbors, section 10 for material into water and/ or wetlands	Permit may be required to dredge, excavate, or fill material into wetlands, streams, rivers.	US Army Corps of Engineers; oversight by EPA	316-322-8247 816-389-3990 www.nwk.usace.army.mil	A permit may be required especially for a large pond, waterway, or when excavating or filling in or near a stream (blue line on USGS map), water body, or wetland area. Routine field operations should not be affected; Section 10: Rivers and Harbors Act; Section 404: Clean Water Act. May also need a DWR Stream Obstruction permit

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Highly Erodible Lands (HEL); Farming or tilling land classed as highly erodible	HEL must be protected to be in compliance.	USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)	785-823-4500 www.ks.nrcs.usda.gov	When soil type, slope, and rainfall results in highly erodible land classification that is not in compliance the USDA may withhold benefits; Federal Food Security Act
Material stockpiles in floodplain	Permit required.	KDA, DWR, Water Structures Program	785-296-2933 http://www.ksda.gov/structures/content/195	Generally applies to unconsolidated material removed during a gravel and/or sand removal operation; however, can be any type of material, other than qualified safety berms, which contain soil, rock, or rubble placed in the floodplain; K.S.A. 24-126, K.A.R. 5-45-19 thru 5-45-23
Open burning, including all agricultural burning.	Notification	Local fire/law enforcement department	Local (county)	Fire control and smoke management are potential concerns; specific regulations concerning meteorological conditions, burning near occupied dwelling or public roadway, and burning within 2 miles of airport. Local requirements may exist. Burning of tires is prohibited; K.A.R. 28-19-647 and K.A.R. 28-19-648
	Exemption required.	KDHE, Bureau of Air and Radiation	785-296-1593 www.kdheks.gov/bar	
Property tax exemption	Application after construction of a private dam or donation of easement to a unit of government.	KDA, DWR, Water Structures Program	785-296-2937 www.ksda.gov/structures	Provides for partial abatement of property taxes on land upon which a reservoir is constructed either by the landowner or by a local unit of government; K.S.A. 82a-405 – 409 and K.S.A. 79-201g
Sand and Gravel Dredging	Permit required.	KDA, DWR, Water Structures Program	785-296-2933 http://www.ksda.gov/structures/content/197	There are two types of operations – one for domestic operations (< 100 cubic yards per year) and one for commercial operations (>100 cubic yards per year);, K.S.A. 82a-301 to 305a, K.A.R. 5-43-1 thru 5-43-5
Spills: Release of material that may contaminate land and/or water, including crude oil or saltwater	Report within 24 hours and complete clean up as needed.	Local Law Enforcement	911	All spills of hazardous materials in amounts that may be a risk to safety or cause soil and/or water contamination must be reported. Cleanup procedures will be suggested, required, or performed and billed to owner of property; KAR 28-48 – Spill Reporting; K.S.A. 65-171d – Prevention of Water Pollution; K.S.A. 65-171v – Cleanup Operations
		KDHE	24 hours per day 785-296-1679	
		KDEM	24 hours per day 800-275-0297 or 785-296-8013	
Stream obstruction; levee or anything that may act as a levee such as a dam or channel diversion	Engineering plans must be approved before beginning construction; permit required.	KDA, Division of Water Resources Water (DWR) Structures Program	785-296-2937 www.ksda.gov/structures	Any levee or structure acting as a levee on a stream must be approved and permitted. A stream is a watercourse with a minimum drainage area of 240 to 640 acres, depending on region in the state; K.S.A. 24-126
Swampbuster: modification to wetland in an agricultural field or development is regulated	Must classify an area as wetland or non-wetland; only applies to wetland.	USDA, NRCS	785-823-4500 www.ks.nrcs.usda.gov	Any wetland conversion or increased drainage may result in withholding of USDA benefits; Federal Food Security Act. USDA, NRCS Field Office Technical Guide Section 3

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Water rights and use restrictions	Water right permit required.	KDA, DWR	785-296-3717 www.ksda.gov/appropriation	A water right is required whenever more surface water or groundwater will be used than the amount required for a home and two acres of land. A permit also is required for any livestock confinement facility of more than 1,000 head capacity or for an annual water use of 15 acre-feet or more; K.S.A. 82a-701 et seq.
3. Livestock, Fish, and Wildlife Management				
Dead animal removal	Regulated; handling or disposal by other than approved means is unlawful.	Kansas Animal Health Department (KAHD)	785-296-2326 www.kansas.gov/kahd/laws/animal_removal.shtml	Disease transmission and nuisance is a concern. Dead animals may be buried (at least 3 ft of cover), burned, rendered or composted. Most other disposal options are prohibited, though some are not addressed by present law; K.S.A. 47-1219
Kansas Nongame and Endangered Species Act aka Threatened and Endangered (T and E) Species	Permit required for any action that impacts T and E plant or animal species or alters or disturbs its habitat.	Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks (KDWP), Environmental Services Section	620-672-5911 www.kdwp.state.ks.us/news/Other-Services/Threatened-and-Endangered-Species	The act gives KDWP broad responsibility and authority over species determined to be threatened or endangered within the state. KDWP identifies threatened and endangered species (K.A.R. 115-15-1), and protects all habitats essential for these species (K.A.R. 115-15-3); national oversight and enforcement from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Manure and livestock composting	Permit required.	KDHE, Bureau of Waste Management	785-296-1600 www.kdheks.gov/waste	Composting manure or dead animals must follow KDHE regulations; K.A.R. 28-29-25c and K.A.R. 28-29-25d
Migratory bird habitats	Permit required.	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Kansas Field Office	785-539-3474 www.fws.gov/mountain-prairie/ks.html	The Migratory Bird Treaty Act lists 836 protected species of migratory birds (including eggs, nests, and feathers). Before attempting to help an injured or orphaned bird, remove or destroy an active bird nest, or pick up bird feathers or nests, contact KDWP or the Kansas Field Office of USFWS for assistance.
Waste from livestock confinement facilities	Registration or permit	KDHE, Bureau of Water, Livestock Waste Management Section	785-296-0075 www.kdheks.gov/feedlots	Any facility with animal unit capacity ≥ 300 or that presents a significant water pollution potential must register with KDHE. Operations with animal unit capacity of $\geq 1,000$ (CAFO) must have a Livestock Waste Management Permit and approved facilities.
4. Oil, Gas, and Water Wells				
Abandoned oil or gas well: active lease holder and lease holder out of business	Leaseholder or KCC must plug according to prescribed procedures; file necessary reports.	Kansas Corporation Commission (KCC), Conservation Division	316-337-6200 www.kcc.state.ks.us	Abandoned wells are a potential source of groundwater contamination from spills or mixing of groundwater zones; KAR 82-3-111 – 115. The 1996 Abandoned Oil and Gas Well / Site Remediation Fund may be used to plug oil and gas wells and remediate sites. KCC manages this fund to plug abandoned wells and remediate damaged sites.

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Plugging abandoned (unused) water well	Leaseholder or KCC must plug according to prescribed procedures; File necessary reports.	KDHE, Bureau of Water, Geology Section, Water Well Unit	785-296-3565 www.kdheks.gov/waterwell	Abandoned wells may be plugged by the landowner or a Kansas licensed water well contractor. Abandoned water wells can be a safety hazard to people and animals; can be a potential source of groundwater contamination from surface spills or mixing of groundwater zones.
Spills resulting from crude oil or natural gas exploration or production on a lease site	Reporting of accidental spills may be required; remediate damaged sites.	KCC, Conservation Division	316-337-6200 http://www.kcc.state.ks.us	Spills or escapes from exploration and production sites are required to be reported to the KCC. Certain spills and escapes may be exempted as outlined in K.A.R. 82-3-603(b)(3). Exemptions do not apply to ongoing, continual, or repeated drips or leaks. Regardless of reporting, all spills, leaks, or drips must be cleaned according to regulations.
Water well drilling – all uses except public water supply wells	Must be done by Kansas licensed water well contractor.	KDHE, Bureau of Water, Geology Section, Water Well Unit	785-296-3565 www.kdheks.gov/waterwell	A Kansas licensed water well contractor shall drill the well; must meet KDHE construction standards; Well should not be drilled before a water right permit is received. DWR water right is required for all but domestic wells; K.S.A. 82a-1201 – 1219. There are additional requirements for public water supply wells.
Water well upgrade or improvement	Must be done by Kansas licensed water well contractor.	KDHE, Bureau of Water, Geology Section, Water Well Unit	785-296-356 www.kdheks.gov/waterwell	Any modification to well or casing must be by a Kansas licensed water well contractor. Must meet current KDHE construction standards when finished.
5. Waste Management				
Biosolids: municipal sewage sludge, management or disposal	Permit required by utility or their contractor.	KDHE, Bureau of Water, Municipal Programs;	785-296-5527 www.kdheks.gov/muni	Prevent safety hazard for people, prevent water contamination, and minimize vector and nuisance problems. Must follow EPA regulations for biosolids. Federal statute, 503 regulations
Biosolids: septage (septic tank pumpage) management	County codes often require a permit for septage haulers. Must comply with federal regulations.	Local sanitarian	Local: city, county or group of counties	Prevent safety hazard for people, prevent water contamination, and minimize vector and nuisance problems. Must follow EPA regulations for septage. Federal statute, 503 regulations
		KDHE, Watershed Mgt Section when no code exists	785-296-4195 www.kdheks.gov/nps/lepp	
Composting organic waste, except manure or dead animals	Permit required except for exemption.	KDHE, Bureau of Waste Management	785-296-1600 www.kdheks.gov/waste	Personal composting of agricultural wastes on own property is exempt from permit requirement.
Domestic (onsite) wastewater system: septic systems or lagoon	Requires permit and usually inspection where there is a sanitary code.	Local sanitarian	Local: city, county, or group of counties	Protection of public health and water quality, and prevention of nuisance hazards. Most counties have a sanitary code for regulation. KDHE Bulletin 4-2 gives minimum standards; use these standards in absence of a code.
		KDHE, Bureau of Water, Watershed Management Section	785-296-4195 www.kdheks.gov/nps/lepp	

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Solid waste management, including household hazardous waste (HHW)	Dispose in a manner that does not create pollution	County health dept.,	Local (county)	Recycling solid waste (ie aluminum, paper, plastic, etc), including small amounts of household hazardous materials, is encouraged in Kansas. Most communities in Kansas have access to a HHW (household amounts of paint, solvent, pesticide, etc) collection program.
		KDHE Bureau of Waste Management	KDHE www.kansasdontspoilit.com	
Used and waste oil	Disposal and reuse is regulated.	KDHE, Bureau of Waste Management	785-296-1600 www.kdheks.gov/waste	Used oil contaminates land, water, and harms vegetation. Dumping on land is prohibited. A person's own oil may be reused for energy on site in an oil burner for heat, or mixed with diesel and burned in engines. May be taken to oil collection facility for delivery to approved recyclers.
Waste tire storage or processing	Permit required to store or process. Disposal must be at a permitted facility.	KDHE, Bureau of Waste Management	785-296-1600 www.kdheks.gov/waste	Tires may be beneficially reused by KDWP: for fish habitat; or on farms and ranches for weight, containment, etc.

Abbreviations used in this table: **aka** – also known as; **CAFO** – confined animal feeding operation; **COE** – Army Corps of Engineers; **CWA** – Clean Water Act; **DWR** – Division of Water Resources; **EPA** – Environmental Protection Agency; **HEL** – Highly Erodible Land; **KAHD** – Kansas Animal Health Department; **KCC** – Kansas Corporation Commission; **KDA** – Kansas Department of Agriculture; **KDEM** – Kansas Division of Emergency Management; **KDHE** – Kansas Department of Health and Environment; **KDWP** – Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks; **NRCS** – Natural Resource Conservation Service; **USDA** – United States Department of Agriculture

Additional Resources Listed by Category

1. Agricultural Chemicals

Kansas Chemigation Safety Law Information and Requirements, www.ksda.gov/includes/document_center/pesticides_fertilizer/Chemigation/Chem_Safety.pdf

Kansas Restricted Use Pesticides 2008 (or latest), MF-710 www.ksre.ksu.edu/library/entml2/MF710.pdf;

Kansas, KDA web site, www.ksda.gov/pesticides_fertilizer/content/164

Hazardous Occupations Safety Training in Agriculture (HOSTA) Agricultural Pesticides, MF-2671, www.ksre.ksu.edu/library/hlsaf2/hosta/mf2671_3_5.pdf

HOSTA Task Sheet 2.6, Housekeeping, MF-2671, 2.6, www.ksre.ksu.edu/library/hlsaf2/hosta/mf2671_2_6.pdf

KDA information on Pesticide and Fertilizer Program regulations, www.ksda.gov/pesticides_fertilize

On-Farm Chemical Containment and Loading Facilities Checklist, MF-2443, www.ksre.ksu.edu/library/ageng2/mf2443.pdf

Pesticide and Fertilizer Containment and Private Applicator Compliance Update, KDA fact sheet,

www.ksda.gov/includes/document_center/pesticides_fertilizer/Secondary_Containment/Fact_Sheet_Containment235.pdf

Pesticide Application Field Records, P-1102, www.ksre.ksu.edu/library/ENTML2/P1102.pdf

Pesticide Application Training: General Manual, S-12, www.ksre.ksu.edu/library/ENTML2/S12.pdf

Pesticide Management for Water Quality Protection in the Midwest, MF-2822, www.ksre.ksu.edu/library/h20ql2/mf2822.pdf

Pesticide Storage Facilities, AF-169, www.ksre.ksu.edu/library/ageng2/AF169.pdf

Private Pesticide Applicator Manual, MF-531, www.ksre.ksu.edu/library/entml2/mf531.pdf

2. Air, Land and Water Management

Kansas Department of Agriculture, Division of Water Resources, Water Structures Program site, www.ksda.gov/structures/

Kansas Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, K.S.A. 65-57, www.kdheks.gov/asbestos/download/RTK_Statutes_KS.pdf

Kansas Handbook of Water Rights, www.ksda.gov/appropriation/content/240

Kansas Water Resources, KDA, DWR, 1/09, www.ksda.gov/includes/document_center/dwr/Publications/KansasWaterResources.pdf

Prevent Spills and Release of Contaminants, MF-2549, www.ksre.ksu.edu/library/h20ql2/mf2549.pdf

3. Livestock, Fish and Wildlife Management

Kansas' Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Plan, www.kdwp.state.ks.us/news/Other-Services/Wildlife-Conservation-Plan/Kansas-CWCP

Migratory Bird Treaty Act Fact Sheet, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, http://training.fws.gov/branchsites/CSP/Resources/mig_birds/CD/Fact%20Sheets%20and%20Articles/MBTA%20Fact%20Sheet.pdf

Threatened and Endangered Species statutes and regulations, www.kdwp.state.ks.us/news/Other-Services/Threatened-and-Endangered-Species

4. Oil, Gas and Water Wells

Environmental Health Handbook, KDHE Web site, www.kdheks.gov/nps/lepp/EHH.html

Minimum Standards for Design and Construction of Onsite Wastewater Systems, MF-2214, www.ksre.ksu.edu/library/h20ql2/mf2214.pdf

Onsite Wastewater Systems – Overview, MF-2831, www.ksre.ksu.edu/library/h20ql2/mf2831.pdf

Plugging Abandoned Wells, MF-935, www.ksre.ksu.edu/library/h20ql2/mf935.pdf

Plugging Cisterns, Cesspools, Septic Tanks, and Other Holes, MF-2246; www.ksre.ksu.edu/library/h20ql2/mf2246.pdf

Selecting an Onsite Wastewater or Septic System, MF-2542, www.ksre.ksu.edu/library/h20ql2/mf2542.pdf

5. Waste Management

Composting at Livestock Facilities, KDHE Bureau of Waste Management publication, www.kdheks.gov/waste/download/compostingatlivestockfacilitiesinfosheet.pdf

Do I Need A Dredge And/Or Fill Permit?, Kansas Department of Health and Environment, www.kdheks.gov/nps/resources/PermitFactSheet.pdf

Environmental Considerations for Composting Livestock Mortalities, MF-2729, www.ksre.ksu.edu/library/h20ql2/mf2729.pdf

Sewage Sludge Use on Agricultural Land, EP-22, www.ksre.ksu.edu/library/solw2/EP22.pdf

Use of Biosolids on Agricultural Land: Agronomic, Environmental, and Safety Considerations, MF-2878, www.ksre.ksu.edu/library/crpsl2/mf2878.pdf

Stormwater Authority, www.stormwaterauthority.org

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