Eliminating Household Hazardous Waste

Read Labels - Look for Signal Words

	Signal word	Meaning
Most Dangerous	Poison	highly toxic
↓	Danger	extremely flammable, corrosive, or highly toxic
	Warning	mid/moderate hazard
Safest	No signal word	least hazardous

Signal words are found on labels of new products. Older products in your home may not list signal words. Drugs and personal care products are not required to list them, although many are hazardous.

For Poisoning:

Call the Idaho Poison Control Center

1-800-860-0620 toll-free

For all other emergencies:

Call 911

Acknowledgments:

The Idaho Division of Environmental Quality and the other cooperators in this publication, would like to thank the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and Portland METRO for permission to use and modify information in their publication, T*he Hazardous Home Handbook.*

Disclaimer:

A diligent effort has been made to present the most current information in as concise and useful a format as possible on proper disposal methods and alternatives for common hazardous household products. While all due effort has been made to assure accuracy, the Idaho Division of Environmental Quality and the publication cooperators do not assume any liability for the effectiveness or the results of the procedures or materials described. Use caution with all cleaners, solvents, pesticides and other household chemicals, and keep them out of reach of children and pets.

Table of Contents

Hazardous Products In the Home 2
A-Z Guide to Common Hazardous Household Products 4

Adhesives/glues 5
Aerosols 5
Air fresheners/deodorizers 5
Ammunition 6
Antifreeze 6
Arts & crafts supplies 6
Asbestos 7
Batteries, automotive 8
Batteries, household 8
Bleaches, laundry 8
Brake fluid 9
Charcoal lighter fluid 9
Chemistry sets 9
Cleaners, general household 9
Degreasers, automotive garage 11
Detergents, dishwashing, laundry 11
Disinfectants 11
Fertilizers, chemical 12
Fingernail polish/remover 13
Fluorescent lights/ballasts/ HID lamps 13
Gasoline 14
Handcleaners, mechanic/painter 14
Kerosene/diesel fuel 15
Lubricating oils 15
Medical waste/sharps 15
Medicines, unwanted/expired 15
Moss killer 16
Mothballs/moth crystals 16
Motor oil/oil filters 17
Oven cleaners 17
Paint, oil-based/stain/spray 18
Paint, water-based 18
Paint strippers/paint scrapings 19
Paint thinners 19
Permanent wave solution, home hairstyling 20
Pesticides (insect, rodent and weed killers and fungicides) 20
Photographic chemicals 24
Polishes, shoe 24
Polishes/cleaners/waxes, automotive 24
Polishes/cleaners, metal 25
Polishes/waxes, wood furniture and floors 25
Pool/spa chemicals 26
Rug/carpet cleaners 26
Smoke detectors, ionizing type 27
Soot remover/creosote destroyer 27
Stain/spot removers 27
Thermometer, medical/household 28
Transmission fluid 28
Windshield wiper solution 29
Wood preservatives 29

Glossary 30
Appendix A: Idaho Division of Environmental Quality Regional Offices 32
Appendix B: Local Government Household Hazardous Waste Collection Programs 32
Appendix C: District Health Departments 32
Appendix D: Landfills 33
Appendix E: University of Idaho—County Cooperative Extenion Offices 34
Appendix F: Other Resources 36

Hazardous Products In the Home

Most homes have shelves, closets and cupboards stocked with household products that make our lives easier. Stores carry hundreds of brands of cleaners, detergents, polishes, paints, pesticides and other products that promise to be fast, easy and effective. But how safe are they?

As a consumer, you may think a product is safe if it's offered for sale. Unfortunately, many household products contain hazardous ingredients that can be harmful when you use them or dispose of them improperly. By understanding what products are hazardous, how to handle them and what alternatives are available, you can make your home and environment a healthier place.

Is it hazardous? Read the label.

Read product labels and look for these signal words: danger, warning or caution. These federally mandated words indicate the degree of immediate hazard posed by the product. Generally, danger indicates that a product is extremely hazardous, either because it is poisonous, extremely flammable or corrosive. Warning or cautions indicate products that are somewhat less hazardous. Products listing no signal words are usually the least hazardous.

A product is hazardous when it contains one or more of the following properties:

- Flammable/Combustible: Can easily be set on fire or ignited.
- Explosive/Reactive: Can detonate or explode through exposure to heat, sudden shock or pressure or readily reacts with other products or chemicals (ie: acids reacting with bases).
- Corrosive/Caustic: Can burn and destroy living tissue.
- Toxic/Poisonous: Capable of causing injury or death through ingestion, inhalation or absorption.
- Radioactive: Can damage or destroy cells and chromosomal material.

Reduce hazardous products at home

Shop smart

Buy the least hazardous products you can find to do the job, or try the alternatives listed in this booklet.

When shopping, read a product label carefully to learn about product uses and dangers before you buy it. If the label directions are unclear, ask the dealer or don't buy the product at all. Watch for the signal words danger, warning and caution. Products that do not bear any of these signal words are considered the least hazardous.

Be aware that some product ingredients can cause long-term or "chronic" health effects, even though the product itself is not labeled as hazardous. It is not always easy to know which products these are. Generally, products that can be inhaled or absorbed through the skin are most likely to cause chronic health effects. Read labels carefully for warnings about breathing vapors or wearing gloves or safety equipment. You may wish to avoid using such products.

Reading labels before you buy a product will help you make the best choice for your health, your family's health and the environment. Choosing the product that's safest to use is usually the safest environmental choice, too.

Buy only what you need

If you must purchase products that are hazardous, buy only what you can use completely. That way you won't have to worry about storage or disposal. If you do have leftovers, try to find someone who can use them. Do not, however, give away old pesticides. They generally lose their effectiveness after two years, and old pesticides often contain chemicals that are now banned (e.g. DDT, Kelthane).

Follow safety precautions

Use proper safety equipment

The label should tell you what equipment you need when using a specific product, but if you're not sure, ask the dealer or call the manufacturer. Gloves help prevent chemicals from being absorbed through the skin. Nitrile gloves will protect your hands against most products, except strong acids or bases. Products that contain acids or bases require the use of heavy rubber gloves. Chemical splash goggles prevent splashes and vapors from getting in the eyes. Respirators and dust masks prevent inhalation of particulates, mists, vapors and fumes. Be sure to use the right cartridge and filter for the job.

Work in a well-ventilated area

Throughout this booklet you will find references to working in a well-ventilated area. Many product labels say "use adequate ventilation." You'll find the best ventilation outdoors. Indoors, open as many windows and doors as possible, not just one, to provide maximum air circulation. Position a fan between your work area and an open door or window, with the fan pointed outward, to pull the product fumes or vapors away from the work area and circulate fresh air into the room. A kitchen or bathroom exhaust fan or open window will not provide adequate ventilation.

Store products safely

When hazardous products are not in use, keep them tightly sealed and stored in a locked cabinet for greatest protection of children, pets and the indoor environment. Keep products in original containers until used up or disposed of. Do not mix unless directed and keep flammable products away from heat, open flames or sparks. Some highly flammable products such as gasoline should be kept in a separate outbuilding if possible. Many pesticides should not be stored where they may freeze (i.e. unheated garage or shed). Follow the recommendations on product labels and in this booklet.

Additional precautions

Avoid wearing soft contact lenses when working with hazardous products. They can absorb vapors and trap them against the eyes. Be sure to thoroughly wash all exposed body parts and clothing when you finish using a product. Wear old clothes, wash them separately and line-dry if possible. To avoid accidental ingestion, be sure to clean up before you eat or smoke, even if you've used gloves. Post the number of the Idaho Poison Control Center by your telephone. The toll-free number is 1-800-860-0620

Practice Safe Disposal

If you have unwanted hazardous products that you are not able to give away, dispose of them responsibly. With permission from your local landfill or wastewater treatment plant, some household hazardous wastes can be safely disposed in the garbage or diluted and flushed down an inside drain. But many products should be taken to a household hazardous waste collection site. For information about collections sites call your local government solid waste department.

Properly prepare household hazardous wastes for transport to the collection site.

- Keep products in original containers when possible. If a product does not have its original label, label it yourself if you are sure of the contents.
- Don't mix products together. Dangerous reactions can occur when some materials are mixed.
- Make sure products are properly sealed to prevent leaks and spills. If a container is leaking, secure it inside a second leakproof container.
- Pack containers is sturdy boxes in the trunk of your vehicle, away from the driver, passengers and pets.

A-Z Guide to Common Hazardous Household Products

This alphabetical guide provides information on common hazardous ingredients, potential hazards, responsible use and storage, proper waste management and alternatives for the most common hazardous households products.

A glossary and a reference section containing contact information for the Idaho Division of Environmental Quality regional offices, local government household hazardous waste collection programs, District Health Departments, Landfills, University of Idaho-County Cooperative Extension Offices, and other resources are located in the back of the booklet.

Some disposal options recommended in this booklet may not be readily available in your area. Building and operating permanent household hazardous waste collection and storage facilities or holding periodic household hazardous waste collection events are expensive and relatively recent developments in Idaho.

If your county has yet to sponsor a household hazardous waste collection, consider encouraging your local city or county solid waste department to develop this new, safer and environmentally sound disposal option for your area.

The alternative products listed are often safer for your health and the environment. However, keep in mind that some may still present hazards if not used properly.

Adhesives/glues

Hazardous ingredients:
acetates (ethyl, amyl, butyl), acetone, butadiene methyl styrene latex, cyanoacrylate, epoxy resins, formaldehyde, hexane, methly ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, petroleum naphtha phthalates, plyamide resin, polyvinyl alcohol, toluene (toluol), trichloroethane, xylene (xylol)

Potential hazards:
Solvent-based glues are the most hazardous type and can be recognized by the words "flammable," "combustible" or "contains petroleum distillates" on the product label. Includes rubber cement, epoxy, instant glues, model glues and plastic adhesives. May be extremely flammable or explosive, may be irritating to skin and lungs, or may be corrosive and cause burns to skin and eyes. Narcotic, possibly fatal when inhaled in high concentrations.

Use and storage:
Use white glue, glue sticks or yellow glue whenever possible. These are the least toxic adhesives available. Most other adhesives and glues contain solvents. For adhesives or glues containing solvents, use a nonaerosol application if possible. Buy a minimum amount, follow label directions exactly and use in a well-ventilated area, away from sources of ignition. Avoid wearing soft contacts. The solvent can be absorbed and trapped next to the eyes. Keep container lids tightly closed when not in use and store in a secure area that is locked or out of reach of children and away from sources of heat or flames.

Disposal:
Best: Use up or give away. Dispose of empty container in the garbage.

2nd Best: Uncap instant, white or yellow glue and allow to harden in container. Dispose of solid glue and container in the garbage.

3rd Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Call local government solid waste department for information.

Alternatives:
- For gluing wood, china, paper and other porous materials, white or yellow carpenter's glues are the least toxic.
- For gluing paper, paste or glue stick is safer than rubber cement.
- For pasting up artwork for publication, use a waxer with paraffin.
- For mounting photos, use dry mounting tissues.

Aerosols

Hazardous ingredients:
methylene chloride, nitrous oxide, o-phenylphenol, propane, trichloroethane, trichlorethylene

Potential hazards:
Containers may explode if heated. Contents may be highly flammable, irritants, corrosives, toxins or poisons.

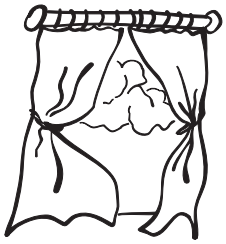
Use and storage:
Use in a well-ventilated area (preferable outdoors) and follow label instructions. Avoid breathing vapors. NEVER burn aerosol cans or place them in a trash compactor, even completely empty cans. Prevent nozzles from becoming clogged. Give the spray button a quarter turn before spraying. If a spray opening becomes clogged while the can is in use, turn it upside down and spray for a few seconds. Always do this when you have finished painting. Store in a locked cabinet or out of reach of children and away form sources of heat or flames.

Disposal:
Best: Use up or give away.

2nd Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Call local government solid waste department for information.

Alternatives:
- Use nonaerosol (pump-spray, roll-on or liquid) products.

Air fresheners/deodorizers



Hazardous ingredients:
formaldehyde, isobutante, methylene chloride, o-phenlyphenol, p-dichlorobenzene, propane

Potential hazards:
Harmful to lungs if inhaled in high concentrations or for prolonged periods of time. Solid fresheners may be poisonous if eaten by children or pets.

Use and storage:
Follow label instructions. Store in a locked cabinet or out of reach of children and pets and away from sources of heat or flames.

Disposal:
Best: Use up or give away. Dispose of empty, nonaerosol containers in the garbage.

2nd Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Call local government solid waste department for information.

3rd Best: Dispose of solid leftover product in the garbage.

Alternatives:

General:

- Open windows and doors for at least a few minutes every day.
- Locate the source of the odor problem and take corrective action.
- Perform home repairs to correct moisture problems. Add vents and vapor barriers, detour water drainage away from the house, etc.

For carpets:

- Baking soda will absorb smoking, cooking, pet and other odors that settle into carpeting.

For cutting boards:

- Use a baking soda paste and let stand 15 minutes to remove odors such as onion and garlic.

For the refrigerator:

- Leave an open box of baking soda in the refrigerator.

For a room:

- Pour pure vanilla on a cotton ball in a saucer. Place in car, room or refrigerator. This is reported to remove even skunk odors.
- Set out a dish of vinegar or boil 1 tablespoon of white vinegar in 1 cup of water to eliminate unpleasant cooking odors.
- Simmer cinnamon and cloves.
- Set out herbal bouquets in open dishes.

For a sink garbage disposal:

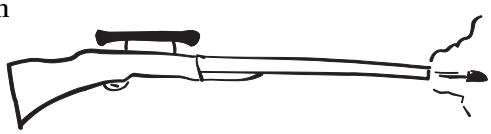
- Grind used lemons in the disposal.
- Pour baking soda into the disposal.

Most air fresheners/deodorizers do not freshen the air at all. Instead, they desensitize your sense of smell, coating your nasal passages with an oily film or mask the unpleasant odor with another odor.

Ammunition

Hazardous ingredients:

gunpowder, primer mechanism



Potential hazards:

Explosive. Flammable. The primary danger associated with ammunition is accidental discharge. The risk is especially great when children view ammunition as something to play with. For example, pounding on a bullet with a hammer to see what is inside or throwing ammunition into a fire can lead to an accidental discharge or explosion of the primer cap.

Storage:

Store in a cool, dry area that is locked or out of reach of children and pets. For maximum safety, separate guns from ammunition and store each in a locked container, cabinet, or drawer.

Disposal:

Contact your local fire department or police department for disposal.

Antifreeze

Hazardous ingredients:

borates, ethylene glycol, sodium nitrite

Potential hazards:

Poisonous when swallowed.
Danger to children and pets. Three ounces of antifreeze can kill an adult if swallowed.

Storage:

Follow label directions. Clean up puddles of antifreeze. Animals are attracted by the sweet smell and taste and can be poisoned if they drink it. Absorb accidental spills of antifreeze with an absorbent material such as kitty litter and dispose in the garbage. Store used antifreeze for disposal in a secure area that is locked or away from children and pets.

Disposal:

Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Call local government solid waste department for disposal instructions. Do not mix waste antifreeze with used oil!

> *NEVER* **pour antifreeze down a storm drain or into a ditch where it will directly pollute the water.**

Arts & crafts supplies

Hazardous ingredients:

arsenic, benzene, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, formaldehyde, hexane, lead, methylene chloride, toluene, trichloroethane, silica, uranium

Potential hazards:
Flammable. Respiratory irritants. Toxic.

Storage:
Children under the age of 12 should use only non-toxic art supplies certified by the Arts & Crafts Materials Institute.

When using art supplies containing toxic ingredients, follow label directions carefully, use in a well-ventilated area, and use recommended safety equipment such as chemical splash goggles, gloves, a respirator and protective clothing. Refrain from eating or drinking while using these products, and wash your hands thoroughly when finished. Store out of reach of children and pets and away from sources of flames.

Disposal:
Best: Use up or give away. Dispose of dry, empty containers in the garbage.

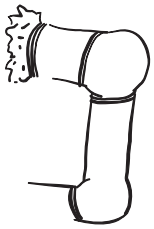
2nd Best: Hold unused supplies for a household hazardous waste collection. Contact local government solid waste department for instructions.

Alternatives:
- Choose water-based inks, paints, glues and cements.
- Use supplies without lead, chromium, cadmium or other toxic pigments.
- For children, choose crayons, grease pencils or other water-based markers.
- Use lead-free solder if possible.
- Use dry mount tissue instead of spray adhesive.

Permanent felt-tip markers, rubber cement, spray fixatives, powdered clay, and instant papier-mache are standard arts and crafts supplies found in many homes. All of these materials contain chemicals that are hazardous if inhaled, absorbed through the skin or swallowed.

Asbestos

Hazardous ingredients:
Asbestos is the generic name for a group of naturally occurring minerals.



Potential hazards:
Products or materials containing asbestos can release small or invisible mineral fibers into the air when damaged, sawed, drilled, scraped, sanded, broken or demolished. Inhalation of these fibers can cause asbestos-related cancers. These cancers have a 20- to 30-year latency period. Smokers have a higher risk of contracting an asbestos-related disease. Normal dust masks **do not** prevent asbestos fibers form being inhaled.

Potential asbestos problems:
Most products and materials made today do not contain asbestos, and those that could be inhaled are required to be labeled. However, until the 1970's, many types of building products and home insulation contained asbestos. These products were often not labeled. Some common products which contained asbestos in the past and conditions which may release fibers include:

- STEAM PIPES, BOILERS and FURNACE DUCTS insulated with an asbestos blanket or asbestos paper tape. These materials may release fibers if damaged, repaired or removed improperly.
- RESILIENT FLOOR TILES (vinyl asbestos, asphalt and rubber), the backing on VINYL SHEET FLOORING and ADHESIVES used for installing floor tile. Sanding tiles can release fibers, as can scraping or sanding the backing of sheet flooring during removal.
- CEMENT SHEET, MILLBOARD and PAPER used as insulation around furnaces and wood burning stoves. Repairing or removing appliances may release asbestos fibers as may cutting, tearing, sanding, drilling, sawing or shattering insulation.
- DOOR GASKETS in furnaces, wood stoves and coal stoves. Worn seals can release asbestos fibers during use.
- SOUNDPROOFING OR DECORATIVE MATERIAL sprayed on walls and ceilings. Loose, crumbly or water-damaged material may release fibers. So will sanding, drilling, cutting, penetrating or scraping the material.
- PATCHING AND JOINT COMPOUNDS for walls and ceilings and TEXTURED PAINTS. Sanding, scraping, cutting or drilling these surfaces may release asbestos.
- ASBESTOS CEMENT ROOFING, SHINGLES and SIDING. These products are not likely to release asbestos fibers unless sawed, drilled, cut, sanded or shattered.
- ARTIFICIAL ASHES AND EMBERS sold for use in gas-fired fireplaces. Also, other older household products such as FIREPROOF GLOVES, STOVE-TOP PADS, IRONING BOARD COVERS and some HAIR DRYERS.
- AUTOMOBILE BRAKE PADS AND LININGS, CLUTCH FACINGS and GASKETS. Home mechanics may be exposed to asbestos fibers when working on these automotive parts.

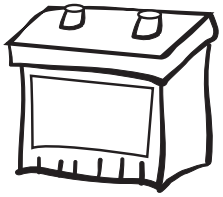
What should be done: Minimize your exposure to asbestos fibers. Locate all suspected asbestos-containing products and materials in your home and deter-

mine what condition they are in. If the product or material is in good condition, leave it alone. If it is damaged, or if you are going to make changes that might disturb the material (such as remodeling), contact the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency at 1-800-424-4EPA, for instructions and educational materials.

Disposal:
Best: Special rules apply for the landfill disposal of waste containing asbestos. For information about packaging and labeling requirements for landfill disposal in Idaho contact the Division of Environmental Quality at 1-208-373-0502 ext. 0173.

Alternative:
- Purchase products and materials that do not contain asbestos.

Batteries, automotive



Commons hazardous ingredients:
lead, sulfuric acid

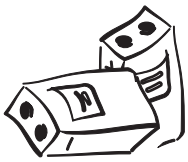
Potential hazards:
Corrosive. Sulfuric acid can cause burns on contact with skin. Harmful to eyes. Irritant if inhaled.

Use and storage:
Wear chemical splash goggles and heavy rubber gloves when handling batteries or adding water. Store in a secure area that is locked or away from children and sources of sparks or flames.

Disposal:
In Idaho, it is illegal to dispose of vehicle batteries in the garbage. Many battery retailers will accept your old battery for recycling. Call your garbage hauler, local government solid waste department or the regional Division of Environmental Quality office in your area, for the battery recycling location nearest you.

Batteries, household

Hazardous ingredients:
cadmium, corrosive electrolytes, lead, lithium, mercury, nickel, silver



Potential hazards:
Can explode when heated or burned. Internal and external irritation and burns from contact with the chemical substances in the event of an explosion or leakage. Environmental pollution of air and water from toxic heavy metals such as mercury when incinerated or disposed of in unlined landfills.

Use and storage:
DO NOT put disc batteries in your mouth. They are slippery and easily swallowed. Store all household batteries out of reach of children and pets and away from sources of heat.

Disposal:
Best: Recycle. Mercury-oxide and silver-oxide button batteries are sometimes collected by jewelers, pharmacies, hospitals, senior centers and hearing aid stores for shipping to companies that reclaim the metals. Check to find out if one of these organizations is recycling button batteries in your area.

2nd Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Call your local government solid waste department for information.

Alternatives:
Use rechargeable batteries when possible.

Bleaches, laundry

Hazardous ingredients:
hydrogen peroxide, oxalic acid, sodium hypochlorite, sodium perborate, sodium percarbonate

Potential hazards:
Chlorine bleach is reactive and can form toxic gases when mixed with other cleaners. Irritant to eyes and mucous membranes. Corrosive.

Use and storage:
Wear heavy rubber gloves when using. Use in a well-ventilated area. Keep the container lid tightly closed when not in use and store out of reach of children and pets.

Disposal:
Best: Use up or give away. Rinse the empty container and dispose of in the garbage.

2nd Best: Hold larger quantities for a household hazardous waste collection. Call local government solid waste department for information.

3rd Best: If your home is connected to a city sewer system and you are unable to use or give away leftover bleach, flush small amounts down an inside drain (toilet is preferable) with lots of water. If you are on a septic system, flush very small quantities over several days.

Alternatives:

- Reduce the amount of chlorine bleach needed by half by adding ½ cup baking soda to top-loading machines or ¼ cup to front loaders.
- Use oxygen bleaches or borax, ½ cup per load.
- Hydrogen peroxide, in a standard 3 percent solution, is an oxidizing bleach, safe enough to also use as a medicinal disinfectant.
- Use hydrogen peroxide-based bleaches.

NEVER mix chlorine bleach with ammonia or with any acid, including vinegar. When combined, these compounds produce chloramine gas, a toxic vapor!

Brake fluid

Hazardous ingredients:
methyl, ethyl and butyl ethers or ethylene glycol. Used brake fluid contains lead and other heavy metals.

Potential hazards:
Flammable. Toxic. Harmful or fatal if ingested. Contamination of water and soil if poured on the ground, into a ditch or down a storm drain.

Use and storage:
Avoid contact with skin. Wash hands after use. Store with lid tightly closed in a locked cabinet or away from children, pets and sources of flames or sparks. If the metal container in which the brake fluid is stored begins to rust, place the container inside a larger plastic container.

Disposal:
Best: Use up or give away. Dispose of empty container in the garbage.

2nd Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Call local regional Division of Environmental Quality office for disposal and/or recycling information.

Charcoal lighter fluid

Hazardous ingredients:
benzene, naphthalene, petroleum distillates, toluene, xylene

Potential Hazards:
Toxic. Ignitable.

Use and storage:
Use according to label directions. Avoid inhaling vapors or contact with your skin. Do NOT use indoors. Keep container lids tightly closed when not in use and store in a locked cabinet or out of reach of children and away from sources of flames.

Disposal:
Best: Use up or give away. Dispose of empty container in the garbage.

2nd Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Call local government solid waste department for information.

Alternatives:

- Use an electric charcoal lighter.
- Use a charcoal chimney starter.
- Use a gas grill.

Chemistry sets

Hazardous ingredients:
acids, bases, heavy metals, various toxic salts

Potential hazards:
Reactive. Corrosive. Flammable.

Use and storage:
Use chemical splash goggles. Keep lids of chemicals tightly closed when not in use and store out of reach of small children and away from sources of flames.

Disposal:
Best: If the set contains picric acid, do not move if crystals have formed. Contact your local fire or police department for disposal.

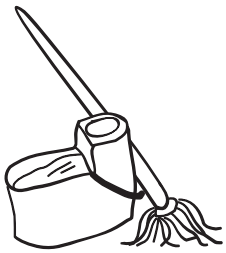
2nd Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Call local government solid waste department for information.

Alternative:

- Choose less hazardous experimental sets suitable for the intended user's age level.

Cleaners, general household

Hazardous ingredients:
ammonia, chlorinated trisodium phosphate, dichloro (or trichloro) isocyanurate, glycol ethers, phenols, sodium carbonate, sodium hypochlorite, sodium metasilicate



Potential hazards:
Mildly to extremely irritating to skin, eyes, nose and throat. Corrosive if swallowed.

Use and storage:
DO NOT MIX AMMONIA-BASED CLEANERS WITH BLEACH-BASED CLEANERS. HAZARDOUS FUMES WILL RESULT. Wear gloves and use with adequate ventilation. Keep container lid tightly closed when cleaner is not in use. Store in secure area.

Disposal:
Best: Use up or give away. Dispose of empty container in the garbage.

2nd Best: If your home is connected to a city sewer system, flush small amounts of liquid cleaners down an inside drain (toilet is preferable) with plenty of water. If you are on a septic system, flush very small quantities over a number of days. Place small amounts of powdered or solid cleaner in a heavy-duty plastic bag and dispose of in the garbage.

3rd Best: Hold large amounts for a household hazardous waste collection. Call local garbage hauler or local government solid waste department for information.

Alternatives:
All-Purpose Cleaner:
- Mix 1 quart warm water, 1 teaspoon liquid soap, 1 teaspoon borax and ¼ cup vinegar.
- Use for many cleaning jobs including counter tops, floors, walls, rugs and upholstery.

For general cleaning:
- Mix vinegar and salt together for a good surface cleaner. Will remove grease if vinegar is at full strength.
- Dissolve 4 tablespoons baking soda in 1 quart warm water.
- For an abrasive cleaner, use baking soda or a nonchlorinated scouring powder.
- Use a mixture of ½ cup vinegar and 1 cup to 1 quart of warm water.
- A pumice stick, available at many hardware stores, contains no harsh detergents or other chemicals. It effectively cleans ovens, racks, barbecues and grills; removes rust from garden tools and iron stains from toilet bowls; and handles many other tough cleaning jobs.
- Use soap and water, baking soda and lemon juice.

For aluminum:
- To remove stains and discoloration from aluminum cookware, fill cookware with hot water and add 2 tablespoons cream of tartar to each quart of water. Bring solution to a boil and simmer 10 minutes. Wash as usual and dry.
- To clean an aluminum coffeepot and remove lime deposits, boil equal parts of water and white vinegar. Boiling time depends upon how heavy deposits are.

For automatic-drip coffee makers:
- To remove mineral deposits and unclog coffee makers, pour in 1 cup vinegar and run through as you would water, then run through two posts of water to remove vinegar taste. To keep odor down, use under your kitchen exhaust fan.

For dishwashing/laundry:
- See “Detergents, dishwashing/laundry” listing.

For drains:
- See “Drain cleaners’ listing.

For floors:
- Damp mop linoleum using a mild detergent and water for day to day cleaning.
- For a vinyl floor, use ½ cup white vinegar or ¼ cup borax with 1 gallon water.
- For a wood floor, damp mop with mild vegetable oil soap.
- To remove black heel marks, rub with a paste of baking soda and water.
- To remove crayon marks, rub with toothpaste and a damp cloth (Will not work well on wallpaper or porous surfaces).

For metal:
- See “Polishes/cleaners, metal” listing.

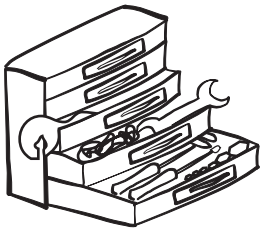
For stains:
- See “Stain/spot removers” listing.
- To remove coffee and other stains on dishware, scrub with baking soda.

For toilets:
- Scrub with a solution of ½ cup borax in 1 gallon of water.

For windows:
- Mix ¼ cup of white vinegar or 2 tablespoons of lemon juice and a quart of warm water in a spray bottle. Use as you would any window cleaner.
- For discolored or stained glass or windows, blend 3 parts dry mustard and 1 part white vinegar into a paste. Apply paste and rub until the discoloration or stain disappears. Rinse well with water. Caution: Avoid eye contact. Dry mustard can be damaging to the cornea.

The average person in the U.S. uses 40.6 pounds of household cleaners each year.

Degreasers, automotive garage



Hazardous ingredients:
carbon tetrachloride, methylene chloride, methyl ethyl ketone, perchlorethylene, toluene, trichlorethylene xylene

Potential hazards:
Flammable. Toxic.

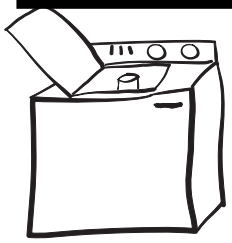
Use and storage:
Use according to label instructions in a well-ventilated area. Keep container lid tightly closed when not in use and store in locked cabinet or out of reach of children and pets.

Disposal:
Best: Use up or give unused degreaser to a service station, auto shop, auto shop class or neighbor. DO NOT mix unwanted degreaser with used crankcase oil. This contaminates the oil and could make it unacceptable for recycling.

2nd Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Call local government solid waste department for information on proper disposal. Call local regional Division of Environmental Quality office for recycling options and a recycling directory.

Alternatives:
- ***For general cleaning:*** Select citrus-based degreasers over solvent types.
- ***For battery terminals:*** Use a baking soda and water paste to clean away corrosion. After reconnecting the terminals, wipe with petroleum jelly to prevent future corrosion.
- ***For grease spots on the garage floor:*** Sprinkle kitty litter or cornmeal on the spot. Allow to sit for several hours, then sweep up and dispose of in the garbage.

Detergents, dishwashing, laundry



Hazardous ingredients:
cationic and anionic detergents, phosphates, sodium carbonate, various surfactants

Potential hazards:
May be harmful if swallowed or cause mild to severe irritation and burns to skin and eye contact. Liquid dishwashing detergent is the least hazardous.

Use and storage:
Carefully read labels to determine the hazards associated with the detergents in your home. Keep container lids tightly closed when not in use and store in a secure area with child-resistant cabinet latches or on a high shelf out of reach of children and pets. Powdered rather than liquid detergents may be a safer choice if you have small children in the home, since powdered detergents are less likely to be swallowed accidentally.

Disposal:
Best: Use up or give away. Rinse out empty container and recycle if the type and color of plastic or paperboard is recyclable in your area.

2nd Best: Flush household amounts of unwanted liquid detergent down an inside drain with plenty of water. Dispose of unwanted powdered detergents in the garbage. Call local government solid waste department for disposal information.

Alternatives:
- Use the mildest product for your needs. Liquid dishwashing detergent and laundry soap are mildest, laundry detergent is moderate and automatic dishwashing detergent is harshest.

For dishwashers:
- Use half the recommended amount of automatic dishwashing detergent.

For laundry:
- Use white vinegar as a laundry helper. Adding 1–2 cups of vinegar to the final Rinse eliminates soap residue. Vinegar also breaks down uric acid. Add 1 cup to Rinse water when washing baby clothes.

Warning: DO NOT use vinegar if using chlorine bleach. It will produce toxic vapors.

Disinfectants

Hazardous ingredients:
ammonia, aromatic hydrocarbons, cationic detergents, formaldehyde, hydrocarbon solvents, lye (sodium or potassium hydroxide), monoethanolamine, phenols, pine oil, quaternary ammonium chlorides,

sodium borate, sodium hypochlorite, triethanolamine

Potential hazards:
Irritant. May be flammable. May be corrosive.

Use and storage:
Use according to label instructions. Avoid adding a drain opener to a toilet bowl that contains toilet bowl cleaners. Do not mix with bleach. Do not allow to splash or touch skin or eyes. Cover exposed skin and wear chemical splash goggles and heavy rubber gloves. Avoid breathing vapors. Keep container lid tightly closed when not in use and store in locked cabinet or out of reach of children.

Disposal:
Best: Use up or give away. Dispose of empty container in the garbage.

2nd Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Call local solid waste department for disposal information.

3rd Best: If on a city sewer system, flush unwanted household amounts down an inside drain (toilet is preferable) with lots of water. If on a septic system, flush very small quantities down an inside drain over several days.

Alternatives:
- An ounce of prevention will save you pounds of trouble. Use a drain strainer to trap food particles and hair. Collect grease in cans instead of pouring it down the drain.
- Pour ½ cup of baking soda, followed by ½ cup of vinegar, down the drain. Cover drain and let sit 15 minutes. Rinse with 2 quarts of boiling water. A good preventive measure is to give your drains a weekly baking soda and vinegar treatment. It will also keep them smelling fresh.
- Remove the trap and clean out the obstruction with a plunger and/or a plumber's snake.

Fertilizers, chemical

Hazardous ingredients:
ammonium nitrate, ammonium phosphate, ammonium sulfate, lime, pesticides, potassium chloride

Potential hazards:
Harmful if ingested in large quantities or if fertilizer contains pesticides. Single ingredient fertilizers such as ammonium nitrate are corrosive to the skin, eyes and mucous membranes. Both chemical and organic fertilizers can pollute surface and groundwater.

Use:
Read the label instructions before using and follow them carefully when applying. Wear nitrile gloves when handling. Use only moderate amounts of both chemical and organic fertilizers to limit the possibility of water pollution. Don't apply fertilizer if a heavy rain is predicted. Use caution on slopes and lawn edges so fertilizer will not wash into lakes, streams or storm drains. Use a slow-release fertilizer with at least 50 percent of the nitrogen in insoluble form. Look for fertilizers with the word "WIN" on the bag. WIN stands for "water insoluble nitrogen". This is one type of slow release nitrogen. Calculate and apply carefully, no more than 1 pound of actual nitrogen per 1,000 square feet of area per application. Fertilize only as local knowledge or soil tests indicate a need. Lawns usually need fertilizer application in October or November and another in mid to late spring. Fertilizers with weed killers (pesticides) are not recommended for lawns because they do not target weeds effectively, often result in unnecessary application of pesticides and may cause damage or death to nearby trees and shrubs.

Storage:
Keep leftover fertilizer tightly sealed in a clearly labeled plastic bag and store in a secure area away from children, pets and moisture.

Disposal:
Best: Use up or give away. If the fertilizer does not contain pesticides (does not say "Weed" or "Weed Killer" in the product name), dispose of the empty container or packaging in the garbage. If the fertilizer contains pesticides, follow the directions under "Pesticides" listing, to prepare and dispose of empty containers.

2nd Best: Unwanted fertilizer that does NOT contain pesticides should be placed in a heavy-duty plastic bag and disposed of in the garbage. If the unwanted fertilizer contains pesticides hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Call local solid waste department for information.

Alternatives:
- Reduce the need for lawn fertilizer by mowing your lawn frequently to a height of about three inches and leaving the grass clippings on the lawn.
- Use compost. Compost can improve flower bed and garden soil structure, stability and drainage while slowly releasing nutrients essential for plant growth. Compost can be made from grass clippings, yard pruning, dead leaves, and fruit and vegetable kitchen wastes. For help getting started with composting, contact the University of Idaho Cooperative Extension office in your

county or contact your local government solid waste department (call 1-208-885-7982 for information or see Appendix E).

- Use natural soil amendments. Natural soil amendments release nutrients slowly over a longer period of time than chemical fertilizers. Use blood meal, fish meal, fish emulsion, seed meals, bone meal, rock phosphate, greensand, kelp meal, manure and compost to help supply necessary nutrients to plants.
- The most important step to create and maintain a healthy garden is to take very good care of your soil. The University of Idaho Cooperative Extension office in your county can provide you with more information about soil care. To find the nearest extension office in your area call 1-208-885-7982.

Fingernail polish/remover

Hazardous ingredients:
acetone, benzene, ethyl acetate, formaldehyde resin, phenol, toluene, tricresyl phosphate, xylene

Potential hazards:
Flammable. Highly toxic. Vapors easily inhaled. Irritant to skin and mucous membranes.

Use and storage:
Avoid using fingernail polish or remover if you are pregnant.

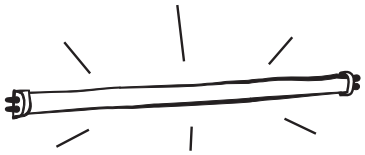
Use according to label instructions. Minimize exposure to vapors by turning on the bathroom exhaust fan and opening a window when using these products and leaving the room after you have applied them. Keep bottles capped when not in use and store away from children.

Disposal:
Best: Use up or give away. Dispose of empty container in the garbage.

2nd Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Call local government solid waste department for information.

Alternatives:
- There is a toluene-free nail polish available commercially that is somewhat less toxic.
- Buff your nails to create a sheen without polish.
- Consider leaving your nails unpolished.

Fluorescent lights/ballasts/ HID lamps



Hazardous ingredients:
mercury, PCBs

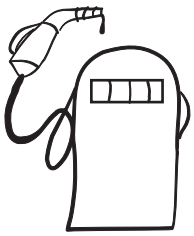
Potential hazards:
Small amounts of metallic mercury are present in most fluorescent light tubes, compact-fluorescent lamps, mercury vapor lights and high intensity discharge lamps (HID). Metallic mercury vapors are harmful if inhaled and pollute the air and water when incinerated or disposed of in unlined landfills. PCB is contained in the black rectangular ballasts of fluorescent light fixtures manufactured before 1978. PCB, an oily substance, is harmful if inhaled, ingested or absorbed through the skin. It is also a suspected human carcinogen.

Disposal of fluorescent light fixtures and HID lamps:
Best: If the lamp is broken, wear puncture-resistant gloves (such as leather or canvas-dipped) to clean up the glass. Place in a rigid container with a snap-on lid such as a 5 gallon plastic bucket. Take broken or intact fixtures and lamps to a household hazardous waste collection that accepts fluorescent tubes (not all household hazardous waste collections are equipped to accept fluorescent tubes). Contact the regional Division of Environmental Quality office for recycling information and a recycling directory.

2nd Best: Set out fixtures and lamps with the regular garbage. Make sure they are visible to the garbage hauler.

Disposal of ballasts containing PCB:
Best: Assume a ballast contains PCBs unless it bears a label stating it contains NO PCBs or was manufactured after 1978. Ballasts sometimes develop leaks. Any liquid dripping from an overhead fluorescent fixture is probably from the ballast and may be PCB. Have an electrician replace the ballast. Using a plastic bag over your hand as a glove, clean up the spills with soapy water on paper towels. Holding the used towels and ballast with your hand inside the bag, turn the bag inside out with your other hand, leaving the towels and ballast inside. Seal the bag. Wash your hands. Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Contact the local regional Division of Environmental Quality office for information recycling and a recycling directory.

Gasoline



Hazardous ingredients:
benzene, ethylene dichloride, methanol, petroleum, hydrocarbons, tetraethyl lead

Potential hazards:
Ignitable. Highly volatile. Extremely flammable. Explosive. Highly toxic.

Use:
Never smoke around gasoline. Avoid breathing the vapors when fueling your car or lawnmower. Never siphon gasoline using your mouth (can be fatal if one teaspoon goes into the lungs). When handling gasoline, wear nitrile gloves and thoroughly wash your hands when finished and before eating or smoking. Do not use as a cleaner or solvent. Never mix gasoline with waste oil. Always fill your gas powered machines before they become heated by use.

Storage:
Gasoline is probably the most dangerous product commonly found around the home because of its volatility and toxicity. Sparks and flames can ignite gasoline vapors at great distances from the container. Gasoline under pressure in a non-venting container can explode.

Store no more than 10 gallons. The less you have around, the safer you'll be.

Use only self-venting containers approved by a nationally recognized testing lab (like UL) and always leave an air space for expansion.

If possible, store in a storage shed well away from living areas.

Store at ground level, not up on a shelf. In the summer, in a closed garage or shed, temperatures up on shelves can be much higher and may create dangerous pressure levels in the container. Don't store in your car's trunk. Keep out of direct sunlight.

Leave a screened garage or shed window partially open so vapors can be vented outside and will not build up to a dangerous level. Never store gasoline in a basement! Washers, dryers, hot water heaters, and any motor-driven machinery or pilot light can be ignition sources. Keep gasoline away from your furnace!

Disposal:
Best: Use up as an engine fuel. Strain old gasoline through a paint filter, dilute by one half with fresh gasoline and use up in your lawnmower.

2nd Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Call local government solid waste department for information.

Dumping gasoline and/or oil into sewers, storm drains or any body of water is illegal in Idaho.

Alternatives:
- Do not allow gasoline to become contaminated or old. Buy what you need and use it up.
- For cleaning grease or dirty oil from car parts, use a nontoxic, citrus-based degreaser.
- Use a push or electric lawn mower and electric power tools.
- Limit your use of gasoline by choosing a fuel-efficient vehicle. Keep the engine well-tuned and pollution control equipment functioning properly.
- Car pool, use mass transit, bicycle or walk more.

Handcleaners, mechanic/ painter

Hazardous ingredients:
acrylic acid, butylate hydroxytolune, ethanolamines, ethoxylated alcohols, methionine, mineral spirits, naphtha, p-chloro-m-xylenol, petroleum distillates, propylene glycol

Potential hazards:
Irritant to skin. Flammable. Toxic.

Use and storage:
Use according to label instructions. Avoid breathing vapors by using in a well-ventilated area. Wash hands with soap and warm water after each application. Keep the container tightly closed when not in use and store in a secure area that is locked or out of reach of children and pets.

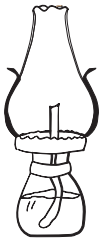
Disposal:
Best: Use up or give away to a service station or school shop class. Dispose of empty container in the garbage.

2nd Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Call local government solid waste department for information.

Alternatives:
- Keep your hands clean by wearing nitrile or other gloves suited to the job.

- Massage hands with a few drops of baby oil or margarine. Wipe dry and wash with soap and water.
- Try a nontoxic lanolin and glycerin-based hand cleaner.
- Coat hands with hand lotion before doing auto work. Wash hands afterward.

Kerosene/diesel fuel



Hazardous ingredients:
aliphatic hydrocarbons, aromatic hydrocarbons (benzene, naphthalene, toluene, xylene)

Potential hazards:
Flammable. Explosive. Highly toxic. Irritant to skin.

Use and storage:
See "Gasoline" listing.

Disposal:
Best: Use up or give away.

2nd Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Call your garbage hauler or local government solid waste department for information. Contact the local regional Division of Environmental Quality office for recycling options and a recycling directory.

Caution: If using a kerosene heater, provide adequate ventilation to remove combustion pollutants, such as carbon monoxide and sulfur dioxide. Use only low sulfur 1-K grade fuel in kerosene space heaters. NEVER use home heating oil or other fuels.

Lubricating oils

Hazardous ingredients:
aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons (benzene, naphthalene, toluene, xylene)

Potential hazards:
Flammable. Toxic.

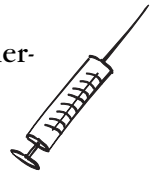
Use and storage:
Minimize skin contact by wearing nitrile gloves. Store in a secure area that is locked or out of reach of children and pets.

Disposal:
Best: Use up or give away. Dispose of empty container in the garbage.

2nd Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Call local government solid waste department for proper handling information. Contact the local regional Division of Environmental Quality for information on recycling options and a recycling directory.

Alternatives:
- Use plain castor oil or mineral oil on hinges, doorknobs and latches.
- For locks, use dry powdered graphite.

Medical waste/sharps



Potential hazards:
The medical waste items most often generated by households in Idaho are disposable hypodermic syringes and needles (called sharps) used for home medications in the treatment of diabetes and allergies. Other types of medical wastes produced by households are cultures and stocks, biological waste and pathological waste. Improper disposal of sharps can injure garbage haulers and landfill workers or, if contaminated with infectious disease organisms, transmit communicable diseases.

Disposal:
Sharps and other medical wastes are characterized as infectious waste and should be disposed of separately from household garbage. Contact your garbage hauler, local government solid waste department or public health department to obtain proper disposal containers and service information for packaging and collection in your area.

Medicines, unwanted/expired

Potential hazards:
Many medicines are toxic and may be harmful or fatal if ingested, especially by children or the elderly. Children are especially susceptible to chemical poisoning because of their lower body weights and still-developing nervous systems.

Use and storage:
Read labels on all products carefully before using. Store all medicines with child-resistant caps in place. Keep them in a secure place. Keep all medicines, over-the-counter or prescription, in the original container with the name of the drug and recommended dose on the label.

Disposal:
Best: If connected to a city sewer system, flush small quantities of unwanted or outdated medicines down the toilet (EXCEPT DRUGS FOR THE TREATMENT OF CANCER AND SHAMPOOS FOR HEAD LICE). Rinse empty containers and dispose of in the garbage. Take large quantities of medicines, drugs for the treatment of cancer, and shampoo for head lice to a household hazardous waste collection site, if there is one available. Call your government solid waste department for information on proper handling.

2nd Best: If on a septic system, place unwanted medicines in a heavy-duty plastic bag, tape the top securely and put in your outdoor garbage can. DO NOT dispose of in an indoor garbage container where children or pets might have access to them.

Further precautions:
Post the Idaho Poison Control Center phone number next to your phone. 1-800-860-0620

In cases of suspected poisoning, do not induce vomiting unless the Idaho Poison Control Center tells you to. Some substances can cause severe damage when vomited.

Medicines are the most common substance involved in childhood poisonings.

Moss killer

Hazardous ingredients:
ammonium sulfate, copper sulfate, ferric and ferrous sulfates, sodium pentachlorophenate, zinc chloride, zinc sulfate

Potential hazards:
Corrosive. Toxic to humans, pets, other plants, animals and fish.

Use and storage:
Carefully read and use according to label instructions. Use a sprinkler can or tank sprayer, not equipment or techniques that produce an ultra-fine mist that can drift off target. Store in a secure area.

Disposal:
Best: Use up or give away. Dispose of empty container in the garbage.

2nd Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Contact local government solid waste department for the disposal options available in your community.

Alternatives:
Structural demossing:
- Zinc-galvanized or copper flashings and ridges are effective for moss control 10 to 15 feet down from the ridge on most roofs.
- Normal corrosion from bare copper wires stretched horizontally every 10 feet will provide some moss control.
- Biodegradable, soap-based moss killers are available. Be aware that soaps are toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms. Follow directions carefully.

Lawn demossing:
- Generally, moss is caused by too much shade for the grass species, poor soil drainage, and soil compaction coupled with poor watering and fertilizing practices. Unless the basic problems are corrected, any attempt at control will be incomplete and temporary. If environmental conditions are not favorable for grass, consider leaving the moss or planting other appropriate ground covers as an alternative.
- Neutralizing acidic lawn soil with lime will help prevent moss growth.
- Thatch your lawn and rake out the moss.

Mothballs/moth crystals

Hazardous ingredients:
naphthalene, p-dichlorobenzene

Potential hazards:
Poisonous when eaten. May look like candy to child. Poisonings have also been reported after dressing infants in clothing that had been stored with naphthalene-containing mothballs. Chemically sensitive individuals are also at risk of this reaction. Irritant to nose, throat and lungs when inhaled. Potential liver and kidney damage from long-term exposure to vapors.

Use and storage:
Avoid these products. If you do choose to use mothballs, use them sparingly, according to label instructions, in a seldom used room. NEVER use mothballs or flakes as air fresheners. Store any remaining mothballs/moth crystals in an airtight plastic bag. Store in a locked cabinet or out of reach of children.

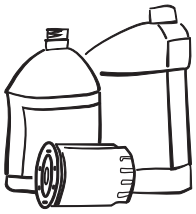
Disposal:
Best: Use up in a seldom-used room or give away.

2nd Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Contact local government solid waste department for disposal options available in your community.

Alternatives:

- Kill moth eggs by running garments through a warm clothes dryer.
- Periodically shake out woolens. Discard or donate woolens, leather and feather products that are no longer used to avoid contaminating newer materials.
- Clean woolens prior to storage. They should be hand washed using a mild soap whenever possible. Dry clean as a last resort. Dry cleaning is a significant air polluter. If you decide to dry clean, shop around for a dry cleaner that attempts to control emissions and reduce its use of toxic solvents.
- Store seasonal woolens in very tight containers when not in use.
- Vacuum rugs, carpets and upholstered furniture regularly.

Motor oil/oil filters



Hazardous ingredients:

chromium, lead, petroleum hydrocarbons, polynuclear, aromatic hydrocarbons, zinc

Potential hazards:

Flammable. Toxic. Can be absorbed through skin contact. Long-term (chronic) health effects from toxic heavy metals such as lead. Environmental pollution of surface or groundwater when disposed of by pouring down a storm drain, into a drainage ditch or on the ground.

Use and storage:

Minimize skin contact with motor oil by wearing nitrile gloves when handling. Drain used crankcase oil into a metal or plastic catch pan. Avoid using absorbent-containing "easy-change" boxes, since oil cannot be recycled once in these boxes. Remove old oil filter, turn upside down and drain overnight into oil catch pan. Do not mix carburetor cleaner, solvents, antifreeze, brake fluid, degreaser or gasoline with used motor oil. Store away from children and ignition sources (i.e. flames).

Disposal:

NEVER pour used oil on the ground, in a ditch, down a storm drain or down an inside drain.

Used Oil: Some automotive shops will take uncontaminated do-it-yourselfers used oil. Contact local government solid waste department for information on proper handling and disposal of used oil. Call your local regional Division of Environmental Quality office for recycling options and a recycling directory.

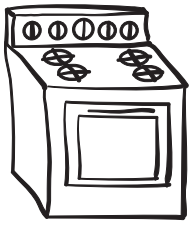
Oil Filters: Contact your local scrap metal recycler to see who will accept your well-drained oil filters or hold for a household hazardous waste collection event (contact your local government solid waste department for more information). Contact the regional Idaho Division of Environmental Quality for recycling options and a recycling directory.

Alternatives:

- Purchase re-refined oil if it is available. This will help improve the market for used oil, advance oil recycling efforts, help decrease reliance on imported oil and slow the rate of resource depletion.
- Have your oil changed at a service station that has its oil recycled.

The National Oil Recyclers Association estimates that 260 million gallons of oil are improperly disposed of each year in the U.S.-the equivalent of 26 Exxon Valdez oil spills.

Oven cleaners



Hazardous ingredients:

glycol ethers, lye (sodium and potassium hydroxide), methylene chloride, petroleum distillates

Potential hazards:

Corrosive to skin, eyes and internal organs.

Use and storage:

Avoid aerosol oven cleaners. Adequate protection from vapors is difficult. Follow all label directions. Wear an apron, heavy rubber or nitrile gloves and chemical splash goggles. A respirator is recommended if the product contains sodium or potassium hydroxide and is in an aerosol can. Use with correct cartridge and filter. Use kitchen exhaust fan and open several windows to provide adequate fresh air. When not in use, keep in a secure place.

Disposal:

Best: Use up or give away. Dispose of empty, nonaerosol containers in the garbage.

2nd Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Call local government solid waste department for information.

Alternatives:

- Put a sheet of aluminum foil on the oven floor away from the heating element. When baking a pie or other dish on the upper rack, place a cookie sheet below it on the lower rack to catch drips.

- Clean up spills as soon as the oven cools. They are much harder to remove after they have baked on.
- Use a nonchlorinated scouring powder, a pumice stick or a copper or steel wool scrubbing pad. A blunt knife is useful for prying up large crusty materials.
- Mix 3 tablespoons of baking soda with 1 quart warm water or mix 2 tablespoons liquid soap and 2 teaspoons borax with warm water. Spray on, wait 20 minutes, then clean.
- Use a noncorrosive commercial oven cleaner that does not contain lye.

Paint, oil-based/stain/spray

Hazardous ingredients:
alkyl resin, kerosene, lead, lithopone, mercury, methylene chloride, methyl ethyl ketone, mineral spirits, titanium dioxide, toluene, trichloroethane, xylene

Potential hazards:
Flammable. Toxic. Irritant to skin, eyes and lungs. Toxic fumes can accumulate in closed spaces and areas with poor ventilation.

Use and storage:
Determine the amount of paint that you need for the job and buy only that amount. Avoid using these products while pregnant. Work in a well-ventilated area away from flames or sparks. Do not smoke while painting. Wear gloves. Store in a secure area away from children, pets or heat source.

Disposal:
Best: Use up completely if the product does not contain lead (manufactured after 1978). Dispose of empty container, with lid removed, in the garbage.

2nd Best: Give leftover, non-lead paint to someone who can use it, such as a theater group, sign maker, commercial painter or non-profit group.

3rd Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Contact local government solid waste department for information regarding proper handling. Your local regional Division of Environmental Quality office also has information on paint recycling options in your area.

Alternatives:
- Choose latex water-based paints. Latex paints contain fewer flammable and toxic solvents than oil-based products.

Note: Exterior latex may contain a mercury pesticide to prevent mildew and should be used only in well-ventilated areas.

- Apply paints by sponge, brush, or roller rather than by spraying whenever possible.
- The following key words on paint labels can help you determine if paints are oil-based or water based:

  Water-based: "clean up with soap and water", "latex", "100% acrylic"

  Oil-based: "clean up with mineral spirits," "contains petroleum distillates," "combustible: keep away from heat and flame," "harmful or fatal if swallowed"

Paint, water-based

Hazardous ingredients:
acrylic resins, ethylene glycol, lead, mercury

Potential hazards:
Indoor latex has low toxicity. Exterior latex with mercury pesticide is highly toxic if ingested. Any latex may contain mercury if manufactured before 1991 or lead if manufactured before 1973.

Use and storage:
Keep the container tightly closed when not in use and store in a secure area.

Disposal:
Best: Use up or give away to a theater or nonprofit group. Air dry empty containers in a secure, well-ventilated area and dispose of in the garbage with the lids off.

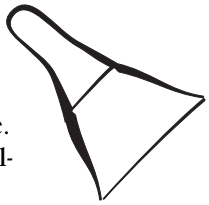
2nd Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Contact local government solid waste department for information regarding proper handling. Your local Division of Environmental Quality office also has information on recycling options.

3rd Best: Air dry unwanted paint in the can if it does not contain lead. Leave lid off and dispose of in the garbage.

Alternatives:
- Use whitewash (a combination of hydrated lime, water and salt which lacks heavy metal pigments, alkyd resins and other chemicals common in paint) for fences, barns, basements and outbuildings. Use a dust mask when mixing.
- Look for new, low-volatility paints that have little or no ethylene glycol or other petroleum-based solvents.

A 1987 study, sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, found that 27 to 43 percent of all household hazardous wastes disposed of in landfills were paint products.

Paint strippers/paint scrapings



Hazardous ingredients:
Solvent-based-acetone, benzene, carbon tetrachloride, methanol, methylene chloride, phenols, toluene. Water-based-aliphatic petroleum distillates, dibasic acid esters, n-methyl-2-pyrrolideone (NMP), propanic acid, propylene carbonate. Alkali-based-lye (sodium hydroxide)

Potential hazards:
Solvent-based products are flammable and highly toxic. Vapors are easily inhaled or liquid absorbed through the skin on contact. Alkali-based products are corrosive.

Use and storage:
Any object painted before 1978 should be tested for lead before stripping. Simple test kits are available at many local hardware stores. Call the Idaho Lead Awareness Program at 1-208-334-4980 for more information.

Avoid using solvent-based strippers, especially if you are pregnant. Carefully read the label instructions before starting the job. Work in a well-ventilated area that is outdoors and in the shade if possible. Wear chemical splash goggles, a respirator with a correct cartridge and filter and heavy rubber or nitrile gloves. Keep container tightly closed when not is use. Store in a secure place away from children and sources of heat or flames.

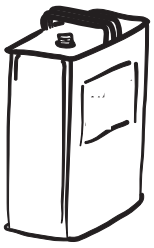
Disposal:
Best: Use up or give away. Hold unused paint stripper for a household hazardous waste collection. Call local government solid waste department for proper handling and disposal instructions.

2nd Best: Wrap scrapings in several layers of newspaper and place in a heavy-duty plastic bag. Dispose of bag and container in the garbage.

Alternatives:
- If the paint does NOT contain lead, use a scraper, rasp, abrasive block, heat gun or sandpaper to remove paint without chemicals. Wear a respirator to avoid breathing paint dust.
- Water and alkali-based paint strippers are less toxic than solvent-based types. They can be identified by a caution rather than a danger signal work on the label.

Methylene chloride is suspected of causing cancer in humans and also aggravates heart conditions. It is commonly found in paint strippers and many other household products. The Consumer Product Safety Commission now requires that products containing this chemical carry a statement of risk on the label. However, older products will not contain such warnings. Products likely to contain methylene chloride include: adhesives and glues, aerosols, Christmas bubble lights, cleaning fluids, degreasers, glass frosting and artificial snow, paint strippers and removers, pesticides, septic tank cleaners, solvents, spray paints and primers, spray shoe polish and water repellents, stain removers, wood stains and varnishes. Read product labels and avoid using products containing methylene chloride around children and pets, if you are pregnant or if you have a heart condition.

Paint thinners



Hazardous ingredients:
acetone, methanol, naphtalene, toluene, turpentine, xylene

Potential hazards:
Flammable. Highly toxic. Vapors easily inhaled. Absorbed through skin contact.

Use and storage:
Avoid using if you are pregnant. Use in a well-ventilated area and wear heavy rubber or nitrile gloves to avoid skin contact. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store in a secure area that is out of reach of children and away from sources of heat or flames.

Disposal:
Best: Let paint particles settle out, then pour off the clear thinner and reuse. Let the sludge dry out in a secure, well-ventilated area (preferably outdoors). Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Call local government solid waste department for proper handling and disposal instructions or the local regional Division of Environmental Quality office for recycling options.

2nd Best: Wrap dried sludge in newspaper and dispose of in the garbage.

Alternative:
- Avoid the use of paint thinners by choosing water-based paints.

Permanent wave solution, home hairstyling

Hazardous ingredients:
amines, ammonium lauryl sulfate, ammonium thioglycolate, diethylenetriamine, phenacetin, vinyl acetate

Potential hazards:
Irritant to the skin, eyes, and lungs. Chronic irritation may occur if ammonia-containing products are used over long periods of time.

Use and storage:
Follow label directions. Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid contact with eyes. Keep container tightly closed when not in use and store in a secure area away from children.

Disposal:
Best: Use up or give away. Rinse container and dispose of in the garbage.

2nd Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Contact local government solid waste department for instructions.

3rd Best: If you are connected to a city sewer system, flush small amounts down the drain (toilet is preferable) with lots of water. Do NOT use this method if you are on a septic system.

Alternative:
- Use ammonia-free hair styling products.

Pesticides (insect, rodent and weed killers and fungicides)

Hazardous ingredients:
More than 1400 active pesticide ingredients are used in over 45,000 pesticide formulations. Because of the extremely hazardous nature of some pesticides, the Environmental Protection Agency has canceled, suspended or restricted their use. The following is a partial list of pesticides banned from household use: Aldrin, Arsenates, Chlordane, Creosote, Cyanides, DBCP, DDT, Dieldrin, Heptachlor, Kepone, Lindane, Mires, Pentachlorophenol (PCP), Silvex, Sodium Arsenite, 2, 4, 5-T and Toxaphene. DO NOT USE THESE PRODUCTS!

Potential hazards:
Immediate (acute) or long-term (chronic) poisoning from repeated exposure. Exposure can occur through skin absorption, inhalation, or swallowing. Harmful to eyes and skin. Can be toxic to pets, beneficial insects, birds, animals, and fish, even in small amounts.

Use:
Avoid using pesticides when alternatives are available, especially if you are pregnant.

If you decide to use pesticides, read labels to select the appropriate pesticide for your problem.

Do not buy more than you can use in one or two gardening seasons.

Do not mix pesticides unless directed to do so by label directions and use the exact amount specified.

Avoid wearing soft contact lenses, which can absorb pesticides.

Keep children and pets away from all areas where pesticides have been applied.

When applying more than a squirt of pesticide, wear clothing that covers all exposed skin, chemical splash goggles, a respirator with the correct cartridge and filter, and heavy rubber or nitrile gloves.

After using a pesticide, wash your hands and exposed skin areas before eating or smoking.

Wash pesticide-contaminated clothing separately from other clothing.

When a room is treated with pesticides, leave the room for as long as recommended by the applicator or label. Upon returning, open all windows and allow the room to air out. Wash contaminated surfaces.

Storage:
Always store unused pesticides in their original containers. Store inside a sealed plastic container or a metal container with a lid. Clearly label the container. Do not store near food. Sore in a secure area away from children and pets. Do not store metal containers in wet areas or other locations that will encourage the metal to rust.

Disposal:
Best: If the pesticide is not expired, banned or restricted (call the local County Extension Office if

you are uncertain) use up according to label instruction or give to a responsible person who will. Empty pesticide containers (made of plastic or glass or with plastic or foil liners) should be triple-rinsed with water. Apply rinse water according to label directions as regular strength pesticide or use it to make up your next application. Wrap empty container in newspaper and dispose in the garbage.

2nd Best or Best if a banned or restricted use pesticide: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Call local government solid waste department for information.

Pesticides should never be burned, buried, mixed together, poured on the ground, dumped in the water, poured down the drain or put in the garbage.

Alternatives:

- Reducing home pesticide use is usually not quite as simple as substituting one product for another, but is easier than you may think. Methods vary depending upon the pest encountered, but the general steps listed below show how careful pest identification and monitoring, prevention and planning, and use of nonchemical controls can often eliminate the need for toxic pesticides. More specific alternatives follow for some of the most common home pests. These suggestions only scratch the surface of a complex subject. You may wish to seek more in depth information from the U of I Cooperative Extension System office in your county (call 1-208-885-7982 or see Appendix E, if you don't know your local office).
- Carefully identify pests. Most insects are either harmless or beneficial.
- Learn all you can about the pests you have. Proper treatment requires knowledge of the pest and the control method.
- Tolerate a few insects; not all can or should be eradicated.
- Remove habitat that encourages pests.
- Encourage ecological diversity in the garden by planting a wide variety of plants.
- Encourage beneficial insects in the lawn and garden by growing small flowered plants, providing feeding supplements available at garden centers and reducing the use of pesticides.
- Grow plants that are resistant to insects and diseases in your area.
- Use traps to catch pests without chemicals.
- Remove pests by hand (including clippers, pruners, water spray, weed pullers or vacuum cleaner as appropriate).
- Purchase and release beneficial insects, such as lacewings and parasitic wasps when appropriate.
- Rotate annual plantings of flowers and vegetables so that insect populations do not build up within a planting.
- Keep weeds in check through hand pulling and mulching.
- If you choose to use a chemical, use the least toxic one possible and always make spot rather than broadcast applications. Use insecticidal soaps, horticultural oils, microbial insecticides, beneficial nematodes and desiccating dusts in place of synthetic pesticides as appropriate to a specific problem. Use all of these products according to directions.

For ants (nonstructural pests):

- Clean up all sources of food and water. Store food in ant proof containers.
- Block points of entry. Use commercial sticky barriers.
- Remove ants in the house by vacuuming or cleaning up with soapy water.
- Sprinkle boric acid-based insecticide or other approved desiccating dusts on trails and where ants are found in nooks and crannies. Do not use where children or pets may have access.
- When all else fails, make an effort to locate nests. If any nest is outside, destroy by pouring boiling water on it. If nest is inside, spot treat using least-toxic techniques. Least-toxic chemicals are boric acid, pyrethrum and silica gel.

For carpenter ants and termites:

- Repair any rotten or weather-damaged wood and be sure that attic and crawl space ventilation is adequate. Inspect, clean and repair gutters and down spouts. Wooden parts of house should not contact soil.
- Remove potential sources of any nests and access close to house. Remove decaying stumps and wood debris. Do not pile firewood against house. Prune back trees and shrubs so they do not touch structure. Check or remove wooden planters and decorative wood that is in contact with the ground.
- Check firewood carefully for insects before bringing it inside.
- Find nests and remove or destroy them with least toxic chemicals such as boric acid, pyrethrum or silica gel.

For caterpillar pests (loopers, leaf rollers and cutworms):

- Accept low levels of damage.
- Encourage natural predators. Build birdhouses, set up birdbaths, plant millet and other seed crops to attract swallows and other allies. Encourage beneficial insects.
- Remove from plants by hand, by hosing off or by pruning out affected areas (tent caterpillars).
- Apply B.t. (Bacillus thuringiensis, a commercially available bacterium) to plants when caterpillars are feeding. Be careful. B.t. is toxic to all types of caterpillars, including those which produce beautiful butterflies. Use according to directions.
- Spray leaves with nondetergent soapy water. This can also be effective on mites and other soft-bodied insects if done correctly. Low-toxicity insecticidal soaps are commercially available.

For fleas:

- If possible, establish one sleeping area for your pet.
- Vacuum at least weekly all areas where pets have access and dispose of vacuum bag. Wash bedding.
- Restrict pet access from bedrooms, attics, basements and hard-to-clean areas.
- Bathe pets with shampoo or use flea comb regularly (outdoors).
- Growth regulators such as methoprene or fenoxycarb prevent egg and larvae from developing. They are nearly nontoxic to mammals but hazardous to other insects, so apply carefully. Formulations are readily available at pet stores.
- Use flea soap or a citrus extract product (without other insecticides) in conjunction with the above steps to control fleas in the house if problem becomes severe.

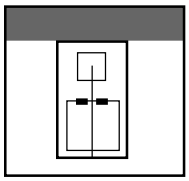
For insects on plants:

- Use resistant plant varieties wherever possible. Ask the local U of I Cooperative Extension office for advice.
- Wash insects from outdoor plants with a strong hosing, preferably in the morning.
- Buy a soap-based insecticide. Spray infested leaves with soapy spray, then rinse off with plain water shortly after the soap solution has dried. Caution: Some plants can be damaged by soap solutions. Test on a few leaves before treating large areas.
- Use sticky traps, pheromone traps, horticultural oils, microbial insecticides and beneficial nematodes when appropriate.
- Use floating row covers such as Reemay or Agronet as a barrier against leaf miners, carrot rust fly, cabbage maggot and other pests which lay eggs on or near plant leaves.
- Time plantings of annuals to avoid periods of heavy infestation.

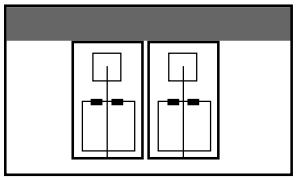
"When you kill a beneficial insect, you inherit its work." -Carl Huffaker

For mice and rats:

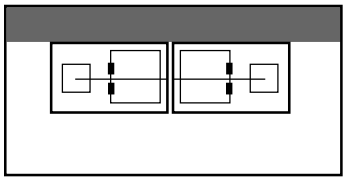
- Sanitation is crucial. Litter encourages rodents. Use garbage cans with tight-fitting lids. Clean up food scraps. Store food, including pet food, in metal containers that rodents cannot readily gnaw through.
- Seal possible points of entry before mice and rats seek shelter from cold autumn weather (a mouse can enter through a ½ inch space).
- Glue boards or sticky traps are gaining popularity, especially where toxicants are not desirable. They are most effective in dry locations which are free of dirt and dust.
- Use traps baited with a mixture of peanut better, oatmeal and honey.



Single trap set with trigger next to wall



The double set increases your success.



Double set placed parallel to the wall with triggers to outside

Mice and rats tend to have established "runways" along wall edges. For maximum trap effectiveness, place the bait-end of the trap about ¼ inch away from the wall. To reduce chances of the rodent escaping the trap and becoming trap-shy, allow the animal to take the bait at least once prior to setting the trigger.

For moles and gophers:

- Moles are voracious insect eaters that daily consume their weight in cutworms, wireworms, sowbugs, other garden pests and earthworms. Unlike gophers, who eat the roots of your garden crops and can kill young trees, moles are beneficial for the most part. Do you really want to kill them?
- For gopher control, use Macabee-type spring traps or boxtraps, or for larger gophers, a cinch trap. These are available through most hardware and farm supply stores. Set in burrow runways.

For mosquitoes:

- Clean up or remove potential breeding sites and refuse like tires, cans, crumpled up plastic mulch and anything that can hold water for larvae.
- Fix leaky plumbing that may be creating pools in crawl spaces or puddles near your home.
- Use well-fitting screens on windows and doors to prevent mosquitoes from entering your home.
- Bacterial formulations such as Bactimos are selectively effective against certain mosquito species.
- Citronella-based insect repellents are a good choice for pets and those allergic to DEET. It is a natural plant extract but it is not benign. It may cause allergic reactions and is harmful if ingested.
- For infants and small children, use mosquito netting.

For slugs and snails:

- Garter snakes, some species of ground beetles, salamanders and ducks feed on snails and slugs.
- Purchase some cheap beer. Sink open containers of it into the soil around the garden. Slugs will be drawn to the beer, crawl in and drown. Commercial traps are also available which can be baited with beer. Replace beer frequently.
- If you garden in raised beds, tack copper strips to the outer frame as a barrier. This is the most effective barrier currently known. Be sure to remove slugs already inside the barrier.
- Clean up around the garden to remove hiding places and food sources. Cut back grass and weeds that slugs could use to get around barriers. Remove bricks, boards or pots slugs can hide under or use these hiding places as traps by scrapping off and disposing of the slugs and snails on a daily basis.
- Use tweezers, wooden chopsticks or a skewering device to "hand pick" slugs at night or when cool or wet. Collect them in a jar or can, then flush them away. Pay kids a "slug bounty" to pick them up.
- Instead of metaldehyde slug bait (toxic to mammals), try sprinkling sawdust, diatomaceous earth (available at garden or landscaping shops), ashes or lime around affected areas. If kept dry, this makes an irritating, drying surface that slugs find unattractive.
- Slug bait is toxic to small animals. If you use it, put it into pet- or child-proof traps.

For weeds:

- Know your weeds! Most annual and biennial weeds can easily be pulled by hand. Hire neighborhood youth to help. Pull perennial weeds within 4 - 6 weeks of sprouting before persistent parts form.
- Dandelions can be removed with a tool specifically designed to pull out the entire root. Perennial weeds such as dandelions, bindweed (perennial morning glory), Canada thistle, horsetail rush (Equisetum) and buttercup will come back unless the whole root structure is removed. Sometimes frequent cutting is required every two weeks for deep-rooted perennial weeds.
- Perennial weeds in the lawn can be weakened by repeated mowing. Growing a healthy lawn helps out-compete weeds.
- Cover bare areas with ground cover plants or mulches. Some good decorative mulches include sawdust, bark and nutshells. In the garden, use straw and partially composted garden waste.
- Commercial weed mats are available for placing under gravel or bark. Be sure to get the type that water can penetrate, rather than using plain black plastic.
- Direct water and fertilizer to desirable plants and away from weeds.

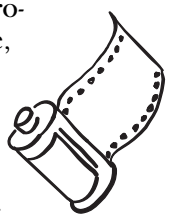
For yellow jackets:

- Yellow jackets do not use the same nest for more than one season. If the nest is not in your way, consider leaving it alone. Yellow jackets are beneficial insects and should not be destroyed.
- Keep garbage cans, picnic tables and other outdoor items clean. Keep lids on trash cans.
- Minimize your attractiveness to yellow jackets by avoiding bright colors and strong perfumes or colognes when in places where yellow jackets are plentiful.
- At picnics, use traps baited with salmon or liver-flavored cat food to lure wasps away from the table.

- If nests in structures, trees or the ground need to be removed, hire a professional who can do the job safely. Ask that they use pyrethrins rather than other types of chemicals. Some types of nests that hang from trees or roof overhangs can be removed by freezing rather than poisoning the insects if the person doing the job is knowledgeable and has the right equipment. Some companies will remove yellow jacket and wasp nests for free or a nominal fee. These companies then sell the wasps to laboratories, which use the wasp venom to produce antidotes for those allergic to bee venom.

Photographic chemicals

Hazardous ingredients:
ammonium hydroxide, boric acid, hydrochloric acid, silver, sodium thiocyanate, trichloroethane



Potential hazards:
Corrosive. Acids can burn and blind. Can cause skin, eye and lung irritation.

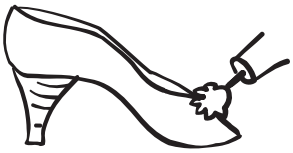
Use and Storage:
Use according to label instructions. Cover all exposed skin. Wear chemical splash goggles and heavy rubber gloves. A canopy-type exhaust hood should be sufficient for photograph development done occasionally in the home. A bathroom-type exhaust fan is not adequate. ALWAYS ADD ACID TO WATER when mixing chemical solutions. Store in clearly marked, nonmetal, unbreakable containers. Keep out of reach of children and pets.

Disposal:
Best: Use up your unmixed chemicals or give to someone who will, such as a school, photographic materials supplier or photo club. If you have color photography chemicals and solutions, contact the manufacturer for disposal instructions.

2nd Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Contact your local government solid waste department for information.

3rd Best: If your home is connected to a city sewer system, you may be able to get permission to flush small amounts of well mixed and diluted black-and-white photography solution down the drain (toilet is preferable) with plenty of water.

Polishes, shoe



Hazardous ingredients:
methylene chloride, mineral spirits, nitrobenzene, silicones, trichloroethylene

Potential hazards:
Flammable. Toxic. Absorbed through skin contact and vapor inhalation.

Use and storage:
Use according to label instructions in a well-ventilated area. Wear rubber gloves. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Keep contaminated rags and brushes in a sealed container as well. Store all materials out of reach of children and away from sources of flames.

Disposal:
Best: Use up or give away. Dispose of empty container in the garbage.

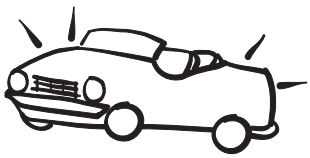
2nd Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Contact your local government solid waste department for information.

Alternatives:
- Use wipe-on rather than spray polishes. They have fewer solvents and are less likely to be inhaled.
- Apply beeswax-based products, olive oil or cold pressed nut oil to leather and buff with a chamois cloth to shine.
- Work a dab of petroleum jelly into patent leather to give it a glistening shine and prevent cracking in the winter.

Polishes/cleaners/waxes, automotive

Hazardous ingredients:
acetone, linear alkylbenzene sulfonate (or other surfactants), petroleum naphthas, sodium metasilicate

Potential hazards:
Flammable. Toxic. Irritant to skin, eyes and upper respiratory tract.



Use and storage:
Use according to label instructions. Wear heavy rubber gloves. Keep container lid tightly closed when not in use and store in a locked cabinet or out of reach of children and pets.

Disposal:
Best: Use up or give away. Dispose of empty container in the garbage.

2nd Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Contact your local government solid waste department for information.

Alternatives:

- Use 2 tablespoons of mild dish detergent plus 2 gallons of warm water. Wash car over porous surface if possible, rather than letting rinse water enter a storm drain.

For cleaning chrome:

- Use baking soda as a scouring powder on a damp sponge, then rinse well.

For cleaning tires:

- Scrub tires with a brush using mild dish detergent and baking soda.

For windows, windshields and headlights:

- Mix ¼ cup of white vinegar or 2 tablespoons of lemon juice in a quart of warm water in a spray bottle. Use as you would any window cleaner.

Polishes/cleaners, metal

Hazardous ingredients:

ammonia, denatured alcohol, naphtha,oxalic acid, petroleum distillates, phenolic derivatives, phosphoric acid, silica, sulfuric acid, thiourea, tripolyphosphate

Potential hazards:

Irritant. Flammable. Toxic. Many aluminum cleaners contain hydrofluoric acid which is extremely corrosive to the skin, can cause blindness and is toxic.

Use and storage:

Avoid using products which contain hydrofluoric acid. Use according to label instructions. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Store in a locked cabinet or out of reach of children and pets.

Disposal:

Best: Use up or give away. Dispose of empty container in the garbage.

2nd Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Contact your local government solid waste department for information.

Alternatives:

For aluminum:

- See “Cleaners” listing.

For chrome:

- Wipe with a soft cloth dipped in vinegar. Rinse with water and dry.
- To make chrome fixtures shine brightly, wet with water and rub with newspaper.

For copper and brass:

- Make a paste of lemon juice and salt. Rub with a soft cloth. Rinse with water and dry.
- To retard varnish, rub brass with a cloth moistened with olive oil after polishing.
- Cover article to be cleaned with catsup. Let stand for a few minutes, then rinse thoroughly and dry.

For silver:

- Rub object gently with toothpaste, using a cotton ball to avoid scratching. Rinse well with water. Caution: Test first on an inconspicuous area.
- Place a sheet of aluminum foil in the bottom of a pan, add enough hot water to cover object to be cleaned, and add 1 or 2 teaspoons of salt or baking soda. Wait a few minutes until silver is shiny again, then remove, rinse and buff dry with a soft cloth. Caution: Do not use this method on silverplate. Test first.

For stainless steel:

- Use baking soda, olive oil or mineral oil for shining.
- To clean and polish, moisten cloth with vinegar and wipe clean.

Polishes/waxes, wood furniture and floors

Hazardous ingredients:

ammonia, aromatic solvents (benzene, toluene), phenol, petroleum distillates (also naphtas or mineral spirits), silicones, synthetic polymers, trichloroethane, turpentine

Potential hazards:

Flammable. Toxic. Irritant.

Use and storage:

Use according to label instructions in a well-ventilated area. Keep the container tightly closed when not in use and store in a secure area out of reach of children and away from sources of heat or flames.

Disposal:

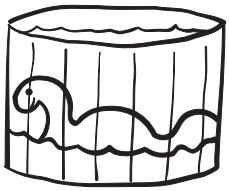
Best: Use up or give away. Dispose of empty container in the garbage.

2nd Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Contact your local government solid waste department for information.

Alternatives:

- For unvarnished wood, apply mineral oil or vegetable oil sparingly with soft cloth. Let it soak in, then remove excess and buff hard. Almond or olive oils are especially good to use.
- Use a commercial polish made with mineral oil and citrus oil rather than one containing toxic petroleum naptha. Mineral oil polishes will not have "danger" warnings on their labels.
- Rub toothpaste on wood furniture to remove water marks. Polish with a soft cloth.
- For scratches, mix equal parts of lemon juice and salad oil. Rub into scratches with a soft cloth until they disappear.

Pool/spa chemicals



Hazardous ingredients:
bromine, calcium chloride, chlorine, copper-based algicides, muriatic acid, polyphosphonate

Potential hazards:
Flammable. Corrosive. Reactive. Causes burns on contact with skin or eyes. Mixing different chlorine products can cause severe reactions or explosions.

Use and storage:
Never mix pool chemicals together. Wear chemical splash goggles and heavy rubber gloves and do not smoke when using. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Do not stack. Store in a clean, dry, secure and well-ventilated area away from children, pets, flammable materials and sources of sparks.

Disposal:
Best: Use up or give to a YMCA, school or a local parks department. Dispose of empty container in the garbage.

2nd Best: If connected to a city sewer system, flush small amounts down an inside drain (toilet is preferable) with lots of water. Do NOT pour pool chemicals down the drain if you have a septic system.

3rd Best: If on a septic tank or for large amounts, hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Contact your local government solid waste department for information.

Alternatives:

- Use ozone or ultraviolet light systems designed to kill bacteria and algae. They reduce the need for pool chemicals.
- Use pool chemicals sparingly.
- For more information about pool safety, request "The Sensible Way to Enjoy Your Pool." Available for a small fee from the National Spa & Pool Institute, 2111 Eisenhower Ave, Alexandria, VA 22314.

Rug/carpet cleaners

Hazardous ingredients:
butyl cellusolve (ethylene glycol, monobutyl ether), maleic anhydride resin, petroleum distillates, trichloroethane, various surfactants

Potential hazards:
Toxic. May be flammable. Irritant to skin, eyes and mucous membranes.

Use and storage:
Use in a well-ventilated area according to label instructions. Avoid breathing vapors. Wear heavy rubber or nitrile gloves to avoid skin contact. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store in a locked cabinet or out of reach of children and pets.

Disposal:
Best: Use up or give away. Dispose of empty container in the garbage.

2nd Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Contact your local government solid waste department for information.

Alternatives:

- Reduce the need for shampooing
- Remove shoes at the door to avoid tracking in dust and dirt.
- Frequently vacuum with a well-maintained, efficient vacuum. A good vacuum has beater brushes to agitate the fabric.

For general cleaning:

- Use a soap-based, nonaerosol rug shampoo. Vacuum when dry.

For spills:

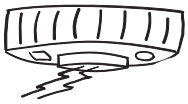
- Act fast! Quickly blot up (don't rub) as much as possible. Cotton towels and rags are more absorbent than synthetic fabrics.
- Club soda or clear water are effective on some types of stains, particularly from alcoholic beverages, coffee, or tomato-based food.
- Grease stains may require a solvent. Try a citrus-based product.
- See additional tips under "Stain/spot removers" listing.

To neutralize odors:

- Sprinkle baking soda liberally over affected area, let sit overnight, then vacuum.

Smoke detectors, ionizing type

Hazardous ingredients:
Ionizing smoke detectors contain a small amount of radioactive material, Americium-241.



Potential hazards:
Low-level radioactivity.

Use and storage:
Install and maintain according to manufacturer directions.

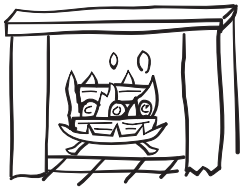
Disposal:
Best: Return to the manufacturer (address on base of detector) or retailer.

2nd Best: Dispose of in the garbage.

Alternative:

- Choose a nonionizing, photoelectric-type detector.
- Smoke detectors are important devices for the early detection of fires. All homes should have smoke detectors.

Soot remover/creosote destroyer



Hazardous ingredients:
cupric chloride

Potential hazards:
Irritant.

Use and storage:
Use according to label instructions. Avoid breathing vapors. Wear heavy rubber gloves to avoid skin contact. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store out of reach of children and pets.

Disposal:
Best: Use up or give away. Rinse out empty container and dispose in the garbage.

2nd Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Contact your local government solid waste department for information.

Alternatives:

- Follow operating instructions for your wood stove.
- Burn dry, clean wood. Firewood should be seasoned (dried) at least 6-8 months before use.
- A hot fire will burn wood more completely and cleanly.
- Do not damper too far. Smoldering fires can cause the most soot and creosote buildup.
- Use a flue brush.
- Have your chimney professionally cleaned at least once per year, preferably in the fall.

Stain/spot removers

Hazardous ingredients:
ammonium hydroxide, isoamyl acetate, naphtha, perchloroethylene, petroleum distillates, sodium hypochlorite, trichloroethane

Potential hazards:
Flammable. Highly toxic. Vapors easily inhaled. Absorbed through skin contact.

Disposal:
Best: Use up or give away. Dispose of empty container in the garbage.

2nd Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Contact your local government solid waste department for information.

Alternatives:
General Procedure:

- The basic procedure in stain removal is to remove as much of the stain as possible by blotting or scraping. The sooner this occurs the better. If the fabric allows and the stain is still wet rinse with plenty of water to dilute the stain. After that, use an appropriate removal material. Final traces can be laundered or bleached out, if compatible with the fabric care instructions. Always read clothing labels to determine what is advisable. Try first on an unexposed area of the article to make sure no harm occurs to the fabric.

WET SPOTTER

1 part glycerin
1 part liquid dishwashing detergent
8 parts water

Removes many kinds of stains. Store in a plastic squeeze bottle. Shake well before each use.

Ballpoint pen ink:

- Dab with glycerin or rub with a paste of cream of tartar.

Fruit/berry stains:

- Hold tea kettle 3 feet above the fabric and pour boiling water on the stain. Place item in sink or basin to prevent splashes.

Grass stains:

- Often impossible to remove. Try first with alcohol, follow with dishwashing liquid or Wet Spotter. Rinse, then soak in laundry enzyme product and water.

Mildew stains:

- Try borax or vinegar.

Pet urine

- Act quickly. Dried urine is hard to remove and can leave a persistent odor. Blot as much as possible. Rinse thoroughly with cool water. Apply dishwashing liquid or wet spotter and rinse again.

Protein stains (milk, cream, ice cream, mayonnaise, egg, fruit, blood):

- Avoid warm or hot water, which will set stain. Soak for at least half an hour in a laundry enzyme product, then launder in cool water. If bloodstains persist after the enzyme treatment, try hydrogen peroxide before laundering.

Red wine:

- Blot up as much as you can as quickly as possible. Apply a thick layer of salt and rinse out after salt has absorbed the spill. In a pinch, white wine also does an adequate job, as does club soda. If the stain has dried, try rubbing alcohol.

Tomato sauce, tomato juice:

- Blot up excess. Apply club soda with a soft cloth and continue to blot. Most of stain should come out. Launder if possible.

Thermometer, medical/ household

Hazardous ingredients:
metallic mercury

Potential hazards:
Vapors are harmful if inhaled. Broken thermometers pose a danger of long-term vapor inhalation if not cleaned up properly.

Disposal:
Best: In the event of breakage, do not attempt to vacuum up the mercury. You may permanently contaminate the vacuum cleaner. Remove rings and other metallic jewelry. Mercury combines with many other metals on contact. Use a wooden toothpick or piece of cardboard to push mercury droplets together and into a glass bottle. Pay special attention to rugs and cracks in the floor. Tightly cap the bottle. Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Contact your local government solid waste department for information.

2nd Best: Contact your dentist's office to see if they will accept the mercury. Dental offices often collect mercury left over from making amalgams for fillings and send it to companies who reclaim the metals.

Alternative:

- Choose a flex-tape, electronic or other non mercury thermometer.

Transmission fluid

Hazardous ingredients:
petroleum distillates

Potential hazards:
Ignitable. Toxic Surface and groundwater pollution if improperly disposed.

Use and storage:
When changing your transmission fluid, wear nitrile gloves to avoid skin contact. Drain used fluid into a metal or plastic catch pan. Do not use absorbent-containing "easy-change" boxes to catch your used fluid. The fluid cannot be recycled once in these boxes. Pour fluid into a well-rinsed, nonbreakable container with a screw-on lid (milk jugs work well). Store away from children, pets and sources of ignition. Do not mix with motor oil or other automotive products.

Disposal:
Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Contact your local government solid waste department for information. Your local DEQ office can help with recycling options and provide a recycling directory.

Windshield wiper solution

Hazardous ingredients:
methanol

Potential hazards:
Highly toxic. Harmful or fatal if ingested.

Use and storage:
Avoid using solution that contains methanol. Use in a well-ventilated area. Wear nitrile gloves to avoid skin contact. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store in a secure place.

Disposal:
Best: Use up or give away. Dispose of empty container in the garbage.

2nd Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Contact your local government solid waste department for information.

3rd Best: If connected to a city sewer system, flush small amounts that DO NOT contain methanol down an inside drain (toilet preferable) with lots of water.

When leaving your car outside overnight in the winter, mix 3 parts vinegar to 1 part water and coat the windows with this solution. This vinegar and water combination will keep windshields ice and frost-free.

Wood preservatives

Hazardous ingredients:
copper oleate, mineral spirits, naphthenic acid

Restricted from household use: Use of wood preservatives containing creosote, inorganic arsenic compounds (CCA), pentachlorophenol (penta), and tributyl tin are banned for household use. Only licensed applicators can purchase and apply. Products treated with them, however, are still sold to the general public. If you have a deck or outdoor furniture treated with these chemicals, EPA advises you to seal them with at least two coats of varnish or other sealant.

Potential hazards:
Wood preservatives restricted from household use have long-term (chronic) health effects. Creosote and inorganic arsenic compounds are known human carcinogens. Creosote has been linked to genetic damage, inorganic arsenic compounds are related to both genetic damage and birth defects, and penta is associated with birth defects and fetal toxicity. Unrestricted wood preservatives may be flammable and are toxic.

Use and storage:
Use in a well-ventilated area according to label instructions. Never burn wood treated with preservatives, the fumes will be toxic. Wear nitrile gloves to avoid skin contact. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. Store in a box lined with plastic in a locked cabinet or away from children and pets.

Disposal:
Best: Use up nonrestricted products or give to someone who will, such as a farmer. Dispose of empty container in the garbage.

2nd Best: Hold for a household hazardous waste collection. Contact your local government solid waste department for information.

Alternatives:
- Wood must contain 20 percent moisture before it can support the growth of fungi, the primary agents of wood decay. Wood plus moisture equals decay! Corrective steps to allow the wood to stay dry will stop decay in its early stages. Once the moisture source is removed, even the uncommon “dry-rot” fungi will die after a month’s drying of the infected wood.
- Choose cedar when possible. It contains natural resins that prevent decay in the presence of fungi or insects.
- Choose borax-based wood preservatives.
- Buy pressure-treated lumber. The preservative penetrates the wood more effectively than hand-application and exposure is minimized.
- For patio furniture, use a water repellent or paint instead of wood preservative.
- For raised bed gardens, use bricks, blocks, old lumber, plastic lumber or construct with a retainer.

Glossary

Absorption: The up take of substances by the skin, respiratory and gastrointestinal tract. Also refers to the uptake of substances by plant parts or organs.

Acute: One-time or short-term exposure; used to describe brief exposures and effects that appear promptly after exposure.

Acute toxicity: The rapid onset of an adverse effect from a single exposure. Acute toxicity of a compound is not an indicator of its chronic effects.

Adequate ventilation: At least two open windows with a fan placed in one of them, the air stream of fan directed outward. One open door or window or a kitchen or bathroom exhaust fan does not create adequate ventilation.

Aerosol: A small particle or a liquid or solid suspended in a gas.

Aerosol product: A pressurized, self-dispensing product form used for a wide variety of chemical specialty products.

Borax: Also called sodium borate. Hard, odorless crystals, granules or crystal powder. Moderately toxic.

Carcinogen: A substance or agent capable of producing cancer in living animal tissue.

Caustic: A chemical that will burn skin on contact.

Chemical sensitivity: Health problems characterized by effects such as dizziness, eye and throat irritation, chest tightness, and nasal congestion that appear whenever an individual is exposed to certain chemicals, even in small amounts.

Chronic: Occurring over along period of time, either continuously or intermittently; used to describe ongoing exposures and effects that develop only after a long exposure.

Chronic toxicity: The slow or delayed onset of a adverse effect, usually from multiple, long-term exposures. Chronic toxicity of a compound is not an indicator of its acute effects.

Corrosive: Having the power to slowly dissolve. *Example: Some pesticides dissolve rubber hoses, nozzles and other parts of spray machinery.*

Combustible: Substance that can easily be set on fire and that will burn readily or quickly. Flammable.

Desiccant: A chemical that induces rapid drying of a leaf, plant part or insect.

Dose: The quantity of chemical administered at one time.

Dusts: Formed when solid materials are broken into small particles.

Exposure: Contact of an organism with a chemical, physical or geological agent.

Fumes: Small particles created in high heat operations such as welding or soldering that become airborne when exposed to heat. Fume particles are very small and tend to remain airborne for long periods of time. Metals, some organic chemicals, plastics and silica can produce fume particles.

Flammable: Substance that can easily be set on fire and that will burn readily or quickly.

Gases: Substances that become airborne at room temperature. They may or may not mix with air.

Hazard: The potential that the use of a product will result in an adverse effect on a person or the environment in a given situation.

Ignitable: Substance capable of being set on fire.

Inert ingredient: A substance contained in a product that will, by itself, not add materially to the effectiveness of the product. Many inert ingredients are hazardous.

Ingestion: When a substance is taken into the body through swallowing.

Inhale: To take into the lungs by breathing.

Irritant: An agent that produces stimulation, especially to the skin.

Mists: Tiny liquid droplets in the air. Any liquid, water, oil or solvent can be in a mist or aerosol form.

Mucous membrane: The tissue that forms the lining of body cavities, such as the nose and mouth.

Nitrile gloves: Gloves made from a synthetic rubber material (nitrile) that resists chemicals and has superior puncture, cut, and abrasion resistance. Not recommend for use with ketones (such as acetone), strong oxidizing acids, and organic chemicals containing nitrogen. Available at most hardware stores or departments.

Organic solvents: A solvent is any liquid that will dissolve another substance to form a solution. Solvents that contain carbon are known as organic solvents. ALL ORGANIC SOLVENTS ARE HAZARDOUS. They are flammable and highly toxic with both immediate (acute) and long-term (chronic) health effects.

Pesticide: A chemical or biological agent that kills pests. A pest can be an animal, fungi, insect, plant or any unwanted species.

Petroleum distillates: Mixtures of chemical compounds derived from the distillation of petroleum. Most are highly toxic if ingested.

Pine oil: Derived from steam distillation of wood from pine trees. Used in many household disinfectants and deodorants. Skin irritant and may cause allergic reactions in concentrated form.

Poison: Any toxic substance that upsets normal functions in a living organism by surface absorption, injection or ingestion, eventually leading to death if the dosage is sufficiently strong.

Radioactive: Substance capable of giving off radiant energy in the form of particles or rays by the spontaneous disintegration of atomic nuclei.

Reactivity: Tendency of a substance to undergo chemical change. May occur when exposed to other substances, heat, sudden shock or pressure.

Repellent: A chemical or biological agent that makes unattractive to pests a habitat, food source or other site ordinarily sought and frequented.

Respiratory system: Generally the nose, nasal passages and lungs.

Risk: The probability of injury, disease or death under specific circumstances.

Silica gel: Precipitated silicic acid in the form of lustrous granules, especially prepared for absorption of various vapors. Mildly toxic.

Smoke: Formed from burning organic matter. Contains a mixture of many gases, vapors and fumes.

Solvent: A liquid that will dissolve a substance, forming a solution. See “Organic solvents” listing.

Toxic: Harmful. Poisonous.

Vapors: The gaseous form of any substance that is usually a liquid or a solid. Most liquids vaporize continually. The rate of evaporation increases as the temperature rises. Vapors are easily inhaled.

Volatile: A substance that evaporates quickly, such as alcohol.

Well-ventilated area: Is either outdoors or, if indoors, an area with at least three or more open doors or windows with a fan placed in one of them. The air stream of the fan is directed outward. One open door or window or a kitchen or bathroom exhaust fan does not create a well-ventilated area.

Appendix A

Idaho Division of Environmental Quality

Solid waste reduction, recycling and household hazardous waste information

DEQ—State Office
1410 North Hilton
Boise, Idaho 83706
(208) 373-0502

DEQ—Boise Regional Office
1445 North Orchard
Boise, Idaho 83706-2239
(208) 373-0550

DEQ—Coeur d'Alene Regional Office
2110 Ironwood Pkwy.
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814
(208) 769-1422

DEQ—Idaho Falls Regional Office
900 Skyline Suite B
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402
(208) 528-2650

DEQ—Lewiston Regional Office
1118 F Street
Lewiston, Idaho 83501
(208) 799-4370

DEQ—Pocatello Regional Office
224 S. Arthur
Pocatello, Idaho 83204
(208) 236-6160

DEQ—Twin Falls Regional Office
601 Pole Line Road, Suite 2
Twin Falls, ID 83301
(208) 736-2190

Appendix B

Local Government Household Hazardous Waste Collection Programs.

Ada County/City of Boise

A permanent household hazardous waste facility at the Hidden Hollow Landfill opened in May 1998. In addition, the city operates a mobile collection program at various fire stations around the city on a regular basis.

Contact: Ada County Solid Waste
(208) 853-1297

Boise City Public Works
(208) 384-3900

Bannock County

Collection event usually held two times per year.

Contact: Bannock County Solid Waste
(208) 236-0607

Bonner County

Weekly collection of some household hazardous waste. Call to get complete information.

Contact: Bonner County Solid Waste
(208) 265-1459

Latah County

Moscow Recycling Center and Latah County hold a collection event annually. The center also routinely accepts small quantities of used motor oil and lead acid batteries.

Contact: Moscow Recycling Center (208) 882-0590

Kootenai County

Ramsey Road transfer station accepts a wide range of household waste. Call for operating hours for hazardous waste drop-off.

Contact: Ramsey Road Transfer Staion
(208) 769-4402

Southeastern Idaho

The Health District is working with the counties to develop a collection program for counties located in southeastern Idaho.

Contact: District Health Dept. (208) 233-9080

For other areas, contact your local landfill, your city or county solid waste department, the district health department, or local DEQ office. (See other Appendices)

Appendix C

District Health Departments

For information on solid waste disposal, recycling and household hazardous waste.

Panhandle District Health Department.
2195 Ironwood Court
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814
(208) 667-9513

North Central District Health Department.
215 10th Street
Lewiston, ID 83501
(208)799-3100

Southwest District Health Department.
920 Main Street
Caldwell, ID 83605
(208) 455-5400

Central District Health Department.
707 N. Armstrong Pl.
Boise, ID 83704
(208) 327-7499

South Central District Health Department.
213 Third Ave. East
P.O. Box 547
Twin Falls, ID 83303-0547
(208) 734-5900

Southeastern District Health Department.
465 Memorial Drive
Pocatello, ID 83201
(208) 233-9080

District VII Health Department
254 "E" Street, P.O. Box 1855
Idaho Falls, ID 83403
(208) 522-0310

Appendix D

Landfills

Ada County

Hidden Hollow Landfill
1030 N. Seaman's Gulch Road
Boise, ID 83703
(208) 853-1296

Adams County

Goodrich Landfill
P.O. Box 48
Council, ID 83612
(208) 253-4561

Bannock County

Fort Hall Canyon New MSWLF
1500 N. Hall Mine RD
Pocatello, ID 83205
(208) 236-0607

Bear Lake County

Montpelier Canyon Landfill
P.O. Box 190
Montpelier, ID 83261
(208) 847-1061 (Road and Bridge dept.)

Bingham County

Fielding/Bingham County Landfill
Box 607
Blackfoot, ID 83221
(208) 346-6211

Boise County

Idaho City/Warm Springs RD
P.O. Box 157
Idaho City, ID 83631
(208) 392-4431 (superintendent)

Bonneville County

Peterson Hill Landfill - Bonneville CO LF
605 N. Capitol Ave.
Idaho Falls, ID 83402
(208) 528-5550 (Transfer station)

Boundary County

Boundary County Landfill
Boundary County Courthouse
Bonners Ferry, ID 83402
(208) 267-3812

Butte County

Arco MSWLF
Arco, ID 83213
(208) 527-3021 (commissioner's office)

Butte County

Howe Landfill
Arco, ID 83213
(208) 527-3021 (commissioner's office)

Canyon County

Pickles Butte Landfill
1115 Albany Street
Caldwell, ID 83605
(208) 466-7288

Caribou County

Caribou County MSWLF
159 S. Main
Soda Springs, ID 83276
(208) 425-3982

Cassia County

S.ID.Reg.SWLF-Milner Butte
P.O. Box 159
Burley, ID 83318
(208) 432-9082

Elmore County

Bennet Road Landfill
P.O. Box 756
Mountain Home
(208) 587-1125 wait for tone, then dial 1183

Elmore County

Mountain Home AFB Landfill
366 CES/CEVP, BLDG 1297
Mountain Home, ID 83
(208) 828-1684

Appendix D—continued landfills

Elmore County

Glenns Ferry Landfill
Elmore county courthouse
Mountain Home 83647
(208) 366-7418

Franklin County

Franklin County MSWLF cup
39 W. Oneida
Preston, ID 83263
(208) 852-6107

Fremont County

St. Anthony Landfill
151 West 1st North
St. Anthony, ID 83445
(208) 351-4150

Jefferson County

Jefferson County LF—Circular Butte
134 N. Clark
Rigby, ID 83441
(208) 745-9224

Kootenai County

Fighting Creek/Farm Landfill
500 Government Way
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814
(208) 765-5154

Lemhi County

Lemhi County Landfill-North Rifle Range LF
206 Courthouse Drive
Salmon, ID 83467
(208) 756-6441

Oneida County

Malad Landfill
10 Court St.
Malad, ID 83252
(208) 766-4014

Owyhee County

Rimrock Landfill
P.O. Box 128
Murphy Idaho 83650
(208) 495-2421

Payette County

Clay Peak Landfill
1130 3rd Ave. North
Payette, ID 83661
(208) 642-6036

Teton County

Driggs Landfill
P.O. Box 756
Driggs, ID 83422
(208) 354-2905

Twin Falls County

Twin Falls—Hub Butte
P.O. Box 126
Twin Falls, ID 83301
(208) 734-5271

Appendix E

University Of Idaho County Cooperative Extension Offices.
Gardening, pest control, composting, home economics and many other subjects.

University of Idaho
Cooperative Extension System
Building J40 Idaho St.
Moscow, ID 83843-4196
(208) 885-7982

Ada County
5880 Glenwood
Boise, ID 83714
(208) 377-2107

Adams County
P.O. Box 43
Council, ID 83612
(208) 253-4279

Bannock County
130 North 6th
Pocatello, ID 83201
(208) 236-7318

Bear Lake County
P.O. Box 237
Paris, ID 83261
(208) 945-2265

Benewah County
701 College Ave.
St. Maries, ID 83866
(208) 245-2422

Bingham County
P.O. Box 279
Blackfoot, ID 83221
(208) 785-8060

Blaine County
Box 216
Hailey, ID 83333
(208) 788-5585

Bonner County
P.O. Box 1526
Sandpoint, ID 83864
(208) 263-8511

Bonneville County
2925 Rollandet
Idaho Falls, ID 83402
(208) 529-1390

Boundary County
P.O. Box 267
Bonners Ferry, ID 83805
(208) 267-7259

Butte County
P.O. Box 832
Arco, ID 83213
(208) 527-8587

Camas County
P.O. Box 430
Fairfield, ID 83327
(208) 764-2230

Canyon County
P.O. Box 1058
Caldwell, ID 83606
(208) 459-6003

Caribou County
159 South Main
Soda Springs, ID 83276

Cassia County
1451 Overland Ave. Rm2
Burley, ID 83318
(208) 678-9461

Clark County
P.O. Box 65
Dubois, ID 83423
(208) 374-5405

Clearwater County
2200 Michigan Ave. Box E
Orofino, ID 83544
(208) 476-4434

Custer County
P.O. Box 160
Challis, ID 83226
(208) 879-2344

Elmore County
150 South 4th East #1
Mountain Home, ID 83647
(208) 587-2136

Franklin County
51 W. Oneida
Preston, ID 83263
(208) 852-1097

Fremont County
151 West 1st North
St. Anthony, ID 83445
(208) 624-3102

Gem County
2199 South Johns
Emmett, ID 83617-9496
(208) 365-6363

Gooding County
202 14th Ave. East
Gooding, ID 83330
(208) 934-4417

Idaho County
Rm. 3 County Courthouse
Grangeville, ID 83530
(208) 983-2667

Jefferson County
134 North Clark
Rigby, ID 83442
(208) 745-6685

Jerome County
300 N. Lincoln
Jerome, ID 83338
(208) 324-7578

Kootenai County
106 East Dalton Ave.
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815
(208) 667-6426

Latah County
P.O. Box 8068
Moscow, ID 83843
(208) 883-2267

Lemhi County
201 Broadway St.
Salmon, ID 83467
(208) 756-2824

Lewis County
P.O. Box 9
NezPerce, ID 83543
(208) 937-2311

Lincoln County
P.O. Box 608
Shoshone, ID 83352
(208) 886-2406

Appendix E—continued, University of Idaho County Cooperative Extension Offices

Madison County
P.O. Box 580
Rexburg, ID 83440
(208) 356-3191

Minidoka County
614 7th St.
Rupert, ID 83350
(208) 436-7184

Nez Perce County
1239 Idaho St.
Lewiston, ID 83501
(208) 799-3096

Oneida County
30 North 100 West
Malad, ID 83252
(208) 766-2243

Owyhee County
P.O. Box 400
Marsing, ID 83639
(208) 896-4104

Payette County
915 Center Ave. P.O. Box 10
Payette, ID 83661
(208) 642-6022

Power County
543 Bannock Ave.
American Falls, ID 83211
(208) 226-7621

Shoshone County (contact the Kootenai County office)

Teton County
P.O. Box 146
Driggs, ID 83422
(208) 354-2961

Twin Falls County
246 3rd Ave. East
Twin Falls, ID 83301
(208) 734-9590

Valley County
PO Box 510
Cascade, ID 83611
(208) 382-3249

Washington County
485 East 3rd
Weiser, ID 83672
(208) 549-0415

Appendix F

Other Resources

Product information

Consumer Product Safety Commission
Western Regional Office
600 Harrison St., Rm 245
San Francisco, CA 94107
(415) 744-2966

Toxic substances and pesticides information

Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Sixth Ave
Seattle, WA 98101
1-800-424-4EPA (toll free)

EPA Pesticide Information Hotline
1-800-858-7378 (toll free)

Idaho Poison Control Center
1-800-860-0620

Idaho Emergency Medical Services
(208) 334-4013

Idaho Home*A*Syst Program
(208) 338-4321

Publication Co-Sponsors

Ada County Solid Waste Dept.
650 Main Street
Boise, Idaho 83702
phone: (208) 853-1297

Boise Public Works Environmental Division
P.O. Box 500
Boise Idaho 83701
phone: (208) 384-3901

Bannock County Solid Waste Dept.
1500 N Fort Hall Mine Road
Pocatello, Idaho 83204
phone: (208) 236-0607

Kootenai County Solid Waste
3650 Ramsey Rd.
P.O. Box 9000
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83816-9000
phone: (208) 769-4402

Moscow Recycling
P.O. Box 9385
Moscow, Idaho 83843
Recycling Information Line (208) 882-2925
e-mail MoscowRecycling@turbonet.com
web site: www.moscowrecycling.com

Southern Idaho Solid Waste
1050 W 400 South, Burley, Idaho 83318
(208) 432-9082
URL–http://www.sisw.org
Waste Exchange web page:
http://www.sisw.org/exchange.htm
send email to recycling@sisw.org or
landfill@sisw.org

Idaho Division of Environmental Quality

DEQ—State Office
1410 N. Hilton
Boise, Idaho 83706
(208) 373-0502
web site: www2.state.id.us/deq

DEQ—Boise Office
1445 N. Orchard
Boise, Idaho 83706
(208) 373-0550

DEQ—Coeur d'Alene Office
2110 Ironwood Pkwy.
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814
(208) 769-1422

DEQ—Idaho Falls Office
900 Skyline Suite B
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402
(208) 528-2650

DEQ—Lewiston Office
1118 F Street
Lewiston, Idaho 83501
(208) 799-4370

DEQ—Pocatello Office
224 S. Arthur
Pocatello, Idaho 83204
(208) 236-6160

DEQ—Twin Falls Office
601 Pole Line Road, Suite 2
Twin Falls, Idaho 83301
(208) 736-2190

Printed on 100% recycled paper (100% post-consumer waste) with soy ink.

PRINTED WITH COLOR SOY INK

DEQ–10000, 46613, 3/99 Cost per unit, $1.14

Printed By:

BANNOCK COUNTY est. 1893

BOISE CITY OF TREES Groundwater Guardian Community

Southern • Idaho • Solid • Waste

A REGIONAL COOPERATIVE FOR INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT

Moscow Recycling

ADA COUNTY STATE OF IDAHO Established 1864

PESTICIDES • CLEANING SUPPLIES • PAINTS • SOLVENTS • USED OIL

Ada County/Boise City Household Hazardous Materials Collection Program

KOOTENAI COUNTY IDAHO

State of Idaho

Division Of
Environmental Quality

POLLUTION Prevention