

## SECTION 5

# Household Hazardous Wastes

This fact sheet addresses the negative impacts of improper hazardous waste management on water quality and how *you* can make a difference with *Best Management Practices (BMPs)*. BMP's are actions you can take to protect our natural resources.

**The ultimate goal of this information is to prevent hazardous waste spills.**

1. Read the facts and information in the following pages.
2. Fill out the Property Assessment worksheet in order to analyze your individual situation.
3. Fill out the Action worksheet, then **Take Action!**

### Why Are Hazardous Household Products A Problem?

Many common household products contain ingredients that are corrosive, toxic, or flammable. When used improperly or disposed of improperly, these products can become personal health and safety concerns, and have the potential to contaminate soil, drinking water, lakes, streams, and rivers. Small (and sometimes large) unusable amounts of hazardous materials are at times spilled, buried, or dumped onto residential properties.

### Product Selection, Purchase and Use

Your choice of products is the first step. By carefully selecting the product for the job needed, or considering alternatives, you can control the degree of "hazard" you bring to your home or property.

#### Products To Be Cautious Of!

**Home cleaning supplies** - drain cleaners, oven cleaners, laundry and stain removers, bleach, lye, some bathroom cleaners, floor wax stripper, polishes.

**Home maintenance products** - oil based paints, lead based paint, paint thinner, wood stains, wood preservatives, paint stripper, some adhesives and glues, degreasers, mothballs, lead solder, fluorescent lights.

**Vehicle-related products** - antifreeze, oil, gasoline, cleaning solvents, brake fluid, grease, rust removers, oil filters, transmission fluid, old auto parts.

**Batteries** - lead-acid car batteries, flashlight batteries that contain mercury or cadmium.

**Hobby and recreational supplies** - photo developer chemicals, marine paints containing pesticides and/or mercury, swimming pool and hot tub chemicals, strong acids/bases, chemistry sets.

### Do's

- Use up a product according to label directions.
- Find out if a product can be recycled and where to recycle it in your community find out if your county has a hazardous waste collection program.

### Don'ts

- Dump oil, gasoline, paints, pesticides, or any other hazardous household chemicals on: the ground, down drains, down storm sewers, or into a water body. For many products it is illegal to do so.
- Dispose of partially-filled containers in the garbage.
- Use pesticides and fertilizers within 20 feet of Lake and basin streams.
- Burn hazardous household containers in a barrel or outdoors.
- Bury chemical containers containing residues; or other products such as batteries.

### Read The Label!

Reading product labels is the best way to get information about the product. Information on the product label can help you decide whether the product is right for the job you want to do, and if it can be used safely in your situation. Before you purchase or use a product, take time to read the label, even though the print is often tiny.

Labels provide information about product ingredients, how to store and use them safely, and hazards associated with the product. Labels on hazardous products contain **SIGNAL WORDS**, which tell how hazardous the product is to humans. This can give some indication of the potential problems to the environment.

## Buy Only What You Need.

If you buy more than you need, household products will accumulate and create storage and disposal problems. If unused for long periods, product containers may become damaged and leak, and products may change chemically and not be effective when you finally try to use them.

## Alternative Products Do the Job.

There are numerous alternatives to some common hazardous household products and pesticides.

### *Cleaning Agents*

- Baking soda is a non-abrasive scouring powder.
- Use vinegar and warm water for windows and smooth surfaces.
- Rub toothpaste on wood to remove water stains.
- Avoid aerosol products: mist particles can enter the blood stream; use pump or spray bottles.
- Open drains with metal snake or plunger. Keep drains clear with rinses of ½ cup baking soda, followed by ½ cup vinegar, let sit, and then 2 quarts boiling water.
- Clean upholstery or carpet stains immediately with cold water or club soda.
- In general choose soap or detergent-based cleaners when possible. Avoid non-water-soluble and corrosive cleaners when others offer an effective substitute.

### *Paints, solvents, strippers, adhesives*

- Use latex or water-based paints whenever possible. These don't require thinners or solvents.
- Use sandpaper, a scraper, or heat gun for small jobs instead of a paint stripper. Avoid strippers and other products containing methylene chloride.
- For wood preservatives, use a water-sealing coating. If treated wood is needed, choose pressure treated.

### *Batteries*

- Choose rechargeable batteries, and mercury-free or less than .025% mercury batteries when possible.

### *Pesticides*

Before you choose a pesticide, be sure that you have exhausted other options for managing the pest, weed, or fungus problem. There are a whole host of alternatives to insecticides and herbicides to control pests outdoors. Please see Section #2, Lawn and Garden Management for suggestions in this area.



## Safe Storage

When storing household products, the primary concerns are child safety, indoor air quality, prevention of damage to household equipment, and environmental pollution.

If you can smell a household product while it is in storage, the product lid may be loose or ventilation may be inadequate to protect your health.

Be sure to separate corrosives like acids or lye from each other and other hazardous products to prevent dangerous chemical reactions. Reactions occur when corrosives leak from their containers and drip or flow to other products. Corrosive materials are often stored where equipment and appliances are located. Be aware that they can corrode heating systems, hot water heaters, and other equipment and appliances. Routinely check areas where you store household products (under the kitchen sink, in the basement or garage, in an outside shed) to make sure that containers are closed tightly and not leaking, and that the sides of containers are not bulging.

- Keep out of reach of children and pets preferably in a locked, secure area.
- Store them in their original container.
- Clearly label and date any alternative containers.
- Keep containers tightly sealed and dry.
- Keep products in a well-ventilated area and away from sources of ignition.
- Store batteries and flammable chemicals in shade away from direct sunlight.
- Store products at least 200 feet from a well or water.
- Don't store products in your well pump house.
- Store chemicals in an outside shed or basement.
- Store products on shelves above any flood waters.

## Petroleum Storage

You may not have thought much about how you store gasoline, heating oil, and other fuels and lubricants on your property. If you are like most people, you own at least one fuel-burning device such as a lawn mower or an outboard marine engine, and probably keep fuel in portable containers that hold 1 to 5 gallons. Purchase and store minimum amounts of fuel for short periods, buy quantities that you need for a month or so.

Fuels are hazardous and if improperly managed they can pollute the water you drink. It is critical to prevent spills and leaks. Petroleum fuels contain a number of potentially toxic compounds including common solvents such as benzene, toluene and xylene, and additives such as ethylene dibromide. Benzene, considered a human carcinogen, has a ground water standard much like that of many pesticides at five parts per billion. One gallon of gasoline containing one percent benzene can contaminate about two million gallons of ground water.

Contamination can come from unexpected sources. Unknown or forgotten underground tanks have come back to haunt property owners. Contaminated soil and water can rob your property of its value, trigger environmental liability and costly cleanups, and drive away lenders and property buyers. Vapors from fuel can ignite fires or collect underground and explode.

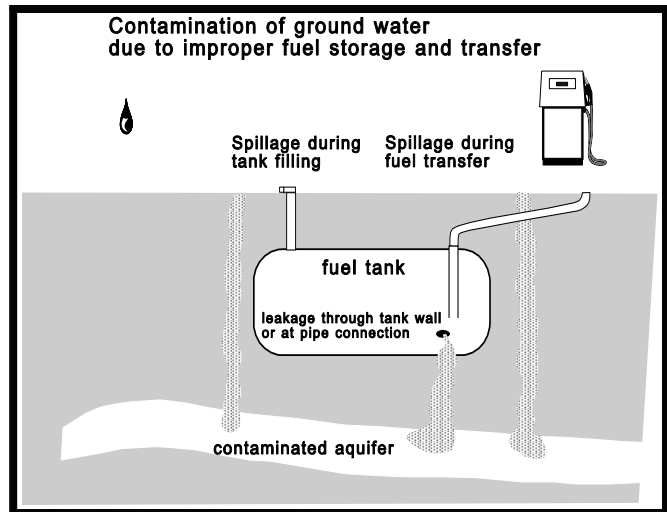
Do not fill your boat tank or portable outboard tank with gas cans near or over the water? Plan ahead. Make sure the collar on the gas can nozzle has a washer and is tight so gas doesn't spill from the collar. Even if you are not near surface water, spilling on the ground can contaminate ground water.

### Quick Tips

- Don't pop cans air vent plug until the nozzle is in the tank filler tube.
- Don't try the fuel transfer if the boat or dock is bobbing.
- If you do spill, have on hand an oil/gas absorbent pad to quickly soak up the spill.
- Use only self-venting UL-approved or original containers to store fuel. Storing fuel in an unapproved container, such as a glass jar or plastic jug, is dangerous.
- In your garage or shed, store fuel containers so that they cannot become flooded, but not too high on shelves where they get hot. Periodically check for leaks.

## Storage Tanks

### Above-ground, Underground, and Basement



*This section on tanks is meant only to be a general information guide. When it comes to petroleum storage tanks, seek a professional company, government agency, or Fire Marshall on safety, installing a new tank, making improvements to an existing tank, removing a tank, spills, contamination.*

It is vital to know about fuel storage tanks on your property, including tanks that are currently in use and those that are abandoned. As a tank owner, you may have many responsibilities and must keep up with increasingly strict laws.

- Federal law regulates underground storage tanks (USTs) of 1,100 gallons capacity or more and used for commercial purposes.

Tanks not covered by federal regulations are farm and residential USTs less than 1,100 gallons, any tank less than 110 gallons, and USTs or above-ground tanks storing heating oil burned on the premises.

- Federally regulated USTs must be registered with the Idaho DEQ within 30 days of bringing the tank into use. Federal law requires that existing and new regulated USTs, and all related piping, must have corrosion protection by December 1998, if they are to remain in use.
- Above-ground tanks and their installation are affected by a mosaic of local, state and federal regulations. See page 7 for contacts to gather information.

- Most USTs for petroleum storage by individual lakeshore households and farms are less than 1,100 gallons and are considered non-regulated by Federal law. *Idaho Water Quality Standards* requires that storage and disposal of petroleum in the immediate vicinity of state waters (including groundwater) must have adequate measures and controls to insure that stored materials will not enter public waters.

### **Tank Location**

- Petroleum storage tanks should be located at least 50 feet from a drinking water well according to state regulations, but the greater the distance the better (200 - 400 feet). Tanks are safer when located downslope from wells. The 50-foot minimum also applies to the distance from streams, wetlands, ponds, and other surface water.
- Certain conditions accelerate the corrosion potential of underground tanks and piping. These include high water tables, clay soils, or soils with an acid pH.

### **Tank Management**

- **Is your underground tank old and possibly leaking?** Buried tanks over fifteen years old have a dramatically higher chance of leaking. But even newer tanks and piping can leak if they were incorrectly installed.
- **Does your steel tank have corrosion protection?** Most older tanks do not have this protection. It is expensive to put corrosion protection on existing tanks, and it may be more cost-effective to replace unprotected tanks. Piping should be made of cathodically protected steel, coated to prevent corrosion.
- **Have you checked pipes and hoses?** The pipes, hoses, and fittings connected to a storage tank can be a major source of leaks. Here, too, age is a factor. Piping fails because of corrosion, accidents, and frost heaving.
- **How will you detect leaks?** A first step is inventory control. Measure and record the amount of fuel in the tank each month, and record the gallons of fuel extracted and delivered. Differences in your records may indicate a leak. Leak detection systems or practices include: tightness testing under pressure, automatic tank gauging, or soil vapor monitoring. Notify the fire department, police, and the Coeur d'Alene regional DEQ office in case of a leak

- **What signs of trouble should you look for?** Your senses - sight, smell, and taste are an important part of your leak detection system. Is there an unexplained oil-like substance on streams or wet places near the tank? Is nearby soil stained with petroleum? Have you tasted fuel in your drinking water? Be aware of unusual or changing conditions at the pump. Does fuel flow unevenly or does the suction pump rattle?
- **What spill-protection actions have you taken?** Over-filling is the most common, and most avoidable, cause of spills. Never walk away while filling a container or your vehicle. Automatic shutoff devices are available to prevent spills. There are also fill-level indicators. Design a catch basin to contain spills and leaks.
- **Does your above-ground tank incorporate secondary containment?** This containment can be a double-walled tank, or a structure consisting of a concrete curb and pad to contain a leak or spill. Hoses are now on the market which are double walled.
- **Is your above-ground tank well-supported and protected from damage by vehicles and other objects?** Tanks should be on a solid, stable base that resists changes in soil moisture and frost heaving. Protect your tank from vehicles. If the tank is not enclosed in a structure, install posts or other barriers around it.

## **Product Disposal**

Hazardous products eventually pose a **disposal dilemma**. **Disposal should be your last option** because it is wasteful and, if not done properly, can be unsafe for you and the environment. Here are some tips on how to avoid some of the disposal dilemmas:

### **Burning Can Be A Health Issue**

Although burning has been used in many rural areas for decades, local and state laws are becoming more restrictive. Some residents use **burn barrels** to get rid of many household wastes. A noxious mix of chemicals can be released into the air, and can be hazardous to breathe. Eventually, most byproducts from burning are removed from the air by rain or snow and are deposited on land or water. The ash residue from burning may contain heavy metals and other toxins, and if this ash is dumped on your property it can contaminate soil and water

## Byproducts of Open Burning

Smoke, particles, or ash from burning waste may contain some of the following pollutants:

- **Arsenic & Cadmium** from some wood preservatives or pesticides
- **Benzene** and other solvents from paint or varnish strippers
- **Cadmium** from nickel-cadmium batteries and plastics such as PVC
- **Chromium** from some paints
- **Dioxin** from byproducts formed when chlorine containing products such as plastics are burned
- **Formaldehyde** from some particle board and fabric treatments
- **Lead** from some paint on old boards, batteries, and PVC plastics (lead is used as a stabilizer in PVC)
- **Mercury** from some batteries, paints, plastics, thermometers, thermostats, fluorescent lights
- **Sulfuric acid** from some chemicals, dyes and pigments, rayon, and film
- **Toxic organics** from burning plastics

## Burying Hazardous Waste Is A Bad Idea

Preventing wastes from entering soil and water is the ultimate goal. Burying wastes is high risk.

## Pesticides

Many people don't pay enough attention to how we manage pesticides. EPA studies provide disturbing information about how pesticides are used, stored, and thrown away. Household practices showed that people fail to recognize the danger that pesticides can pose to child safety, human health, or the environment when managed improperly.

- Before you choose a pesticide, be sure you have exhausted other alternatives. If you do need to use a pesticide, read label information carefully before purchasing a product. Buy only what you need.
- For empty plastic or metal pesticide containers, **triple rinse** the containers and use the rinse water as part of your yard and garden management. Triple rinsed containers can then be placed in your household garbage. Better yet, residue-free pesticide containers can be processed through the Idaho Dept. of Agriculture's pesticide container recycling program.

## Batteries

- In Idaho it is illegal to dispose of vehicle batteries in the garbage. Most battery retailers will accept your old battery for recycling.

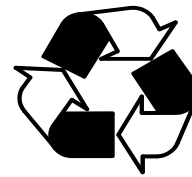
## Spills of Hazardous Wastes

- Soak up the spill with soil, sawdust, or kitty litter. Place absorbent into a sealable container and dispose at a county household hazardous waste drop off site.

## Paints

Many of us buy too much paint. Municipalities that collect leftover hazardous household products report that paints make up about half of the material that people bring in and thus are a costly disposal expense.

- Paints can become unusable if they go through freeze and thaw cycles. Store paints where they won't freeze.
- Use up completely, or give leftover paint to a friend, or a theater or nonprofit group. Air dry empty containers and dispose of cans with lids off in the garbage.
- For leftover water-based paints, take the lid off and let the liquid evaporate in well ventilated area. When dry, the can with its hardened contents can be discarded in the garbage. For leftover paints that are oil based, or contain mercury, lead or pesticides, the cans should be deposited at a hazardous waste drop off site.



*R*educe

*R*euse

*R*ecycle

- Use up hazardous products before disposing.
- Don't purchase more products than you really need.
- Give leftovers to a friend who can use them.
- Try non-toxic alternatives.
- Use old paint as a primer.
- Many chemical products have alternative uses
- Allow used paint thinner to sit in a sealed jar until paint particles settle.
- Pour off clear liquid and use again.
- Don't buy several products if one can do the job.

## Controlling Road Dust

Fugitive dust from the numerous gravel and dirt roads around the lake is considered by some residents to be an aesthetic problem, a nuisance, and for some folks a health problem.

A common solution to control road dust is to apply oil onto the surface. The use of oil formulated for application as a dust suppressant is legal. However, if dust control oil reaches the or basin streams, it is considered a hazardous and/or deleterious material according to the *Idaho Water Quality Standards*. If adequate measures and controls are not taken to prevent environmental damage, applicators may face enforcement action. Also, as many of you know, oil can leave a real mess on your car and be difficult to clean off.

### Application Guidelines:

- The State of Idaho and the federal government have regulations which **prohibit the use of waste or used oil on road surfaces**. Waste oils have contaminants such as heavy metals.
- Do not oil immediately before forecasted rain events.
- Make sure the applicator does not over-apply the oil, leaving puddles in which the oil can easily be washed away with a rain storm.
- While not always practical from a cost or timing stand-point, the preferred application of oil is after a road grading where the oil can be worked into loosened soil instead of applied over hard compacted dirt.
- Do not apply oil over stream crossings such as culverts and bridges.

### Alternatives to Oil:

- The Forest Service now uses Calcium Chloride flakes on some roads. Grading and wetting of the roadbed in conjunction with application improves effectiveness. Results for dust control have been favorable. One concern is the migration of chloride with storm runoff. There is a potential for salt damage to plants, and these products are not recommended near drinking water.
- Another dust control product is Calcium Ligno-sulfonate, which is more environmentally compatible, but local availability appears limited.
- Live with the dust.

## Resources:

### Hazardous Waste Drop-Off Sites and Recycling Centers in Bonner County.

The following sites will accept residential quantities of household hazardous products, used oil, and anti-freeze. No single container greater than **5 gallons** will be accepted.

There is no charge for these services for home owners in Bonner County, but you will need your “dump sticker.” This arrives in the mail at the end of each year. If you are not a homeowner, ask your landlord if they have a sticker or purchase one from Waste Stations. All centers accept recyclable materials during entire operating hours. Some centers have restricted days to drop household hazardous wastes.

#### Bonner County Transfer Station

232 Pine Cone Rd.  
(off Colburn Culver Rd. north of Sandpoint)  
(208) 265-1459 accepts household waste products  
Wed. & Sat.

#### Kootenai County Transfer Station

N. 3650 Ramsey Rd.  
Coeur d’Alene - (208) 769-4402  
accepts household waste products Wed. & Sat.

#### Spokane County

Accepts household waste products every day  
Waste-To-Energy Plant  
2900 S. Geiger Blvd. - (509) 625-6871  
Valley Transfer Station

### Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

2110 Ironwood Parkway  
Coeur d’Alene, Idaho 83814  
(208) 769-1422

## Notes:

*Assessing and preventing the risk of lake water contamination*

**Household Hazardous Wastes**

**Risk Assessment Sheet 5**

ASSESSMENT 1 – *Product Selection, Purchase, and Use* – The assessment table below will help you identify potential environmental risks related to your use of hazardous products around the house. For each question indicate your risk level in the right-hand column. Some choices may not correspond exactly to your situation. Choose the response that best fits. When finished turn to the **Action Checklist** on page 4 and record your medium and high-risk practices. Your goal is to lower your risks. Use the BMP recommendations in the Section 5, Household Hazardous Waste Management to help you decide how to best reduce pollution.

	<b>LOW RISK</b>	<b>MEDIUM RISK</b>	<b>HIGH RISK</b>	<b>YOUR RISK</b>
<b>Product Selection:</b>	I always read labels; understand signal words; and respect the health or environmental hazards that labels describe. Less hazardous products used when possible.	I don't read labels or don't understand what they mean, but I use a "common sense" approach to safety.	I never read labels. I purchase products without considering what the product is made of or how it will be used.	<input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> High
<b>Quantities Purchased:</b>	I buy only what is needed for a specific job. I use up most of the product during the season of purchase. Excess disposed of at a county waste drop-off site.	I buy excess product, but provide safe and accessible storage.	I buy more than is needed, then purchase additional product without checking on current supplies.	<input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> High
<b>Safety precautions:</b>	I follow label instructions and take recommended precautions against exposure, like wearing protective clothing (gloves, and safety goggles). I never mix product.	I occasionally read the label. I take precautions based on my knowledge of the product. I occasionally mix products for specific cleaning tasks, but refer to label first.	I never follow label instructions and take no precautions – even when recommended. If one product doesn't work, I add another without checking safety precautions.	<input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> High
<b>Use of less toxic alternatives:</b>	Alternatives to toxic materials are used whenever applicable.		No alternatives are used.	<input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> High

ASSESSMENT 1 CONTINUED– *Product selection, Purchase, and Use.*

	LOW RISK	MEDIUM RISK	HIGH RISK	YOUR RISK
<b>Pesticides:</b>	Non-chemical pest control used. Pest control products are chosen and used according to the label. Stored, handled and disposed of properly.	When solving pest problems, I do not practice much prevention or explore non-chemical options.	I DO NOT handle pesticides as directed on the label. Pesticides are applied near my well, or at the edge of streams and Lake Pend Oreille.	<input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> High

ASSESSMENT 2 - *Safe Storage.* When finished turn to the **Action Checklist** on page 4 and record your medium and high-risk practices.

	LOW RISK	MEDIUM RISK	HIGH RISK	YOUR RISK
<b>Child safety:</b>	Hazardous products are stored in a locked cabinet or other location inaccessible to children.	Products are kept out of the direct reach of children (on a high shelf, for example) but still accessible.	Products are easily accessible to children (for example, in an unlocked cabinet within a child's reach).	<input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> High
<b>Containers, storage location, and spill protection:</b>	Unused product stored in original container clearly labeled. Dry product stored separately and above liquids. Spill prevention and containment is considered in storage area.	Unused product is stored without regard to location. I don't provide protection against leaks or spills.	Unused products have been transferred to other containers such as used milk jugs or glass jars lacking caps or lids. I don't provide protection against leaks or spills.	<input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> High
<b>Location of storage area in relation to well and the lake:</b>	Hazardous products are safely stored in a protected location; a spill could not reach the lake or my drinking water and well.		Products are stored close to my well, or even in my pump house. A spill in the storage area could reach the lake or well.	<input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> High

ASSESSMENT 3 - *Product Disposal.* When finished turn to the **Action Checklist** on page 4 and record your medium and high-risk practices.

	LOW RISK	MEDIUM RISK	HIGH RISK	YOUR RISK
<b>Antifreeze, used motor oil:</b>	Recycled at county approved drop-off site or automotive shop. Used oil burned for heat in an approved space heater.	Disposed of at unapproved landfill or dump.	Dumped on property or in on-site sewage treatment system.	<input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> High

ASSESSMENT 3 Continued - *Product Disposal.*

	LOW RISK	MEDIUM RISK	HIGH RISK	YOUR RISK
<b>Household trash and hazardous product containers:</b>	Non-hazardous plastic bottles and aluminum cans are recycled. I triple rinse empty yard and garden pesticide containers and include rinse water in yard and garden management.	Non-toxic materials are burned on my property. If burning is legal, burning guidelines are strictly followed. Burning barrels are emptied at an approved landfill.	I don't recycle. Hazardous materials are burned, releasing metals, acids, and chlorine compounds. Burning barrel emptied on the property.	<input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> High
<b>Batteries:</b> May contain mercury, cadmium, lead, or acid.	I recycle batteries, or take them to a county hazardous waste drop-off site. I trade-in my used car or boat battery at an auto or tire store.	Used batteries are disposed of in a county landfill.	Used batteries are stored or buried on my property near a well or waterway. Small batteries used in flashlights etc. are burned with my trash.	<input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> High
<b>Cleaning and repair products containing hazardous solvents (non-water-soluble), and paint:</b>	I share leftovers. Unused products containing mercury, pesticides, or hazardous solvents are taken to a county waste drop-off site.	Allow liquids to evaporate away. Sludge or leftover products are placed in normal trash flow which goes to a county landfill.	Leftover products are dumped on the ground near a well or waterway.	<input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> High
<b>Drips and spills:</b>	Contained on paved area with absorbent material (kitty litter) then disposed of at county landfill.	Drips and spills not contained, occasional flushing onto property.	Drips and spills not contained. Frequent flushing onto property and infiltration into ground.	<input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> High
<b>Pesticides:</b>	Containers are triple rinsed and disposed of at a recycling event and are used according to label instructions. Leftover pesticides are shared when possible and any used product is returned to the dealer or disposed of at county recycling event.		My disposal practices do not follow these guidelines; leftover pesticides should <b>never</b> be burned, buried, mixed together, poured on the ground, dumped in the water, poured down the drain, or put into the garbage.	<input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> High
<b>Strong acids and bases:</b> Found in hobby and recreation products, building cleaners and repair products.	I share any leftover products, or I take leftover product containers to a county household hazardous waste drop-off site.	Strong acids and cleaners are poured down the drain. Leftovers are stored or disposed of in trash.	Leftover products are dumped on the ground near a well or waterway.	<input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> High

