

WHERE CAN HHW BE DISPOSED?

The Lancaster County Solid Waste Management Authority owns and operates the permanent Household Hazardous Waste facility at 1299 Harrisburg Pike, Lancaster.

This means that Lancaster County residents don't need to accumulate household hazardous wastes while waiting for a collection event to occur.

Residents are able to deliver their hazardous materials to the conveniently located HHW facility on Monday through Friday from 8 am to 4 pm and on Saturday from 8 am to noon.

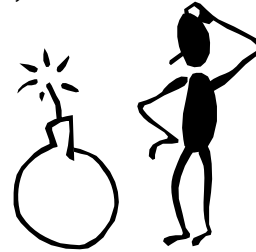
The convenient drive-through facility permits you to pull into the building, out of the weather, have your HHW unloaded and be on your way.

FREE – There is no charge for disposing of your HHW materials.

SAFE STORAGE IN THE HOME

- ☠ Never store hazardous products in food containers, keep them in their original containers.
- ☠ Never remove labels.
- ☠ Never mix HHW with other products. Products might react, ignite, explode and contaminated HHW might become unrecyclable.
- ☠ Follow any instructions for use and disposal on product labels.

If carelessly managed, HHW can create environmental and public health hazards.



WHAT IS ACCEPTED AT THE HHW FACILITY?

- Computers and cell phones
- Transmission & brake fluids, antifreeze, used motor oil & batteries
- Fire extinguishers
- Household cleansers
- Floor & furniture polish
- Paint, stains, turpentine, thinners, rust inhibitors
- Pesticides, insecticides, herbicides
- Adhesives
- Kerosene & gasoline
- Old chemistry sets
- Photographic & pool chemicals
- Fluorescent (including CFLs) bulbs & ballasts
- Thermometers, thermostats & other mercury-containing devices
- Batteries-lead acid, dry cell, alkaline, ni-cad, lithium, etc.

Lancaster County Solid Waste Management Authority

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Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)

What is It?

What should you do about It?

**Bring it to us for safe
and proper disposal**



WHAT IS HHW?

Leftover household products that contain corrosive, toxic, ignitable, or reactive ingredients are considered to be “household hazardous waste” or “HHW”. Products, such as paints, cleaners, oils, batteries, and pesticides, which contain potentially hazardous ingredients, require special care when you dispose of them.

Improper disposal of household hazardous wastes can include pouring them down the drain, on the ground, into storm sewers, or in some cases putting them out with the trash. The dangers of such disposal methods might not be immediately obvious, but improper disposal of these wastes can pollute the environment and pose a threat to human health.

HHW IN THE HOME

The average home can accumulate as much as 100 pounds of HHW in the basement, garage and storage closets.

Each person in Lancaster County generates an average of four pounds of HHW each year.

The best way to manage HHW is to avoid creating it. Select the least toxic product to do the job. Buy only as much as you need.

HOW CAN I IDENTIFY HHW?

Generally, HHW materials belong to one of the following hazardous waste categories:



Corrosives: Examples are drain cleaners, rust removers and oven cleaners.

Corrosives have an extremely low or high pH and can burn skin and mucous membranes. Labels usually state, “*CORROSIVE - AVOID CONTACT WITH SKIN OR EYES.*”



Flammables: Examples include gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil, butane, oil-based paints and paint thinners. Labels

usually say, “*EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE - KEEP AWAY FROM ANY SOURCE OF IGNITION*” and “*HIGHLY FLAMMABLE - KEEP AWAY FROM FLAMES.*”



Toxic Materials: Examples are benzene, cyanide compounds (found in rat fumigants), thallium sulfate (ant traps) and carbon

tetrachloride (old fire extinguishers). Materials may be carcinogenic. Labels often contain the skull and crossbones and usually state, “*DANGER/POISON*” or “*WARNING - KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.*”



Oxidizers: These chemicals react strongly with other compounds and may cause fires or explosions. Examples include chlorinated pool chemicals, sodium hypochlorite and various peroxides. Labels usually say, “*WARNING - STRONG OXIDIZER.*”



Air Quality Hazards could cause excessive emissions or toxic ash problems when burned. Examples include thermostats, paints that contain

more than one percent by weight of heavy metals, products that contain significant amounts of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and batteries - nickel, cadmium, lithium and lead acid.



Wildlife Hazards:

Examples include old chlorinated pesticides, such as DDT, chlordane, dieldrin, heptachlor, etc. Labels usually indicate the material presents a hazard to fish or wildlife. The material may be immediately toxic or accumulate in various tissues of the fish or animals. Of particular concern are those materials that are slow to degrade and tend to bio-accumulate, such as mercury.



Unknowns Unidentified materials—such as those that contain no label or ingredient information—should be treated as though they belong to one of the above categories until proven otherwise.