

Household Chemical Disposal

The proper disposal of common household hazardous waste is not in the trash or down a drain. Contact the City of Cleveland's Division of Waste Collection & Disposal for information on proper disposal locations.

Household chemicals should not be put in the trash so that landfills stay free of harmful substances. It is far cheaper to put household hazardous waste where it belongs than it is to clean up a landfill or waterway after they become contaminated.

Repair any automotive fluid leaks right away. Use a drip pan to catch leaks if repairs are delayed. Collect and properly dispose of fluids from routine automotive maintenance (such as motor oil, coolant and brake or transmission fluids).

For more information on household hazardous waste disposal, contact:

City of Cleveland

- Division of Water Pollution Control
216-664-2513
www.ClevelandWPC.com
- Division of Waste Collection & Disposal
216-664-3717
www.city.cleveland.oh.us

Cuyahoga Soil and Water Conservation District

216-524-6580
www.cuyahogawcd.org

Ohio EPA Emergency Spill Line

800-282-9378
www.epa.gov/epahome/violations.htm

Some of the information in this pamphlet is from Partners for Clean Streams, a non-profit organization that encompasses the Maumee RAP and supports regional water quality improvements.

Mission Statement

To provide superior leadership, excellent customer service and innovative stormwater and wastewater infrastructure management for a safe and sustainable environment.



City of Cleveland
Department of Public Utilities
Division of Water Pollution Control

12302 Kirby Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44108
P: 216-664-2513 • F: 216-664-3477

www.ClevelandWPC.com



Like us at www.facebook.com/WPC



Protect Our Great Lake
Properly Dispose of
Household Hazardous Waste

Report Illegal Dumping
(216) 664-DUMP



Everyday chemicals used around your home, such as cleaners, paint and fertilizers can be hazardous to local waterways if disposed of improperly.

Dumping common household chemicals down storm drains, pouring them on the ground or putting them out with the trash can dramatically affect the health of our local waterways.

Runoff from rain, snow melt and sprinklers washes chemicals on the ground into streams, rivers and lakes untreated. This can cause contamination of our drinking water and harm recreation areas.

Activities such as home improvements, yard work, and automotive maintenance often require the use of chemicals that can be hazardous. The types of products you select for your projects, and how you use and dispose of them, can make a difference.

Some potentially hazardous chemicals that may be used around your home are oven cleaner, drain cleaner, floor and carpet cleaner, asphalt or roofing tar, glues/adhesives, paint thinner and swimming pool cleaners.



Household Chemical Identification

- Anything that enters a storm drain can be discharged untreated into local waterways, causing water pollution. You can help protect the waters we use for drinking and recreation by being more aware of how to recognize and properly dispose of hazardous household waste.
- In general, hazardous chemicals are ignitable, reactive, corrosive, and/or toxic. Beware when you see labels that read “Danger” or “Caution.”

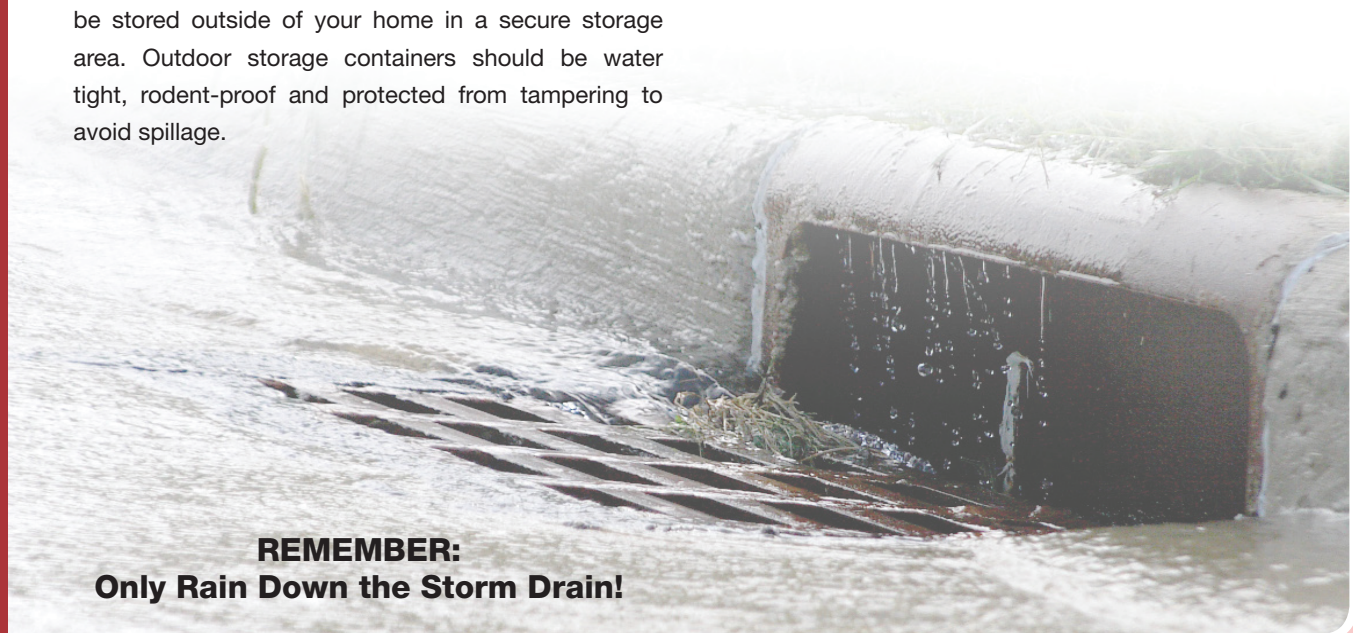
Household Chemical Storage

- Try to buy only the quantity you need. Don't purchase jumbo-sized containers to save money if you will not completely use the product in a timely manner. Store household chemicals in a cool, dry area. Clearly label containers and secure to avoid spillage on the ground.
- Solvents, such as paint thinner and turpentine, should be stored outside of your home in a secure storage area. Outdoor storage containers should be water tight, rodent-proof and protected from tampering to avoid spillage.

Household Chemical Usage

- The likelihood of harming yourself, your family and the environment can be greatly reduced by carefully following directions, minimizing the frequency and quantity of applications and adhering to proper disposal. You could also make your own natural cleaning solutions.
- Use a broom, not a water hose, to clean up spills. Washing toxins into a storm drain could send them untreated into the closest waterway, which will eventually end up in Lake Erie. Lake Erie is Northeast Ohio's main source of drinking water.

For tips on managing stormwater pollution, visit the Division of Water Pollution Control website at www.ClevelandWPC.com.



**REMEMBER:
Only Rain Down the Storm Drain!**