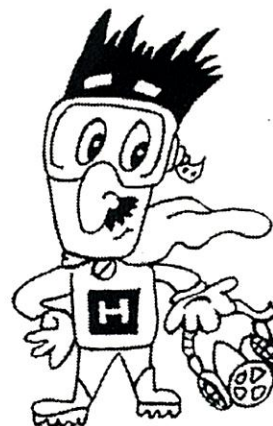


Dear Parent:

Today, your child learned about household chemical products. These include items commonly found in your home or garage, such as pesticides, fertilizers, cleaners, paints, automotive fluids, and fuels. Our goal in talking to your child about these materials is, first and foremost, safety.

With younger children, our efforts are focused on reminding them to stay away from potentially hazardous chemicals. As children grow and become more involved in things around the house and yard, such as cleaning, painting, and lawn mowing, we focus our attention on helping them make good choices about which products to use. We stress the importance of making wise decisions, such as following label instructions, using protective gear when necessary, and properly storing and disposing of leftovers.



We hope that all residents of our District will do their part to reduce the volume of hazardous chemicals used—and thus reduce the amount of household hazardous waste created. This is possible by using water-based products, such as latex paint, and by choosing the right amount of the least hazardous product available for each job.

But what about the household hazardous waste that you already have or can't avoid? First, plan to use leftovers whenever possible, such as using up an existing cleaning product before buying a replacement. Second, give away usable products that you no longer need. Friends, neighbors, and charitable organizations might be able to use leftover paints, stains, cleaners, lawn chemicals, or automotive fluids. Finally, remember it is your responsibility to properly dispose of unusable or unwanted products.

When it comes to household chemicals, remember this:

Buy them the right way.

Use them the right way.

Get rid of them the right way.

Need help? Contact us for advice or disposal instructions.

What's so hazardous about hazardous waste?



You read plenty of warnings about lawn and garden chemicals, household cleaners, and automotive fluids. You know you're supposed to be careful with them. You know they should be kept out of reach of children and pets. You've been told to leave them in their original containers. But really, what's the big deal?

The big deal is that many of these products contain very powerful and potentially harmful chemicals. Some of these chemicals

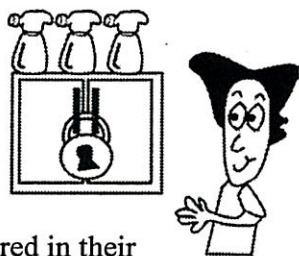


can cause illness and respiratory distress because of their fumes. Others can burn the skin or eat away at other materials.

Many are poisonous if ingested. A few can explode or catch fire. Sometimes mixing chemicals together can create problems, too. These are just some of the reasons that these products are considered hazardous.

On top of that, leftover household chemicals are often stored for years in basements or garages, on shelves, or under kitchen or bathroom sinks. The longer these products are stored, the less likely they are to be used and the more likely they are to spill or leak.

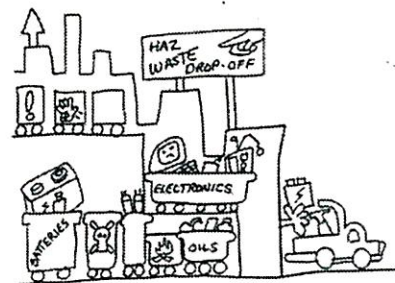
Hazardous materials always require special handling. Whenever they are used, label instructions should be carefully followed. Products should only be used for the purposes specified on the label. Measure, mix, and use products according to package instructions. And, unused products should always be stored in their original, labeled containers. Tightly seal caps and lids to prevent leaks, fumes, and spills.



Whenever possible, use up hazardous chemicals for their originally intended purposes. Can't use them up yourself? Give away unused portions to friends, relatives, or charitable organizations that can use them.

Whenever hazardous chemicals are disposed, special care must be taken:

- Never pour hazardous chemicals into storm drains or onto the ground. Don't pour cleaning solutions or other chemicals into a household sump pit, which often drains to the storm water system. Storm water is normally not treated and goes directly to our streams, rivers, and lakes. Chemicals from hazardous household products can contaminate these waterways, poisoning fish and wildlife and endangering humans.
- If a package specifies that leftover chemicals can or should be poured down the drain, pour the product into a household drain that collects and sends water to a wastewater treatment (sewer) system. If you have a septic tank, read the label for warnings, or call the manufacturer before pouring the product into a household drain.
- Rinse empty containers several times, and wrap them in newspapers before discarding them with your household trash. This keeps the residual chemicals from contaminating other items in your trash. In trash trucks, residual chemicals can mingle, creating toxic fumes, fires, or explosions. By properly rinsing and wrapping containers, these dangers to personnel are eliminated.
- Don't burn hazardous chemicals or their containers. Burning can create toxic fumes or cause explosions. Burning can also turn regular recyclables into hazardous waste.
- Deliver unused, unneeded, and unwanted hazardous chemicals to an appropriate collection event or facility. Call your Solid Waste Management District for information.
- Know what is hazardous. We've provided a glossary that will help you understand what makes hazardous chemicals so hazardous!





Glossary



AEROSOL

Packaging that puts contents under pressure. Common aerosol products include bug spray, spray paint, and hair spray.

BATTERIES

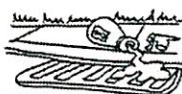
Mobile power packs used in hand-held toys, games, phones, cameras, etc. Some batteries contain metals, such as nickel, cadmium, lithium, and mercury, that can be hazardous in the environment.

COMBUSTIBLE

Any material (solid, liquid, or gas) capable of igniting.

CONTAMINATION

The process of polluting or causing impurities in soil, air, water, or substances.



CORROSIVE

A chemical that attacks metal or other substances or that burns and destroys living tissues, such as skin or lungs. A common corrosive product is chlorine.

EXPLOSIVES

Substances that, when subject to impact, high temperature, or extreme pressure, will blow up.

FLAMMABLE

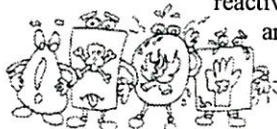
Any material (solid, liquid, or gas) that ignites easily and burns quickly.

HOUSEHOLD CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

Products commonly found in the home, such as lawn and garden chemicals, cleaners and solvents, and automotive fluids. When used, stored, and disposed properly, household chemicals do not necessarily cause harm. However, chemicals can become dangerous and hazardous when they are used, stored, or disposed improperly.

HAZARDOUS

Dangerous because it is toxic, reactive, corrosive, and/or flammable.



LABELS

Provide valuable product information, including ingredients, uses, recommended storage, and discard instructions.

LATEX

In reference to paint, a water-based product that is made without solvents, sometimes referred to as "waterborne," "acrylic," or "water-based." Available in a variety of colors and glosses.

MERCURY

A liquid metal that is used in thermometers, thermostats, measuring devices, and switches. In the environment, mercury is a toxin that affects the nervous system. It can affect the way people see, talk, walk, and think. Mercury is especially toxic to children age 6 and under.

POISON

Any substance that, even in very small amounts, can cause illness, injury, or death. A mild to moderate reaction to poison may include skin rash, hives, vomiting, and cramping. A severe reaction can result in permanent disability or death.

PROPER DISPOSAL

Getting rid of unneeded and unwanted products by reading and closely following label instructions. In many cases, this means NOT placing products into household trash or pouring them down the drain. In some cases, it will involve dropping off products at special collections or facilities.

PROTECTIVE GEAR

Respirators, masks, goggles, gloves, and similar equipment used to protect users from hazardous fumes and liquids.



REACTIVE

A chemical or material that will release dangerous vapor or flammable gas when it comes into contact with another chemical or material. Chlorine and ammonia are extremely reactive if mixed, creating a toxic gas.

RECYCLE

Taking a waste product and turning it into a new usable product.

REDUCTION

Eliminating waste or decreasing the toxicity of waste.

SAFE STORAGE

Keeping hazardous products in their original, labeled containers. Tightly closing all caps and lids. Placing hazardous products on high shelves or in locked cabinets, out of reach of children and domestic animals, in properly ventilated areas, and away from sources of spark, flame, and/or heat.

SIGNAL WORDS

Terms used on labels to indicate the level of hazard presented by the product. *Caution* indicates that the product is mildly hazardous. *Warning* indicates that the product is moderately hazardous. *Danger* indicates that the product is very hazardous and is combustible, corrosive, explosive, flammable, explosive, or toxic. *Poison* indicates that the product is extremely hazardous and could be fatal to living things.



SOLVENTS

A liquid that can dissolve another substance. Common solvents include paint thinners, turpentine, varnishes, and strippers.

SUBSTITUTES

Using less hazardous products. This may mean using non-hazardous or non-toxic products or, when using chemicals, employing the least hazardous product available for the job.

TOXIC

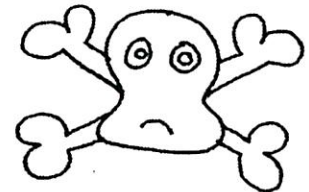
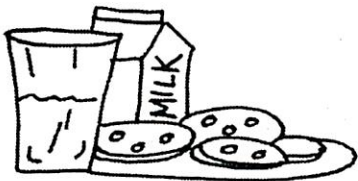
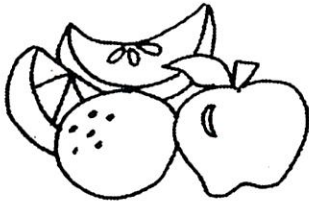
Poisonous.

WASTE

Materials that are no longer needed for their original purpose or by their original user. Waste materials might be used by another user, recycled, or disposed at appropriate facilities.

YUCK! Not in your mouth!

Draw lines from the things shown on the left to the correct symbols on the right.



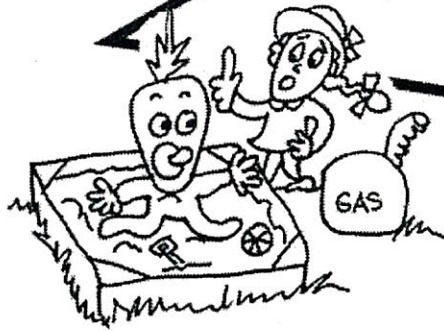
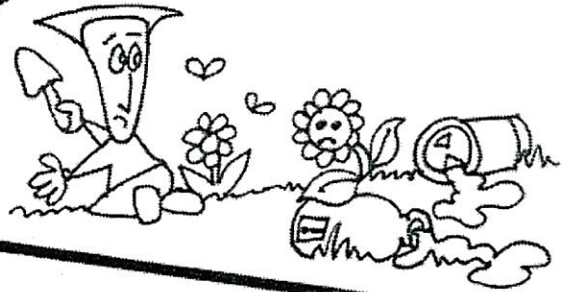
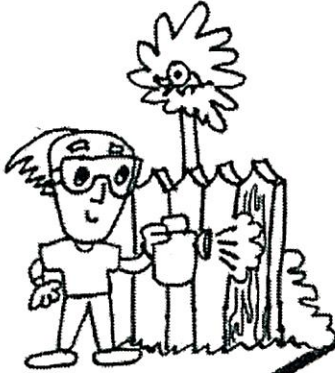
Some things should never be put in your mouth. Look at the things shown above and decide which ones are not food or drinks. Write YUCK next to all of the things that are not food or drinks. Write YUM next to the things that are okay to eat.

On the back of this sheet, write three sentences about the things that don't belong in your mouth.



Maze Matters

Taylor needs your help to get home safely. You need to show him which people are making good decisions about dangerous products. Listen to your teacher and follow the instructions.



Maze Matters

Teacher Page

To help your students make safe choices about dangerous products, please copy the blackline master, give each student a copy, and then read them this story:

Taylor needs your help to get home safely. You need to show him which people are making good decisions about dangerous products—and which people are making bad choices!

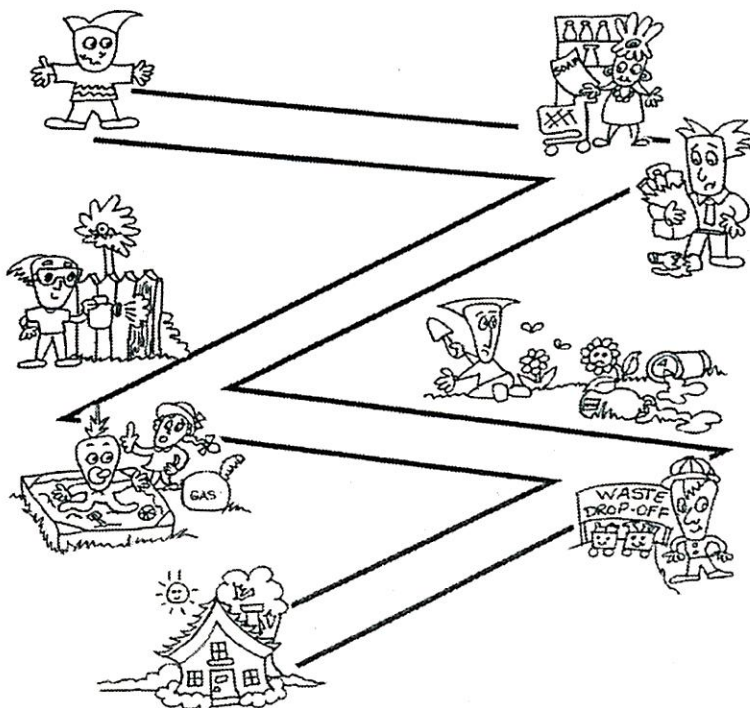
Show Taylor how to get through this maze by following my instructions at each corner.

At the first corner, Mrs. Smith has planned ahead and brought a list to the store. While making her list, she checked her cupboards and shelves. She will only buy chemicals that she needs. However, Mr. Johnson wasn't sure what he needed—so he bought a lot of chemicals and even dropped some on the ground. Yikes! Color Mrs. Smith's shopping list green. Put a black X through Mr. Johnson's spill.

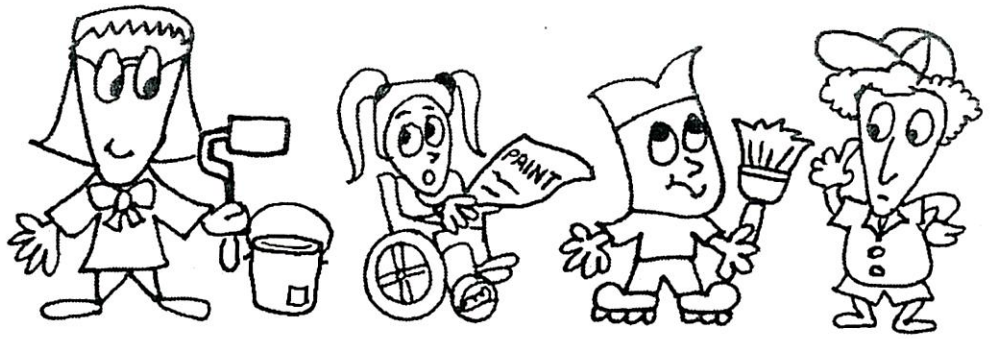
At the second corner, Taylor sees Mr. Jones painting his fence. He is wearing gloves and goggles to protect his skin and eyes from drops of spray. Mr. Jones is also using non-toxic, latex paint. As Taylor rounds the corner, he starts to worry. He sees little Joey reaching for a gas can. Yikes! Fortunately, Joey's older sister, Megan, is telling him to stay away from it. Color the goggles and gloves that Mr. Jones is wearing orange. Put a black X through the gas can.

At the final corner, Derek turns around to see that chemicals have spilled onto the ground, making the nearby flowers sick. Yikes! As he rounds the corner, Taylor sees the Hazardous Waste Drop-Off Center. Taylor knows that hazardous waste should never be poured on the ground. Instead, it should be delivered to Mr. Garcia at the Waste Drop-Off for safe disposal. Put a black X through the spilled chemicals. Now, color the Waste Drop-Off sign blue.

Whew! Taylor makes it safely home! Color the trees and grass green. Color the sun yellow. Choose your favorite color for Taylor's house and color it too!



Before and After



Each of the underlined words has a prefix or suffix. Circle the prefix or suffix in each underlined word.

Pete and his mom were planning to clean and repaint his room. Pete wanted to be helpful. And, he didn't want to make any foolish choices. So, he talked to his friends, Jamal and Mary Kate.

Jamal said, "When you shop, you should read and reread the labels."

"That's right," said Mary Kate. "Labels on things like bottles of cleaner or cans of paint usually contain words that warn you of likely dangers."

Pete asked, "What kind of words?"

Mary Kate said, "Warning words like *danger*, *caution*, or *hazard*. Whenever you see these words or others like them, you need to be really careful."

Jamal added, "If you don't usually read labels while you shop, now is a good time to start. After you preview the label, you can decide whether you should buy that thing or not."

Pete asked, "What would we buy instead?"

Mary Kate said, "You could help your mom find something that does the same job but is less dangerous. Stay away from things that are unsafe."

"Or," added Jamal, "Recheck your cupboards before going to the store. Sometimes, I find that we already have a partly used bottle of something that will work. After checking the cupboards, review your list! Try to use up older products before buying newer ones."

Mary Kate said, "Remember—if you do buy something that is dangerous, don't be careless! Dangerous products don't just disappear. Unneeded or unwanted products need to be gotten rid of the right way."

Pete asked, "Alright, but how would I do that?"

Jamal answered, "By dropping them off at a special collection."

"Thanks, guys," Pete said. "These ideas are the greatest!"

BONUS: Using the circled prefixes and suffixes, create two lists: a prefix list and a suffix list. Now, add the prefixes and suffixes from your lists to other words in the story. (For example, add "ing" to the end of the word "stay" to create the word "staying.") Use the dictionary to see whether these are real words.



Picture This!

Dangerous household chemicals always require special handling. Most chemicals shouldn't be poured down the drain or dumped in the trash. This is why we have special collections for hazardous cleaners, bug and weed killers, paint, and other stuff that your family uses around the house. Learn more about a household hazardous waste drop-off by studying this pictograph.

Household Hazardous Waste Dropped Off

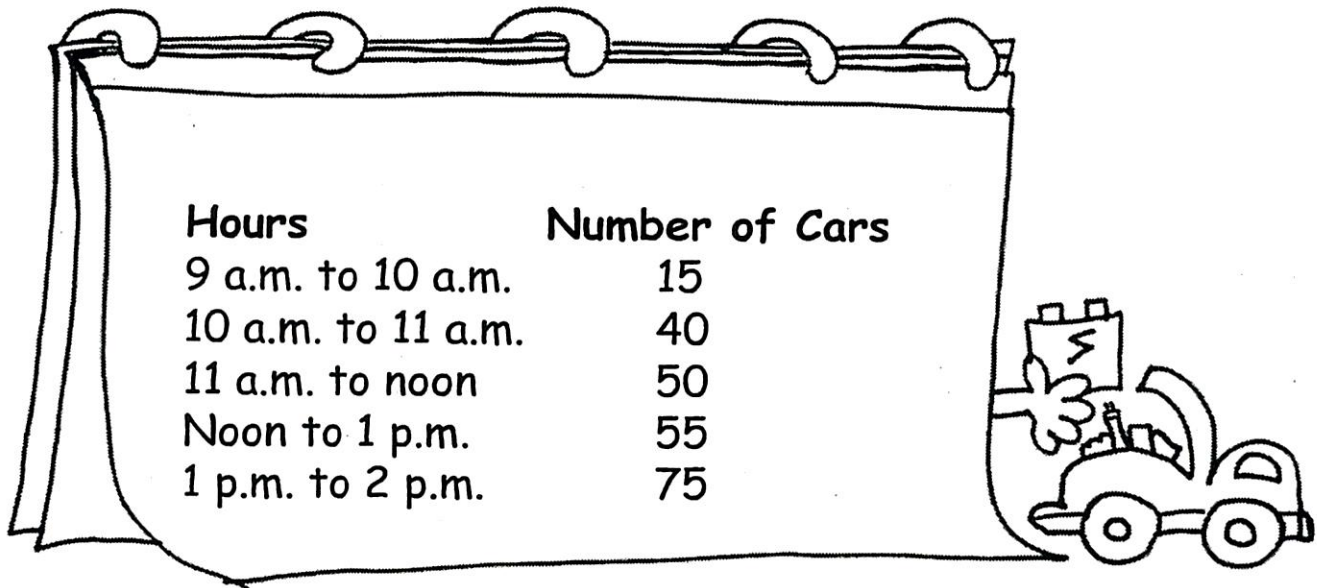


Each container = 10 gallons

1. How many gallons of motor oil were collected? _____
2. How many gallons of cleaners were collected? _____
3. Which type of waste was collected the most? _____
4. Which type of waste was collected the least? _____
5. What two types of waste totaled 220 gallons? _____
6. If it cost \$100 per gallon to dispose of bug killers, what was the total cost to dispose of bug killers? _____
7. What was the total amount of material collected? _____



On this tally sheet, you'll see how many cars brought in waste each hour.

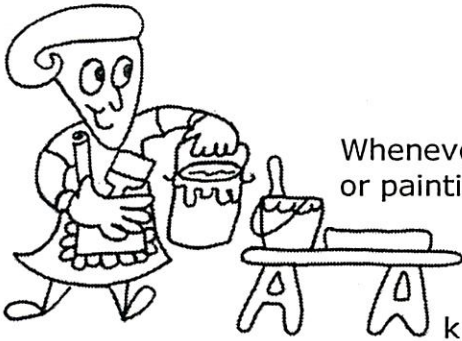


Hours	Number of Cars
9 a.m. to 10 a.m.	15
10 a.m. to 11 a.m.	40
11 a.m. to noon	50
Noon to 1 p.m.	55
1 p.m. to 2 p.m.	75

Now, create your own pictograph using these facts. (Remember to write the number of cars that each of your pictures represents underneath your pictograph.)



Paint like a Pro



Whenever you plan a project—whether you’re decorating your room or painting a model—you should decide what products you need and how much of each you’ll use. If you don’t use up what you buy, it might sit around your house for a really long time and eventually become a hazardous waste. It’s better to know exactly what and how much you need and then buy the right amount! Then you have no waste at all.

Also, choose the least hazardous product for every job. When it comes to painting, that means water-based (latex) paints. With latex paint, you can clean up using water. Plus, small amounts of leftovers can be dried out and placed in the trash for disposal. Oil-based, or enamel, paint requires special chemicals called paint thinners for cleanup and must be disposed as hazardous waste.

Now that you’re a painting pro, one of your friends needs your help! Vanessa will be painting her room, but she doesn’t know how much paint to buy. Help her figure it out!

Here are a couple of things that you’ll need to know:

- Each gallon of paint will cover about 400 square feet of wall surface.
- When you use dark colors, you need to apply two coats.

Vanessa is going to paint her room yellow and deep purple. Her room is 12 feet by 14 feet with an $8\frac{1}{2}$ foot ceiling. She has two doors in her room, and each doorway is 3 feet wide and 7 feet tall. She also has two windows; each window is 2 feet wide and 4 feet tall. Vanessa is going to paint a dark purple on the walls of her room. She’s going to paint the ceiling a light yellow. After she paints, Vanessa is going to put a wallpaper border up along the top of the walls, all the way around the room.

Draw a diagram of Vanessa’s room. Calculate how many square feet Vanessa plans to paint each color and how much wallpaper border she needs to buy. (Remember the doorways and windows!)

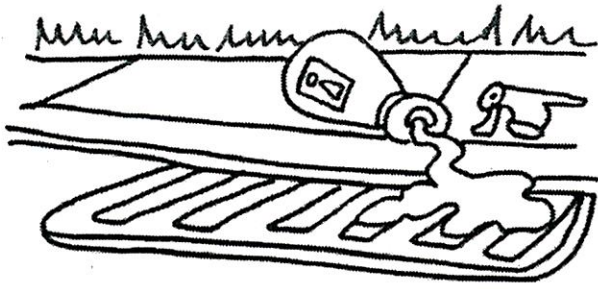


- Vanessa has _____ square feet of wall surface.
Vanessa will need to apply _____ coat(s) of purple paint.
Vanessa should buy _____ gallon(s) of purple paint.
Vanessa has _____ square feet of ceiling surface.
Vanessa will need to apply _____ coat(s) of yellow paint.
Vanessa should buy _____ gallon(s) of yellow paint.
Vanessa plans to install _____ linear feet of wallpaper.

*What will Vanessa have left over? What should Vanessa do with her leftovers?
Be creative!*

What are some ways that Vanessa could have created fewer leftovers?





A Way with Words

Anagrams are words that contain exactly the same letters but in different orders. For example, *mothers/thermos* and *tied/diet* are anagrams. Circle the two words that are anagrams in each sentence or group of sentences. We've done the first one for you.

1. At **times,** we use certain **items,** such as motor oil, bug killers, and drain cleaners, that are hazardous.
2. Never pour hazardous substances onto the ground, dump them into the trash, or burn them. People who do have some nerve!
3. If hazardous materials are disposed the wrong way, they can hurt children and grown folks, as well, by polluting the air, water, and soil.
4. Since you do not want to hurt anyone, you can make a ton of difference by planning ahead.
5. In planning ahead, decide what item you will need. Will that product emit harmful fumes?
6. Could you choose something that is less toxic? Don't let advertising cloud your judgment. Sometimes, a harmless household item, such as baking soda or vinegar, will work just as well as a commercial cleaner.
7. If you use a product that has strong odors, open windows and doors to bring fresh air into the room. Remember to wear gloves and a mask, too!
8. If you buy a hazardous product, don't buy too much—unless your chum can use up the leftovers.
9. Keep materials sorted by type. Make sure you keep each product stored in its original, sealed container away from sources of heat.
10. To properly dispose of the materials, read the label with care. If the label says not to pour the product down the drain or put it into the trash, then race to the next household hazardous waste special collection.

Bonus: Now write your own sentence that contains anagrams. Trade sentences with a classmate and see if you can find the anagrams.

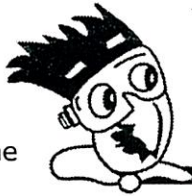


Grades 4-6

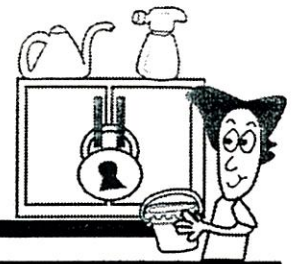
Themes: How to choose, handle, and dispose of hazardous materials



Learn more about buying hazardous materials the right way, using them the right way, and disposing of them the right way in this crossword puzzle. Need clues? Read the next page!



Hazards in your House?!



Across

1. Storing products and keeping them sealed in their original containers (two words)
5. Mobile power units found in toys, flashlights, and phones
7. Trade something you don't need for something you do need
9. Goggles, gloves, and masks worn over your mouth and nose for safety (two words)
11. Water-based paint
13. Pressurized containers for bug spray, hair spray, and spray paint
16. On containers, these provide product information
17. Buy less, use less, and create fewer leftovers
19. Poisonous
20. When cleaners, lawn chemicals, and automotive fluids are no longer needed, we refer to them as household _____ waste.

Word Bank:

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| Aerosols | Batteries | Caution | Corrosive |
| Dangerous | Dispose | Elbow | Gear |
| Grease | Hazardous | Instructions | Labels |
| Latex | List | Locked | Paint |
| Protective | Recycling | Reduce | Safe |
| Storage | Substitutes | Swap | Toxic |



Down

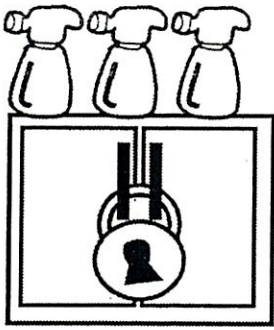
1. Use these instead of commercial cleaning products that contain chemicals
2. Substitute this "hard work" for chemical power when you clean (two words)
3. Directions for use
4. Label word that indicates an item is mildly to moderately hazardous
6. Making something new from something old
8. Extremely flammable, corrosive or toxic
10. A chemical that eats away at something else
12. A type of covering applied to walls with a brush or roller
14. Cabinets holding dangerous chemicals should be _____.
15. To get rid of something
18. A shopping aid used by those who plan ahead



Grades 4-6

Theme: Understanding terms related to hazardous products





Hazards in Your House?!

Background Information

You read plenty of warnings about lawn and garden chemicals, household cleaners, and automotive fluids. You know you're supposed to be careful with them. You know they should be kept out of reach of small children and pets. You've been told to leave them in their original containers. But really, what's the big deal?

The big deal is that many of these products contain very powerful and potentially harmful chemicals. Some of these chemicals can make you sick if you breathe them. Others can burn the skin. Many are poisonous. A few can explode or catch fire. Sometimes mixing chemicals together can create problems, too. These are just some of the reasons that these products are considered hazardous.

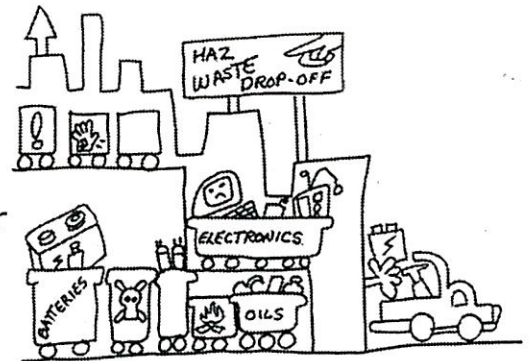
On top of that, leftover household chemicals are often stored for years in basements or garages, on shelves, or under kitchen or bathroom sinks. The longer these products are stored, the less likely they are to be used and the more likely they are to spill or leak.

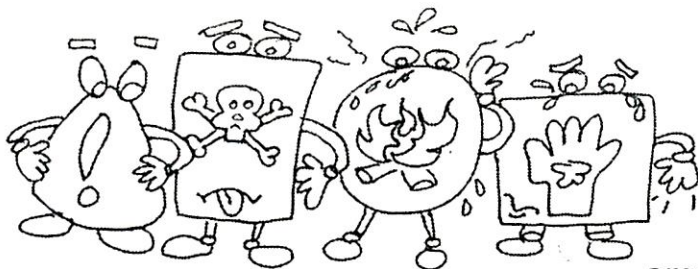
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Whenever possible, use up hazardous chemicals for their originally intended purposes. Can't use them up yourself? Give away unused portions to friends, relatives, or charitable organizations that can use them.

Whenever hazardous chemicals are disposed, special care must be taken:

- Never pour hazardous chemicals into storm drains or onto the ground.
- If a package specifies that leftover chemicals can or should be poured down the drain, pour the product into a household drain that collects and sends water to a wastewater treatment (sewer) system. If you have a septic tank, read the label for warnings, or call the manufacturer before pouring the product into a household drain.
- Rinse empty containers several times, and wrap them in newspapers before discarding them with your household trash.
- Don't burn hazardous chemicals or their containers.
- Deliver unused, unneeded, and unwanted hazardous chemicals to an appropriate collection event or facility. Call your Solid Waste Management District for information.





Safety Sleuth

When it comes to hazardous materials that your family uses in the house and garage, you need to plan ahead to buy the right amount of the least hazardous chemicals

available. Then, you need to use the product by following the label directions carefully. Finally, you need to be sure to dispose of the product properly. Check the label—some products can only be disposed at special drop-offs for hazardous waste.

To help you understand how to select and use these products safely, read the labels below and then:

- Highlight the "signal words" on each label. Signal words include "caution," "warning," "danger," and "poison."
- Underline in red the instructions for using the product safely.
- Underline in blue the storage and disposal information or guidelines.
- Answer the questions about each label: Is this product hazardous? Does this product require special disposal? Why?



Spray Away *rids your home of pesky pests!*

It is a violation of Federal law to use this

product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

To apply: Open nozzle. Spray surface until thoroughly wet. Avoid overspray. Allow to dry before re-entering treated area or touching treated surface.

Precautionary statements: Hazards to humans and domestic animals

Environmental Hazards: Do not spray directly onto water. Never pour down the drain.

POISON: May be fatal or cause permanent damage if swallowed.

To store: Close nozzle. Store in original container in a safe place. Do not reuse container. Securely wrap empty container in newspaper and put in trash. Do not place unused product into trash. Call your local solid waste management office for details on proper disposal.



Clean-All Crystals *with Bleach*

It is a violation of Federal law to

use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Mix 1 cup of crystals in 1

gallon of hot water. Apply with sponge or scrub brush to surface. Scrub. Rinse thoroughly with water. Do not use near food or on food containers.

ALWAYS wear rubber (or chemical-resistant) gloves and protective eye gear.

Physical & Chemical Hazards: Contains bleach. Do not use or mix with other household chemicals as toxic gases may result.

Caution: Causes skin and eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Store on high shelf or in locked cabinet in cool, dry location. Wrap empty container in newspaper and dispose in trash.

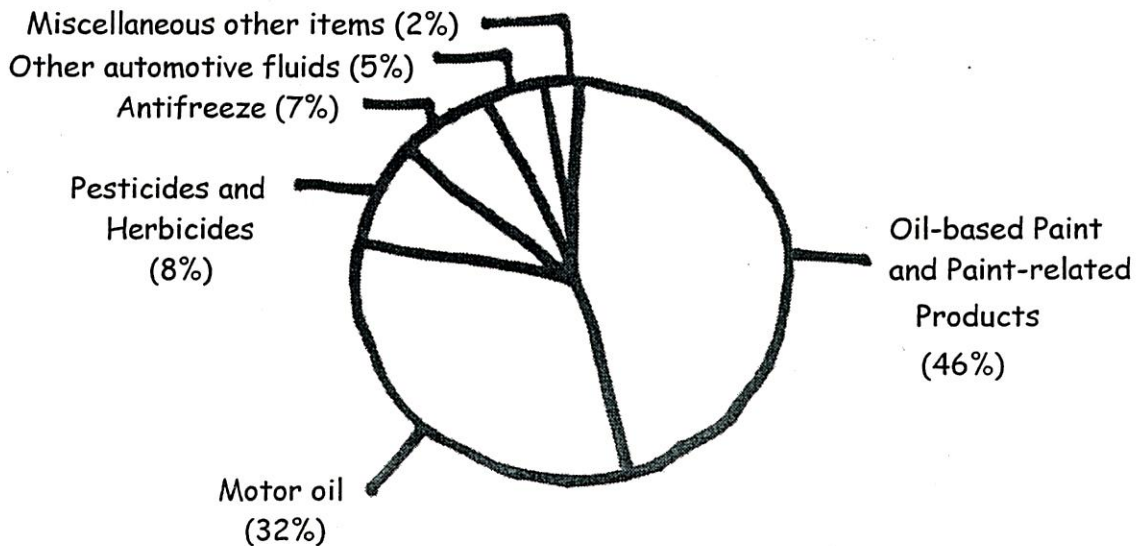
BONUS: Using the words or phrases you found, write five sentences. Try to create at least one simple sentence, one compound sentence, one complex sentence, and one compound-complex sentence.





Disposal Dilemma

At Our County's last household hazardous waste (HHW) collection, the officials received a total of 56,000 pounds of HHW. During the collection, which was held at the Our County Fairgrounds from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., 375 vehicles delivered materials from 460 households. The average cost of handling and disposal was \$0.52 per pound. Here's what came in:



Our County is planning another collection for this year. However, the officials are expanding the collection to cover two days. Materials will be accepted for 4 hours on Friday evening and 6 hours on Saturday.

Based on last year's collection event, make some predictions about this expanded collection event. To do so, you'll need to calculate how many vehicles and/or households on average delivered materials during each hour of the event, how much material was delivered by each household, how many pounds of each type of material were delivered, and the cost of disposal.

Create a chart or table with your predictions for the upcoming event. Be sure to estimate each of these items:

- Number of participants
- Average amount of material that will be delivered each hour and each day
- Approximate quantity of each material, by type and totals
- Approximate handling and disposal cost

What factors might affect the turn-out for the event—either dramatically increasing or decreasing the number of participants or amount of material received?

Now, using posterboard, create some advertising for this expanded event. Be sure to include all the information that people will need to know in order to participate (what, when, where, how, etc.). Be creative!

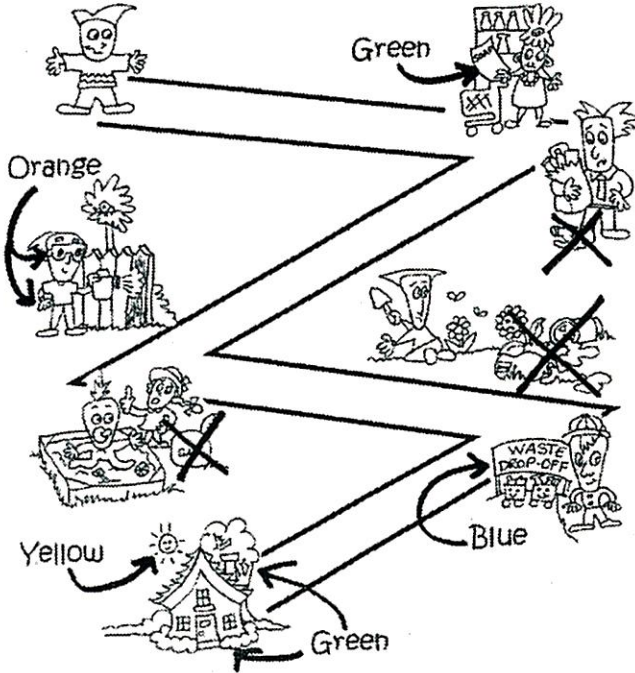




Answer Key Grades K-3



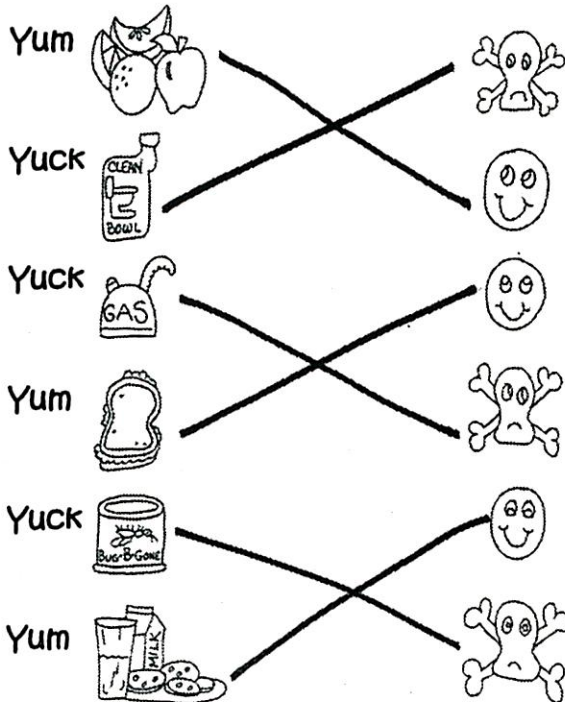
Maze Matters



Before and After

planning	.....	-ing
repaint	.....	re-
helpful	.....	-ful
foolish	.....	-ish
talked	.....	-ed
reread	.....	re-
cleaner	.....	-er
likely	.....	-ly
warning	.....	-ing
really	.....	-ly
careful	.....	-ful
added	.....	-ed
usually	.....	-ly
preview	.....	pre-
unsafe	.....	un-
recheck	.....	re-
going	.....	-ing
partly	.....	-ly
review	.....	re-
older	.....	-er
newer	.....	-er
careless	.....	-less
disappear	.....	dis-
unnneeded	.....	un-
unwanted	.....	un-
ngotten	.....	-en
dropping	.....	-ing
greatest	.....	-est

Yuck! Not in your mouth!



Picture This!

1. 100 gallons
2. 45 gallons
3. Paint
4. Plant Food
5. Paint and Motor Oil
6. \$2,000
7. 300



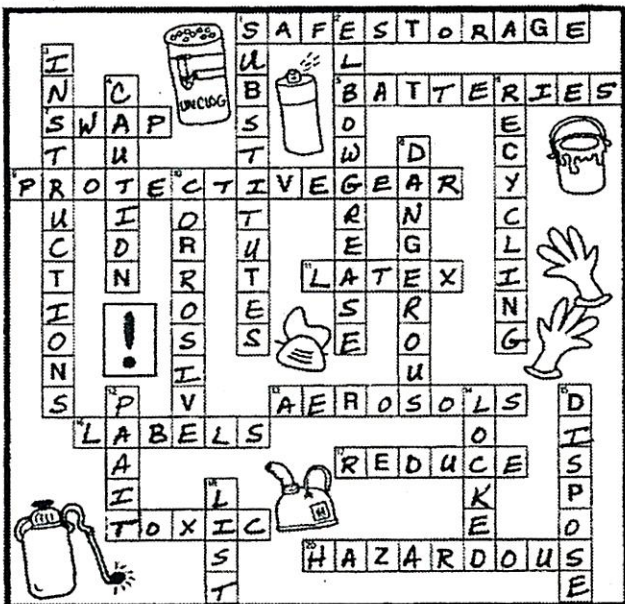
Answer Key Grades 4-8



Paint like a Pro

Wall: 384 square feet
 Coats of purple: 2
 Gallons of purple: 2
 Ceiling: 168 square feet
 Coats of yellow: 1
 Gallons of yellow: 1
 Wallpaper: 52 feet

Hazards in Your House?!



A Way with Words

1. times/items
2. never/nerve
3. wrong/grown
4. not/ton
5. item/emit
6. could/cloud
7. odors/doors
8. much/chum
9. sorted/stored
10. care/race

Safety Sleuth

Spray Away Label
 Signals Words: "Hazards to humans and domestic animals"; Environmental Hazards; Poison
 Instructions: To apply...
 Storage & Disposal: To store....
 Hazardous? Yes
 Special Disposal? Yes
 Why? Poisonous

Clean-All Crystals Label
 Signals Words: Physical & Chemical Hazards; Toxic; Caution
 Instructions: Mix.... Always wear....
 Storage & Disposal: Keep.... Store....
 Hazardous? Yes
 Special Disposal? Yes
 Why? Reactive

Disposal Dilemma

For upcoming event:
 767 households
 625 vehicles
 9,333.3 pounds/hour
 37,333.3 pounds (Friday)
 56,000 pounds (Saturday)
 Total quantity: 93,333.3 pounds

Oil-based paint...	42,933.3 lbs.
Motor Oil	29,866.7 lbs.
Pesticides...	7,466.7 lbs.
Antifreeze	6,533.3 lbs.
Other Auto...	4,666.7 lbs.
Miscellaneous	1,866.7 lbs.

Cost - \$48,533.32
 Factors affecting turn-out: weather, location, materials accepted, advertising, etc.