# HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE
# POPULAR MATERIALS

This poster provides an overview of three categories of household hazardous waste (HHW) commonly encountered at Kansas satellite HHW facilities. It is not meant to be a comprehensive list of HHW or of the specific hazards associated with those listed.

## PAINT AND PAINT-RELATED MATERIAL

TYPICAL* HAZARD: IGNITABILITY • RCRA WASTE CODE D001 • DOT HAZARD CLASS 3

Paint is the most common waste stream managed by HHW facilities. It can be classified as either water-based or oil-based. Paint waste may be accompanied by paint-related material, such as thinners, strippers, stains/finishes and solvent-soaked rags.

**Water-based paints** use water as a carrier fluid. They are commonly non-hazardous when dried and their containers may be labeled ***water-based***, ***latex*** or ***acrylic***.

**Oil-based paints** use oil as a carrier fluid. They are hazardous and their containers may be labeled ***oil-based***, ***solvent-based*** or ***alkyd***.

**Example ingredients to watch out for:**

- Heavy metals
  *lead • mercury • cadmium • chromium*
- Ignitable solvents
  *mineral spirits • acetone • alcohols • methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) • xylene*
- Stripper corrosives
  *hydrochloric acid • muriatic acid • lye • caustic soda • sodium hydroxide*




## HOUSEHOLD CLEANERS

TYPICAL* HAZARD: CORROSIVITY • RCRA WASTE CODE D002 • DOT HAZARD CLASS 8

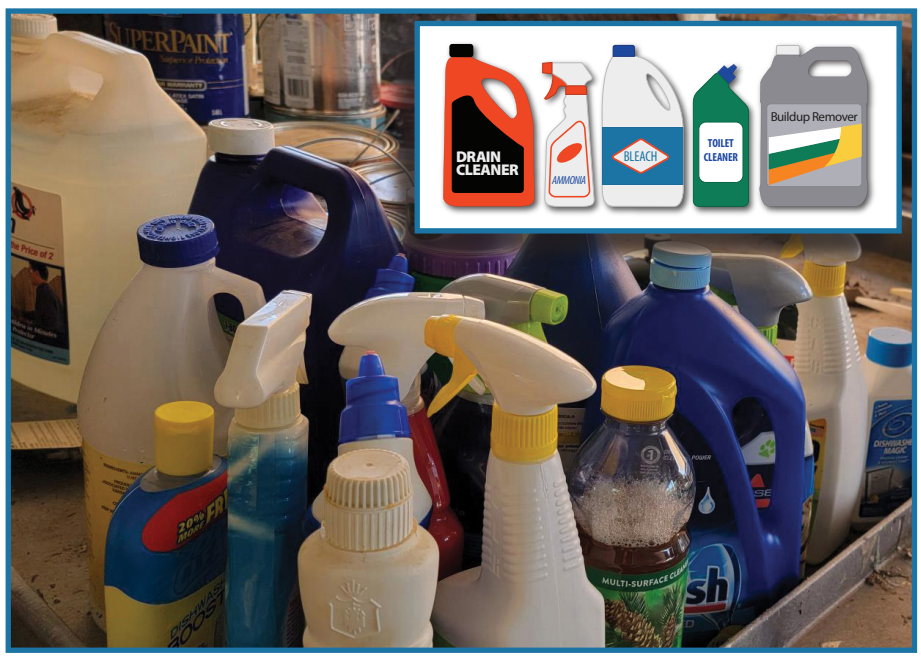
Cleaners come in many different types. One of the more common hazardous cleaners used in households are corrosive cleaners. These can be classified as either acidic or basic. Common corrosive cleaning products include drain openers, toilet bowl cleaners, oven cleaners, floor cleaners and tarnish removers.

**Acidic cleaners** have a pH of 5 or less and are considered RCRA hazardous waste if the pH is 2 or less. These are commonly used on metal and porcelain to clean away rust and hard-water scale.

**Basic cleaners** have a pH of 9 or more and are considered RCRA hazardous waste if the pH is 12.5 or more. These are commonly used on stone, glass and plastic to clean away greases, oils and molds.

**Example ingredients to watch out for:**

- Acids
  *hydrochloric acid • muriatic acid • sodium bisulfate • sodium acid sulfate • hydrofluoric acid • sulfuric acid • oxalic acid*
- Bases
  *lye • caustic soda • sodium hydroxide • bleach • sodium hypochlorite • sodium metasilicate • ammonia • ammonium compounds*




## HOME PESTICIDES

TYPICAL* HAZARD: TOXICITY • RCRA WASTE CODES D012-D017, D020, D031, P-LIST, U-LIST • DOT HAZARD CLASS 6.1

Like cleaners, there are many different types of pesticides. The two most common types of pesticides used by households are herbicides and insecticides. These can come in different forms, including powders, granules, aerosols and liquids. Some banned pesticides can still be found in household waste.

**Example ingredients to watch out for:**

- Insecticides
  *carbaryl • acephate • malathion• permethrin • pyrethroids*
- Herbicides
  *2, 4-D • glyphosate • dicamba • pendimethalin*
- Banned pesticides
  *DDT • chlordane • endrin • lindane • silvex (2,4,5-TP) • toxaphene • heptachlor • methoxychlor*




**Actual hazards, RCRA waste codes and DOT hazard classes may differ.*

This poster is intended only as an informational resource to help Kansas satellite HHW facility operators manage HHW. It does not have the effect of law, and it does not alter or supersede any compliance responsibilities as set forth under KAR 28-29-1100 through 28-29-1107 or under any HHW facility's KDHE-approved operating plan. Contact the Kansas Small Business Environmental Assistance Program for questions at sbeap@k-state.edu or 800-587-8898.

Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Kansas SBEAP Small Business Environmental Assistance Program
*Paid for, in part, by the Kansas Department of Health & Environment*