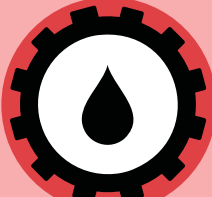


Proper Use, Storage and Disposal of Hazardous Automotive Waste

	Hazard	Storage	How to Avoid Spills and Releases	How to Clean Up Spills	Recycling or Disposal — call the Disposal of Toxics Program 360-380-4640	Safer Alternatives or Reduction Methods
Used Motor Oil	Oil picks up heavy metals from the engine. Petroleum products are toxic to people, wildlife, and plants.	Store in a sealed metal or plastic container with a tight fitting lid. Label container.	Put a large drip pan under the crankcase oil opening. Check for oil leaks regularly and repair them.	Clean up immediately with cat litter or absorbent pads. Cleanup materials may be taken to the Disposal of Toxics facility.	Recycle through curbside programs, or at sites listed on the other side. Drain oil filter overnight into drip pan to remove oil residue. It is illegal to use oil as a dust suppressant or weed killer.	Keeping your car tuned reduces oil use, and using re-refined oil saves energy and resources.
Lead-Acid Batteries	Lead is a toxic heavy metal. Battery acid is corrosive.	Store upright in a sturdy, leak-proof, plastic container.	Follow proper storage instructions.	Neutralize small acid spills (under 2 gallons) using powdered limestone, calcium carbonate, cement, or baking soda.	Recyclable. Set out with the curbside recycling or exchange your old battery when purchasing a replacement. Do not throw away. Accepted at Disposal of Toxics.	Purchasing longer-life batteries will reduce the need for replacement and disposal.
Antifreeze	Contains ethylene glycol, which is toxic. Animals and children are attracted by its sweet taste.	Store in original plastic containers.	Use large enough pan when flushing radiator. Repair radiator leaks.	Small spills may be wiped up and discarded. Cleanup materials may be taken to the Disposal of Toxics facility.	Recycle through the Disposal of Toxics Program. Do not pour on ground or flush in a septic tank system. Use professional recycling services.	Propylene glycol based antifreeze is less toxic. Check with your recycler to see if it can be recycled with ethylene glycol antifreeze.
Gasoline	Flammable and toxic. Contains benzene, a cancer-causing chemical that can be inhaled or absorbed through the skin.	Use up gasoline or, if you do store gasoline, use a gas stabilizer to prevent waste. Store in approved containers away from living area, ignition sources and direct sunlight.	Don't overfill your tank.	Clean up spills immediately with cat litter or absorbent pads. Cleanup materials may be taken to the Disposal of Toxics facility.	Use up clean gas. Take contaminated gas to Disposal of Toxics. Do not use as a solvent, cleaner, paint thinner, or weed killer.	Carpool, bus, walk, and bicycle. Combine trips to minimize vehicle use. Properly inflated tires reduce gasoline consumption. Consider alternative fuels.
Transmission Fluid	Transmission fluid contains petroleum distillates and is ignitable.	Store separately in original containers.	Follow proper filling and draining techniques.	Clean up spills immediately with cat litter or absorbent pads. Cleanup materials may be taken to the Disposal of Toxics facility.	Recycle used automotive transmission fluid (ATF) at Disposal of Toxics. Place in an unbreakable, sealed container labeled "Used ATF."	Reduce use by repairing leaks.
Solvents and Brake Fluid	Products containing chlorinated solvents are very hazardous. Brake fluid is combustible.	Store in original containers in a cool, dry location.	Follow instructions for proper use to avoid spills.	Absorb spills with absorbent pads and take to the Disposal of Toxics facility.	Use up according to instructions or share with someone who will. Keep separate from used oil. Take used fluids to the Disposal of Toxics facility.	Non-toxic and non-flammable alternatives to degreasers and solvents are available. Use water based substitutes whenever possible.
Cleaners and Polishers	Most contain toxic ingredients. Some contain phosphates, which promote the growth of algae in lakes and rivers.	Store in original containers.	Use appropriate amounts according to instructions on the container.	Absorb spills with absorbent pads and take to the Disposal of Toxics facility.	Use up according to instructions or give it to someone who will. Take unusable products to the Disposal of Toxics facility.	A variety of non-toxic cleaners are available. Use the least toxic product that will accomplish the job.
CFCs or Freon (Air Conditioner)	These gases are harmful to the Earth's protective ozone layer.	N/A	Service your air conditioner regularly. Repair leaks.	N/A	Freon is recyclable. Get your car serviced at a service station that collects and recycles Freon.	Buy a car that uses R134A in the air conditioner, or buy a car without an air conditioner and open your windows.
Tires	Tire piles attract rodents, mosquitoes and other pests, and are a fire hazard. Toxics are released into the air and water when tires burn.	Store outside in an area protected from fire or rain. Local regulations may limit the number you can store.	Avoid storing a quantity that could become a fire hazard. Tire fires generate toxic smoke and runoff.	N/A	Some worn tires can be retreaded. To ensure a tire will be retreaded, try not to wear it down beyond the wear bars before replacement.	Keep tires properly inflated. Buy long lasting and, when possible, retread tires.