



HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE ROUND-UP

2010 Household Hazardous Waste Round-Ups

April 26 - May 1

September 13 - 18

8 a.m. - 6:30 p.m. Mon. - Fri.

7:30 a.m. - 12 noon Sat.

Drop off: WESTLAKE SERVICE CENTER
741 Bassett Road

Westlake residents only.

No materials from businesses, churches or schools will be accepted.

Materials accepted

PAINT & RELATED PRODUCTS (liquid & aerosol):

- Oil or solvent-based paint
- Sealers, primers, coatings, varnishes, polyurethane, shellacs
- Paint thinner, mineral spirits, turpentine, spray paint

PESTICIDES:

- Pesticides (bug and rodent killers)
- Herbicides (weed killers)
- Insecticides (bug killers)
- Fungicides (mold killers)

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS:

- Caustic household cleaners (oven cleaner, drain cleaner, muriatic acid, etc.)
- Automotive fluids, motor oil, car batteries
- Adhesives, roof tar, driveway sealer
- Kerosene, gasoline, lighter fluid
- Mercury, fluorescent bulbs ([Additional information](#))

Materials NOT accepted

- Latex Paint ([Disposal of Latex paint](#))
- Explosives, gun powder, ammunition, flares
- Medical waste, pharmaceuticals, medicine, sharps
- Radioactive waste (i.e. smoke detectors)
- Tires - Electronics, appliances

For more information, please call the Westlake Service Department at
440-835-6432 between the hours of 7:30 a.m. - 4 p.m. Mon. - Fri.

Latex Paint Disposal

Latex paint is comprised mostly of water and is not a hazardous material. To dispose of latex paint, solidify and place in your curbside trash.

DISPOSAL OF FLUORESCENT BULBS

Compact fluorescent lamps and other energy-efficient lighting such as linear fluorescent and high intensity discharge (HID) lamps contain a very small amount of mercury. While mercury is a useful element with many applications, it can pose a threat to human health and the environment if thrown in the trash or flushed down a sink. While the amount of mercury in common household items is small, the cumulative effect is significant when thousands of these items end up in landfills or wastewater treatment facilities. All fluorescent bulbs should be recycled properly to protect public health and the environment.

Other Recycling Options for Compact Fluorescent Bulbs (CFL's)

The Home Depot®, the world's largest home improvement retailer, offers in-store recycling of consumer compact fluorescent light (CFL) bulbs. The free program is available at all 1,973. At each The Home Depot store, customers can simply bring in any expired, unbroken CFL bulbs, and give them to the store associate behind the returns desk. The bulbs will then be managed responsibly by an environmental management company who will coordinate CFL packaging, transportation and recycling to maximize safety and ensure environmental compliance.

If a fluorescent bulb breaks definite precautions should be taken.

To access the EPA's (Environmental Protection Agency) recommended procedures for fluorescent bulb breakage, [click here](#).

What to Do if a **Fluorescent** or Other Mercury-Containing Light Bulb Breaks

Before Clean-up: Air Out the Room

Have people and pets leave the room, and don't let anyone walk through the breakage area on their way out.

Open a window and leave the room for 15 minutes or more.

Shut off the central forced-air heating/air conditioning system, if you have one.

Clean-Up Steps for Hard Surfaces

Carefully scoop up glass pieces and powder using stiff paper or cardboard and place them in a glass jar with metal lid (such as a canning jar) or in a sealed plastic bag.

Use sticky tape, such as duct tape, to pick up any remaining small glass fragments and powder.

Wipe the area clean with damp paper towels or disposable wet wipes. Place towels in the glass jar or plastic bag.

Do not use a vacuum or broom to clean up the broken bulb on hard surfaces.

Clean-up Steps for Carpeting or Rug

Carefully pick up glass fragments and place them in a glass jar with metal lid (such as a canning jar) or in a sealed plastic bag.

Use sticky tape, such as duct tape, to pick up any remaining small glass fragments and powder.

If vacuuming is needed after all visible materials are removed, vacuum the area where the bulb was broken.

Remove the vacuum bag (or empty and wipe the canister), and put the bag or vacuum debris in a sealed plastic bag.

Clean-up Steps for Clothing, Bedding and Other Soft Materials

If clothing or bedding materials come in direct contact with broken glass or mercury-containing powder from inside the bulb that may stick to the fabric, the clothing or bedding should be thrown away. Do not wash such clothing or bedding because mercury fragments in the clothing may contaminate the machine and/or pollute sewage.

You can, however, wash clothing or other materials that have been exposed to the mercury vapor from a broken CFL, such as the clothing you are wearing when you cleaned up the broken CFL, as long as that clothing has not come into direct contact with the materials from the broken bulb.

If shoes come into direct contact with broken glass or mercury-containing powder from the bulb, wipe them off with damp paper towels or disposable wet wipes. Place the towels or wipes in a glass jar or plastic bag for disposal.

Disposal of Clean-up Materials

Immediately place all clean-up materials outdoors in a trash container or protected area for the next normal trash pickup.

Wash your hands after disposing of the jars or plastic bags containing clean-up materials.

Check with your local or state government about disposal requirements in your specific area.

Some states do not allow such trash disposal. Instead, they require that broken and unbroken mercury-containing bulbs be taken to a local recycling center.

Future Cleaning of Carpeting or Rug: Air Out the Room During and After Vacuuming

The next several times you vacuum, shut off the central forced-air heating/air conditioning system and open a window before vacuuming.

Keep the central heating/air conditioning system shut off and the window open for at least 15 minutes after vacuuming is completed.

What Never to Do After a Mercury Spill

Never use a vacuum cleaner to clean up mercury (but see the "What to Do if a Fluorescent Light Bulb Breaks" section below for more specific instructions about vacuuming broken fluorescent light bulbs). The vacuum will put mercury into the air and increase exposure.

Never use a broom to clean up mercury. It will break the mercury into smaller droplets and spread them.

Never pour mercury down a drain. It may lodge in the plumbing and cause future problems during plumbing repairs. If discharged, it can cause pollution of the septic tank or sewage treatment plant.

Never wash clothing or other items that have come in direct contact with mercury in a washing machine, because mercury may contaminate the machine and/or pollute sewage. Clothing that has come into direct contact with mercury should be discarded. By "direct contact," we mean that mercury was (or has been) spilled directly on the clothing. For example:

- if you broke a mercury thermometer and some of elemental mercury beads came in contact with your clothing, or

- if you broke a compact fluorescent bulb (CFL) so that broken glass and other material from the bulb, including mercury-containing powder, came into contact with your clothing.

You can, however, wash clothing or other materials that have been exposed to the mercury vapor from a broken CFL, like the clothing you happened to be wearing when you cleaned up the broken CFL, as long as that clothing has not come into direct contact with the materials from the broken bulb.

Never walk around if your shoes might be contaminated with mercury. Contaminated clothing can also spread mercury around.