**Chapter 19: Waste**

**Section 1: Solid Waste**

**The Generation of Waste**

* **Solid waste** is any discarded solid material, such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, refuse, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Solid waste includes everything from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to coffee grounds to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Every year, the United States generates more than \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ metric tons of solid waste.
* Many products we buy today are used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and then thrown away.
* As a result, the amount of solid waste each American produces each year has more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ since the 1960s.

**Space and Waste**

* Many towns are running out of space to dispose of the amounts of waste that people create.
* In 1987, a barge was loaded with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tons of garbage and left the town of Islip, New York, in search of a place to unload its waste.
* The barge sailed for more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but no one would accept the garbage.
* The garbage was finally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in New York, and the \_\_\_\_\_\_ tons of ash sent to Islip to be buried.

**Population and Waste**

* It is getting harder to dispose of the waste we create because the human population continues to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, while available land \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Today, the average person living in the United States produces \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of solid waste per day.

**Not All Wastes Are Equal**

* Wastes are made from two basic materials:
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ materials
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ materials.
* A **biodegradable material** is a material that \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ broken down by biological processes.
* **Nonbiodegradable** material \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ broken down by biological processes.
* Plant and animal matter are biodegradable.
* Products made from natural materials, including newspapers, paper bags, cotton fibers, and leather, are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ biodegradable.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ compounds are not biodegradable.
* Materials like \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are nonbiodegradable.

**Plastic Problems**

* Plastics are made from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_, which consist mostly of carbon and hydrogen.
* Plastics combine these elements in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chains that are not found in nature.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have not developed ways to break down the molecular structures of most plastics.
* Therefore, some plastics that we throw away may accumulate and last for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of years.

**Municipal Solid Waste**

* **Municipal solid waste** is the waste produced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Most of what we throw out on a day-to-day basis is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ solid waste.
* The amount of municipal solid waste is growing much faster than the amount of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ waste.
* Municipal solid waste creates more than \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ metric tons each year of solid waste. And this is only \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the total solid waste in the United States.

**Solid Waste from Manufacturing, Mining, and Agriculture**

* Consumers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ create manufacturing waste by purchasing products that have been manufactured.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wastes include rock and minerals that are left exposed in large heaps, dumped in oceans and rivers, or disposed by refilling and landscaping \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mines.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ waste makes up \_\_\_\_ of the total solid waste but is biodegradable.
* The increased use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may cause agricultural waste to become more difficult to dispose of because the waste may be harmful if returned to the soil.

**Landfills**

* A landfill is an area of land or an excavation where wastes are placed for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ disposal.
* More than \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the municipal and manufacturing solid waste in the United States ends up in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Landfills must contain the waste that is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inside and keep it from causing problems with the environment.
* Waste inside a landfill must not come into contact with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ surrounding the landfill.
* Landfills are maintained by covering wastes each day with a layer of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or both.

**Problems with Landfills**

* **Leachate** is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that has passed through solid waste and has extracted dissolved or suspended materials from waste, such as pesticides in the soil.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a problem for landfills because it may contain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from paints, pesticides, cleansers, cans, batteries, and appliances.
* If landfills are not monitored properly, leachate can flow into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supplies and make nearby wells \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to drink.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a highly flammable gas, presents another problem for landfills.
* Methane forms as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wastes decompose deep in the landfill where there is no oxygen.
* Methane gas can be pumped out of landfills and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to generate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* If methane gas production is not monitored safely, it may \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ through the ground and into basements of nearby homes and cause \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Parts of a Modern Landfill**

* Make sure you look over this diagram\*

**Safeguarding Landfills**

* The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, passed in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and updated in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, requires that new landfills be built with safeguards to reduce pollution problems.
* New landfills must be lined with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and must have systems for collecting and treating leachate, as well as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to carry methane out of the landfill.
* Adding safeguards to landfills, however, increases the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of building them. Also, finding acceptable \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to build landfills is difficult.

**Building More Landfills**

* We are currently running out of space that we are willing to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for new landfills.
* The materials we bury in landfills are not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as fast as we can fill landfills. Even biodegradable materials, like newspapers, take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to decompose.
* The total number of active landfills in the United States in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. By \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the total number of active landfills decreased to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because many of the landfills had been filled to capacity.
* The EPA estimates that active landfills in \_\_\_\_ states will be filled to capacity within 20 years.

**Incinerators**

* In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the U.S. had \_\_\_\_\_\_ operational incinerators that were capable of burning up to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ metric tons of municipal solid waste per day.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are one option for reducing the amount of solid waste in landfills.
* Incinerated materials do not disappear, but the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of solid waste is reduced.
* Incinerated materials can be more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than before it was incinerated.
* Special air pollution control devices help control the amount of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ released into the air.
* However, even incinerators with these special air pollution control devices release small amounts of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gases and particles of toxic heavy metals into the air.

**Section 2: Reducing Solid Waste**

**Reducing Solid Waste**

* Source reduction is any change in the design, manufacture, purchase, or use of materials or products to reduce their amount of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before they become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ solid waste.
* Source reduction also includes the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of products or materials.
* If we produce less waste, we will reduce the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and difficulty of collecting and disposing of it.

**Buying Less and Lasting Longer**

* Consumers can influence manufacturers to reduce solid waste by buying products that have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ packaging or that can be used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than once.
* For example, you could purchase \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ towels instead of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ towels.
* Manufacturers could also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ waste and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ resources by redesigning products to use less material and to last longer.

**Recycling**

* **Recycling** is the process of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ valuable or useful materials from waste or scrap. Recycling also refers to the process of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some items.
* Making products from recycled materials usually saves energy, water, and other resources. For example, \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ energy is needed to produce aluminum from recycled aluminum than from ore.
* About \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ energy is needed to make paper from recycled paper than from trees.

**Recycling: A Series of Steps**

* The steps of recycling include:
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ discarded materials by type
  + taking the materials to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ facility
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the discarded materials so that they can be shredded or crushed
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the shredded or crushed material to manufacture new products
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the new products to consumers
* If more people purchase products made from recycled materials, there would be an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in demand for these products.
* Manufacturers would then build more facilities to make recycled products and, in turn, make \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for communities to recycle.

**Composting**

* **Compost** is a mixture of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organic matter, such as manure and rotting plants, that is used as fertilizer and soil conditioner.
* Compost provides several \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Yard waste often makes up more than \_\_\_\_\_\_ of a community’s solid waste.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ way of handling biodegradable waste from businesses and homes.
* If all biodegradable wastes were composted, the amount of solid waste going to landfills could be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Changing the Materials We Use**

* Simply \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the materials we use could \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ much of the solid waste we produce.
* Recycling other common household products into new, useable products could also help \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ solid waste.
* For example, plastic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ containers can be recycled to make nonfood containers, insulation, carpet yarn, textiles, fiberfill, and more.

**Degradable Plastics**

* **Photodegradable plastic**, unlike nonbiodegradable plastics, is made to become weak and brittle when left in the \_\_\_\_\_\_ for many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Eventually, it breaks into pieces.
* **Green plastic**, is made by blending the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with a special chemical agent to make plastics.
* The production of green plastics requires \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_ less fossil fuel.
* This plastic has also been engineered to degrade within \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of being thrown away.
* When green plastic is buried, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the soil eat the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and leave the plastic weakened and full of microscopic holes.
* The chemical agent then gradually causes the \_\_\_\_\_\_ plastic molecules to break into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ molecules.

**Problems with Degradable Plastics**

* The main problem with degradable plastics is that the plastic parts are only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to smaller pieces, not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Degradable plastics can help reduce the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ effects that plastic litter has on animals in the environment.
* Although this type of plastic can help reduce the harmful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of plastic litter, the plastic itself will remain just as long as regular plastics.

**Section 3: Hazardous Waste**

**Types of Hazardous Waste**

* Hazardous wastes are wastes that are a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the health of humans or other living organisms.
* They may be solids, liquids, or gases. They often contain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ materials.
* Some examples are
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, plastics, and pesticides.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ used to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of hazardous wastes often are not as carefully planned as the manufacturing processes that produce them.
* An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ maintained hazardous waste disposal site can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ toxic waste into the air, soil, and ground water.
* Federal laws were passed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ old waste sites and regulate future waste disposal.

**Resource Conservation and Recovery Act**

* The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requires producers of hazardous waste to keep \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of how their wastes are handled.
* The RCRA also requires all hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities to be built and operated according to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that are designed to prevent the facilities from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the environment.

**The Superfund Act**

* In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Congress passed the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, more commonly known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_.
* This act gives the EPA the right to \_\_\_\_\_\_ the owners of hazardous waste sites who had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dumped waste.
* It also allows the EPA to force the owners to \_\_\_\_\_\_ for the cleanup.
* Cleaning up \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ discard waste is difficult and extremely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The act also created a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of money to pay for cleaning up abandoned hazardous waste sites.
* Cleanup has been completed at only \_\_\_\_ of the roughly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approved or proposed Superfund sites.

**Preventing Hazardous Waste**

* One way to prevent hazardous waste is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of it.
* For example, manufacturers discovered they can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ manufacturing methods to produce less or no hazardous waste.
* Such \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ save the manufacturers money by cutting the cost of materials as well as in cutting the cost of waste disposal.
* Another way to prevent hazardous waste is to find a way to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.
* For example, a company that would usually throw away a cleaning \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after one use can instead sell it to another company that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a product that is not harmed by small amounts of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the solvent.

**Conversion into Nonhazardous Substances**

* Some types of wastes can be treated with chemicals to make them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hazardous.
* For example, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which are extremely poisonous compounds, can be combined with oxygen to form carbon dioxide and nitrogen.
* Wastes can also be treated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from petroleum refineries, for example, may be converted by soil bacteria into less harmful substances

**Land Disposal**

* Most of the hazardous waste produced in the United States is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Hazardous wastes in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or solid forms are often put in barrels and buried in special landfills.
* These landfills have extra safety precautions to prevent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* One type of land disposal facility uses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ injection.
* **Deep-well injection** involves deep-well disposal of hazardous waste.
* Deep-well injections pump \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wastes deep into the ground, where they are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into a dry layer of rock below the level of groundwater.
* The wastes are then covered with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to prevent contamination of the groundwater.
* A **surface impoundment** is a natural \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or a human-made excavation that serves as a disposal facility that holds an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of wastes.
* Surface impoundments are basically \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with sealed bottoms.
* Wastes accumulate and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the bottom of the pond, while water evaporates from the pond and leaves room to add more wastes.

**Biologically Treating Hazardous Waste**

* Some hazardous wastes can be absorbed, broken down, or their toxicity can be reduced when they are treated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ agents.
* Certain bacteria and chemicals can be used to help clean up an area in the environment that has been contaminated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ substances.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and trees that absorb heavy metals can also be planted in contaminated areas.

**Incinerating Hazardous Waste**

* Some hazardous wastes are disposed of by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in specially designed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Incineration can be a safe way, but it is generally the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form of disposing waste.
* Incinerators need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ devices and they need to be monitored for hazardous gases and particles.
* Incinerators produce \_\_\_\_\_\_ that needs to be buried in a hazardous waste landfill.

**Exporting Hazardous Waste**

* Until recently, only \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ regulated waste disposal in the United States.
* Until the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, companies would often send hazardous waste to landfills in other, less populated states.
* Hazardous wastes are now exported through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ trade agreements to facilities in other countries that specialize in treating, disposing of, or recycling a particular hazardous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Hazardous Wastes at Home**

* Household products can also create hazardous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Some household products should be disposed of in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hazardous waste landfills, and not down the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or put in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a solid-waste landfill.

**Disposing of Household Hazardous Waste**

* More \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around the country have begun to provide collection for household hazardous waste to make sure they are disposed of properly.
* Trained workers sort the hazardous materials and send some for recycling and pack others into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for disposal.
* Used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and motor oil, for example, can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Motor Oil**

* It \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to pour motor oil on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or throw it in the trash.
* However, people in the United States throw away over 700 million liters (\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) of used motor oil every year. This does not include the oil disposed of by service stations and automobile repair shops.
* Motor oil can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by taking it to an automobile service station. Some cities have designated oil-collection receptors. These cities recycle the used oil turned in by citizens.