



Hidden Hazards Vocabulary List

Household hazardous waste - items found in households that are no longer in use that make it potentially dangerous or harmful to human health or the environment.

Universal waste - a category of **waste** that is dangerous, but generally poses a lower threat to human health and the environment than Household Hazardous Waste.

Toxicity, toxic - A poisonous or dangerous material.

Poison - a substance that causes illness or death of a living thing when eaten or touched.

Reactivity, reactive - acting in response to a chemical or having explosive properties

Ignitability, ignitable - capable of creating fire under certain conditions.

Flammable - capable of being easily set on fire and of burning quickly.

Corrosivity, corrosive - a substance, often an acid, which is capable of destroying or eating away other things by chemical action.

Point source pollution - any single identifiable source of pollution from which pollutants are discharged, such as a pipe, ditch, ship, or factory smokestack. Factories and sewage treatment plants are two common types of point sources.

Nonpoint source pollution - unlike pollution from factories, nonpoint source pollution comes from many sources like from our each of our homes and often times is transported through precipitation, runoff, and drainage.

Natural resources - materials that are found in nature and that can be used by people in many ways. Fresh water, soil, sand, oil, and trees are all examples of natural resources.

EPA - (Environmental Protection Agency) an independent agency of the United States federal government formed in 1970 for environmental protection.

Clean Water Act - is the public law that protects our water against pollution.

RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act is the public law that creates the framework for the proper management of hazardous and non-hazardous solid waste. The law gives the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the authority to control hazardous wastes.

E-Waste - waste consisting of discarded **electronic** products (such as computers, televisions, and cell phones).

Take-back programs - systems in place to collect used products or materials from the public and eventually recycle them.

Dispose - to get rid of by throwing away or giving or selling to someone else.

Recycle - to make new products from used materials .

Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility – a permanent drop off location for people to properly dispose of unwanted hazardous and electronic materials for free.