



FACT SHEET

Antifreeze

Hazards

- Toxic to small children and may be deadly to animals.
- Children and animals are attracted to antifreeze by its sweet taste.
- Spent antifreeze may contain metals from the engine (lead, zinc, copper).
- Can disturb the biological action of sewage treatment and septic systems.

Handling

- Collect and store spent antifreeze in sealed, labeled, plastic or metal container, away from heat sources, children and pets.
- Never store in a beverage container; original container is best.
- Clean up spills with absorbent (kitty litter, shredded newspaper, vermiculite, rags, etc.); bag waste materials and discard in the trash. Flush soiled area with water.
- Do not mix with oil.
- Do not dispose down the drain without approval from your wastewater treatment facility.
- Do not dispose of in the trash: liquid wastes can leak in a trash truck.

Management Options

Unused Antifreeze:

- Antifreeze does not go bad. Donate unused antifreeze to a friend who can use it, a mechanic or school auto shop.

Spent Antifreeze:

- Take to community recycling center, if available.
- Take to service station or repair garage that accepts spent antifreeze.
- Check with your local wastewater treatment facility to see if they can accept small amounts of antifreeze.
- If recycling option is not available, take to next household hazardous waste collection day or a commercial hazardous waste facility.
- Note: More environmentally-friendly propylene glycol may contain the same pollutants after use and should be disposed as suggested above.

Empty Antifreeze Containers:

- Dispose of these in the trash.

REDUCE, REUSE, RECYCLE

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