GREEN CLEANING RECIPES

Green cleaning products

Recommended here are effective, inexpensive, and safe recipes for you and the environment. Making your own non-toxic alternative cleaners with ingredients you probably may already have in your kitchen cabinets have health benefits that outweigh scrubbing harder and longer.

Green cleaning items include:

- Baking soda
- White vinegar
- Murphy's liquid soap or liquid castile soap
- Cotton rag without much lint
- Sprayer bottle

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Tub and sink cleaner:

- Baking soda
- Liquid soap

Sprinkle baking soda on the porcelain fixtures and rub with the rag. Add a little of the liquid soap; add Murphy's soap to the rag for more cleaning power. Rinse well to avoid leaving a hazy film.

Window and mirror/glass cleaner:

- White vinegar
- Water or club soda

Pour ¼ cup of the white vinegar into a spray bottle and fill to the top with water. Rub with a lint-free rag. For outdoor windows use a sponge and wash with water with a few drops of liquid Murphy's or Castle soap. Rinse well and squeegee dry. The most effective natural window cleaner is club soda. Just straight club soda.

Floor cleaner (linoleum, hardwood, pergo, tile):

- White vinegar
- Water

Mop with a mixture of $\frac{1}{2}$ cup vinegar in a bucket (pail) of warm water. The vinegar odor will go away shortly after floor dries.

Toilet bowl cleaner:

- Baking soda
- Liquid soap

Sprinkle baking soda inside the bowl as you would any scouring powder. Add a couple drops of soap. Scrub with a toilet bowl brush and finish outside surfaces with a rag sprinkled with baking soda.

All purpose cleaner for spots on woodwork, tile and linoleum:

- Murphy's liquid
- Soap.

Add a few drops of liquid soap to a wet washcloth and rub surface briskly. To make an old fashioned apple cider all purpose cleaner you will need to have a spray bottle on hand. (for 32 ounces):

1cup vinegar or lemon juice (use more if you want to be stronger)

*Apple cider vinegar can be staining but less people are allergic to it than the white vinegar.

*Lemon juice must be kept refrigerated, fill the rest up with water.

Oven Cleaner:

- Baking soda
- Water

Mix 1 cup of baking soda with enough water to make paste. Apply to oven surfaces and let stand a little while. Use the scouring pad for scrubbing most surfaces. A spatula or a bread knife is effective to get under large food deposits. This recipe will require more scrubbing effort but is non-toxic.

*Do not use this cleaner recipe on self-cleaning ovens.

Cooper cleaner:

- White vinegar
- Salt

Mix equal parts of vinegar and salt (a tablespoon of each will do) and apply to the surface with a rag. Be sure to rinse thoroughly with water afterwards. Otherwise it will corrode.

*Do not use this cleaner on lacquered finishes.

Soap scum remover:

- Salt
- 2 cups of water to 1 tsp of salt

Salt is great on soap scum, it gets stains and is a natural bleacher. Please note that none of these techniques will work as fast as bleach.

Stainless Steel cleaner:

• Lemon juice

Just apply straight with a soft rag.

Mildew Remover:

- · White vinegar
- Borax

Dissolve half-cup vinegar with half-cup borax in warm water.

Lime Deposits:

White vinegar, Add straight with a sponge

Rust Remover:

To remove rust from tin-ware, rub with a peeled potato dipped in a mild abrasive such as baking soda or salt.

Wipe Out: Buying Safer Sponges

Almost every sponge now sold in U.S. supermarkets is impregnated with a synthetic disinfectant ---usually triclosan--- that has been registered as a pesticide with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Here's what you can do:

- Buy only pure cellulose sponges by avoiding sponges in packages that use language such as "kills odors".
- If your sponges exude the distinctive disinfectant smell, throw them out and search for a source of sponges made of pure cellulose.
- Sterilize sponges by boiling them in a pan of water for three to five minutes, or place them in a dish washing machine and wash with a load of dishes.