

CHEMICAL DISPOSAL

Our specialist teams are fully trained and equipped to deal with assessment or disposal of chemicals of an explosive nature.

Aside from substances classified as Explosive as standard there are a number of substances that can become unstable or present an explosive hazard as a result of age, storage conditions or certain manufacturing processes. Our teams have a wealth of experience in dealing with situations involving unstable chemicals and can provide a safe response with minimal disruption to site operations.

Chemicals can have a minimal explosive hazard during normal use, but following prolonged or poor storage they can degrade and become unsafe to transport. Many of these substances can fall into the category of highly sensitive explosive compounds known as Primary High Explosives.

A key part of any disposal is the impact on the area and disruption to normal activities. Our focus, alongside safety, is to continually innovate solutions that reduce the risks and provide the most expedient and effective disposals possible.



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Some examples of hazardous or unstable chemicals:

PICRIC ACID

Picric Acid is an organic compound that is highly unstable and sensitive to shock, heat or friction when dried.

If the bottle that the chemical is being stored in is old and the acid inside has dried, some crystals may have formed on the threads of the bottle and the friction created from removing the cap might be enough to detonate the container.

2,4-DINITROPHENYLHYDRAZINE

2,4-Dinitrophenylhydrazine, 2,4-DNP, DNPH, or Brady's Reagent is a chemical compound identified as a red to orange solid. If allowed to dry out, DNPH can explode if subjected to shock, friction, or heat.



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