

A-Z GUIDE of items that must be disposed of as HAZARDOUS WASTE

GRUNDON

A IS FOR
Aerosols



B IS FOR
Biological waste



C IS FOR
Controlled substances



D IS FOR
Diesel

E IS FOR
Explosives



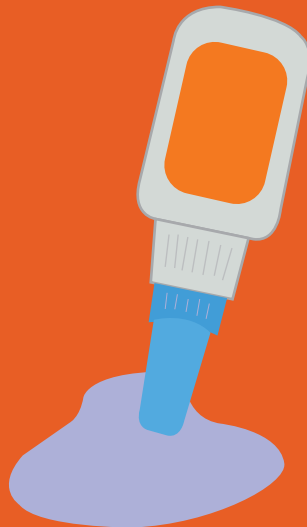
F IS FOR
Flourescent tubes



G IS FOR
Gas



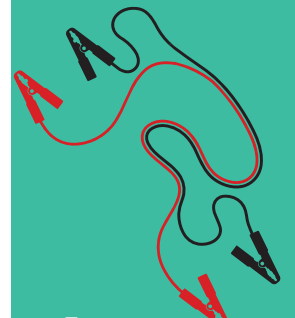
H IS FOR
Halogenated solvents



I IS FOR
Ink from printers



J IS FOR
Jump cables (and all cables)



K IS FOR
K, the chemical element Potassium



L is for
Lithium-ion batteries



M IS FOR
Mutagenic chemicals



N IS FOR
Nitrous oxide canisters



O IS FOR
Organic peroxides



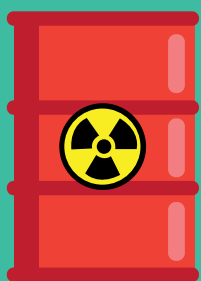
P is for
Paint



Q IS FOR
Quality control rejects



R IS FOR
Radioactive waste



S IS FOR
Solvents



T IS FOR
Toxic chemicals



U IS FOR
Uranyl acetate



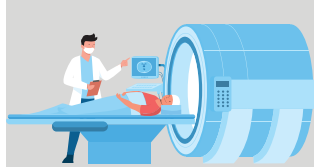
V is for
Vapes



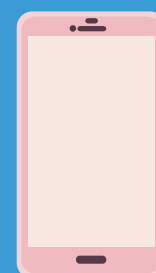
W IS FOR
WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment)



X IS FOR
X-ray generators



Y IS FOR
Your phone



Z IS FOR
Zinc oxide



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Aerosols are made up of a variety of materials, all of which are recyclable. They are also extremely flammable, even when empty, posing fire and explosion risks so it's important they are disposed of as hazardous waste.



Biological waste often contains infectious agents, hazardous chemicals or anatomical materials. Without specialist handling, it poses risks to human health and the environment.



Controlled substances must be disposed of as hazardous waste to prevent misuse. Proper handling protects public health and ensures compliance.



Diesel contains toxic substances that can cause severe environmental and health risks. Improper disposal is illegal and harmful, so specialist disposal is required.



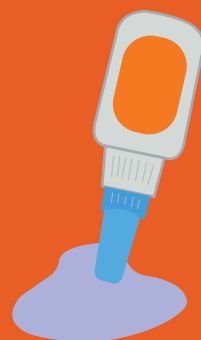
Leftover fireworks, even completely unopened, are coated with chemicals, fuels and oxidisers that can't be recycled with other metals.



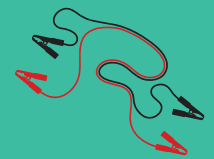
Fluorescent tubes contain mercury, a highly toxic substance. Incorrect disposal can release mercury into the environment posing health and environmental risks.



Gas cylinders remain pressurised even when empty. If disposed of incorrectly they can explode and cause serious injuries.



Ink from printers contain harmful substances and is classified as WEEE. It requires specialist recycling to avoid polluting the environment.



Jump cables, (and all cables) contain hazardous materials, and metals, that can cause fires if disposed of incorrectly. Specialist recycling recovers the metals and safely handles the rest.



Potassium metal is highly flammable and reacts violently with water or even moisture in the air. It requires specialist disposal to prevent fires or explosions.

Halogenated solvents, found in paint strippers or adhesives, contain hazardous, toxic and environmental pollutants that cannot be safely disposed of through general waste streams.

Lithium-ion batteries, found in products like laptops, phones and power tools are highly flammable. Specialist recycling is essential to prevent fires and recover valuable materials.



Mutagenic chemicals, present in some pesticides, paint and automotive fluids, can cause genetic mutations or reproductive harm. Specialist disposal is required to protect human health and the environment.



Nitrous Oxide canisters contain residual gas that can cause fires or explosions. When disposed of incorrectly they pose serious risk to you as well as waste collectors, vehicles and facilities.



Organic peroxides are chemically unstable and can be explosive. They require specialist treatment and controlled disposal.



Paint disposal is not something to brush off. Whether it's a full tin or a few drops, some tins and paint are classed as hazardous waste and require special treatment at a licensed facility.



During quality control checks, failed stock, such as alcohol seized at border control, cannot be reused or redistributed. Secure de-packaging disposal via high temperature incineration ensures full compliance and prevents environmental or public health risks.



Radioactive waste is hazardous to health and the environment. Disposing of this material involves strict regulations to be followed and specialist facilities.



Solvents, commonly found in cleaners, paints, and degreasers, are often flammable and toxic. Specialist disposal prevents fires, health risks and environmental contamination.



Chemicals, often found in schools, universities and research laboratories, can be toxic and are classified as hazardous waste, regardless of if they have been opened or not.



Uranyl acetate is both radioactive and toxic. Strict disposal methods are required to protect people and the environment.



Discarded vapes contain batteries, metals and plastic that must be recovered safely. Specialist recycling helps to prevent fires, reduce environmental harm and recover valuable materials.



WEEE items contain a complex mix of materials, some of which are hazardous. Due to the nature of the components, careful recovery carried out by trained specialists is required.



X-ray generators are classified as WEEE waste and require specialist disposal because they may contain radiation.



Your phone contains toxic materials, including lithium-ion batteries, lead and mercury, that can leach into soil and water harming our ecosystems and health if not disposed of correctly.



Zinc oxide, found in some creams and ointments, is toxic to aquatic life. There are strict disposal regulations to prevent environmental harm.