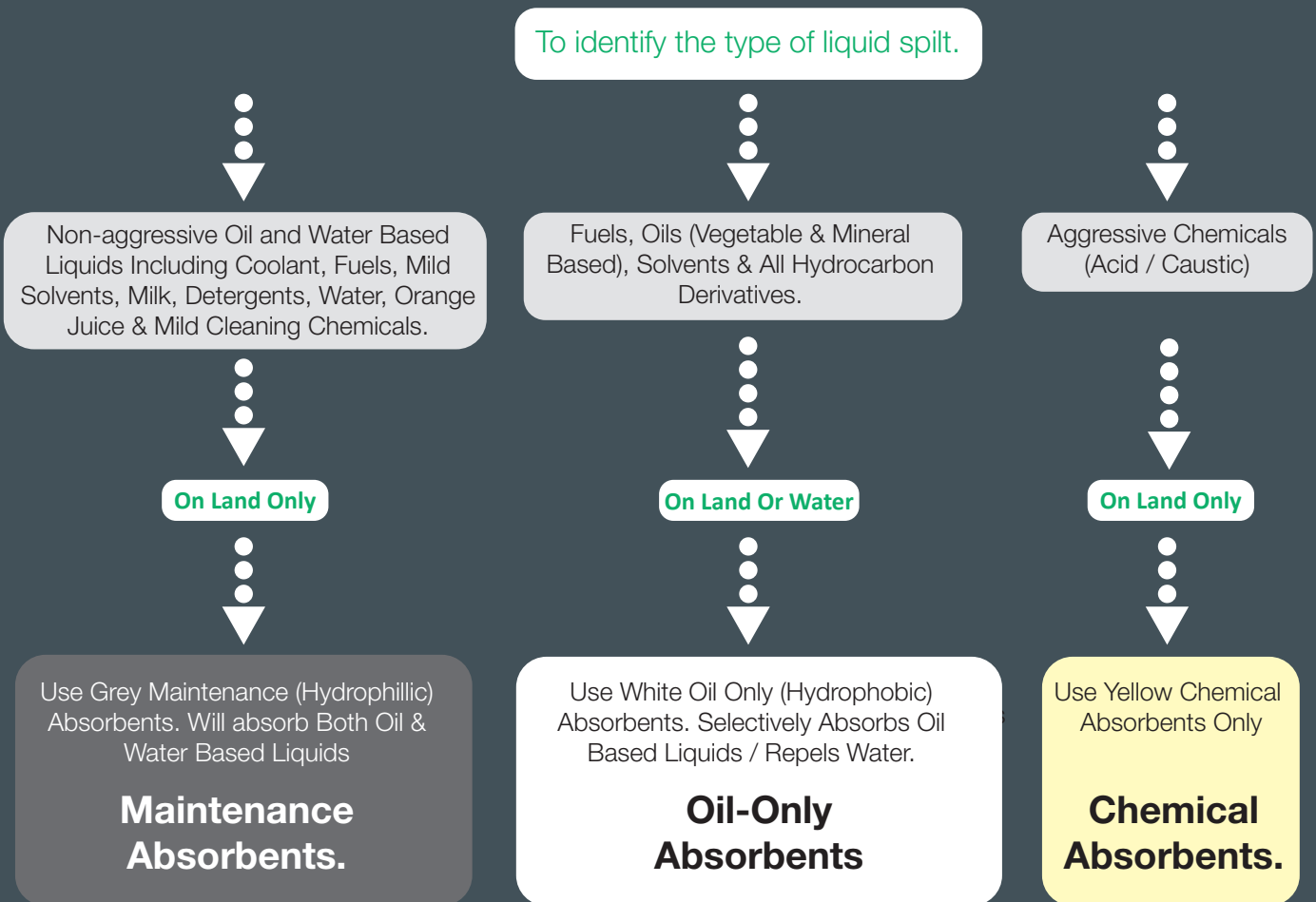
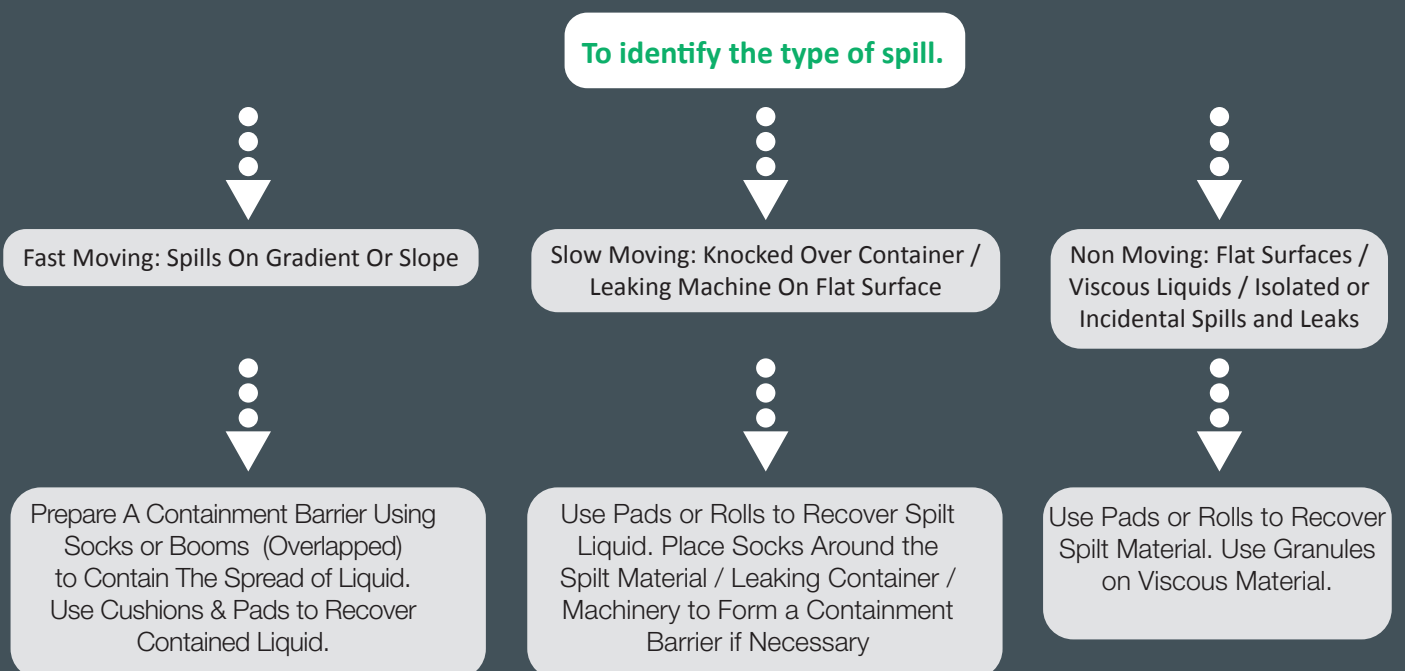


Not sure which Absorbent you need?



Not sure which format you need?



Absorbent Compatibility Guide.

This information is provided as a guide only. It is assumed that Chemicals are at an ambient temperature and are used in their basic state not mixed or in combination. We strongly recommend that for specific applications you contact Ecospill. Small test sampling by the user is always recommended to ensure safe application. No claims or warranties are expressed or implied as to the absolute accuracy of the data supplied.

Maintenance – Grey/Black. For use inside on spills of non-aggressive Water and Oil based fluids and mild Chemicals.

Oil Selective – White. For the preferential absorption of Oil based liquids on land or water. Including Vegetable oil, Mineral oil and most Hydrocarbon derivatives.

Chemical – Yellow. For use on spills of aggressive liquids i.e. Acids and Alkalis. Can be safely used on Water and Oil based spills. For use on land only.

Liquid	Maintenance	Oil Selective	Chemical	Liquid	Maintenance	Oil Selective	Chemical
Acetaldehyde	✓		✓	Carbon Disulphide	✓		✓
Acetic Acid			✓	Carbon Tetrachloride	✓	✓	✓
Acetic Acid Amyl Ester	✓	✓	✓	Castor Oil	✓	✓	✓
Acetic Anhydride	✓		✓	Chloracetic Acid			✓
Acetone	✓		✓	Chlorobenzene	✓		✓
Acetyl Chloride	✓	✓	✓	Chlorine	✓		✓
Acrolein		✓		Chlorine Soda			✓
Acrylic Acid			✓	Chloroform	✓	✓	✓
Acrylic Emulsions	✓		✓	Chlorosulphuric Acid			✓
Acrylonitrile	✓		✓	Chlorox (Full Bleach)			✓
Allyl Alcohol	✓		✓	Chromic Acid (50%)			✓
Aminobenzoic Acid			✓	Citric Acid			✓
Ammonia Anhydrous	✓	✓	✓	Corn Oil	✓	✓	✓
Ammonium Hydroxide	✓	✓	✓	Cotton Seed Oil	✓	✓	✓
Amyl Acetate		✓	✓	Cresol	✓	✓	✓
Amyl Alcohol	✓		✓	Cyclohexane		✓	✓
Aniline	✓		✓	Detergents	✓		✓
Aqua Regia	✓		✓	Dichlorbenzol	✓	✓	✓
Aviation Fuel	✓	✓	✓	Diethyl Amine	✓	✓	✓
Benzene*	✓	✓	✓	Diethyl Ether	✓	✓	✓
Benzoic Ether	✓	✓	✓	Di-Nitrobenzene	✓	✓	✓
Benzonitrile	✓		✓	Dioxan	✓		✓
Benzyl Alcohol	✓		✓	Diisooctyl Phthalate	✓	✓	✓
Benzyl Chloride	✓		✓	Ether	✓	✓	✓
Boric Acid			✓	Ethyl Acetate	✓	✓	✓
Brake Fluid	✓	✓	✓	Ethyl Alcohol	✓	✓	✓
Bromine (inorganic)*	✓		✓	Ethyl Chloride*	✓	✓	✓
Butyl Acetate	✓	✓	✓	Ethyl Ether	✓	✓	✓
Butyl Alcohol	✓	✓	✓	Ethylene Glycol	✓		✓
Butylamine	✓		✓	Ethyl Propionate	✓	✓	✓
Butyric Acid	✓		✓	Formaldehyde	✓		✓
Calcium Hydroxide	✓		✓	Formic Acid			✓
Carbolic Acid	✓		✓	Fuel Oil	✓	✓	✓

Liquid	Maintenance	Oil Selective	Chemical	Liquid	Maintenance	Oil Selective	Chemical
Galvanic Liquids	✓		✓	Phenyl Formic Acid			✓
Gearbox Oil	✓	✓	✓	Phosphoric Acid			✓
Glacial Acetic Acid	✓		✓	Potassium Hydroxide	✓		✓
Glycerol	✓		✓	Propanol	✓		✓
Heptane	✓	✓	✓	Propionic Acid	✓		✓
Hexane	✓	✓	✓	Propyl Alcohol	✓	✓	✓
Hydrazene				Propylene Glycol		✓	✓
Hydrochloric Acid			✓	Quinoline	✓		✓
Hydrofluoric Acid	✓		✓	Resorcinal	✓		✓
Hydrogen Cyanide	✓	✓	✓	Saccharose	✓		✓
Hydrogen Peroxide	✓		✓	Salt Solution (Metallic)	✓		✓
Isobutyl Alcohol		✓	✓	Silicone Oil	✓	✓	✓
Isobutyric Acid	✓	✓	✓	Silver Nitrate	✓		✓
Isopropyl Acetate	✓	✓	✓	Soap Solutions	✓		✓
Isopropyl Alcohol		✓	✓	Sodium Bicarbonate	✓		✓
Kerosene	✓	✓	✓	Sodium Chloride			✓
Keytone	✓	✓	✓	Sodium Hydroxide	✓		✓
Linseed Oil	✓		✓	Sodium Nitrate	✓		✓
Lubricating Oil	✓	✓	✓	Stannic Chloride	✓		✓
Magnesium Oxide Hydrate	✓		✓	Starch	✓		✓
Methyl Alcohol	✓	✓	✓	Styrene	✓	✓	✓
Methyl Chloride	✓	✓	✓	Sucrose	✓		✓
Methyl Ether	✓	✓	✓	Sulphuric Acid	✓		✓
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	✓	✓	✓	Synthetic Motor Oil	✓	✓	✓
Methyl Methacrylate		✓	✓	Tannic Acid			✓
Methyl Propionate	✓	✓	✓	Tin Chloride	✓		✓
Milk	✓		✓	Toluene*	✓	✓	✓
Mineral Oil	✓	✓	✓	Transformer Oil	✓	✓	✓
Mineral Spirits	✓	✓	✓	Trichlorethylene*	✓	✓	✓
Motor Oil	✓	✓	✓	Triethylene Glycol	✓	✓	✓
Naphtalene			✓	Turpentine*	✓	✓	✓
Nitric Acid*			✓	Urine			
Nitrobenzene Acid			✓	Vinegar			
Nitrobenzol	✓		✓	Vinyl Acetate			
Nitrotoluen	✓	✓	✓	Water			
Octane	✓	✓	✓	Notes:			
Oleic Acid	✓	✓	✓				
Olive Oil	✓	✓	✓				
Paraffin	✓	✓	✓				
Perchlorethylene*	✓	✓	✓				
Petroleum Ether	✓	✓	✓				
Phenol	✓		✓				

*These fluid will react with Polypropylene causing it to degrade.

Step Three: Selection of the most appropriate “format” of sorbent

TABLE 2: “Formats” of sorbents v location/circumstances of spill

✓ = Best to use

Location	Format	Loose	Cushions & Pillows	Socks	Booms	Pads	Rolls & Blankets	Matting	Drip trays	Drum Top Covers	Sweeps
INDOORS											
	Drip Trays	✓	✓			✓			✓		
	Bunding	✓		✓	✓						
	Machines/Equipment			✓					✓		
	Drums			✓						✓	
	Sumps		✓								
	Manholes/Wells		✓								
	Wiping/Cleaning					✓					
	Work Surfaces					✓	✓				
	Walkways						✓	✓			
	Floors (rough/uneven)	✓									
	Floors (smooth)	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				
	Floors (porus)	✓									
OUTDOORS											
On hard ground:											
	Concrete	✓			✓	✓	✓				
	Tarmac	✓									
	On water	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓
PRIORITIES											
	Viscous liquids	✓									
	Speed of sorption	✓				✓	✓				
	Rapid deployment	✓				✓	✓				
	Drips/small/leaks/spills		✓			✓					
	Ease of pick-up		✓	✓		✓	✓				
	Ease of disposal		✓	✓		✓	✓				
	Containment	✓		✓	✓						
	Filtration	✓	✓								
	Windy conditions				✓		✓				

Notes:

As well as choosing the format of sorbent for where you will be using it (indoors or outdoors), your choice should also match with 'priorities' lower down the table.

You should take into account different qualities of sorbent: to remove oil from water requires highest rejection of water and best oil retention. Seek manufacturers advice.

Size of spill: for a larger spill use rolls/blankets with booms rather than pads or pillows with booms.

Filtration: check with suppliers for suitable products to avoid problems with flow, i.e. consider the liquid flow rate.

Containment: this is a general use for booms and socks, both indoors and outdoors, but the spilt liquid and local conditions will determine the effectiveness of the sorbent.

Loose product: check with manufacturers on suitability for specific applications such as removing an oil spill from tarmac where the ability to 'suck' in the spill is useful.

Avoid loose product if ease of pick up is essential.

Windy conditions: choose a heavy product which will not blow away easily.

The guidance in this section is considered as “good practice” but a combination of circumstances may result in the need to seek further information. In an emergency, it is preferable to use the correct type of sorbent already on site in whatever format rather than wait until supplies of the ideal format of sorbent are available. Please note that sorbent density will alter considerably in use and that a variety of factors (eg viscosity of liquid) will dictate the quantity of sorbent required for a given volume of spill.

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