Choosing the Right Polypropylene Sorbent

controlco

Spill Kits are packed with polypropylene sorbents to help you control and clean-up hazardous substance spills quickly and most importantly, safely. Our sorbents are available in three types; **oil only, universal and aggressive.**

The chart below will help you pick the right sorbent for your hazardous substance spill.

If a particular chemical is not listed below, please contact our expert team on **0800 688 844.**

Polypropylene Chemical Compatibility Guide

Oil only - white | Universal - grey | Aggressive - yellow

	Oil-Only	Universal	Aggressive
Acetaldehyde		■	■
Acetic Acid			■
Acetic Acid Amyl Ester	■	■	■
Acetic Anhydride		■	■
Acetone	■	■	■
Acetyl Chloride	■	■	■
Acrolein	■		■
Acrylic Acid			■
Acrylic Emulsions		■	■
Acrylonitrile		■	■
Allyl Alcohol		■	■
Aminobenzoic Acid			■
Ammonia (Anhydrous)	■	■	■
Ammonium Hydroxide	■	■	■
Amyl Acetate	■	■	■
Amyl Alcohol		■	■
Aniline		■	■
Aqua Regia		■	■
Aviation Fuel	■	■	■
Benzene	■	■	■
Benzoic Ether	■	■	■
Benzonitrile		■	■
Benzyl Alcohol		■	■
Benzyl Chloride		■	■
Boric Acid			■
Brake Fluid	■	■	■
Bromine		■	■
Butyl Acetate	■	■	■
Butyl Alcohol	■	■	■
Butylamine		■	■
Butyric Acid	■		■
Calcium Hydroxide		■	■
Carbolic Acid			■
Carbon Disulphide		■	■
Carbon Tetrachloride	■	■	■
Castor Oil	■	■	■
Chloracetic Acid			■

	Oil-Only	Universal	Aggressive
Chlorbenzene		■	■
Chlorine		■	■
Chlorine Soda			■
Chloroform	■	■	■
Chlorosulphuric Acid			■
Chlorox (full bleach)			■
Chromic Acid			■
Citric Acid			■
Corn Oil	■	■	■
Cottonseed Oil	■	■	■
Cresol	■	■	■
Cyclohexane	■	■	■
Detergents		■	■
Dichlorbenzol	■	■	■
Diethyl Amine	■	■	■
Diethyl Ether	■	■	■
Di-Nitrobenzene	■	■	■
Dioxan		■	■
Disooctyl Phthalate	■	■	■
Ether	■	■	■
Ethyl Acetate	■	■	■
Ethyl Alcohol	■	■	
Ethyl Chloride	■	■	■
Ethyl Ether	■	■	■
Ethylene Glycol		■	■
Ethyl Propianate	■	■	■
Formaldehyde		■	■
Formic Acid			■
Fuel Oil	■	■	■
Galvanic Liquids		■	■
Gearbox Oil	■	■	■
Glacial Acetic Acid		■	■
Glycerol		■	■
Hemp Oil	■	■	■
Hepatane	■	■	■
Hexane	■	■	■
Hydrazine		■	■

	Oil-Only	Universal	Aggressive
Hydrochloric Acid		■	■
Hydrofloric Acid		■	■
Hydrogen Cyanide	■	■	■
Hydrogen Peroxide		■	■
Isobutyl Alcohol	■	■	■
Isobutyric Acid	■	■	■
Isopropyl Acetate	■	■	■
Isopropyl Alcohol	■	■	■
Kerosene	■	■	■
Keytones	■	■	■
Linseed Oil	■	■	■
Lubricating Oil	■	■	■
Magnesium Oxide Hydrate		■	■
Methyl Alcohol	■	■	■
Methyl Chloride	■	■	■
Methyl Ether	■	■	■
Methyle Ethyl Ketone	■	■	■
Methylmethacrylate	■	■	■
Methyl Propionate	■	■	■
Milk		■	■
Mineral Oil	■	■	■
Mineral Spirits	■	■	■
Motor Oil	■	■	■
Naphtalene	■	■	■
Nitric Acid			■
Nitrobenzene Acid			■
Nitrobenzol		■	■
Nitrotoluen	■	■	■
Octane	■	■	■
Oleic Acid	■	■	■
Olive Oil	■	■	■
Paraffin	■	■	■
Perchlorethylene	■	■	■
Petroleum Ether	■	■	■
Phenol		■	■
Phenyl Formic Acid			■
Phosphoric Acid			■

	Oil-Only	Universal	Aggressive
Potassium Hydroxide	■	■	■
Propanol		■	■
Propionic Acid	■	■	■
Propyl Alcohol	■	■	■
Propylene Glycol	■	■	■
Quinoline		■	■
Resorcinol		■	■
Saccharose		■	■
Salt Solutions (metallic)		■	■
Silicone Oil	■	■	■
Silver Nitrate		■	■
Soap Solutions	■	■	■
Sodium Bicarbonate		■	■
Sodium Chloride		■	■
Sodium Hydroxide		■	■
Sodium Nitrate		■	■
Stannic Chloride		■	■
Starch		■	■
Styrene	■	■	■
Sucrose		■	■
Sulphuric Acid			■
Synthetic Motor Oil	■	■	■
Tannic Acid			■
Tin Chloride		■	■
Toluene	■	■	■
Transformer Oil	■	■	■
Trichlorethylene	■	■	■
Triethylene Glycol	■	■	■
Turpentine	■	■	■
Urine		■	■
Vinegar		■	■
Vinyl Acetate	■	■	■
Water		■	■
Xylene	■	■	■

This information is provided as a guide only. No claims or warranties are expressed or implied as to the absolute accuracy of the data supplied. In all cases it is assumed chemicals in question are at ambient temperatures and pressure and are used in basic state, not in combination or mixtures. Small test sampling by users is recommended to ensure safe application.