

Choosing the Right Polypropylene Sorbent

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	Universal	Aggressive		Oil-Only	Universal	Aggressive		Oil-Only	Universal	Aggressive		Oil-Only	Universal	Aggressive
Acetaldehyde		■	■	Chlorine Soda			■	Hydrogen Peroxide		■	■	Quinoline		■	■
Acetic Acid			■	Chloroform	■	■	■	Isobutyl Alcohol	■	■	■	Resorcinol		■	■
Acetic Acid Amyl Ester	■	■	■	Chlorosulphuric Acid			■	Isobutyric Acid	■	■	■	Saccharose		■	■
Acetic Anhydride		■	■	Chlorox (full bleach)			■	Isopropyl Acetate	■	■	■	Salt Solutions (metallic)		■	■
Acetone	■	■	■	Chromic Acid			■	Isopropyl Alcohol	■	■	■	Silicone Oil	■	■	■
Acetyl Chloride	■	■	■	Citric Acid			■	Kerosene	■	■	■	Silver Nitrate		■	■
Acrolein	■		■	Corn Oil	■	■	■	Keytones	■	■	■	Soap Solutions	■	■	■
Acrylic Acid			■	Cottonseed Oil	■	■	■	Linseed Oil	■	■	■	Sodium Bicarbonate		■	■
Acrylic Emulsions		■	■	Cresol	■	■	■	Lubricating Oil	■	■	■	Sodium Chloride		■	■
Acrylonitrile		■	■	Cyclohexane	■	■	■	Magnesium Oxide Hydrate		■	■	Sodium Hydroxide		■	■
Allyl Alcohol		■	■	Detergents		■	■	Methyl Alcohol	■	■	■	Sodium Nitrate		■	■
Aminobenzoic Acid			■	Dichlorbenzol	■	■	■	Methyl Chloride	■	■	■	Stannic Chloride		■	■
Ammonia (Anhydrous)	■	■	■	Diethyl Amine	■	■	■	Methyl Ether	■	■	■	Starch		■	■
Ammonium Hydroxide	■	■	■	Diethyl Ether	■	■	■	Methyle Ethyl Ketone	■	■	■	Styrene		■	■
Amyl Acetate	■	■	■	Di-Nitrobenzene	■	■	■	Methylmethacrylate	■	■	■	Sucrose		■	■
Amyl Alcohol		■	■	Dioxan			■	Methyl Propionate	■	■	■	Sulphuric Acid			■
Aniline		■	■	Disooctyl Phthalate	■	■	■	Milk		■	■	Synthetic Motor Oil	■	■	■
Aqua Regia		■	■	Ether	■	■	■	Mineral Oil	■	■	■	Tannic Acid			■
Aviation Fuel	■	■	■	Ethyl Acetate	■	■	■	Mineral Spirits	■	■	■	Tin Chloride		■	■
Benzene	■	■	■	Ethyl Alcohol	■	■		Motor Oil	■	■	■	Toluene		■	■
Benzoic Ether	■	■	■	Ethyl Chloride	■	■	■	Naphtalene	■	■	■	Transformer Oil	■	■	■
Benzonitrile		■	■	Ethyl Ether	■	■	■	Nitric Acid			■	Trichlorethylene	■	■	■
Benzyl Alcohol		■	■	Ethylene Glycol		■	■	Nitrobenzene Acid			■	Triethylene Glycol	■	■	■
Benzyl Chloride		■	■	Ethyl Propionate	■	■	■	Nitrobenzol		■	■	Turpentine	■	■	■
Boric Acid			■	Ethylene Glycol		■	■	Nitrotoluen	■	■	■	Urine		■	■
Brake Fluid	■	■	■	Ethyl Propionate	■	■	■	Octane	■	■	■	Vinegar		■	■
Bromine		■	■	Formaldehyde		■	■	Oleic Acid	■	■	■	Vinyl Acetate	■	■	■
Butyl Acetate	■	■	■	Formic Acid			■	Olive Oil	■	■	■	Water		■	■
Butyl Alcohol	■	■	■	Fuel Oil	■	■	■	Paraffin	■	■	■	Xylene	■	■	■
Butylamine		■	■	Galvanic Liquids			■	Perchlorethylene	■	■	■				
Butyric Acid	■		■	Gearbox Oil	■	■	■	Petroleum Ether	■	■	■				
Calcium Hydroxide		■	■	Glacial Acetic Acid		■	■	Phenol		■	■				
Carbolic Acid			■	Glycerol		■	■	Phenyl Formic Acid			■				
Carbon Disulphide		■	■	Hepatane	■	■	■	Phosphoric Acid			■				
Carbon Tetrachloride	■	■	■	Hexane	■	■	■	Potassium Hydroxide		■	■				
Castor Oil	■	■	■	Hydrazine		■	■	Propanol		■	■				
Chloracetic Acid			■	Hydrochloric Acid		■	■	Propionic Acid	■	■	■				
Chlorbenzene		■	■	Hydrofloric Acid		■	■	Propyl Alcohol	■	■	■				
Chlorine		■	■	Hydrogen Cyanide	■	■	■	Propylene Glycol	■	■	■				

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.