

LIST OF UNIVERSAL SORBENTS FOR USE ON LAND

TYPE OF SORBENTS (LOOSE, SPAGHETTI)

The table below provides a non-exhaustive list of the universal sorbents tested according the **NFT 90-361** norm by the *Cedre* laboratory with water, diesel (viscosity: 10 cP at 20°C) and/or light Arabian crude oil topped at 110°C (viscosity: 42-45 cP à 20°C) for their efficiency. It specifies:

- their sorption capacity, enabling the comparison of product performances
- the composition of the sorbent material, an essential element for defining the product's storage conditions and disposal methods (e.g. incineration)

Only the products which meet the following criteria are listed:

Sorption capacity: Water and oil sorption capacity expressed in weight greater than 1

Product Name	Composition	Appearance	Sorbing capacity			Producer
			On water	On diesel oil	On BAL 110	
			Weight			
ABSORBANT VEGETAL IGNIFUGE	Plant origin (wood)	Beige and red granules	6.1	4.7	5.0	SICSA
BIO ABSORBANT	Plant origin (cellulose)	Beige granules	3.3	-	-	SICSA
CAPSORB	Diatomaceous earth	Beige brown granules	1.3	-	1.5	ZEP INDUSTRIES
CORKSORB G03025	Plant origin (cork)	Beige granules	1.6	-	2.5	AMORIM ISOLAMENTOS S.A.
ECOLLOSE H-LIC SORBENT	Vegetal (cellulose)	Beige flake	15.7	-	13.3	RAMEKO
GKSORB	Vegetal (Water hyacinth)	Beige fibrous	3.4	-	12.4	GREEN KEEPER AFRICA
INSTAZORB 5/20	Mineral (perlite)	White granules	5.4	-	4.8	SODEPAC International
OIL SPILL FIX	Vegetal (cellulose)	Beige fluffy	4.0	4.0	4.1	WILD BERRY ENTERPRISES Ltd
PLASTISORB	Synthetic (Polymethacrylimide)	White flakes	14.3	-	12.1	M. MONTAGNER
PYRO ABS+	Vegetal	Beige granules	5.4	1.4	-	SICSA
PYRO ABSORBANT COLORE	Plant origin (fireproof wood)	Pink granules	4.2	3.5	-	SICSA
VORTEX	Synthetic (phenolic resin)	Light purple foam	12.4	-	12.0	SALVY SILOE SARL

NOTE ON THE USE OF DATA PROVIDED IN THE ABOVE TABLE

The **sorption capacity in weight** is the retention capacity at saturation of the sorbent, measured for water, diesel and/or light Arabian crude oil topped at 110°C). For each product, it is possible to determine the theoretical price per treated liter, by combining the retention capacity in weight (sorbent capacity) with the price of the sorbent.

The price per treated liter of oil is a good criterion to compare the efficiency of various sorbents from an economic point of view.

Beyond this criterion, for obvious operational reasons, it is important to evaluate the sorbent capacity in volume, which is the volume of sorbent needed to recover a given volume of pollutant. This can be calculated by taking into account the apparent density of the product in its packaging, available from the supplier, and the sorbent capacity in weight.

note: some manufacturers might modify the composition or the nature of the sorbent they market; in case of doubt, do not hesitate to consult *Cedre* which keeps a sample of each product that is tested ; this will allow, at least, a visual comparison to be made. Additionally it is always possible to order a control test of the product.

This procedure of approval is carried out without prejudice to the procedures prescribed under the French law n°77-771 of 12 July 1977, as amended by French Law n°82-905 of 21 October 1982 relating to the control of chemicals and its complementary provision.

If the data provided by *Cedre*, valid for a three year period, is not updated by the manufacturer or retailer, *Cedre* cannot guarantee that the product is still available for purchase or that it still presents the same characteristics as the sample tested.

LIST OF UNIVERSAL SORBENTS FOR USE ON LAND

TYPES B & C (SHEETS, ROLLS or MAT)

The table below provides a non-exhaustive list of the universal sorbents tested according to the **NFT 90-361** norm by the *Cedre* laboratory with water, diesel (viscosity: 10 cP at 20°C) and/or light Arabian crude oil topped at 110°C (viscosity: 42-45 cP à 20°C) for their efficiency. It specifies:

- their sorption capacity, enabling the comparison of product performances
- the composition of the sorbent material, an essential element for defining the product's storage conditions and disposal methods (e.g. incineration)

Only the products which meet the following criteria are listed:

Sorption capacity: Water and oil sorption capacity expressed in weight greater than 1

Product name	Composition	Appearance	Sorbing capacity			Producer
			On water	On diesel oil	On BAL 110	
			Weight			
Ref 175 014	Grey polypropylene	Single-ply perforated pad	14.4	-	18.2	DENIOS
USG-70GEN	Grey polypropylene	Single-ply perforated pad	15.6		23.2	HALECO
UPG-73GEN	Grey polypropylene	Two-ply pad, coverstock on both sides	17.1		19.2	HALECO

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The price per treated liter of oil is a good criterion to compare the efficiency of various sorbents from an economic point of view.

Beyond this criterion, for obvious operational reasons, it is important to evaluate the sorbent capacity in volume, which is the volume of sorbent needed to recover a given volume of pollutant. This can be calculated by taking into account the apparent density of the product in its packaging, available from the supplier, and the sorbent capacity in weight.

note: some manufacturers might modify the composition or the nature of the sorbent they market; in case of doubt, do not hesitate to consult *Cedre* which keeps a sample of each product that is tested ; this will allow, at least, a visual comparison to be made. Additionally it is always possible to order a control test of the product.

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LIST OF UNIVERSAL SORBENTS FOR USE ON LAND

TYPES D & E (PILLOWS or SOCKS and BOOMS) and TYPES G (SPECIAL PRODUCTS)

The table below provides a non-exhaustive list of the universal sorbents tested according the **NFT 90-361** norm by the *Cedre* laboratory with water, diesel (viscosity: 10 cP at 20°C) and/or light Arabian crude oil topped at 110°C (viscosity: 42-45 cP à 20°C) for their efficiency. It specifies:

- their sorption capacity, enabling the comparison of product performances
- the composition of the sorbent material, an essential element for defining the product's storage conditions and disposal methods (e.g. incineration)

Only the products which meet the following criteria are listed:

Sorption capacity: Water and oil sorption capacity expressed in weight greater than 1

Product name	Composition	Apparence	Sorbing capacity			Producer
			On water	On diesel oil	On BAL 110	
			Weight			
Ref 123 138	Grey polypropylene	Sock	14.5	-	11.0	DENIOS

NOTE ON THE USE OF DATA PROVIDED IN THE ABOVE TABLE

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The price per treated liter of oil is a good criterion to compare the efficiency of various sorbents from an economic point of view.

Beyond this criterion, for obvious operational reasons, it is important to evaluate the sorbent capacity in volume, which is the volume of sorbent needed to recover a given volume of pollutant. This can be calculated by taking into account the apparent density of the product in its packaging, available from the supplier, and the sorbent capacity in weight.

note: some manufacturers might modify the composition or the nature of the sorbent they market; in case of doubt, do not hesitate to consult *Cedre* which keeps a sample of each product that is tested ; this will allow, at least, a visual comparison to be made. Additionally it is always possible to order a control test of the product.

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