How to Select the Best Acid Absorber and Neutralizer

	Baking Soda or Soda Ash	Clay Absorber Neutralizer	Acid Spill Absorber & Neutralizer QC #510130
Does it absorb?	NO Is a chemical salt, creates a hazardous wet paste	Absorbs less than 1 pound of liquid per pound of clay, creates a hazardous material	**Specially formulated polymer absorbs 2.5 pounds of liquid per pound of product**
Does it neutralize?	UNCERTAIN no color change	UNCERTAIN no color change	**YES, formulated color change polymer shows acid pH neutralized**
Color Change?	NO	NO	**YES**
Is it safe?	NO, reactive splatter & heat, creates asphyxiating CO2 gas	UNCERTAIN the wet clay maybe acidic and hazardous	**YES, specially formulated to neutralize sulfuric acid**
Clean-up & disposal	Wet paste crusts over, stains work surfaces & floor	Heavy and creates hazardous dust in clean-up	**Sweeps up clean and dry, does not create dust, Safe for disposal**
Best for safety & effectiveness	POOR	FAIR	**BEST**

How to Dispose of Used Acid Spill Absorber

– Safe and Proper Procedures –

We want to provide guidance about the legal and the environmental responsibility for the disposal of used battery acid spill absorber and neutralizer. Battery Protectors Absorber is a blend of non-hazardous polymer absorbers and neutralizers with a color change indicator. When used as directed on a battery acid spill it renders the sulfuric acid non-hazardous by breaking it down into common sodium sulfate salt and water.

The inclusion of a color change indicator provides visual assurance that the acid has been neutralized and rendered pH safe. The combination of battery acid and Battery Protectors Absorber results in a non-hazardous neutralized solid powder waste that affords several disposal options.

Any chemical spill could include other materials listed by EPA RCRA as hazardous. For example, the spill could occur on a floor previously contaminated with hazardous materials not related to the battery acid spill. In that case, that material would be involved in the spill clean-up absorber and could make the combined waste material potentially hazardous. In a situation like this, we suggest testing the waste before making disposal decisions.

If the battery was to overflow due to overfilling, it is not likely that enough lead would come from inside the battery to make the waste hazardous. If the battery were to turn over completely or the bottom fall out, the potential for lead containing sludge in the spill would suggest testing the waste before a disposal decision is made.

The responsible supervisor should decide the proper disposal of the waste.