



PROBLEM: DIY OIL-CHANGES ARE MESSY & HARD TO DISPOSE OF!

- MESSY OIL, SPILLS, STAINS, & THE HASSLE OF TRANSPORTING OIL FOR DISPOSAL ARE PROBLEMATIC
- **UP TO 80%** OF DIY OIL-CHANGE OIL (OVER 300 MILLION GALLONS) IS IMPROPERLY DISPOSED*
- USED OIL FROM ONE OIL CHANGE (~ONE GALLON OF IMPROPERLY DISPOSED MOTOR OIL) CAN CONTAMINATE UP TO ONE MILLION GALLONS OF FRESH WATER (YEAR'S SUPPLY FOR 50 PEOPLE!)*

SOLUTION: **EZ OIL CHANGE** disposable drain box* **REVOLUTIONARY ABSORBENT CONVERTS OIL TO NON-HAZARDOUS DISPOSABLE MATERIAL***

- LESS HASSLE. LESS MESS. EASY DISPOSAL.*
- NON-LEACHING, LANDFILL SAFE WHEN SOLIDIFIED*
- NO MORE TRANSPORT OF MESSY OIL
- SIMPLE - OPEN, DRAIN, SEAL & DISPOSE
- ALL-IN-ONE - HANDLES OIL & FILTER
- **TESTED AS NON-HAZARDOUS** (next page)*



OPEN & RETRIEVE SEALED BAG OF AGGREGATE



REMOVE (& RETAIN) RESEALABLE CABLE TIE



SPREAD BAG OVER EDGES



PLACE UNDER ENGINE OIL DRAIN PAN & DRAIN OIL



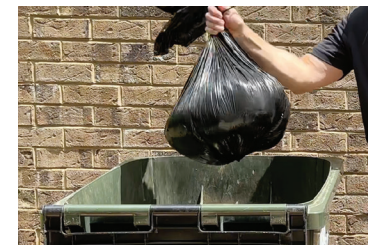
DRAIN FILTER OIL & PLACE INTO AGGREGATE



SEAL BAG & SHAKE FOR SEVERAL MINUTES



OIL CONVERTS TO SOLID WITHIN ~48 HOURS



RESEAL BAG WITH RESEALABLE CABLE TIE & DISPOSE OF BAG & BOX (OR RECYCLE BOX)

*Stats from EPA.gov website and Department of Energy (DOE). Visit B3CFuel.com for full test results. Always check with appropriate local, state, federal authorities for disposal requirements.



B3C FUEL SOLUTIONS
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 B3CFuel.com



SEE IT WORK!
 SCAN CODE WITH PHONE CAMERA for a
 video overview and see the images below.





ABSORBED / CONVERTED OIL TESTED AS NON-HAZARDOUS DISPOSABLE MATERIAL*

PASS

Federal TCLP (Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure)

TCLP is used to ensure the safety of the environment when depositing potentially hazardous materials. TCLP simulates what happens to a waste product during leaching and are one of the more accurate testing processes when determining the presence of hazardous elements found in industrial waste. TCLP utilizes testing protocols published by the EPA and remains a credible testing method for environmental safety concerns.

Leaching occurs when rainwater filters through wastes that are deposited in a landfill. When the rainwater liquid meets the deposited waste material, it draws out leachates (chemicals and/or other constituents of those wastes).

Analyzing the leachates determines which EPA-identified contaminants are found in the leachate and their concentrations. This determines the overall toxicity and harmfulness to the environment.

TCLP testing proves if a waste is hazardous to the health of people and the environment, and if it requires alternative disposal methods for the waste materials.

PASS

Aquatic Bioassay Testing

This test is used to help determine whether or not a sample should be classified as a hazardous waste under state of California criteria. The final fish survival rate is used to determine whether or not the sample passes state criteria for non-hazardous waste.

PASS

EPA Filter Liquids Test (SW-846 Test Method 9095B)

This test is used to detect the presence of free liquids in a representative sample of waste to determine compliance with Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Sections 264.314 and 265.314. **This test uses a paint filter to test for free liquids in a sample; this does not imply the drain box is for use with paint and is for oil only.**

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