

WHY DRAINS STOP WORKING

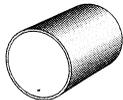
On average each residential home has 7 drains. Commercial locations such as restaurants can have twice as many. Over time food particles, dish soap, and grease can build up and slow down your drains. Drains are utilized thousands of times throughout a given year. Every use of the drain allows grease, soap scum, and hair to accumulate. This daily accumulation remains on the inner walls of the pipes. The thicker the buildup, the slower the drain will run. Garbage disposals compound the problem because food particles are now smaller and more easily attached to the walls of the pipes with the congealed grease. In the bathroom, soaps, shaving cream, and hair can cause your drains to slow down. In the laundry room, soap residue along with lint and laundry detergents can cause the slow-down of drains. Once the buildup starts it is very difficult to reverse. As these materials accumulate within

the pipes the drainage will slow down and eventually a stoppage will occur. Our enzymes and bacteria attack these organic materials and then decompose them by a natural enzymatic bacteria process. Essentially they consume the organic waste.

Though our product is not an odor masker it will help to reduce odors. This is accomplished by the bacteria eating the organic waste causing the odors. The bacteria cultures selected for our products are categorized as harmless (nonpathogenic). Also known as good bacteria. As the good bacteria feed on the organic material it develops a thin coating on the inside walls of the pipe known as a bio-film. This coating helps to protect the drain lines from the build up of organic matter and grease that can eventually block your drain line. Every day that water is used some of the beneficial bacteria that form this bio-film are washed away. If your drains do not receive periodic proper care they will eventually become clogged. This is why it is very important to follow a regular maintenance program. No one enjoys the foul odors, messy clean up, and hassles of clogged drains! Maintaining your drain lines is essential to your plumbing's health.



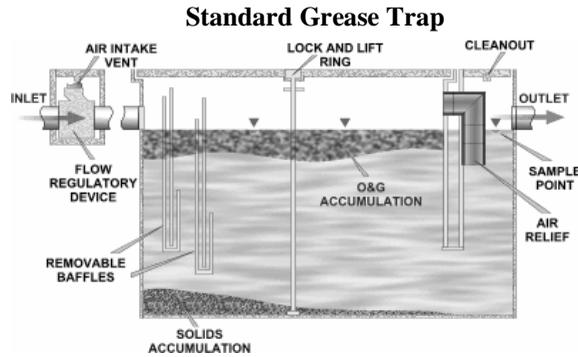
BEFORE



AFTER

HOW GREASE TRAPS WORK

Grease traps are designed to intercept and hold grease before it gets to the municipal sewer line or your septic tank system. If designed properly grease traps should be adequately sized to handle the grease flow. They should also be designed with a maze of baffles or compartments in which to slow the grease enough to cool and congeal on the interior surfaces of the trap. Grease traps range in size and design. The size of a grease trap in comparison to the grease flow will determine the frequency of grease trap cleanings.



MAINTAINING YOUR GREASE TRAP

Each day some grease escapes the grease trap and moves down your drain lines. The daily use of soaps, solvents, and hot water, changes grease to a liquefied state and allows this to happen. This is commonly referred to as emulsification. Eventually, emulsifiers wear off and returns grease back to its original state. This is when drain line clogs and backups start to happen. By treating your grease trap with beneficial strains of bacteria you can help stop these blockages from occurring. Bacteria and enzymes do not work like emulsifiers. In fact enzymes break down the grease so they can be consumed by bacteria. These hungry strains of bacteria will continue to eat the grease, thus reducing the amount of grease in the trap. They also help to keep your grease trap and drain lines working efficiently. Rely on your cleaning professional's expert advice and experience to determine your regular cleaning schedule and the right type of treatment for you. If your grease trap does not receive proper care it will become a nuisance and burdensome expense.

IMPORTANT FACTS

- * Helps to provide natural aid to normal operation of waste disposal systems, increasing the capacity for waste elimination
- * Helps to eliminate odors which attract disease bearing insects
- * Helps to reduce gum and pectin which cause glazing of drainfields and drainage pits
- * Helps to eliminate soggy soil and surface puddles due to clogging of the drainfield
- * Helps to keep your entire plumbing system healthy
- * Helps to break down grease
- * Has a long shelf life
- * Over 30 years of product reliability

A WORD ABOUT GREASE

Grease is one of the biggest problems we encounter. Every day you are handling some type of grease. Whether that be eating out at a restaurant or cooking at home. Producing grease is a fact of life. However getting rid of grease is one of the most difficult things to do. Grease can cause major problems. Plumbing systems back up from grease, septic systems back up from grease and grease traps can overflow. Even our own bodies do not break down and pass grease efficiently. Over the years waste treatment plants tried to burn the grease to process it. They found this to be non eco friendly and extremely costly. Over time, biological studies have proven the best method is by breaking the fat molecule down with potent enzyme producing bacteria and then letting the bacteria consume the grease. The exact bacteria strains we have in our product. This method is extremely eco friendly and reduces the grease to water and carbon dioxide. Today, waste water treatment plants all over the world use this method. When grease is not treated properly it will cause many problems that lead to major expenses.

Call your friendly professional for more information on our service and products.

EcoSafe
Solutions for Waste and Grease

For Use In:

- Septic Tanks ~ Cesspools
- Aeration Systems ~ Grease Traps
- Mound Systems ~ Drainfields
- Floor Drains ~ Home Drains
- Sewage Treatment Lagoons
- Vault or Tank Toilets
- Dumping Stations ~ Seepage Ditches
- On-Site Sewage Disposal Systems

Remember, a regular cleaning of your system and filter are important to it's health!

JUST A FRIENDLY REMINDER



Place our mini-calendar in a convenient location and check off each month as you add our waste and grease solution. Treating a different drain location each month will benefit the entire system.

Also, please note the date your system was last serviced.

___ / ___ / ___.

JAN Kitchen Drains	FEB Bathroom Drains	MAR Laundry Drains
APR Toilet	MAY Kitchen Drains	JUNE Bathroom Drains
JULY Laundry Drains	AUG Toilet	SEPT Kitchen Drains
OCT Bathroom Drains	NOV Laundry Drains	DEC Toilet

Remember cleaning your filter regularly will help to maintain a properly functioning system. Do not use any harsh chemicals or acid to clean them. Contact your professional service provider to schedule a cleaning.

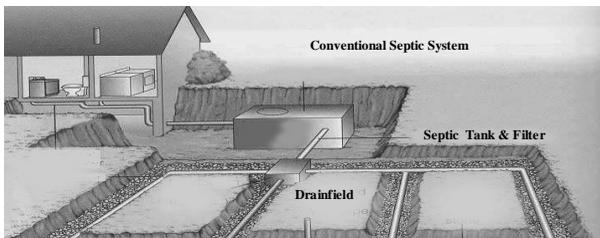
THE ECOSAFE WASTE DIGESTANT

BIO-DEGRADABLE
NON-POISONOUS ~ NON-TOXIC
NON-CAUSTIC ~ NON-CORROSIVE
ENVIRONMENTALLY SAFE PROTECTION

Store in a cool, dry place. Do not use in conjunction with bleaches, anti-bacterial soaps, harsh detergents, disinfectants, or harsh drain cleaning chemicals.

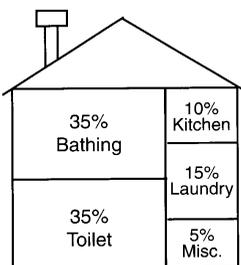
WHAT IS A SEPTIC SYSTEM?

There are many types of systems. The most commonly installed are: Conventional System, Mound System, Aeration Unit (ATU), and a Cesspool. A septic system is an on-site sewage treatment and disposal system buried underground. With the exception of the cesspool all of these units consist of a pretreatment septic tank and a soil absorption area referred to as a drainfield. (See picture below) The cesspool acts as one and both. For purpose of discussion here we will treat them all as being the same. The modern septic tank is a water-tight box usually made of reinforced precast concrete or reinforced fiberglass, through which no natural bacteria is able to enter. This structure is where organic solids are decomposed by natural bio activity. The purpose of your tank is to treat household wastes including body wastes, laundry water, bath water and discarded food. Septic systems are designed to work indefinitely if they are properly installed and maintained. It is critical to have your tank pumped out regularly and to maintain proper levels of bio activity.

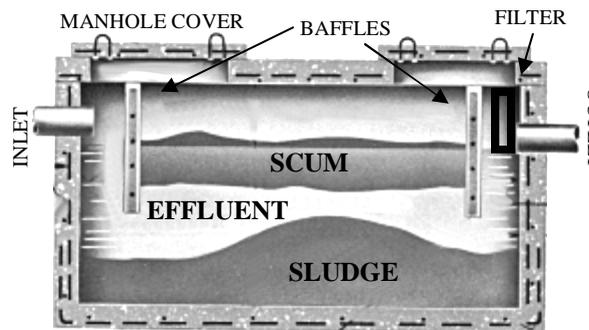


HOW YOUR SEPTIC TANKS WORKS

Waste enters the tank from toilets, sinks, tubs, and drains. Organic solid material floats to the top of the tank forming a layer commonly called "scum". Inorganic materials and the bi-products from enzyme and bacteria digestion settle to the bottom of the tank forming a layer called "sludge". Bio activity continues within the scum layer and the sludge layer to break down the many organic materials present.



Picture of the most common type of settling tank.



The proper amounts of *waste digestant* added to the tank regularly will convert these solid materials to liquid, which then flow through your underground pipes to the drainfield. In the drainfield the bio activity continues to help reduce glazing and improve soil absorption.

WHY YOU NEED A PUMPING SERVICE

Pollutants from a poorly functioning system can be drawn into your well and come out in your drinking, cooking and bathing water. If your tank and filter are not cleaned regularly, sludge and scum will clog the drainfield and cause the whole system to fail. It is very important to remove the solid material before it reaches the level of the discharge outlet and flows into the drainfield. There is a certain amount of material that is not biodegradable and must be removed by pumping. It is very important to clean your filter, so your system will not back up and cause a potential health risk.

WHY YOU SHOULD MAINTAIN YOUR SEPTIC SYSTEM

A failing septic system isn't like your car when it is low on oil; **NO RED LIGHT** will go on to warn you. In fact the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare Public Health Service states: "A septic tank system will serve a home satisfactorily only if it is properly designed, installed and adequately maintained. Even a good system which does not have proper care and attention may become a nuisance and a major expense.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

- Q.** Why use *EcoSafe waste & grease digestant*?
- A.** Because of our unique blend of bacteria strains. Each strain's biological activity was created to break down a specific type of solid waste found in septic systems.
- Q.** Does toilet paper harm the system?
- A.** The softer the toilet paper the more chemicals were used to make it soft. These chemicals can be harmful to your system's biological activity, just like anti-bacterial soaps and other harsh chemicals are. Pick a brand that is in-between for softness. Look for a brand that states "Septic Safe". These brands are normally made with fewer chemicals and are better for your septic system.
- Q.** My system backed up for the first time. What can I do to prevent this from happening again?
- A.** A backup is the first sign of septic system failure. We can help you reverse the clogging trend. You must start a maintenance program now or you will be replacing your system soon.
- Q.** Will acid help my septic system?
- A.** Acids and chemicals work only temporarily. They are extremely dangerous to use and harmful to the environment. Acids are being banned in many states.
- Q.** I keep forgetting to use an additive each month. How much should I use if I want to apply it just once a year?
- A.** This is not recommended. The liquids in your tank turn over 3-5 times a month. The bacteria are constantly being flushed out into the drainfield where they continue to help reduce drainfield glazing. Adding the product regularly will help keep an adequate supply of biological activity in your system.
- Q.** On the baking soda box, it says to add baking soda to my septic system. Will this make it work better?
- A.** Most enzymes and bacteria grow best in a non-acidic environment. By adding baking soda, you raise the pH to a neutral condition which makes the bacteria grow faster and digest more of the waste.
- Q.** I've been told to put a cake of yeast in my septic system. Does this help?
- A.** Very little. Yeast only breaks down starches which represent a small percentage of the waste found in your septic system. Our ingredients cover all organic waste in your system especially the ones that digest grease.
- Q.** Why is there a filter, I thought you want the septic waste to go out to the drainfield?
- A.** No, just the filtered biologically treated effluent should flow to the drainfield. That is why it is important to keep your filter cleaned or your system could backup.

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