Recycled Content: 100% Post-Consumer/Post-Industrial

Embodied Energy (750 btu/lb)

- **Incinerable**: K-Sorb® Superior to Peat Moss
- **Non-Leaching**: K-Sorb® Superior to Peat Moss
- **Waste Minimization**: K-Sorb® Superior to Polypropylene and Peat Moss
- **Silica (Carcinogen)**: K-Sorb® contains none; Clay and Diatomaceous Earth do contain
- **Non-Abrasive to Machinery**: K-Sorb® is non-abrasive; Clay and Diatomaceous Earth are abrasive
- **Disposal Cost Per Unit Absorbed**: K-Sorb® is Low; Polypropylene and Peat Moss are Medium; Clay and Diatomaceous Earth are High.
- **Biodegradable**

- **Ecofiber®**: Absorbs 13 to 17 times its weight in water and/or oils; reduces the amount of disposal waste up to 46% which is superior to fly ash, d.e., clay, corncobs, rice hulls and kiln dust; produced from 98.5% recycled fiber; Inorganic absorbents such as clay, fly ash and kiln dust don’t burn, limiting disposal options.

Here’s a one line “Theme Green”, packed with key words into one concise sentence:

*K-Sorb® Absorbents are made from natural recycled materials enhanced for superior absorption to minimize the amount of waste produced while allowing for economical and environmentally friendly disposal.*

You can break it down into several topics as follows, and take what’s applicable and delete what isn’t for this project:

**Waste Minimization**

K-Sorb® Fiber products can absorb over 13 times their weight in liquids and still pass a paint filter test for solid landfill disposal. To absorb and solidify 1000 gallons of free liquid waste, it would require: (1) 8,000-11,000 lbs. of clay, (2) 6,000-8,000 lbs. of fly ash or diatomaceous earth, or (3) 650 lbs. of K-Sorb® Fiber. This not only saves the environment by creating less waste, but reduces hauling and disposal costs substantially.

**Disposal Options**

K-Sorb® absorbents are made from recycled cellulose fibers, have between 8,400 and 9,800 btu/lb., and burn to less than 3% ash, making them ideal for incineration. Not only does this allow for traditional incineration and reduce the demand on a limited amount of landfill space, but it increases disposal options to include fuel blending facilities such as cement kilns and fossil fuel plants, which could use hydrocarbon saturated K-Sorb® as an alternative fuel source in their manufacturing process.
K-Sorb® locks liquids into its hollow fibers allowing it to pass EPA Paint Filter Test Method 9095 and TCLP leachate standards required for landfill disposal. Because K-Sorb®’s natural organic elements can be broken down when microbial enzymes are added, bioremediation also becomes a disposal option. Polypropylene has restrictions on its incineration and is known to leach, while mineral sorbents (clay, diatomaceous earth, and vermiculite) do not burn and are also prone to leaching problems, often limiting their disposal to more costly means.

Safety
The K-Sorb® product line is non-carcinogenic, nontoxic, and contains no furans or dioxins. Unlike clay, it contains no silica dust, which not only causes silicosis, a form of cancer, but is abrasive and can damage expensive machinery. Further, clay becomes slick when saturated with oils, causing problems for forklifts and pedestrians in traffic areas, whereas K-Sorb® does not.

Environmentally Friendly
K-Sorb® absorbents are made from reclaimed cellulose fiber that, if not recycled, would contribute to the growing demands the world is placing on its environment. Because of their superior absorption, they greatly reduce the amount of waste that is produced at the cleanup site. Upon being used, the waste created can then either be incinerated (saving landfill space) or even be recycled once again as an alternative fuel source. Quite simply, no other absorbent on the market can offer such a positive impact on the environment combined with the cost effectiveness of the K-Sorb® line of absorbents.