INTEGRATED EXPLORATIONS Inc.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH CONSULTANTS 67 Watson Rd. Unit 1, Box 1364, Guelph, Ontario N1H 6H9 • TEL 519 823-8018 • FAX 519 823-8076

October 25, 2000

Chad Warris,
Power Shine Mobile Wash,
P.O. Box 353,
Milton, Ontario, L9T 4Y9

Dear Mr. Warris,

RE: Toxicity evaluation of waste water from Power Shine mobile washing process.

A representative sample of waste water from your Power Shine mobile washing operation was submitted to our lab for analysis and general toxicity evaluation.

From your description we have assumed that your process utilizes an acidic pre wash step, an alkaline soap wash step, and a final rinse step. These three steps each roughly contribute 10%, 15% and 75% respectively. Fifteen gallons of waste water was collected during a wash operation representing a proportional composite of the three application steps.

Our summary and interpretation of analytical results is as follows.

pH – pH values ranged between 8.7 and 9.2. These are considered to be slightly alkaline and would not pose any toxic threat to either the soil or natural water course.

BOD – The Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) was determined to be 18.7 mg/l. This is considered to be very low and would not pose a threat of oxygen depletion to either soil or water.

TOXIC METALS SCAN – An ICP elemental scan was conducted on the waste water to detect the presence of toxic metals. No toxic metals were found. The 29 elemental scan included analysis for copper, lead, mercury, zinc, arsenic and lead. No toxic impact or accumulation would be expected in either soil or water.

AQUATIC TOXICITY - A standard Trout acute toxicity test was performed to determine the LC50 value for this potential effluent. This test is commonly utilized by the Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Energy (MOEE), and also Environment Canada, to determine the toxicity of waste waster effluents.

Our tests indicated an LC50 value of 48.9%. This means that 50% of the trout exposed to 48.9% concentration of the waste water survived during a 96 hour test. These tests also indicated that a 5:1 dilution would be sufficient to render this effluent acutely non toxic.

In practical terms this waste water would have little or no effect on either soil or a natural water course as many of the components of the waste water would be adsorbed on the ground. In the event that waste water run off would migrate to a water course it would be quickly diluted rendering it non toxic within a few meters of the contact point.