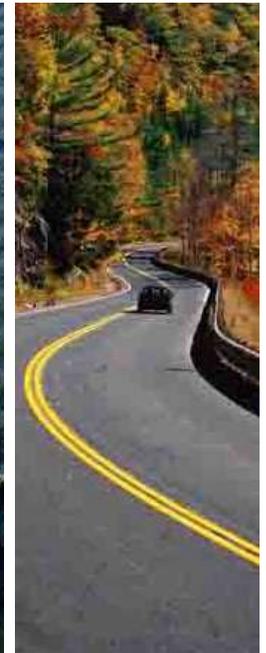


ORYXE ENERGY



Biodiesel Emissions Test Summary

- ORYXE Energy set out to demonstrate the efficacy of a new biodiesel additive technology.
- Testing was conducted at the West Virginia University (WVU) Engine and Emissions Research Laboratory (EERL), recognized by CARB for heavy-duty diesel emission testing.
- Testing demonstrated the technology eliminates the NOx bump associated with biodiesel blends.

- Objective to examine emissions of treated B20 relative to untreated EPA diesel.
- 1992 Detroit Diesel Series 60 engine.
- Three fuels compared
 - **Base fuel** (EPA diesel, ULS 10% aromatics, 48 Cetane from Chevron Phillips)
 - **B20** (Same EPA diesel with 20%, by volume, soy-based biodiesel from West Central)
 - **B20 treated with ORYXE Additive**
- Each fuel tested using 40 CFR Part 86, Subpart N diesel engine testing cycle and the average “hot” start emissions were compared.

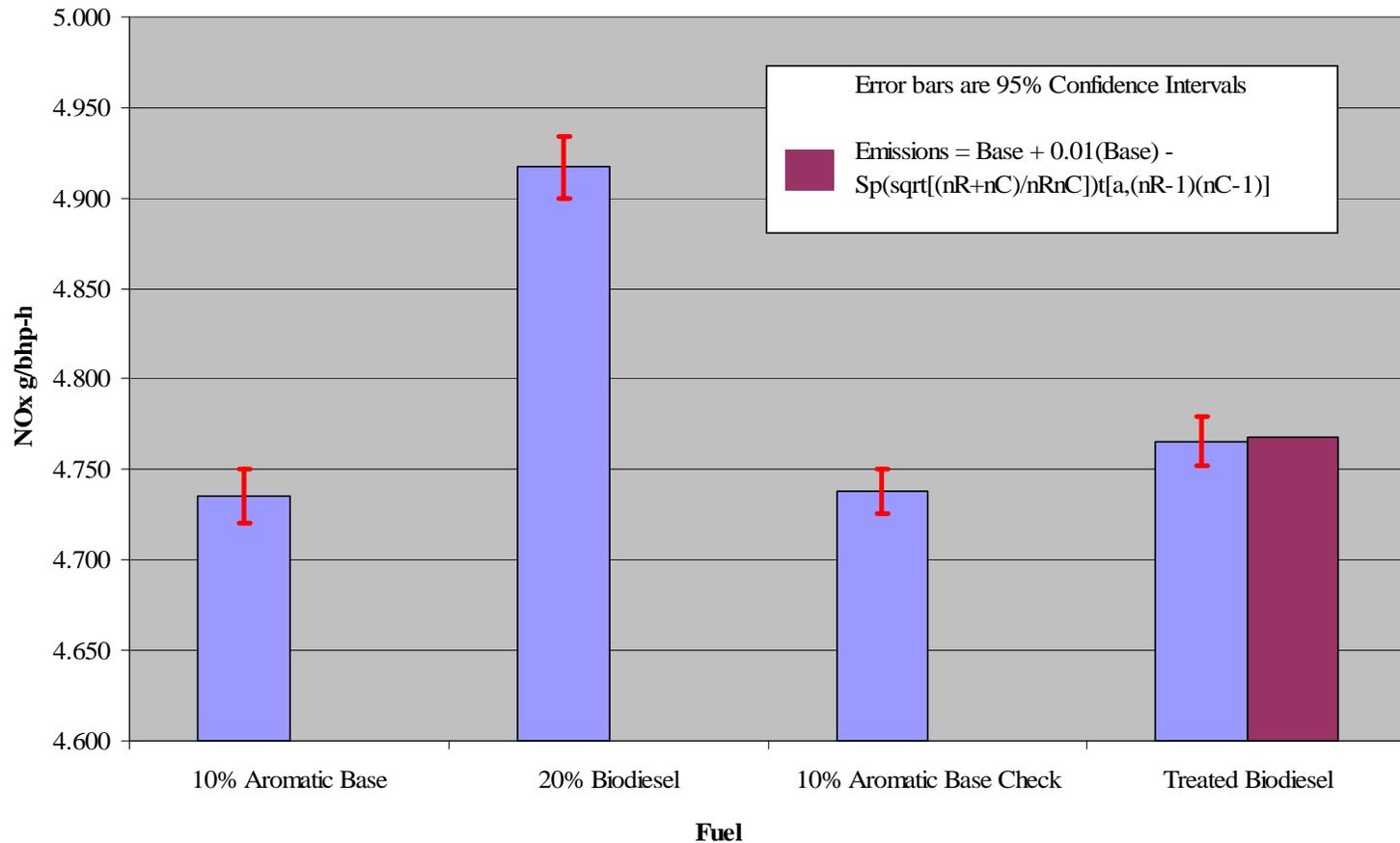
Hot Starts			Pollutants			
			THC	CO	NOx	PM
Base Fuel (1)	Run 1	9 HS	0.143	3.256	4.735	0.233
Base Fuel	Run 2	5 HS	0.140	3.241	4.738	0.240
Base Fuel Avg. Run 1 and 2			0.142	3.249	4.737	0.237
B20 (2)		9 HS	0.133	2.940	4.917	0.191
% Reduction over Base Fuel			6.0%	9.5%	-3.8%	19.2%
B20 Treated w/ ORYE		6 HS	0.115	2.735	4.766	0.190
% Reduction over Base Fuel			18.7%	15.8%	-0.6%	19.7%
% Reduction over B20 Blend			13.5%	7.0%	3.1%	0.5%

(1) Base fuel 10% aromatics and 48 Cetane

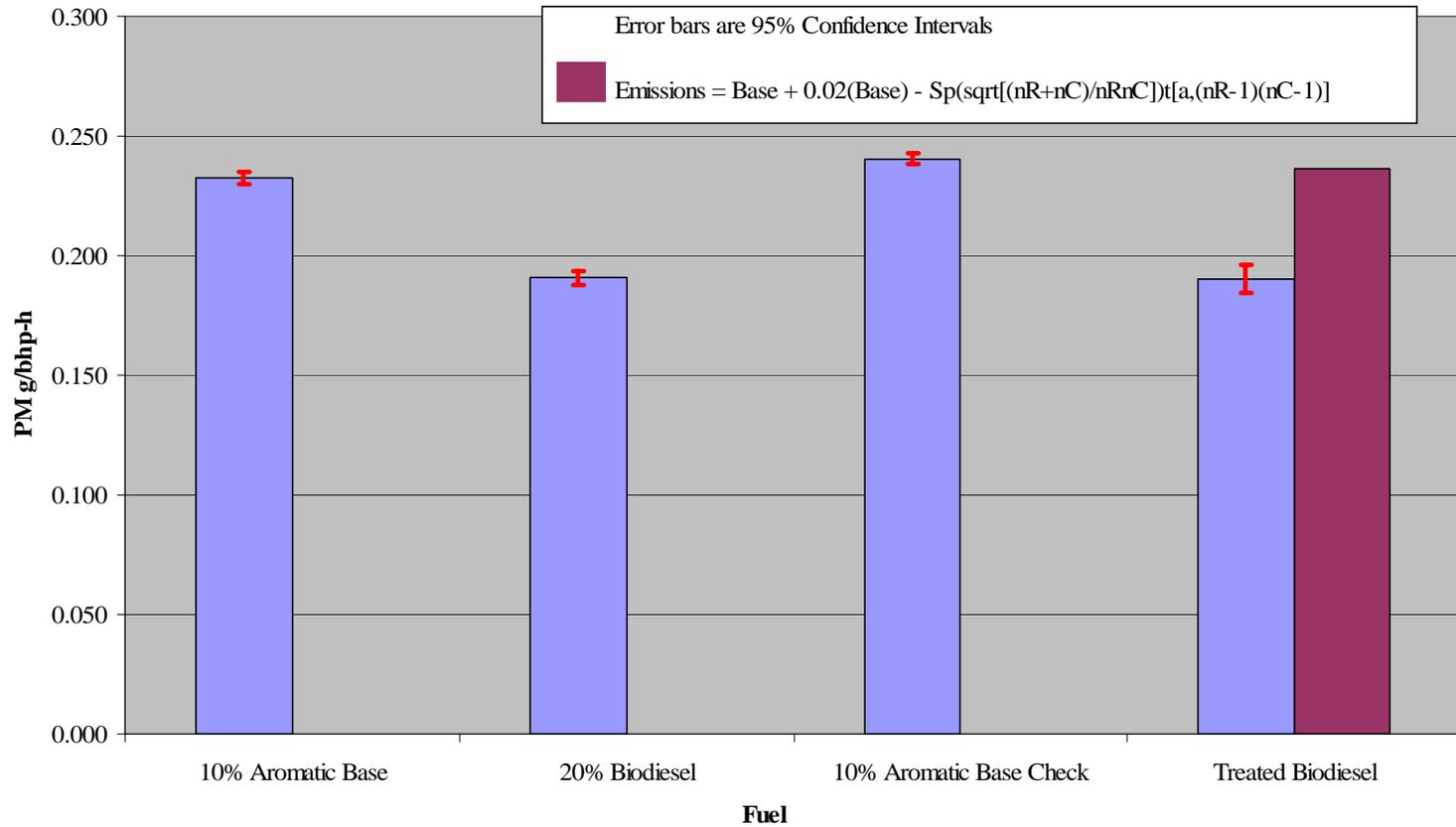
(2) Biodiesel composed of 20% biodiesel from soy + 80% base fuel

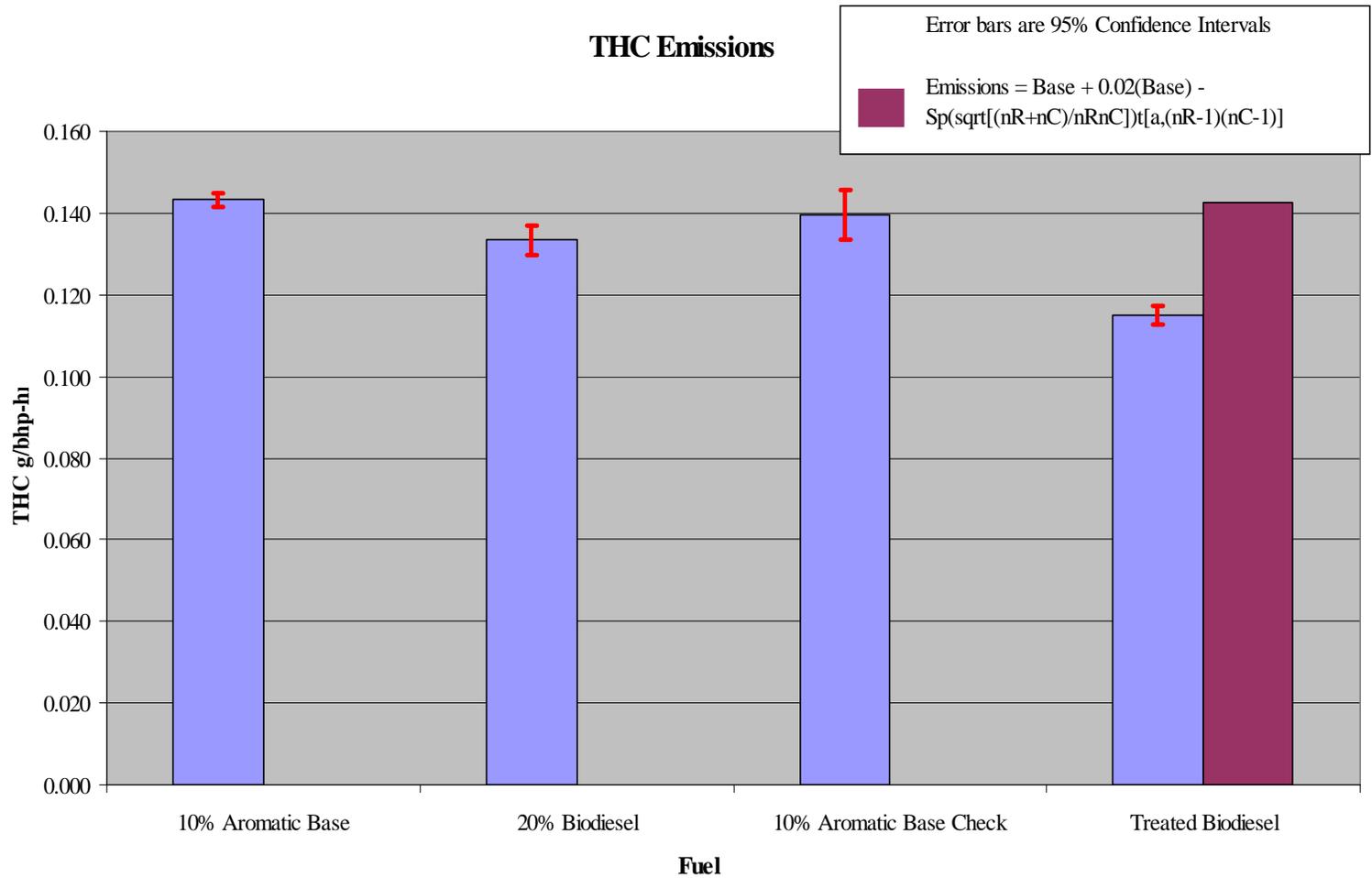


NOx Emissions



PM Emissions





- Test results confirmed an increase in NO_x from the addition of 20% biodiesel to standard EPA diesel. (3.8%)
- Results demonstrated lower or equivalent NO_x, CO, THC, and PM for the B20 blend treated with ORYXE Energy additive when compared to the untreated base fuel and untreated B20 fuel.
- ORYXE Energy would like to continue working with CARB and others to further demonstrate our solution to the biodiesel NO_x bump.