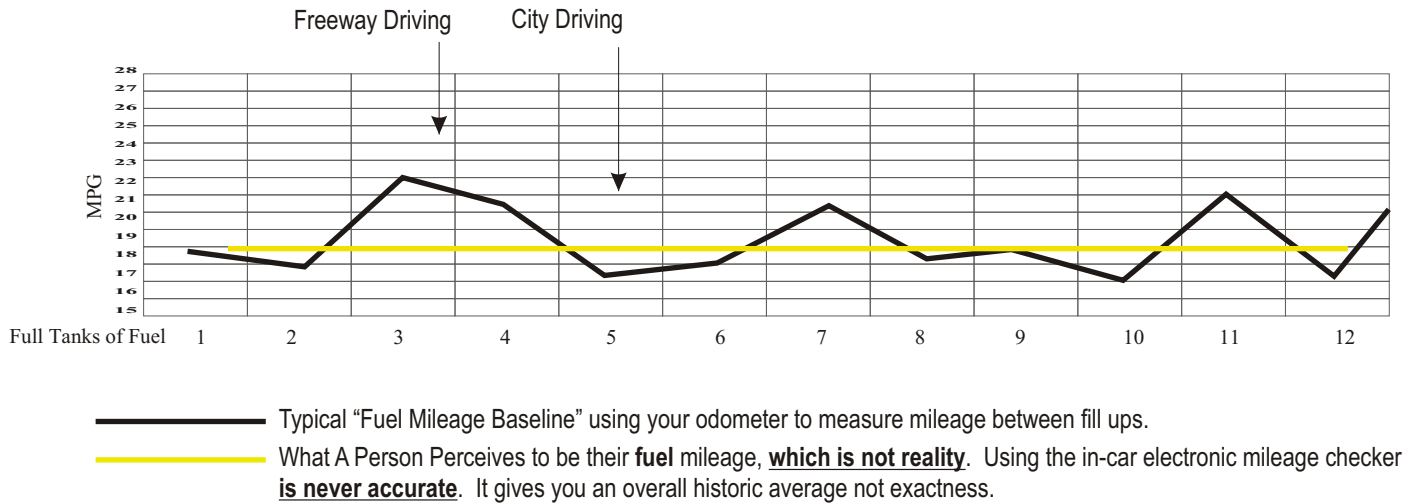


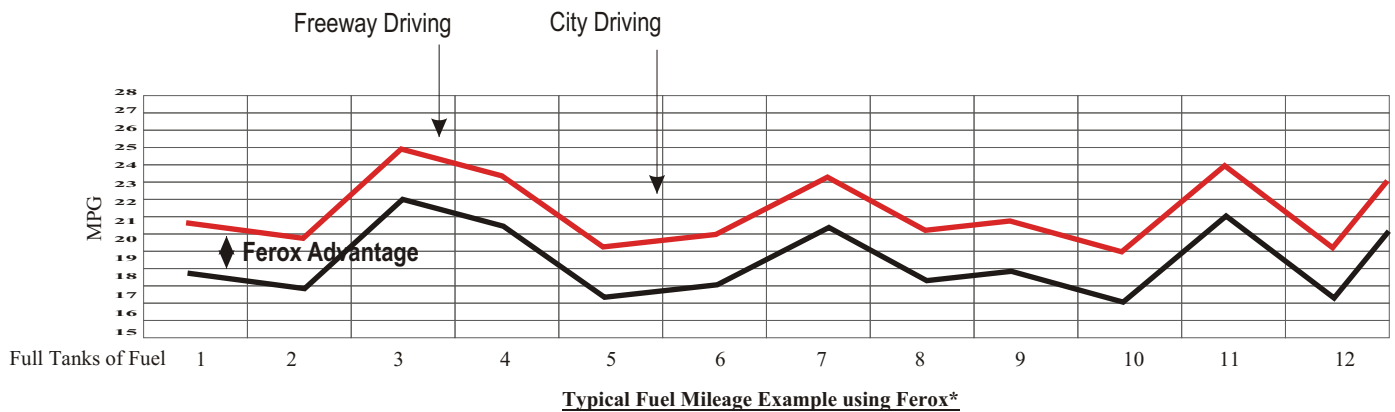
What effects my fuel mileage and what should I expect from using Ferox?

Fuel mileage always changes with each tank consumed. Drivers never travel in the same way going the same routes and with the same traffic flow on every tank of fuel. Thus your fuel mileage always varies.

Typical Fuel Mileage Example



Same Driving patterns treating with Ferox High Performance Additive

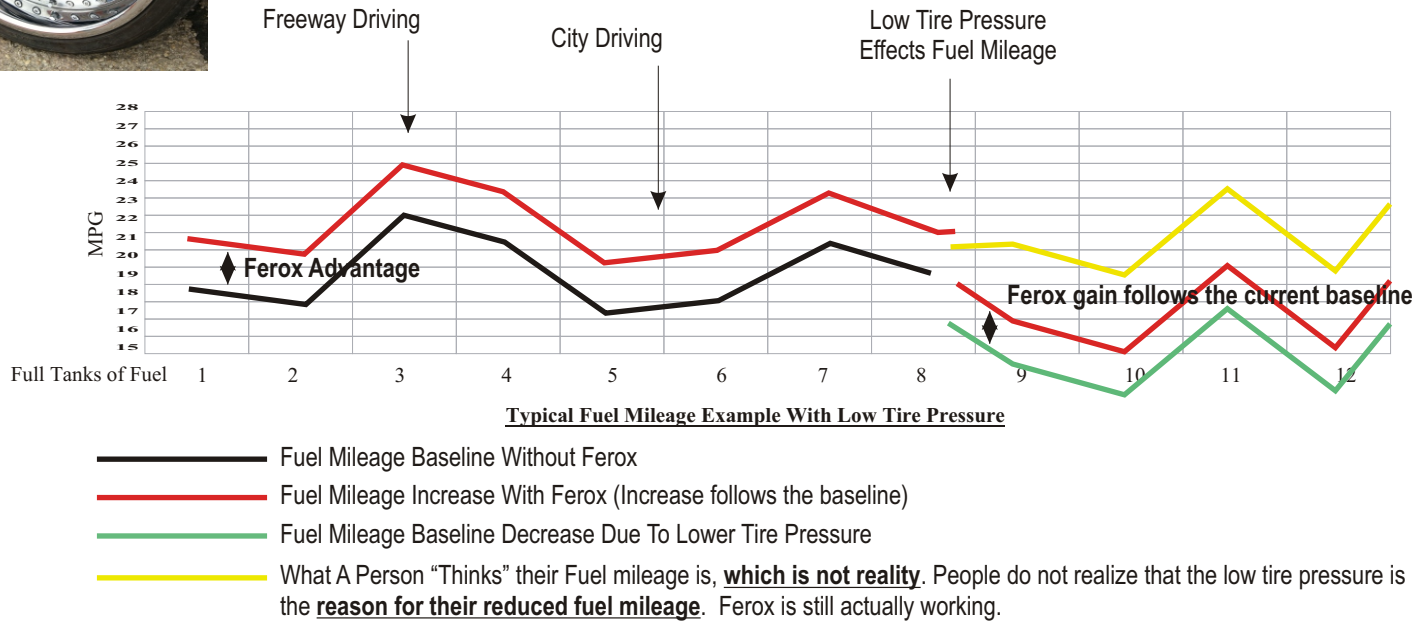


As you can see, your fuel mileage is constantly changing. When you add Ferox to your fuel, it will increase your fuel mileage from where ever your baseline is currently registering. It is important to notice that **Ferox works 100% of the time**. Most of the time we do not recognize the root of our fuel mileage decrease. Other items can lower your baseline and thus effect **the advantage gained with Ferox**. Many of these items plunge our current baseline to levels lower than expected and we tend to think that the fuel additive is not working.

Tire Pressure:



Tire pressure decreases on the average of 6 lbs. Per month. This is normal. 80% of all Americans are riding on 2 or more low tires because they do not check them weekly. Fuel mileage is further reduced with each added low tire. Lower tire pressure reduces fuel mileage and adds more strain on the engine. Ferox does not compensate for low tire pressure. Ferox will provide the same percentage increase above the "lowered baseline" as a result of the lower pressure found in the tires. Low tires can rob up to 3 mpg per tire. When the temperature gets cold, tire pressure drops about one pound for every 10-degree drop in temperature. Check your tire pressure every week



Other Items that will impact your fuel mileage causing you to think that the Ferox is not working.



Poor Vehicle Maintenance

Regular tune-up. Can take off 1 mpg.
Air conditioning = 2 mpg loss or more. If you are going slower than 45 mph roll down your windows. If you going faster than 45 mph because of wind resistance, it is cheaper to use the A/C.
The wrong grade of oil can cost you 1.5% of your fuel per year.
Failed emissions will result in a 15% drop in fuel economy.
A dirty air filter can cost you up to 12% or 37¢ more per gallon.



Bad or Poor Driving Habits:

Excessive Speed. Going from 55 mph up to 75 mph = 4 mpg loss.
Jack-rabbit starts/first off the line at the light= 4 mpg loss.
Unnecessary slow-ups = 2 mpg loss.
Avoid idling (if you'll be idling at the drive thru longer than 30 seconds, it would be smarter to turn off the car and go in. = Idling fuel is a complete loss.
Excess weight carried in the trunk or bed of a truck = 1 mpg loss for every 100 lbs. of extra added weight.



Extreme Temperatures/ Hot or Cold

A 1996 Honda Civic, from June to October, got 34 miles per gallon. From mid-October through February, the baseline went down to 25 mpg. What is happening is that it takes more energy and more fuel to bring that car up to normal operating temperature. The oil is cold, it is stiffer and so are all the other lubricants. Even the joints need more time to loosen up. In this scenario, if you were getting a 3 mpg gain using Ferox High Performance Additive, and recording 37 mpg in the summer, during the winter you would be 28 mpg. Ferox works 100% of the time, which is 3 mpg over what ever the baseline currently is reading.