Important Please Note....If you don't read the whole of this manual that's fine, but.....you must read part one.

INTRODUCTION
Congratulations on purchasing a Maxi Rota–Loo 2000. Like many other people in this country, you are making your contribution towards reducing the pollution of the environment. When the unit is installed at your site using this guide you will be happy that you chose Rota-Loo

If you have any comments or suggestions about how we can improve your Maxi 2000 or this manual please let us know. Please also cut out and return the prepaid post card from the back page of this manual.

Before we explain how to install and operate your Maxi, you may be wondering how it works? Its simple. All Rota-Loo composting toilets work by recreating a favourable environment for the natural, aerobic composting process to occur. This is done with a total commitment and a respect for human health and sanitation without wasting precious water, as in reticulated sewerage systems.

There is nothing unusual about the Maxi Rota-Loo it works! It has been developed and proven over many years but if for any reason, you have difficulty in installing or maintaining your Maxi, please contact your supplier or Environment Equipment to arrange assistance. We have a wealth of experience which is yours for the asking.

About this manual: there are a few critical points when installing and using a Maxi. Any thing that is important is marked with

◊ Diamond

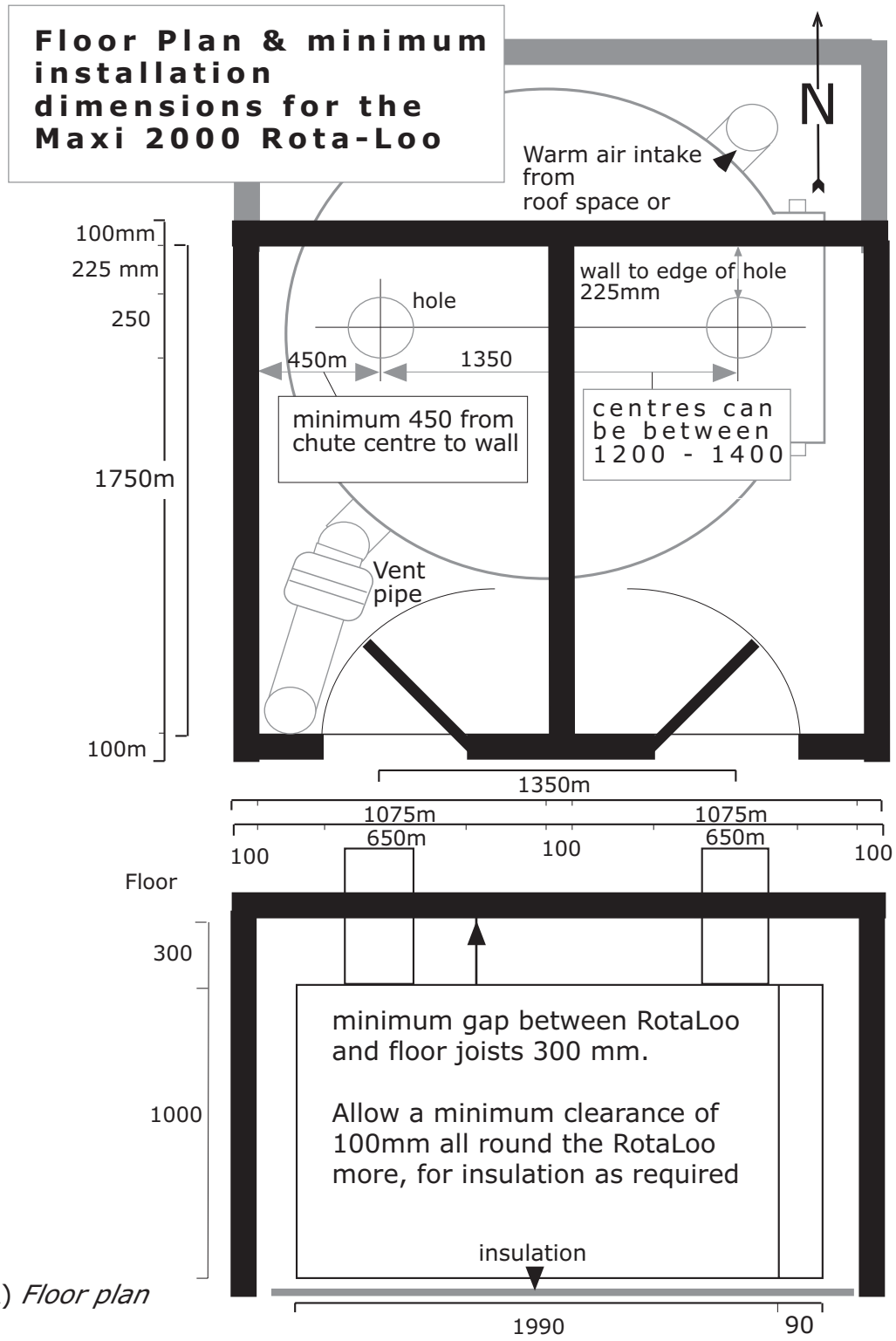
If its really important its a diamond with bold text and underlined

◊ **Bold Text**

Special Note Before installation do not store your Maxi Rota-Loo in the open. Store under cover. Do not install your Maxi Rota-Loo in direct sun light as too much heat inside the Rota-Loo may adversely effect the composting process.

Part 1

The Basic Stuff - an overview of the basic steps underlined
Before we go into the installation procedure proper we have learned from long experience that if people don't understand how their system works, then some things can go wrong; we want to help you avoid this, so here are the planning steps that must be considered to avoid problems. Take a look at the diagram below and familiarise yourself with the layout and dimensions



(fig A) *Floor plan*

Pre installation - Site preparation, orientation and building design

◊ Design the building in such a way that there is easy access for the removal of the compost bins and servicing of the fan. The basic dimensions of the floor plan and minimum clearances of your building must be the same (or larger) as fig A to accommodate your Maxi Rota-Loo.

◊ If your Maxi is going to have a solar powered fan or you have been recommended to install a Soltran evaporation module (see fig M) The building has to have a northern exposure and a clear view of the sun.

◊ If your Maxi is going to have an evaporative trench (fig N) to handle any excess liquid your site needs to have a patch of level diggable ground adjacent to the building.

◊ If your building is going to have a suspended concrete floor it is best not to use the chutes as forms when pouring the slab on decking. Plan to cast the holes about 30mm larger. They can always be grouted later.

◊ One final note, this may sound a bit stupid but it is best to design your building on paper before you start to build. Make sure you understand how the Maxi works and how it fits into the building. Don't laugh it's happened. Get it right on paper before you start to build.

The Installation

Tools required;
number #2 Phillips screw driver
power drill
8-10mm drill bit
power jig saw medium wood saw blade or a good quality key
hole saw - Sandvic hack saw blade holder is OK
hacksaw
scribing tool
flexible steel ruler
Sealant 1- tube (we recommend Sikaflex 15LM or 11LM)
Caulking gun
Level
Plumb Bob

◊ The Maxi must be placed on a level, hard dry foundation. If you don't wish to pour concrete, paving slabs on 100mm of compacted sand are quite adequate. In damp areas it is advisable to put a vapour barrier (black builders plastic) between the sand and concrete or slabs. In addition to this, insulation is required between the Maxi and the floor; this can be Masonite, builders plywood or cement sheeting.

◊ Take the door off and remove all the bins from the Maxi and set them aside. Once you have got this far most of the hard work is done!

The next bit is critical

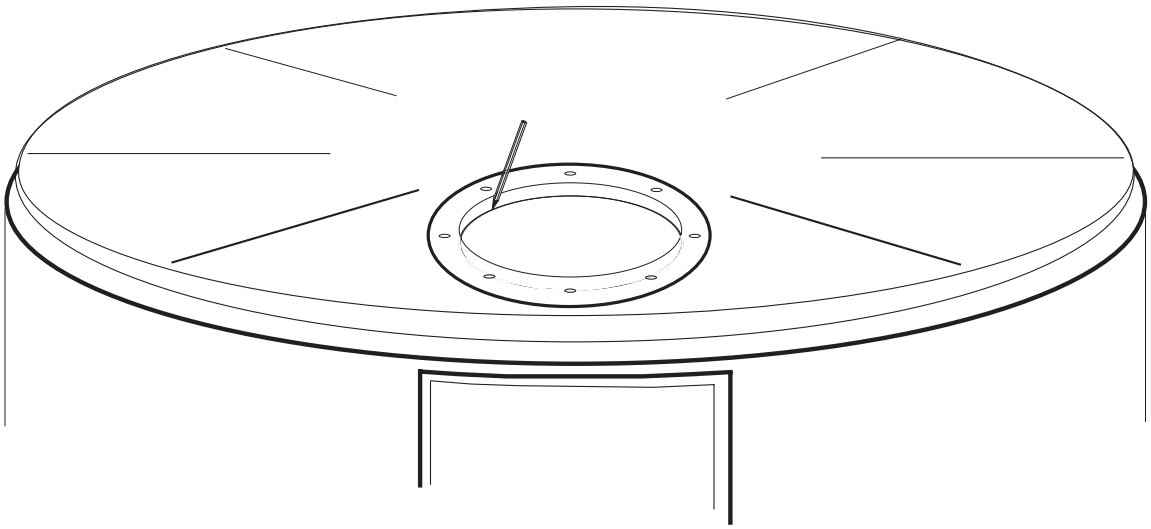
◊ **Mark exactly the holes in the floor** of the toilet cubicle. (see fig A) The Maxi is normally fitted with two pedestals. These are located over diagonally opposite chambers at between 1200mm and 1400 mm centres, with a recommended centre distance of 1350mm.

Place the pedestal in position and locate the centre of the waste chute. Drill a small hole in the centre of the marked chute hole, position the Maxi under the floor and check with a plumb bob that the hole centre aligns with the eventual centre of the chute on the top of the Rota-Loo. Also check before you cut the holes that you don't have to shift or trim the floor joists. This can be a big and possibly dangerous problem.

Cutting the holes in the RotaLoo

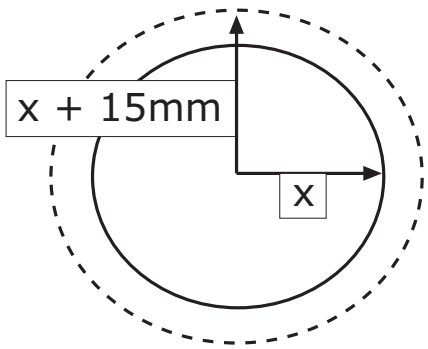
◊ **Never cut the chute holes in the top of the Rota-Loo before you cut the holes in the floor.**

1 Place the flange on the Maxi **directly under the chute** and scribe the size of the internal hole.



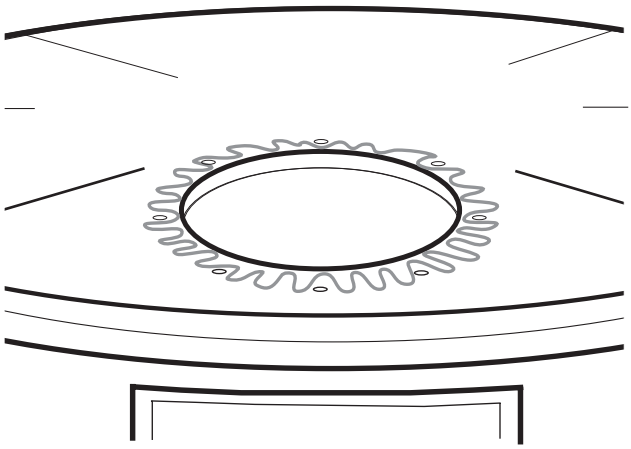
(fig B) *top of Loo with flange*

2 Remove the flange and scribe a second circle that has a radius 15mm larger than the first



(fig C) *inscribed line*

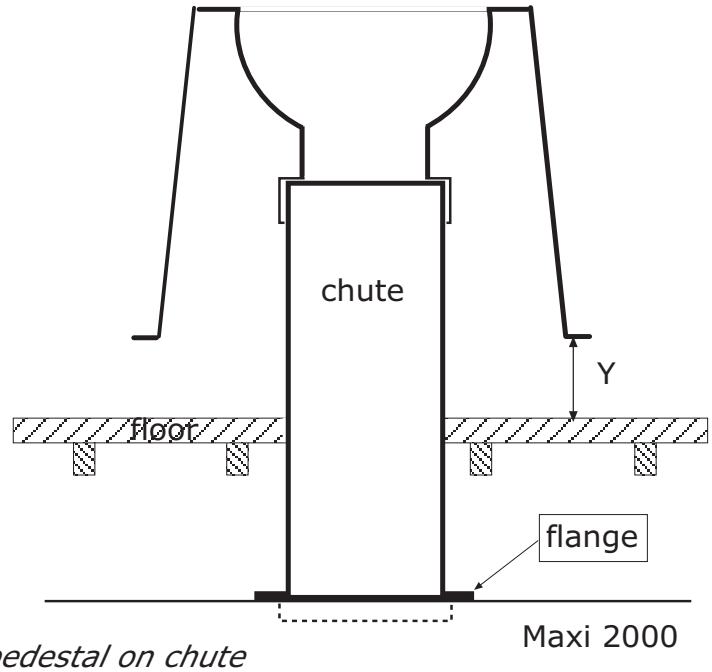
3 Cut out the second circle (x + 15mm)
Liberally apply sealant around the edge of the hole



(fig D) *spread sealant on flange*

> **TIP** we have found that Silkaflex 15 LM is the best for sealing polyethylene to polyethylene

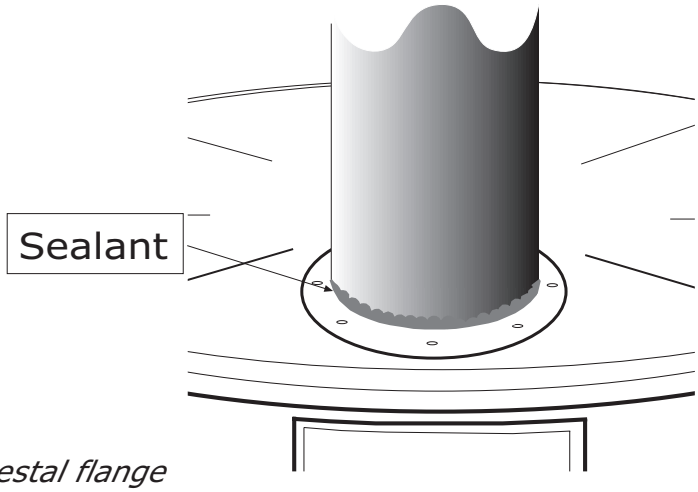
4 Place the flange in the hole. Drill pilot holes and fasten in placewith the stainless steel self tapping



(fig *E) place pedestal on chute*

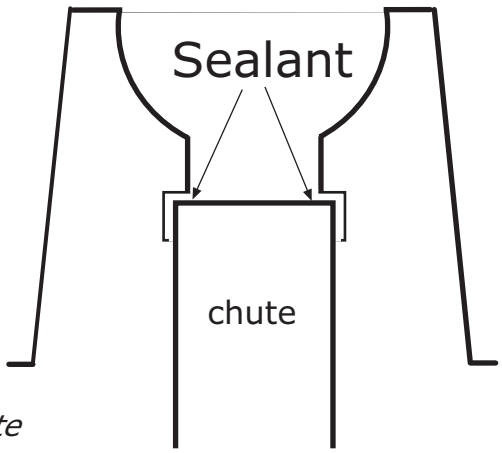
5 Once the distance Y has been measured, remove the pedestal and cut that amount from the length of the waste chute.

6 Replace the waste chute. Seal with sealant the inside pedestal lip,where the waste chute meets the pedestal. Fix the pedestal to the floor.



(fig F) *pedestal flange*

7 Seal the gap between the chute and the flange with sealant.



(fig G) *flange and chute*

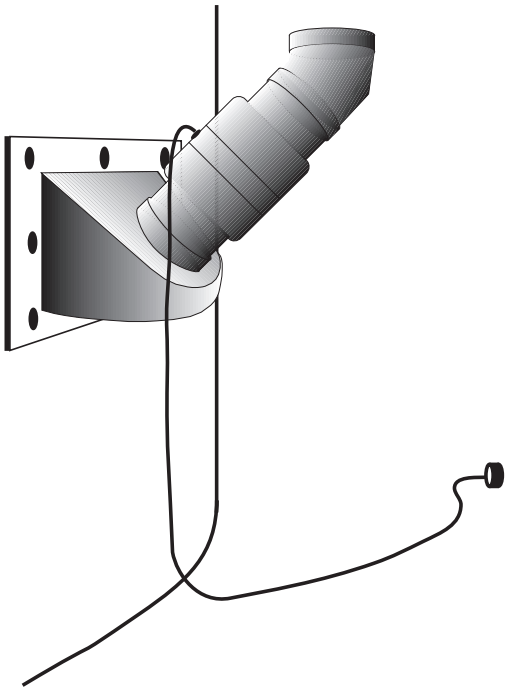
Fixing the vent pipe and fan motor
The critical factors here are the positioning of the air intake and outlet vent fittings

◊ **The Vents must be diagonally opposite each other** (fig A) and the fan should be installed at 45 degrees. As far as possible try to keep the vent pipe at direct run between the fan and the vent cap or wind turbine. Don't snake the vent pipe all over the place! Use as few bends as possible and also make sure there is easy access to the vent fan and inlet filter for cleaning or replacing.

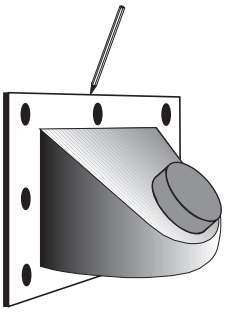
◊ The vent pipe spigot needs to be just over half way up the side of the Maxi about 550 mm from the base of the Maxi.

◊ Next decide where the vent pipe is to be fitted. It could either be through the toilet room or outside the building. Use a piece of 150mm PVC pipe and a pair of 150mm 45 degree elbows to line up where the vertical vent pipe is to be placed.

(fig H) *fan motor on spigot*



(fig I) *spigot on side of RotaLoo*

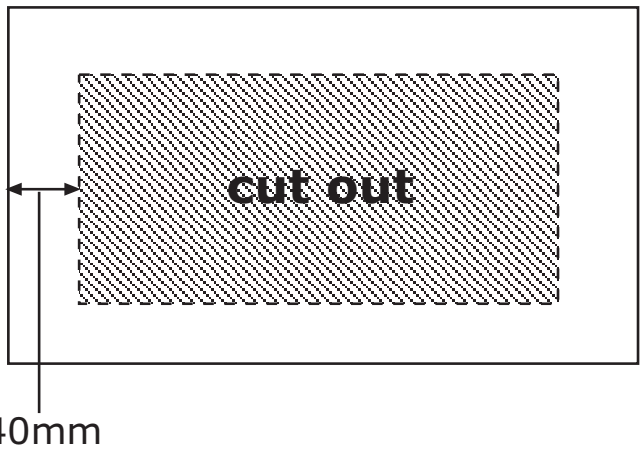


Fitting the spigot 1
Place the spigot on the side of the Maxi where it is to be fixed
Remember the outlet vent spigot should be approximately 550mm from the base

2 Scribe around thespigot.

3 Remove the spigot and inscribe a line 40mm from the inside edge.

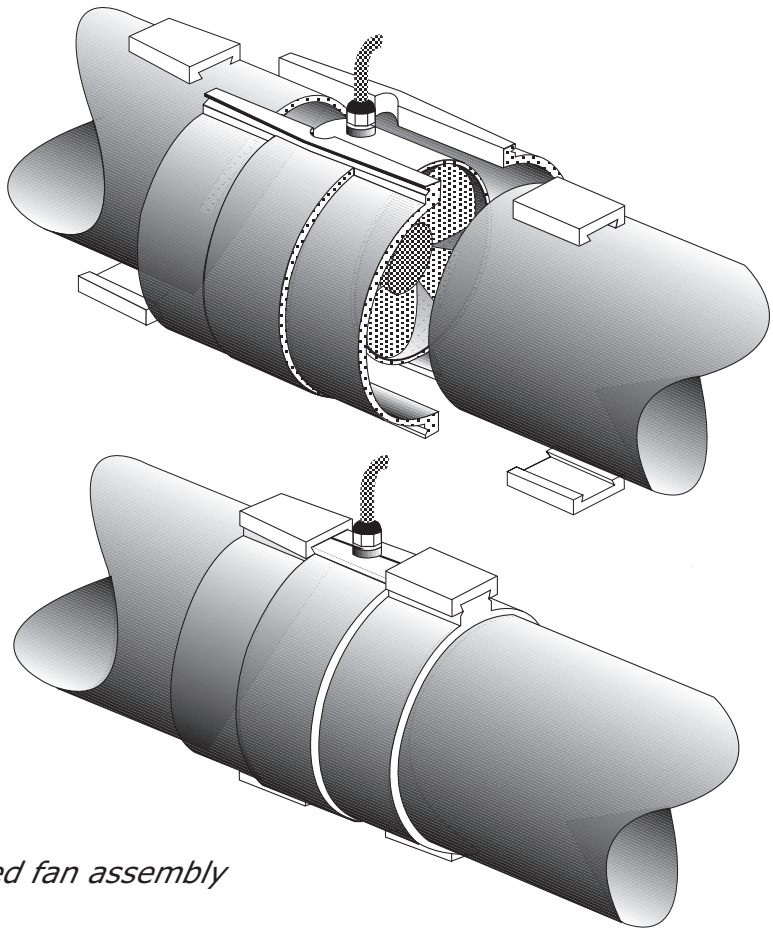
(fig J) *inscribed line*



4 With a jigsaw cut out the inner area.

5 Liberally apply sealant and attach the spigot to the Maxi. Drill pilot holes and fix with the stainless steel self tapping screws provided

Installing the fan motor
The fan motor is designed to draw air from the air intake through the Maxi. To be completely effective it needs to be positioned as close to the outlet spigot as possible and at a 45 degree angle.



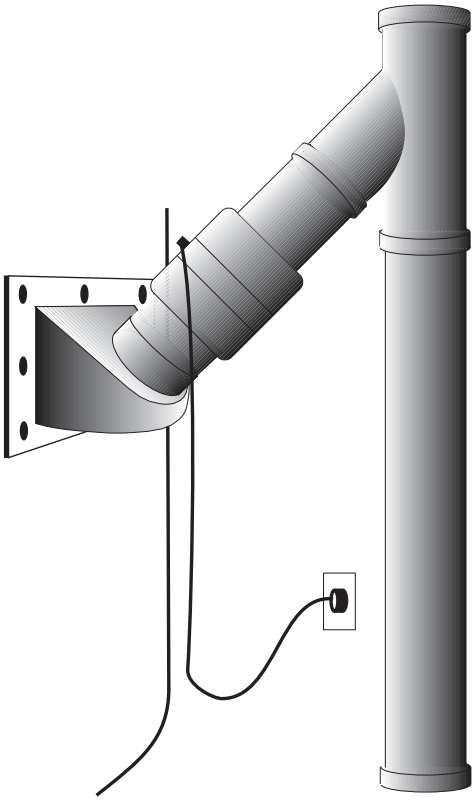
(fig K) *exploded fan assembly*

Installing the vent pipe
The vent cap and the wind turbine have been designed to improve the air flow. Don't ever be tempted to substitute them with the conventional mozzie trap. This has been done on several occasions with disastrous results.

◊ Make sure the vent cap is at least 600mm above the ridge line of your roof, so that you don't experience down drafts. Trees close to the vent cap can also cause down draft problems even though the vent pipe may be well above the ridge line. In a situation like this it may be necessary to use a wind turbine as well as a fan.

◊ The vent pipe must be insulated where it is runs up the outside of the building and in the roof space. (not that critical in arid regions because of lower humidity) In general, it is preferable to have the vent pipe inside the building, to reduce the possibility of condensation of evaporating liquid.

◊ Liquid is being evaporated from the Maxi all the time and if the pipe is cold, the vapour will condense and the liquid will run back down the pipe and could short out your fan, which is why the fan should be placed at 45 degrees. The brackets supporting the vent pipe should be large enough to go around the pipe and insulation. In dry hot regions the vent pipe, not insulated may be painted black to increase the chimney effect.



(Fig L) fan *mount with condensation drain*

If the vent pipe is to be fitted inside the toilet room, a 150mm hole must be cut in the floor, ceiling and through the roof. The pipe must be flashed as it passes through the roof. Continue the vent pipe down to the floor (fig L). This will support the fan motor assembly and act as a condensation collector. Fit a 20mm drain outlet.

> **TIP** we have found that the best type of flashing is from Dektite available for just about any type of roof from most building suppliers. The Dektite flashings remain flexible for years thus allowing additional movement when servicing the fan.

In colder areas to improve efficiency, you may wish to insulate the vent pipe even if it runs inside the toilet room. The easiest way to do this is to simply frame it into a corner and then fill the cavity with discarded insulating material ie styrofoam packing chips or cellulose.

Fixing the Air Intake

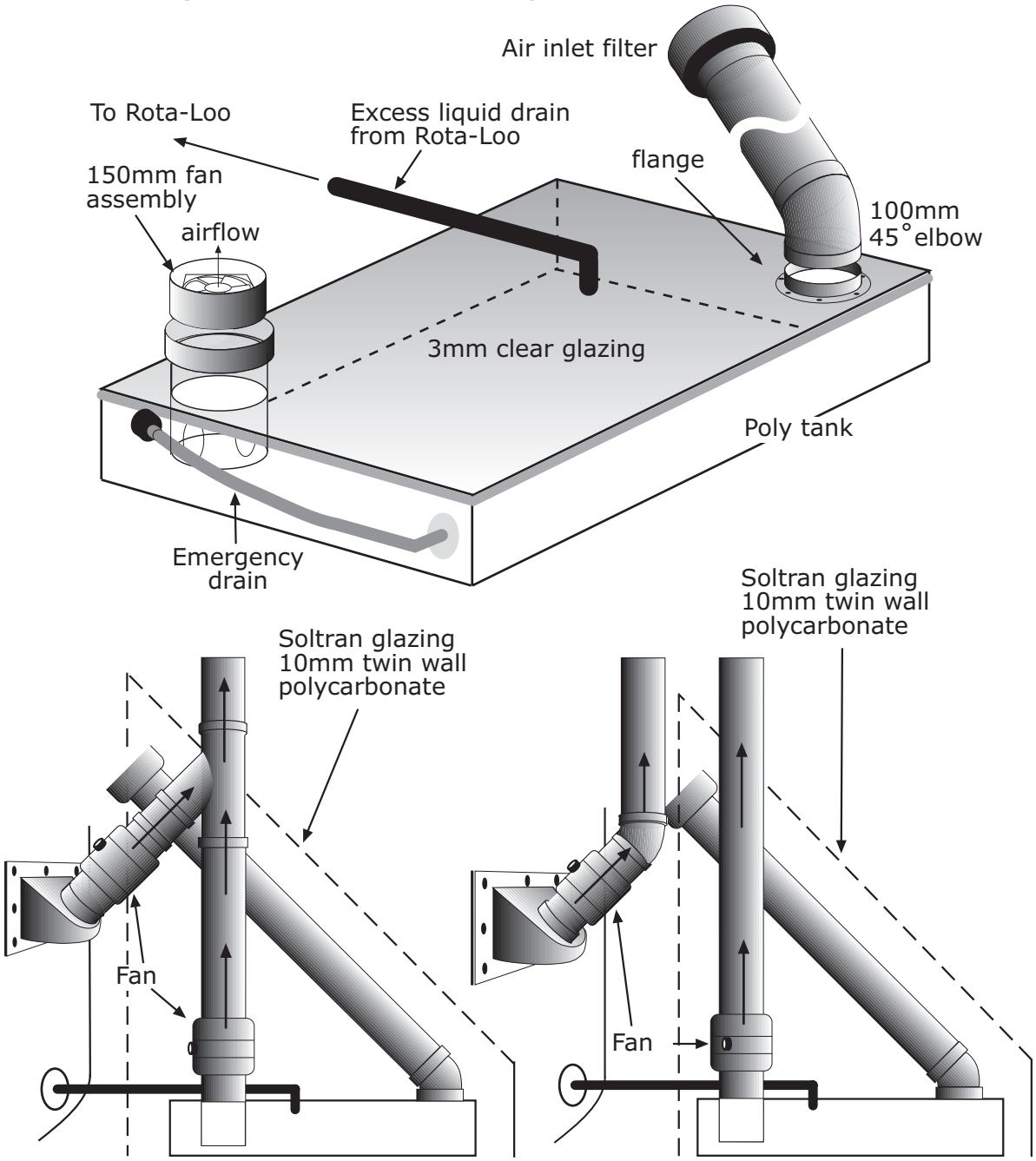
◊ **Air intake**, The air inlet has to be located diagonally opposite the vent pipe, (figA) and should be positioned on the side of the unit approximately 200mm from the bottom. The air inlet is attached to the 1OOmm 45º spigot.
Attach the air intake spigot using the steps as described for the vent pipe spigot.

◊ From the spigot run the air intake pipe to wherever there is a source of warm air. This might be at the northern side of the building or from a Soltran module (the warmer the better). **Do Not** fit a vertical pipe from the roof space to the air intake. This may over load the fan and cause equalisation of the air flow and cause internal odour.

If you are unsure, or would like some suggestions, please contact your local agent or call us, as this tends to be building and location specific!
If the Maxi is to be operated in cool to cold conditions, a Soltran Module is a must.

◊ **Insulation**. The outer tank acts to insulate the eight internal composting bins, but in very cold regions additional insulation is beneficial. To aid the composting process wrap the Maxi in fibreglass or rockwool insulating material. Remember that the warmer you keep your Rota-Loo, the more efficient it will operate. In cooler climates we recommend at least 50mm of insulation.

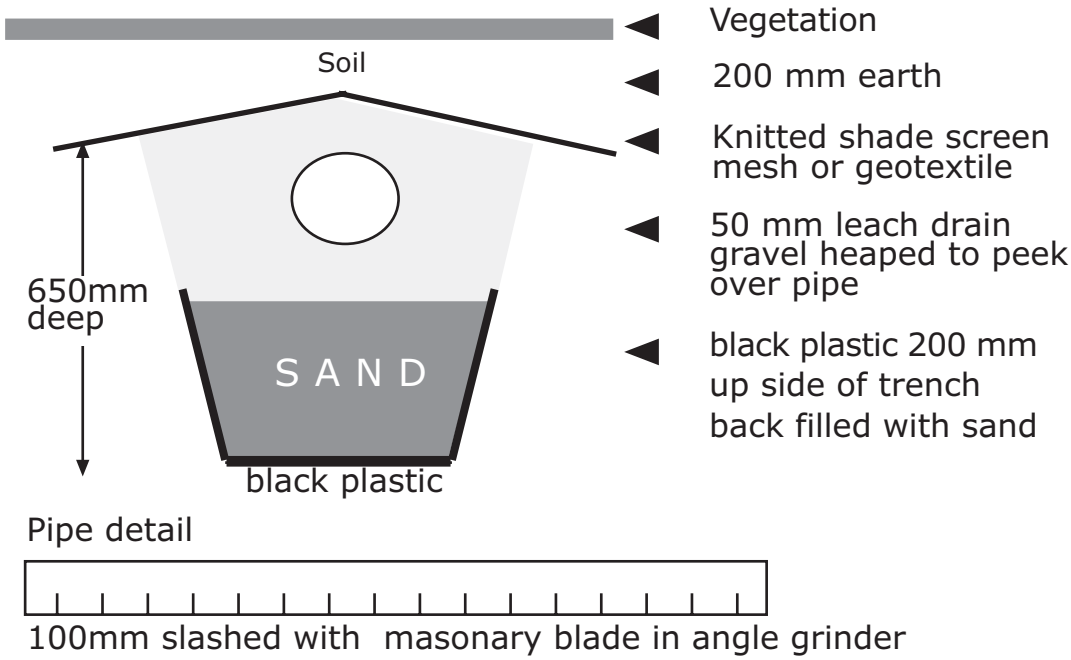
Excess liquid tank - evaporator



(fig M) *Soltran and evaporator drawings*.

◊ **Connection to absorption trench.** If your Maxi uses a solar powered fan or relies on a wind turbine, the emergency overflow outlet on your Maxi must be connected to an excess liquid tank. In less environmentally sensitive areas an absorption trench may be used (see fig N). The trench must have a capacity of at least 95 litres. Connection to the trench is facilitated via the 40mm pipe fitting fitted into your Maxi at the front next to the entry hatch. There are left and right 40 mm pipe fittings, make sure that the one you need is drilled to suit your application.

Evaporative Trench details



(fig N *Trench details)*

◊ **Startup.** Make sure that the geotextile filter as supplied is in position in the bottom of each bin. Mushroom or good garden compost can be used as a startup accelerator A shovel full in each bin is all that is required.

◊ **Loading.** A Maxi has 8 bins marked 1 - 4 on one side and 1 - 4 on the other side. With 2 pedestals in use, the bins should be used in sequences of 1 & 1, 2&2, 3&3, 4&4.

◊ Replace the bins and door, switch on the fan and the toilet is now ready for use.

Now read part 2 it's just as important

Part 2
Care and maintenance - a little now saves a lot of time later.
The Maxi should be examined at regular intervals for excess liquid, especially during the initial period and also during periods of cold weather. **If the liquid level continues to build up, it is an indication that the system requires more heat.** During the initial period, the capacity to handle liquid by evaporation is less than when there is a large volume of humus material. As the chamber fills up, its capacity to handle urine is gradually increased.

On the other hand, if no liquid is ever seen in the optional liquid level indicator, it may be that there is too much paper being used, or your site is located in a warm climate.

If there is lots of toilet paper in the Maxi, it will soak up the urine and there may not be enough liquid for the composting process. You should either try to reduce the usage of paper, or add some extra water each week.

Save our trees use less paper.

Toilet room ventilation
The fan in the Maxi, which operates continuously, will draw air down the chute from under the seat. No odour will rise into the toilet room against the negative pressure thus created. Ventilation into the toilet room can be by a 20mm gap under the door or preferably by a fly wire grill in a flush fitting door. There is no need for a ventilating fan in the toilet room. In fact, in relatively air tight buildings a ceiling fan or extractor can actually impede the performance of the Maxi.

◊ **<u>IMPORTANT NOTE:</u> Keep the seat cover closed at all times when the toilet is not in use. If you fail to close the lid, there will be a decrease in the rate of evaporation and odour may occur.**

Bin rotation.
Use the toilet until the first bin is full. ie When the compost is 100mm from the bottom edge of the waste chute. When full, open the door. Cover the compost with about 30mm of mushroom compost or potting mixture or chopped straw, hay or any mixture of similar organic material. You may also wish to add some earthworms, the best varieties are Red Wrigglers or Tiger worms to improve the humus end product. If you add earth worms it is a good idea to to also add a few litres of water. Rotate the bin one position to the left.
When two pedestals are installed, turn the bins when either is full. Continue until all bins have been filled. See appendix B.

◊ **Emptying - Wear rubber gloves.**
Open the door and remove Bin No. 1. Under normal use this bin will have been inside the Maxi tank for a minimum of 1 year. The contents will have composted, be quite dry and have an earthy odour.

Your Maxi has been equipped with a special bin removal hand truck The bin could be quite heavy. Pull the bin out until you can locate the centre fork of the the hand truck into the groove at the base of the bin. Lift and remove.

Disposal of compost
Requirements for the disposal of the compost vary from State to State. If you dig a shallow hole about 300mm (1') deep, empty the contents of bin into the hole and cover with the soil previously removed; you should be acting in accordance with local conditions. If you have any doubts, contact your local council health officer.

Some health departments recommend that you do NOT use the composted material directly on to a vegetable garden or place it where food crops are to be grown within the next 6 months. Again check with your local council or State Environmental Health Department. Normally, the composting process takes between six to nine months. However, some authorities require twelve months. If for any reason you do not think that the material in the bin has completely composted, move the bin to a secure place, pour a litre or two of water over the compost, mulch the top and secure the bin lid. Replace this bin with a spare.

Replacing an empty bin
Make sure that the geotextile filter is in position in the bottom of each bin. This acts as a liquid filter. Cover the filter material with about 5cms of mushroom compost, or garden compost or some of the compost material from the previous contents. This will act as a compost starter.
Make sure that the empty bin is placed under the pedestal, close up the door and continue use.

Periodic Maintenance

We recommend that each time you find it necessary to open the door to rotate the bins, you should also carry out the following checks and maintenance.

◊ Remove the air inlet filter and brush off any dust that may have covered the mesh. Wash the filter in a bucket of water. Pour the water from the bucket into the bottom of the Maxi Rota-Loo outer tank. This will help to dissolve any salt build up that may occure.

◊ Switch off the fan and remove the fan motor assembly from the vent pipe. Using a soft brush eg. a paint brush, clean off the dust which can build up around the fan blades and motor. Replace the fan assembly.

◊ Keep the seat cover closed at all times when the toilet is not in use. If you fail to close the lid, there will be a decrease in the rate of evaporation.

◊ **During maintenance where rubber gloves and don't breath any dust. Wear a mask**

Pedestal or Toilet Pan Cleaning
The toilet pan should be cleaned on a daily basis as with every normal flushing toilet. Use a toilet brush with water from a bucket to remove any marks. Use a damp sponge or cloth with a little biodegradable detergent, vinegar, saline solution, soap and or disinfectant to wipe around the pan and seat.

◊ **WARNING Do not allow any disinfectant to enter into the compost bin below.**

If this should happen pour into the bin some other compost or potting mixture and rotate to the next empty bin. Disinfectant kills the aerobic bacteria that are making the humus.

Worms
To improve the final compost material, earth worms may be introduced into the compost bin. We suggest that once a bin is full and ready for rotation you put a handful of earthworms into the bin, cover with some garden compost and pour in about two litres of water. Replace the bin and allow it to stand in place until time to empty. You may wish to consult with your local worm farmer. See appendix A & B

◊ **WARNING**. **Do not drop into the Maxi Rota-Loo any burning materials**

such as cigarettes or matches, disposable baby napkins, sanitary towels, plastic, rubber, metal or glass material. Use only a good quality white toilet paper. Cheap papers often contain "size" and do not break down too easily; paper hand-towels

and kitchen towels are made to hold water and not break up, so don't use them in the Maxi Rota-Loo.

◊ **YOU SHOULD PREPARE A MAINTENANCE PLAN AND KEEP TO IT**
Finally, this information has been gained from general experience with composting toilets. Experience has shown that variations occur in the performance of these systems due to various factors including the number of users, their ages, diet and attitude towards maintenance. Because of this, the information should not be construed as specific, but as a guide. Maxi Rota-Loo is a self-contained toilet system that required minimal maintenance.

Questions and Answers

Q. How does the Maxi Rota-Loo really work?

A. As we said in the introduction the Maxi Rota-Loo works by creating optimal conditions for nature's own processes to function, aerobic composting. Decomposition of human waste is a natural process similar to that which happens to animal droppings in a paddock or the compost heap in your garden. The natural process is caused by the action of micro organisms combined with air, water and heat.

A correctly installed Maxi Rota-Loo supplies sufficient air and heat to decompose the solid waste **without the use of chemicals**. The liquid from this process and from urine is evaporated via a vent pipe. The end product of the composting process is humus which can be used as a soil conditioner.

The most comprehensive references on the composting of human manure can be found in the book entitled "The Humanure Handbook", available through your book shop or directly from Environment Equipment Pty Ltd. Cornell University in America have an entire department dedicated to the study of composting and their information is freely available on the internet. Their address is http://www.cals.cornell.edu/dept/compost. See also appendix A This is about herbs that can be added to your Rota-Loo to assist composting

Q. What do I need to do to ensure that the Maxi Rota-Loo works to its full capability?

A. Odourless, aerobic composting occurs when there is sufficient heat and oxygen through the pile and very little liquid.
The oxygen flow is created by the continuous operation of the fan. The liquid is initially drained from the solids through a geotextile screen in the bottom of each chamber, which allows the liquid into the outer tank where it is evaporated.
Without heat [about a minimum average of ten degrees] and airflow composting or evaporation will not occur.

The heat can be induced by venting warm air from a Soltran Module placed on the north side of the building. Passive solar heat is the most efficient method and the one we recommend.

For evaporation to occur the internal temperature must be warmer than the external ambient temperature. If the internal air is not warmer than the outside air, the evaporating liquid will condense before it can reach the atmosphere and will run back down into the outer tank. (Therefore any exposed venting should be insulated in cool areas).

Trouble Shooting

Q. What should I do if flies and insects appear in the toilet

A. If there is a problem with flies it is recommended that a pyrethrum (natural insect repellent) spray or powder be added to the pile and the bin rotated to start a fresh. There is also evidence that just adding cut pyrethrum daisies works without having to rotate a bin prematurely.
If flies are present this may indicate that too many putrescibles (soft fruit or vegetables) are being added to the pile on which small fly larvae are common. In grape and fruit growing areas vinegar flies are also common. Pyrethrum or

alternatively, two tablespoons of boracic acid can work to alleviate the problem.

Q. The Liquid Level in the Indicator is continuously building up. What should I do?

A. More heat is needed for the system to evaporate the liquid properly. A Soltran Module may need to be installed or an absorption trench should be constructed. To drain off excess liquid

Q. There was a power failure during the last few days. Will this affect the composting?

A. No. The heat generated from the composting process is usually sufficient to maintain the correct temperature in the composting pile. The vent pipe will maintain the air flow, similar to that of a normal chimney

Q. The area will be closed down for a while. Do we need to keep the fan on?

A. If the toilets will not be used for only a few days, we would recommend you keep the fan on, but if the toilets are not to be used for a few weeks, turn the fan off. When you turn the fan off, odour may enter the room. However, this should be gone in a few hours, after the heat from the composting process starts to push the gases up the vent on its own.

Appendix A

Basically Herbs - by Allan Moult

The following is an extract from an article on herbs that accelerate composting, published in Gardening Australia, August 1997.

Yarrow (Achillea millefolium) has the most dramatic effect, even in small quantities. It accumulates copper, nitrates, phosphates and potash and will enrich compost in the process. And for those having trouble getting new composting established, there is simply no better activator.

Valerian (Valerianna officinalis) increases phosphorus activity and its leaves are rich in minerals. It also appears to attract earthworms to the compost heap.

Dandelion (Taraxacum sect. Ruderalia sp) speeds up the decomposition of the compost heaps and is also rich in copper, iron and potash - all valuable additions.

Tansy (Tanacetum vulgare) is known to concentrate potassium in the soil where it grows, and will also add to the compost. It also speeds up decomposition.

Chamomile (Chamaemelum nobile) is rich in calcium and will prevent excessive acdification and "sweeten" the pile.

Comfrey (symphytum officinale) is top of the heap so to speak. Rich in calcium, phosphates, potassium and nitrogen, it has a chemical composition not dissimilar to that of farmyard manure. Its large floppy leaves break down quickly and soon get to work. Combined with chamomile, dandelion, tansy, valerian and yarrow there's simply no excuse for compost chaos.

Nettles (Urtica Doica) is an excellent compost starter to activate compost pile.

Appendix B
Summary of **Commercial Worms** - Published in Enviro-Gold Volume 1
There are over 300 species of worms in Australia. Worms found in the garden are not used for commercial purposes, because they are pasture worms and considered to be slow breeders and not the best for composting.

The three most popular commercial species are Reds, Blues and Tigers.

Reds (Lumbricus rebellus) are a European worm, deep red in colour. An adult worm will be 7-8 cms long. They live close to the surface of the worm bed and are farmed for both fishing and composting purposes.

Blues (Perionyse excavatus) are thought to be an Australian native. They are bluish purple in colour when they mature.They grow to 15 cms, are rapid breeders, can survive in a variety of climates and are good for fishing and compost. A suitable environment must be provided, as these worms tend to wander.

Tigers (Eisemia fetida) are also European. They are brownish in colour, with a distinct band around their bodies. They are good compost worms.

WARRANTY AND MAINTENANCE

Your Rota-Loo has been built carefully to high standards, however unfortunately imperfections do creep in from time to time, so your Maxi Rota-Loo has a fifteen year warranty and 1 year warranty for any electrical parts.

In the unlikely event of a breakdown, please contact your local supplier for advice and spare parts.

If you are unsure about any part of the installation, please contact your supplier. 99% of the problems are due to poor installations, stemming from a misunderstanding of how the Maxi Rota-Loo's work. Please, read this instruction manual carefully.

Our waterless composting toilets carry a warranty for fifteen years against original factory imperfections in materials and workmanship, to the original purchaser, under normal home, holiday home, trailer, boat, commercial or industrial

use as described, with respect to capacities in our literature. If necessary, any replacement part can quickly be dispatched from our warehouse.

Electrical parts are warranted for one year or as specified by the manufacturer or supplier of the part.

Environment Equipment Pty Ltd have distributors in most States that depending on the locality could attend to repairs if necessary, providing C.O.D. payment was made for

travel, time and labour. Environment Equipment Pty Ltd will only consider return and repurchase of a composting toilet provided it has not been used, damaged or marked within 30 days for the date of the invoice. The original freight, administration and handling costs would be deducted from the repurchase price, calculated as 12.5% of the invoice total.

Environment Equipment Pty Ltd will furnish new or rebuilt parts, for any part that fails within two
years, and one year for electrical, from the date of purchase, provided that our inspection shows such failure is due to defective materials or workmanship.

Any part supplied by us to replace another part is warranted for the balance of the original year period.

THIS WARRANTY DOES NOT COVER

1. Damage resulting from neglect, abuse, accident or alteration; or damage caused by transport, fire, flood, acts of God, or any other casualty.

2. Parts and accessories not sold by Environment Equipment Pty Ltd, or damage resulting from the use of such items.

3. Work carried out by persons not authorised by Environment Equipment Pty Ltd.

4. Damage or failure resulting from; failure of the purchaser to follow normal installation and operating procedures outlined in the owners guide.

5. Labour, travelling and services charges incurred in the removal and replacement of any parts found under the terms of this Warranty.

This warranty is in lieu of all other warranties expressed or implied and no person is authorised to enlarge our warranty responsibility, which is limited to the terms of this certificate. The Company reserves the right to change, improve, or modify its products and to install these improvements on equipment previously manufactured.

PLEASE USE SELLOTAPE TO SEAL THIS WARRENTY CARD AND KEEP YOUR DETAILS CONFIDENTIAL

Registration of the warranty cannot be completed until this card is returned.

PLEASE FOLD HERE

Warranty Registration

Please complete this warranty registration and free post return to Environment Equipment Pty Ltd. Please Tick (√) Product:

Maxi Rota-Loo 2000( ) Maxi Rota-Loo 1200( ) Standard Rota-Loo 950( ) Mini Rota-Loo 650( )

Serial Number.....Purchased from.....

Name .....Company.....

Address.....Suburb.....

Postal Code.....Telephone.....Fax.....

Signature.....Date .....

Comments.....

.....

PLEASE FOLD HERE

No postage stamp required
if posted in Australia

REPLY PAID #2
Environment Equipment Pty Ltd
PO Box 611
BRAESIDE BUSINESS CENTRE
VICTORIA 3195