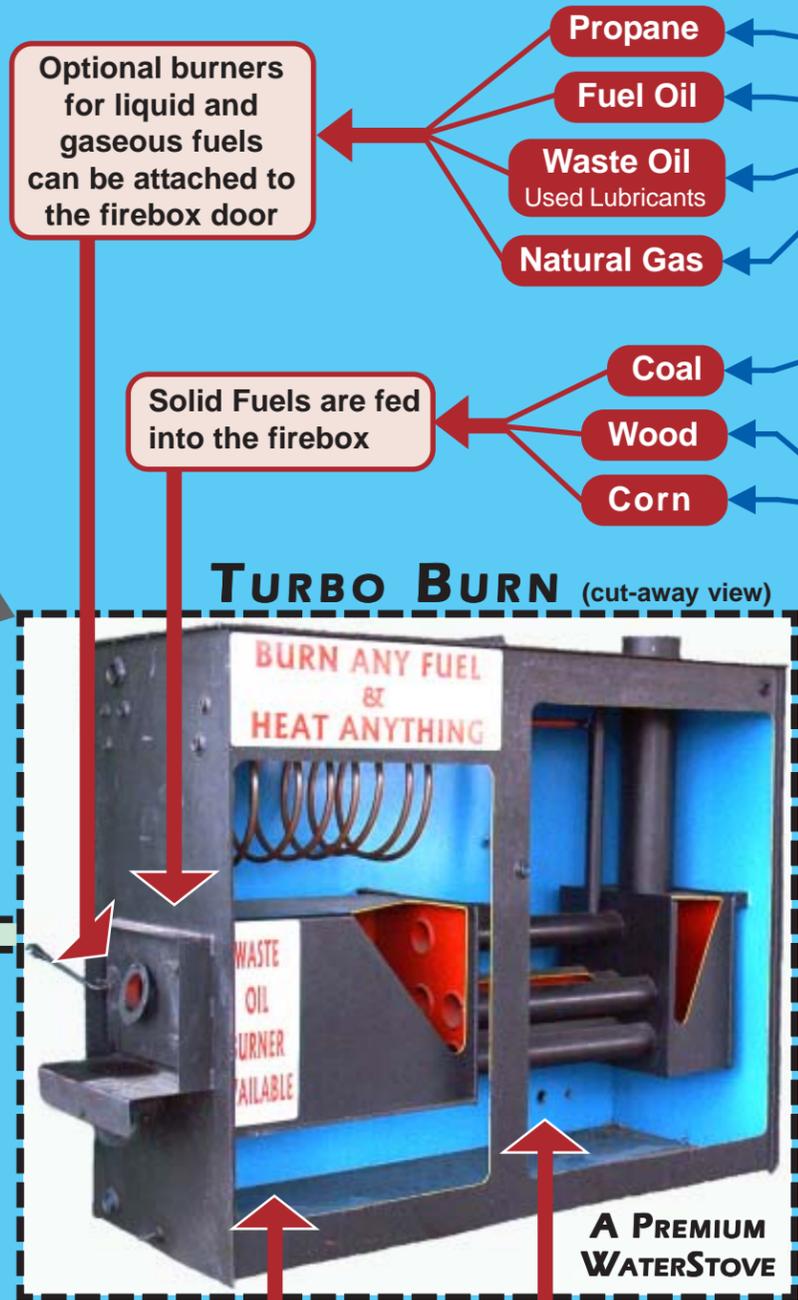


HEATING A HOME

PRIMARY HOME HEATING OPTIONS

TYPE	ENERGY SOURCE	HEAT DISTRIBUTION
Furnace	Gas, Oil, Wood/Coal	Forced air duct network
Heat Pump	Ambiant heat, Electricity	Forced air duct network
Electric Heaters	Electricity	Forced air duct network, baseboard
Boiler	Gas, Oil, Electricity, and Wood Wood Burning Boilers are also called WaterStoves	Forced air duct network, Hydronics (radiators, baseboard, radiant panels, in-floor tubing). Boilers can also supply domestic hot water.

TURBO BURN FUELS



ENERGY

Crude Oil - These are the common fuels created from the processing of Crude Oil

- Liquefied Petroleum Gas - LPG** - Methane, ethane, propane, butane
- Gasoline** - Fuel for internal combustion engines
- Diesel fuel / fuel oil** - Used for transportation and heating
- Lubricants** - Motor oils, hydraulic fluids, greases, etc.

Natural Gas - Also known as Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LP Gas)

- Deposits are found underground (usually associated with oil fields) and require processing to remove unwanted gasses.
- The Natural Gas used in homes is almost pure methane gas

Coal - Coal is a readily combustible black or brownish-black sedimentary rock primarily composed of carbon. Often sulfur is present.

Biomass - Solids to be burned for heat

- Biomass is the stored energy in organic materials made from plants and animals. Some examples of biomass fuels are wood, crops and manure.
- Biomass is a renewable energy source because we can always grow more trees and crops, and waste will always exist.

Ethanol - Gasoline Additive

- Also known as Grain Alcohol - Ethanol is made by fermenting and then distilling starch and sugar crops — maize, sorghum, potatoes, wheat, sugar-cane, cornstalks, fruit and vegetable waste.
- A little more expensive to produce than gasoline. Pure grain alcohol is rated at 106 octane. Is used to boost the octane in gasoline and is safe for most vehicles. U.S. Gasoline has up to 10% ethanol (E10).

Biodiesel - Diesel Fuel Additive **Biodiesel can be burned just like fuel oil**

- Biodiesel is the name of a clean burning alternative fuel, produced from domestic, renewable biomass resources. Biodiesel is the end product after glycerin is chemically removed from fat or vegetable oil.
- Biodiesel contains no petroleum, but it can be blended at any level with petroleum diesel to create a biodiesel blend. It can be used in compression-ignition (diesel) engines with little or no modifications.
- Biodiesel is simple to use, biodegradable, nontoxic, and essentially free of sulfur and aromatics. Fuel-grade biodiesel must be produced to strict industry specifications in order to insure proper performance.
- Biodiesel will gel in very cold temperatures, just as the common # 2 diesel does. Blends of 5% biodiesel (B5) or less have virtually no impact on cold flow. Higher blends are adequately handled with the same fuel management techniques as #2 diesel.

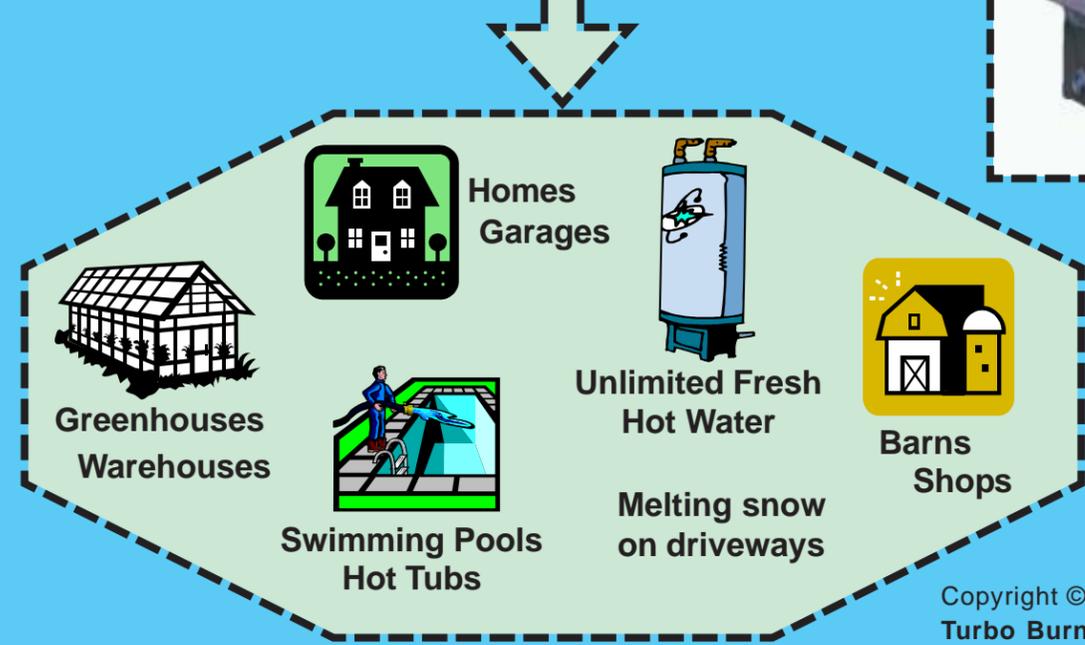
Fossil Fuels

The remains of plants, animals and microorganisms that lived millions of years ago

Organic (Biomass and BioFuels)

From renewable resources

- ❑ The Turbo Burn Premium WaterStove heats a 700 to 1,800 gallon water reservoir to 200°+.
- ❑ That hot water is stored in the highly insulated WaterStove until a thermostat signals a pump to send the hot water to heat transfer devices.
- ❑ A 2-3 hour fire can produce 1 - 5 days worth of heat. (depending on heat demand)
- ❑ A Turbo Burn Premium WaterStove can heat:



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Solar - There are two methods of capturing energy from the sun

1. Using the sun's radiant energy to heat water in snaking tubes on a building's roof. This hot water can be used for domestic purposes such as showers, dishes and laundry or can be used to heat a home through heat transfer devises.
2. Using the sun's radiant energy to energize special photo cells which, in turn, creates electricity. This is called 'Photovoltaics'. Electricity must be used immediately or stored in battery cells.

Electricity -

- Primary grid electricity generation in the United States: Coal 50%, Nuclear 20%, Natural Gas, 18%, Hydroelectric 7%
- Consumers can generate electricity with windmills, paddlewheels in moving water and solar photovoltaics. Surplus electricity can be sold back to the local power company, stored in battery cells or used to heat water which can be stored for future demand.

