

ULTRACURE NCF/DOT

CARBON FOOTPRINT PROFILE

The UltraCure line of “wet curing” products has incorporated the most abundant biodegradable fiber worldwide in the composition of this industry leader in wet curing products. The use of kraft process pulp (Southern White Pine) to produce the nonwoven material that is the superior absorptive material found in UltraCure. The Life Cycle Analysis (LCA) of UltraCure compared to other wet curing products that incorporate regenerated fibers, such as rayon, indicate that the cradle to grave embedded energy to produce cellulose can be as much as 400% lower than that of regenerated fibers. Regenerated fibers are energy and chemically intensive while also being toxic in nature to air and water quality.



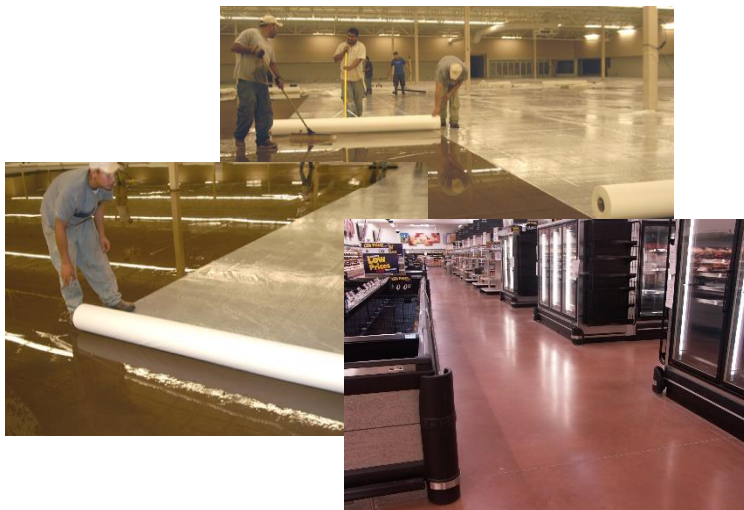
KG of CO2 emissions per ton of fiber

	Fiber Production
Regenerated Fiber USA	9.52
Cotton, cellulose USA	1.70
Hemp, linen USA	2.15



Natural fibers, such as cellulose, decompose rapidly in a few months compared to the regenerated synthetic fibers used in other brands, which may take up to 200 years to fully decompose.

All these advantages of incorporating nonwoven cellulose, from extraction-manufacture-use-disposal supports the documentation that UltraCure has the lowest carbon footprint of commercially available wet curing products.



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