



Enviro Bio Cleaner **DISASTER CLEAN-UP PLAYBOOK**

ITEMS INCLUDE:

- EBC Strength
- Escalation Ladder
- Dwell Times - Cycles
- Field Test Protocols
- Surface-by-Surface:
Calibrated Starting Points
- Run Off Compliance
- The "Why" Behind The Ratios
- Chart of Ratios



EnviroBioCleaner®

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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HOW TO DECIDE THE RIGHT EBC STRENGTH

EBC CONCENTRATION BY 3 VARIABLES THAT ACTUALLY DRIVE REMOVAL PHYSICS:

1. LOAD (HOW MUCH SOOT/OIL IS ON THE SURFACE)

- **L1 LIGHT: LIGHT GRAY WIPE, NO OIL SMEAR**
- **L2 MODERATE: BLACK WIPE, FAINT OIL SMEAR**
- **L3 HEAVY: THICK BLACK WIPE, OBVIOUS OIL SMEAR**
- **L4 IMPACTED: "BAKED" SOOT/OIL, TACKY, FOOTPRINTS TRACK**

2. SURFACE RISK (HOW DELICATE/POROUS IT IS)

- **R1: NON-POROUS & TOUGH (SEALED CONCRETE, STEEL, SHOP TILE)**
- **R2: SEMI-POROUS/COATED (PAINTED SIDING, VINYL, COATED METALS)**
- **R3: POROUS/MINERAL (UNSEALED CONCRETE, PAVERS, STUCCO)**
- **R4: SENSITIVE FINISHES (VEHICLE PAINT/TRIM, ANODIZED ALUMINUM, STAINED WOOD)**

3. PROCESS LEVERAGE

- **P: PRESSURE (PSI, HOT VS COLD)**
- **A: AGITATION (BRUSH, PAD, SURFACE CLEANER)**
- **T: TIME (DWELL WITHOUT DRYING OUT)**
- **C: CONTAINMENT (HOW MUCH RINSE YOU CAN SAFELY USE/CAPTURE)**

RULE: HEAVIER LOAD (L3—L4) + MORE POROUS (R3) + LIMITED PROCESS LEVERAGE (P/A/C CONSTRAINED) →

INCREASE EBC CONCENTRATION EARLY, AND PLAN MULTIPLE SHORT CYCLES RATHER THAN ONE LONG SOAK.

ESCALATION LADDER

For Disaster Cleaning



Why this ladder? Increasing EBC raises micelle density and solvency for hydrophobic deposits. Past ~40–50% you hit diminishing returns for large area work; reserve 1:1 or neat for spot pre-treat, not flood-applying whole blocks.

ALL MIXES BELOW ARE “EBC ADDED TO 5 GAL WATER” (FIELD STANDARD). APPROX. PERCENTAGES % INCLUDED - TOTAL SOLUTION SO IT’S DEFENSIBLE.

EBC added to 5 gal water	Approx % in total solution	When to use
12-18 oz (¼ gal)	~4.8%	L1–L2 on R2 surfaces, vertical soot film, glass nearby
64 oz (½ gal)	~9.1%	L2 soot film, first pass on painted siding, storefronts
128 oz (1 gal)	~16.7%	L2–L3; general neighborhoods w/ oily soot haze
EBC added to 5 gal water	Approx % in total solution	When to use
256 oz (2 gal)	~28.6%	L3 on porous (R3) or stubborn bands on siding
384 oz (3 gal)	~37.5%	L3–L4 sidewalks/driveways where runoff is contained
640 oz (5 gal) = 1:1	~50%	L4 hot spots, pump pads, drive lanes, “baked” soot/oil
Neat (undiluted)	100%	Spot pre-treat only on L4 blobs/halos before the main cycle

Surface-by-surface: disaster-calibrated starting points

Unsealed concrete, sidewalks, drive lanes, gas-station pads (R3, L3–L4 likely)

Painted siding, vinyl, coated metals, garage doors (R2, L2–L3)

Stucco, brick, porous masonry (R3, L3)

Vehicles, painted metals, delicate trim (R4, L1–L2)

Roofs (commercial/residential) with soot/road film (asphalt or tile)

- Pass 0 (hot spots): Neat EBC on oil spots/halos, 2–4 min; brush.
- Pass 1 (area wash): 256–384 oz/5 gal (~29–38%). Foamed or flooded for coverage. Dwell 5–8 min without drying; keep it glossy wet. Agitate (broom/surface cleaner).
- Rinse: Controlled rinse toward containment.
- If sheen remains: 1:1 (640 oz/5 gal) re-pass on only the bands/spots.
- Notes: Cold water works; hot helps on grease but watch for fuming and faster drying.

- Pass 1: 128–256 oz/5 gal (~17–29%) via foamer/X-jet for hang time. Dwell 5–7 min, gentle brush on bands.
- Rinse: Top-down; windows last.
- If ghosting persists: bump to 256–384 oz/5 gal on the bands only, short dwell, immediate rinse.
- Caution: Test on aged/oxidized paint. Avoid drying on aluminum

- Pass 1: 256–384 oz/5 gal (~29–38%). Dwell 7–10 min in shade if possible; keep wet.
- Agitation: Medium brush; surface cleaner on horizontal faces.
- If dark bleed-back after dry: Repeat 256–384; stubborn areas get a 1:1 stripe pass with brisk brushing.

- Pass 1: 12–18 oz/5 gal (~5–9%). Dwell Less than a minute, don't let it dry. Contact wash with mitt/microfiber.
- Rinse + Dry: Prevent spotting.
- Bumpers/wheels/exhaust: You can spot up to 128 oz/5 gal (~17%) but test first.

- If it's mostly soot/oil film (no organic growth): Pre-wash with EBC 128–256 oz/5 gal (~17–29%). Low-pressure, short dwell (3–5 min), rinse. This removes the hydrophobic film so runoff isn't rainbowing.

- If organics are also present: Use your standard SH roof batch, but increase the EBC surfactant to improve penetration on oily film:

o Asphalt: 50-gal batch = 20 gal 12.5% SH + 30 gal water + 32–64 oz EBC (double the normal EBC)

o Tile: 50-gal batch = 20–25 gal 12.5% SH + 30 gal water + 64–96 oz EBC
Keep dwell modest; do not let solution dry. Rinse gutters; manage runoff.



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Dwell time, cycles, and why “short and wet”

wins

- Target dwell: 5-10 minutes for L3-L4... but never let it dry. Re-mist with working mix if edges flash off.
- Cycle, don't soak: Two to three short, wet cycles at higher EBC often outperform one long soak at mid-range.
- Agitation is non-negotiable on L3-L4. Even a light broom pass dramatically boosts removal.

Field test protocol (prove the ratio before scaling)

1. White-wipe test on a 1 ft² patch → grade L1-L4.
2. Patch test with the starting rung. Time the visible break (when the brown/black sheen “loosens”).
3. Agitate 10 strokes, rinse to containment, let it dry 5-10 min, then wipe again.
4. If the wipe still shows black:
 - o If you ran <29%: jump one rung.
 - o If you ran 29-38%: jump to 1:1 on the bands only.
 - o If you ran 1:1 and it's still there: repeat 1:1 with more agitation, not more dwell.
5. Log the mix and result. Replicate the winning recipe per zone.

Runoff & compliance

Increasing EBC means more lifted hydrocarbons in your wash water. Plan for:

- Pre-block storm drains; use berms, vacuum recovery, or pump to totes.
- Absorbent socks/pads at low points.
- Low-flow, targeted rinsing to reduce volume.
- Documentation: keep your ratio log + recovery method per street/block. It protects you later.