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WORK PLATFORMS

Nifty's Environmentally Conscious Hybrid Range



' The Environment – It's Our Responsibility '

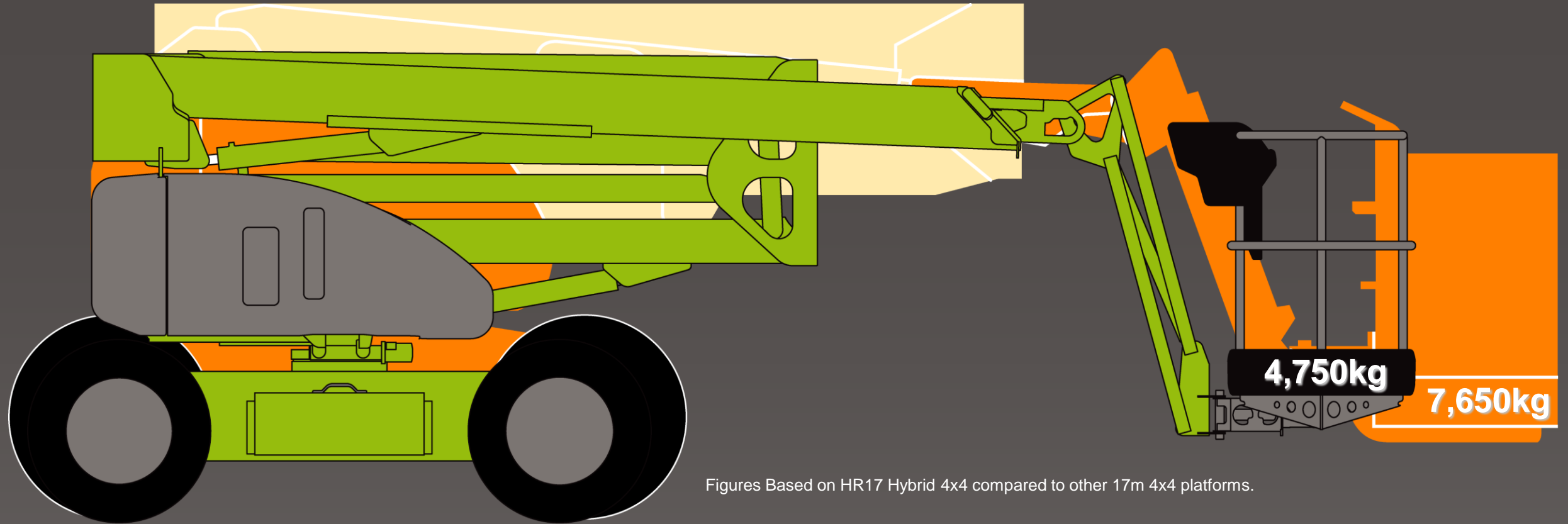
Lifting technology to new heights...

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Figures Based on HR17 Hybrid 4x4 compared to other 17m 4x4 platforms.

40% Lower GVW using innovative design techniques
and consuming less raw material

37% Lower Ground Pressure for on site care and earlier site access

Compact dimensions for reduced transportation costs

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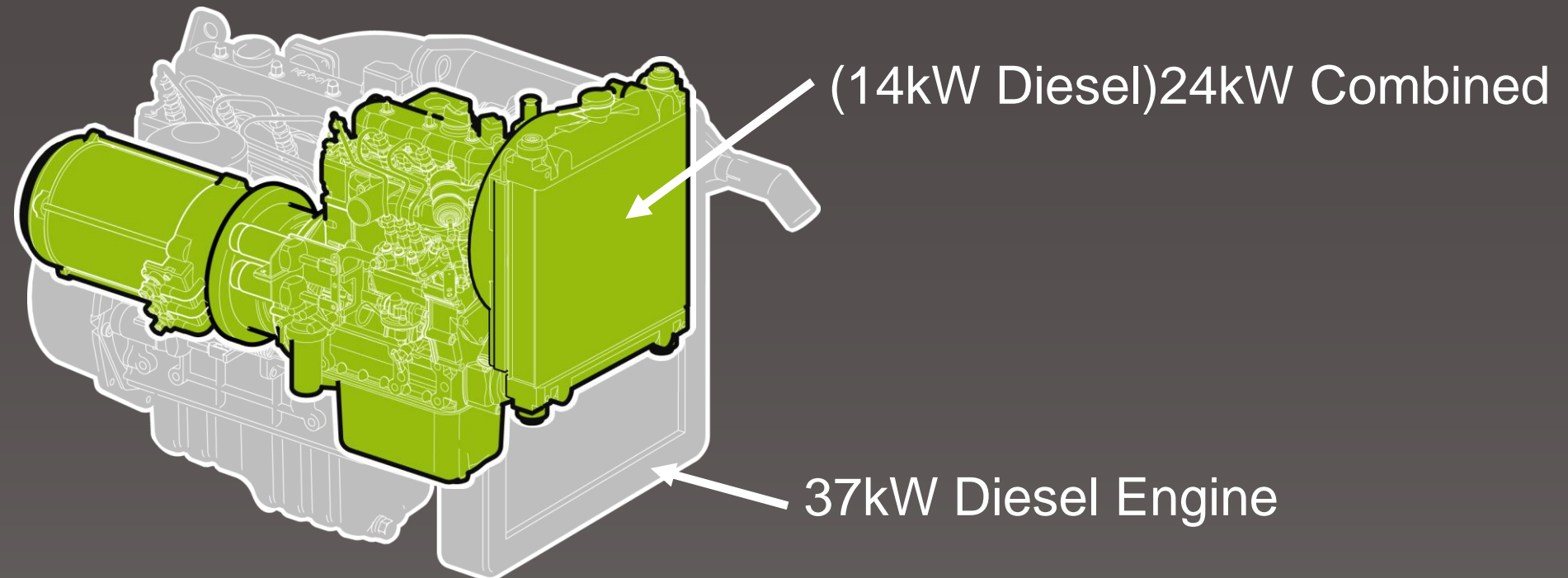
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Hybrid Power plant
Compared to
Diesel Competitors



5% Greater combined Power to weight ratio

40 - 50% reduction in fuel consumption

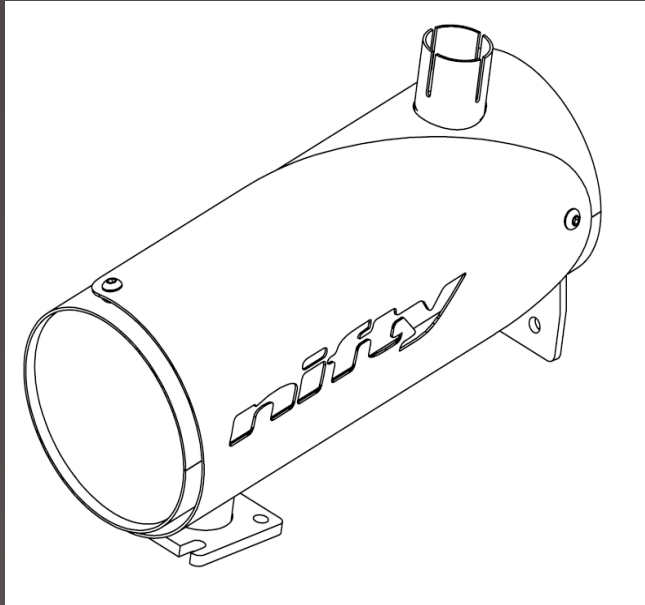
25% reduction Engine Noise

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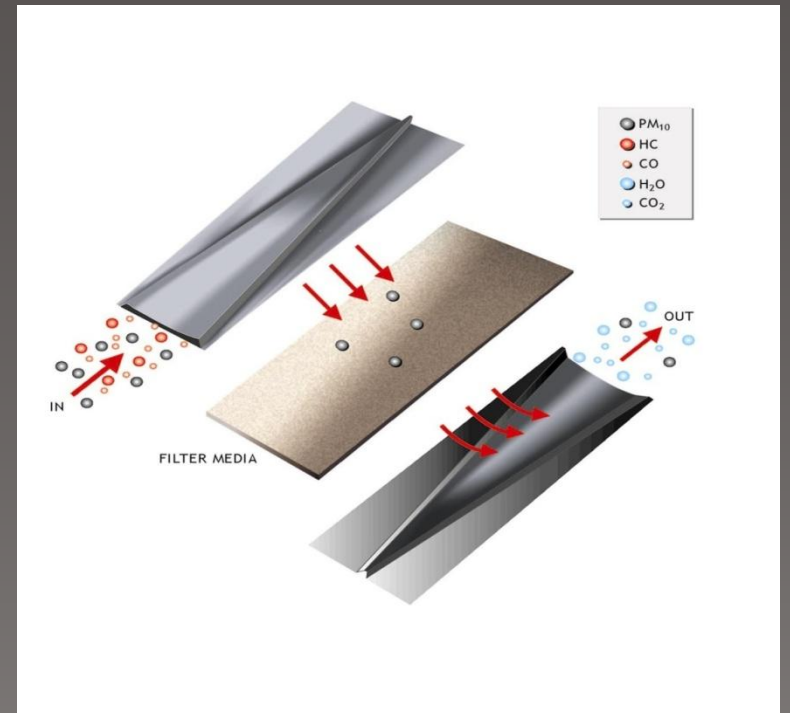
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Catalytic Flow Through Soot Filter As Standard
On All Hybrid Models



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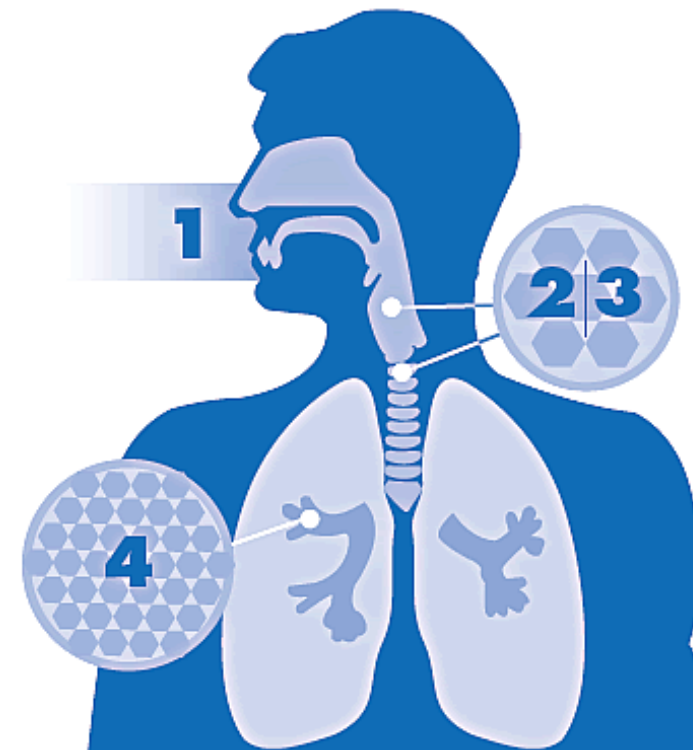
Effects of Particulate Matter (PM):

Particulate matter or PM consists of soot and dust particles that are smaller than the diameter of a human hair. A major contributor to the PM pollution problem is exhaust from diesel vehicles, which produce approx. 79% of the particulate emissions from mobile sources.

There are different classifications for particulate matter - PM10, PM2.5, PM1 and Ultrafine Particulates (UFP). The numbers represent the relative size of the particulates with PM10 indicating sizes smaller than 10 micrometers (or 10,000 nanometers). These particulates can penetrate deep into the lungs and lung tissue, as well as blood stream. The smaller the particulates are, the more damage they can cause the cardiovascular system. Particulates smaller than 100 nanometers (typical of diesel engine emissions) can even pass through cell membranes and enter other organs including the brain.

The Catalytic Flow Through Soot Filter traps most Ultrafine Particulates (Nanoparticles) and 20% - 30% of PM10. This means that the most dangerous (PM) is taken out along with a further reduction of the visible soot.

How Particulate Matter Enters Our Body



1 Particulate matter enters our respiratory (lung) system through the nose and throat.

2|3 The larger particulate matter (PM₁₀) is eliminated through coughing, sneezing and swallowing.

4 PM_{2.5} can penetrate deep into the lungs. It can travel all the way to the alveoli, causing lung and heart problems, and delivering harmful chemicals to the blood system.

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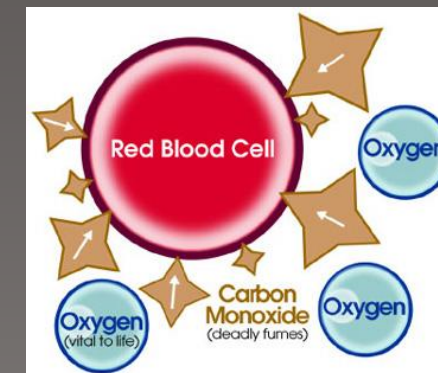
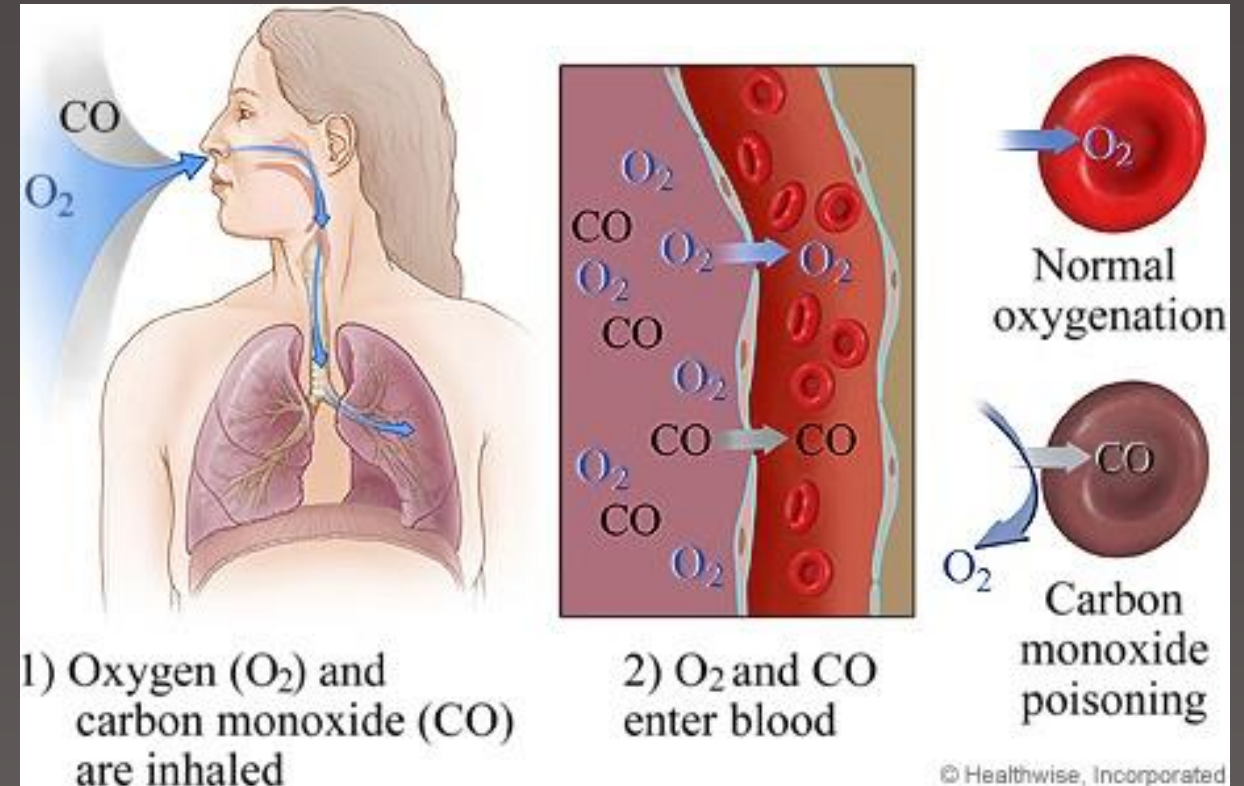
Effects of Carbon Monoxide (CO):

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a colourless, odourless, tasteless and toxic gas produced as a by-product of combustion. It is the most common type of fatal air poisoning.

If inhaled, its absorption rate is 200-300 times faster than that of oxygen. That means that as the amount of CO in the blood increases (since it is absorbed faster), the amount of oxygen in the blood subsequently decreases. Vital organs are deprived of oxygen, and damage occurs.

Symptoms of mild acute poisoning include headaches, vertigo, and flu-like effects; larger exposures can lead to significant toxicity of the central nervous system and heart, and even death.

The Catalytic Flow Through Soot Filter Converts $\leq 90\%$ Carbon Monoxide (CO) into Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) which is then converted into Oxygen (O₂) by green plants.



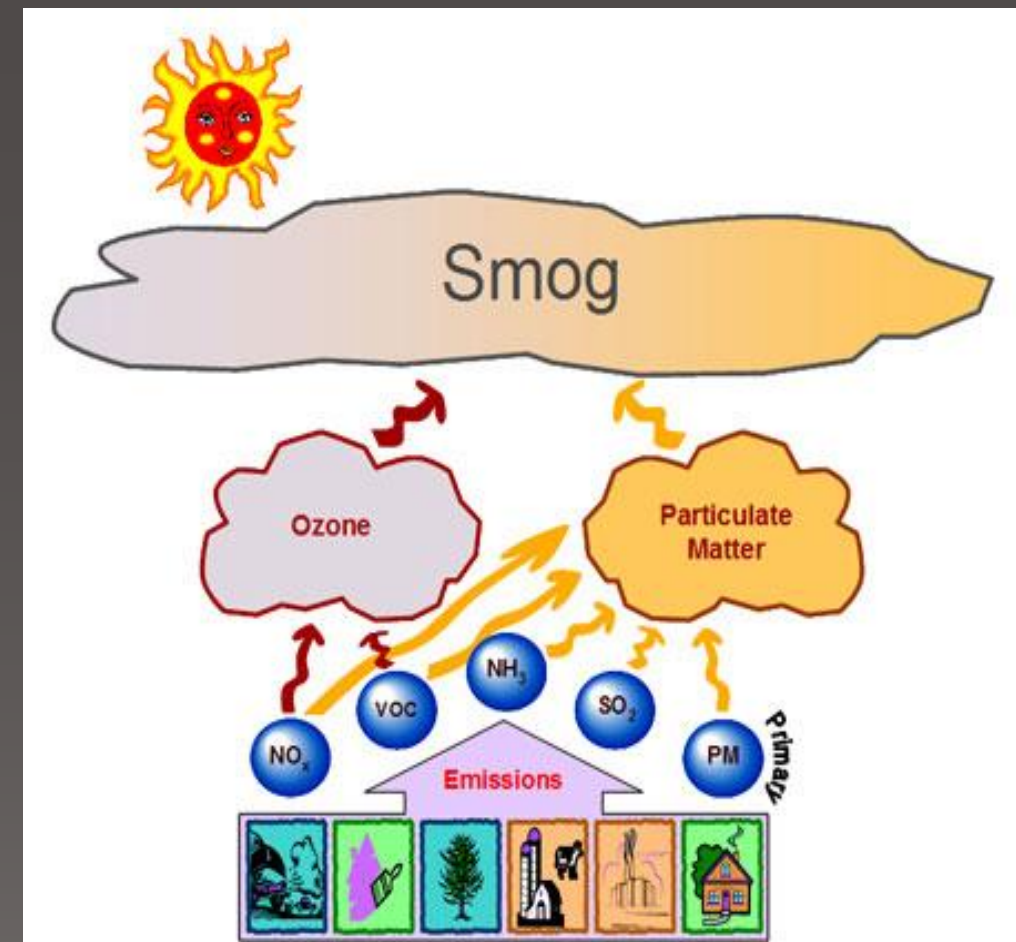
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Effects of Hydrocarbons (HC):

Hydrocarbons are a class of reactive organic gases or ROG, which are formed primarily of hydrogen and carbon. Hydrocarbons contribute to the formation of ozone and the resulting smog problem. Carcinogenic forms of hydrocarbons are considered hazardous air pollutants, or air toxics. The incomplete burning of any organic matter such as oil, wood, or rubber produces hydrocarbons. Combustion engine exhaust, oil refineries, and oil-fueled power plants are the primary sources of hydrocarbons.

The Catalytic Flow Through Soot Filter converts $\leq 80\%$ Hydrocarbons (HC) into Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) & Water (H_2O).



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SOLUTIONS
WITH
LOW ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT...'**

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