

**BIO-ORGANIC CATALYST**  
THE POWER IN NATURE®

## **Improving Wastewater Treatment**

Short Case Studies Followed By  
A Technology Overview

[www.bio-organic.com](http://www.bio-organic.com)



## Summary

Bio-Organic Catalyst, Inc., headquartered in California, has developed a breakthrough water treatment, currently being used in over ten countries, which helps solve major environmental problems in waste/water (nitrogen, organic pollution, H<sub>2</sub>S, odors), agriculture (water demand, soil health, crop yields) and industry (effluent, emissions, fouling) in a simple and profitable way.

Our **Bio-Organic Catalysts** (“**BOCs**”) are highly concentrated liquid biocatalytic agents that immediately increase oxygen transfer, increase dissolved oxygen and break down biofilm and FOGs.

This triggers beneficial effects wherever water is present, so there are surprisingly many useful applications, including pulp & paper, cooling towers, agriculture, anaerobic digestion, aquaculture, fire control, hydrocarbon remediation, commercial cleaning and many others.

BOCs are made from plant and mineral extracts, yeast fermentation by-products and a non-ionic surfactant.

BOCs are easy to use (just add to water), cost-effective (just 1 - 4 parts per million), increase operating profits (important for rapid large-scale adoption) and are completely safe and green.<sub>2</sub>

# Case Study: Improve Processing Of Dairy Products Waste

Dairy Farmers Of America (<https://www.dfamilk.com/>) is a group of 13,000 US dairy farms. They make large quantities of dairy products such as cheese. This creates waste streams which must be processed in WWTPs.

Dairy Farmers Of America are increasingly using BOC to assist in treatment of this waste.

They find the following benefits:

- Lowers energy costs.
- Reduces odors.
- Reduces sludge.
- Improves effluent quality.
- Completely green, safe for operators, no protective gear needed.

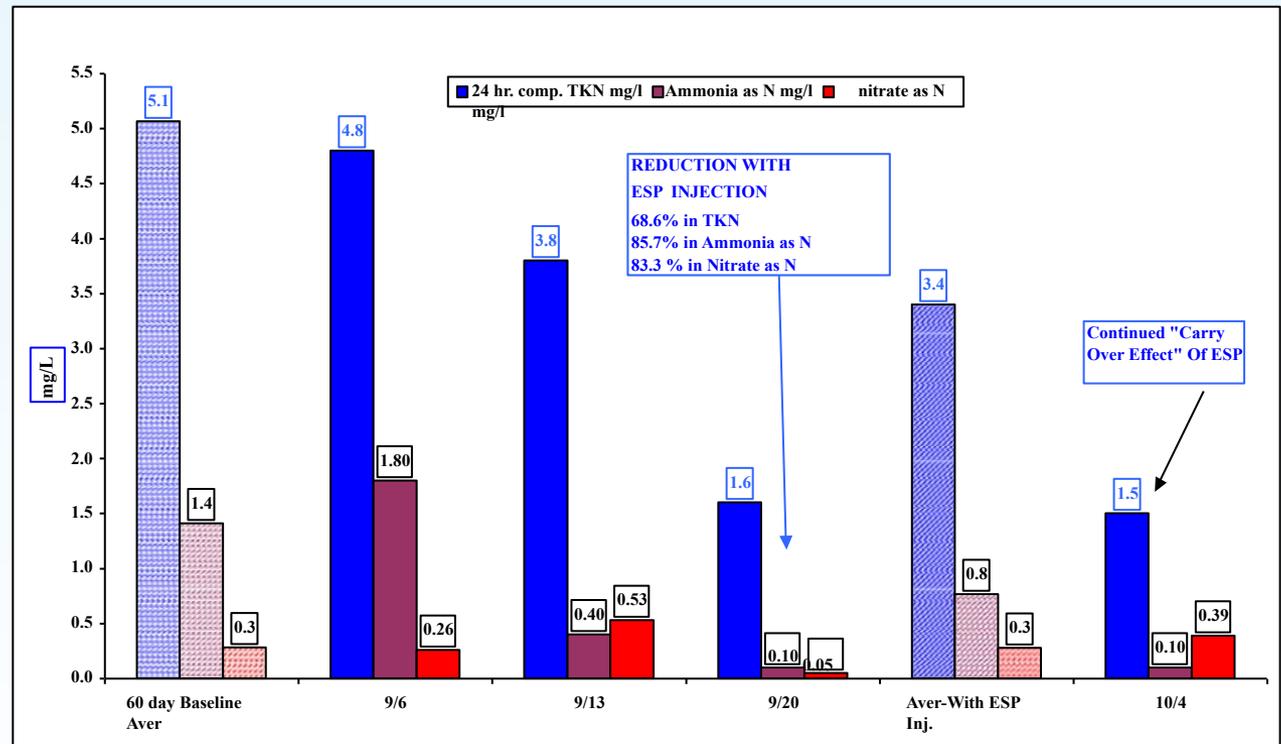
# Case Study: Major Reduction In Final Discharge Levels Of Tkn, $\text{NH}_3\text{-n}$ & Nitrates In Secondary Aeration Lagoons

## Reductions In Final Discharge Levels:

68.6% in TKN mg/l

85.7% in Ammonia as  $\text{NH}_3$  mg/l

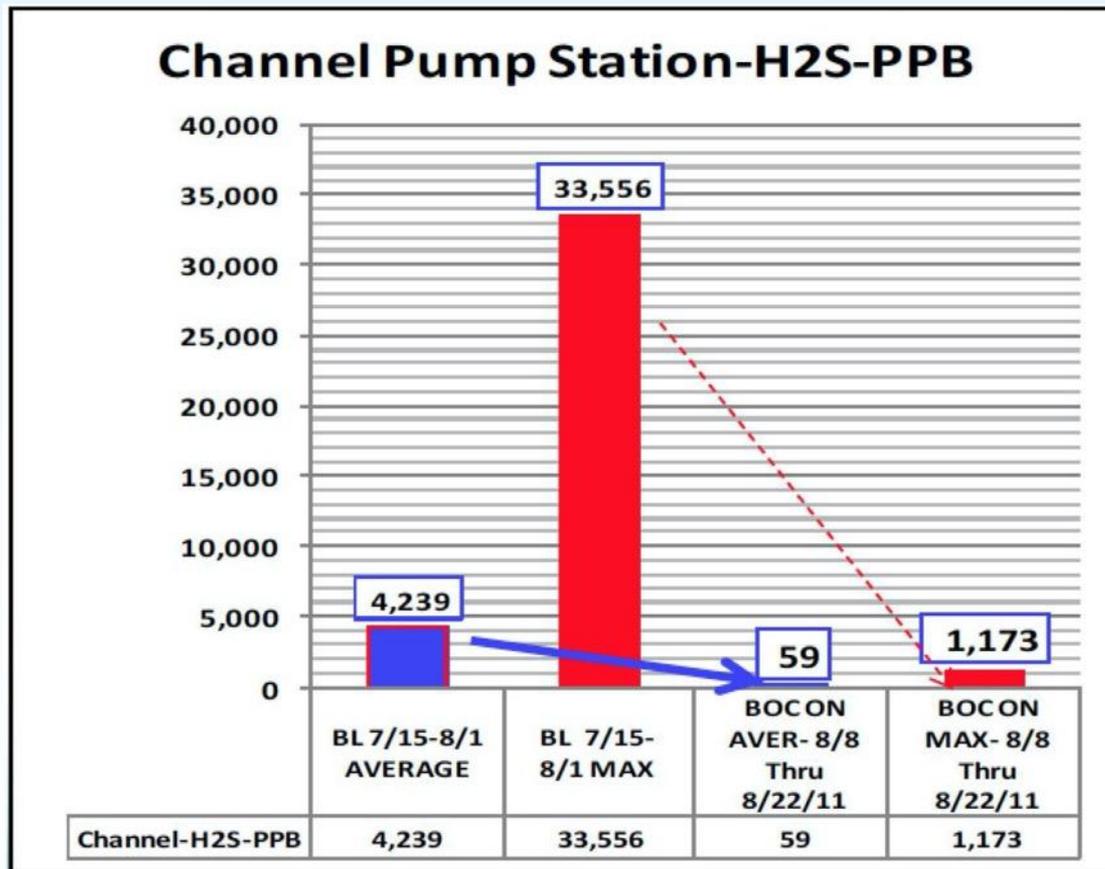
83.3% in Nitrate as N mg/l



# Case Study: Major H<sub>2</sub>s Reduction In 5 Miles Of San Francisco Sewers



# Case Study: Major H<sub>2</sub>S Reduction In 5 Miles Of San Francisco Sewers



# Case Study: Successfully Solving Persistent H<sub>2</sub>S Odor Problem At Gillette Stadium / Retail Complex

## Situation:

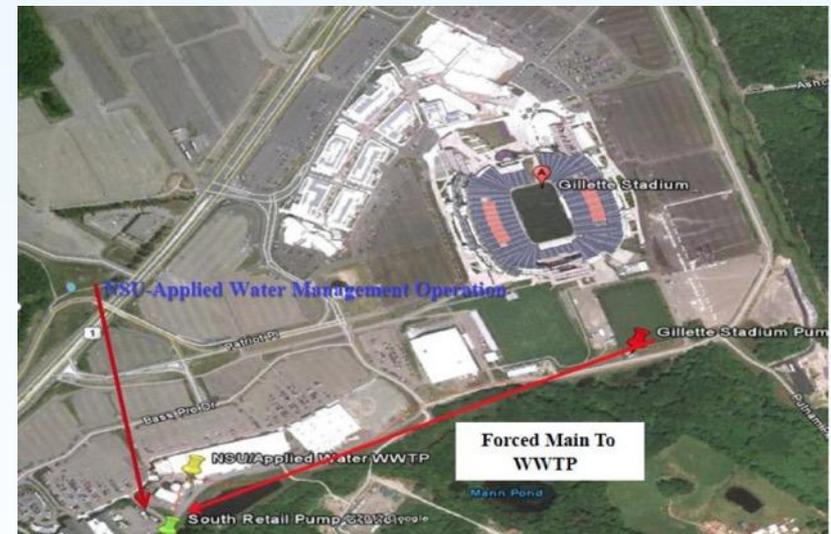
- SBR Membrane System operated by NSU-Applied Water.
- Used Bioxide and VX-456 to control odors.
- Community complaints of odors.

## Treatment:

- EcoSystem Plus injected with aeration into two wet wells.

## Results:

- H<sub>2</sub>S odors completely eliminated.
- Community satisfied.
- Reduced H<sub>2</sub>S treatment cost ~ 50 to 60%.
- Reduced FOG removal & hauling cost.



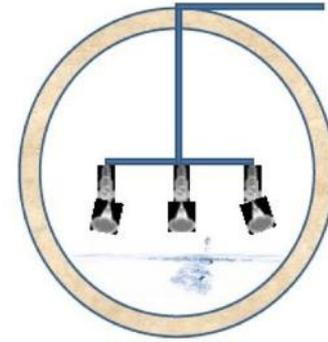
# Case Study: 85% H<sub>2</sub>S Reduction In Kiewit Construction Sewer Relining Project, Fountain Valley, CA

## **Problem:**

High levels of H<sub>2</sub>S in the sewer.

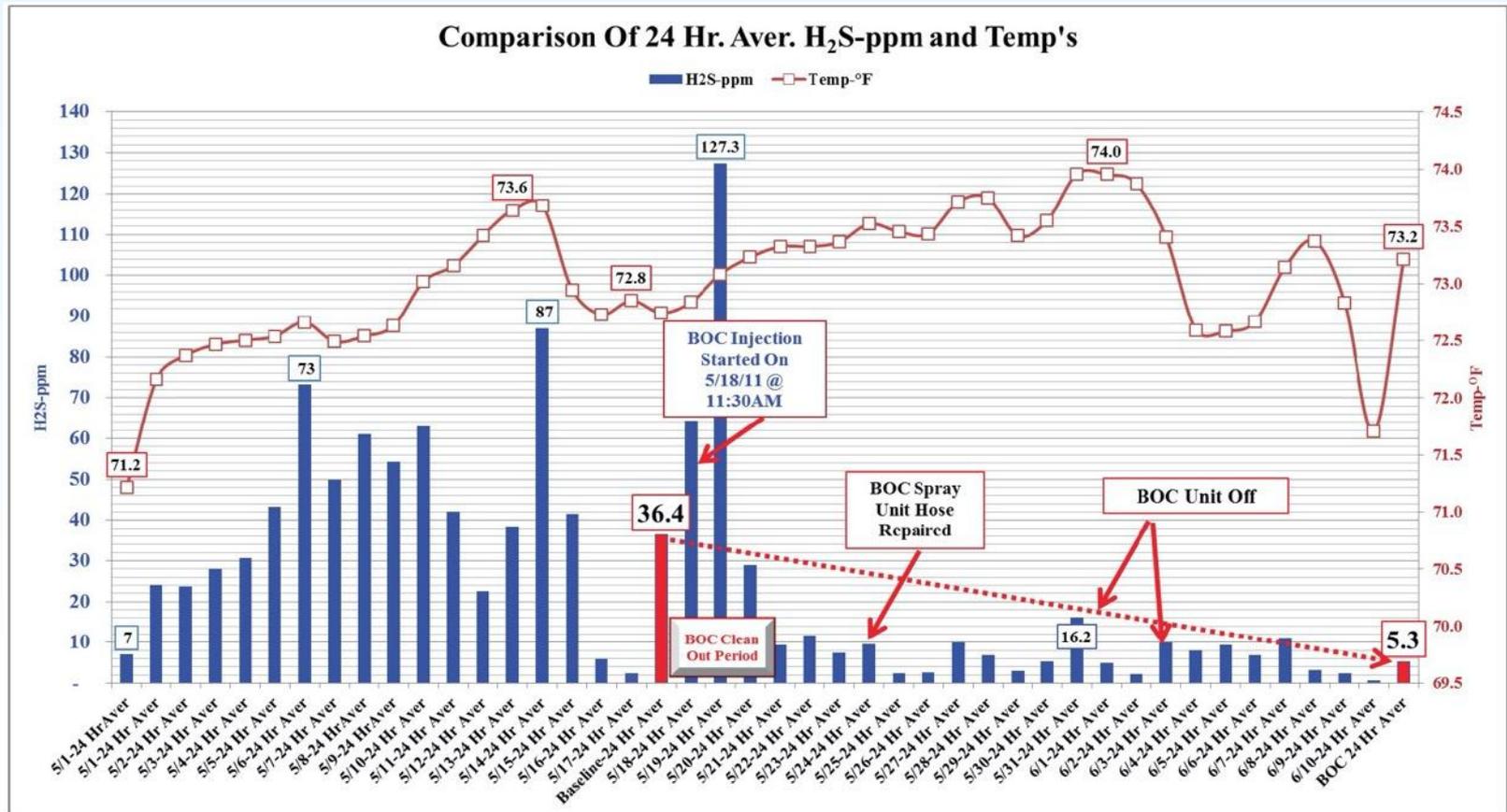
## **Treatment:**

BOC was injected 1.5 miles upstream from the reline pit, using three very fine atomizer spray nozzles.



# Case Study: 85% H<sub>2</sub>S Reduction In Kiewit Construction Sewer Relining Project, Fountain Valley, CA

**Outcome:**  
H<sub>2</sub>S Reduced 85%



# Case Study: Completely Dissolving A 95-Foot Fatberg In 11 Days At MWRA Deer Island, Boston

## Breakdown and Solubilization of FOGs in MWRA, Secondary Clarifier Influent Channel

### **Before Treatment:**

FOG mass was dense and hard,  
filled with embedded plastics.  
95 Feet Long, 6 Feet Wide,  
5 Feet Deep



### **After 11 Days:**

FOGs eliminated  
FOGs cannot reform  
Floating plastics separated



# Technology Summary

BOCs are highly concentrated liquid biocatalytic agents made from plant and mineral extracts, yeast fermentation by-products and a non-ionic surfactant. BOCs greatly increase the rate of gas transfer across membrane barriers or between a gas and a liquid. Rates of gas transfer are intimately tied to cellular respiration and are a critical factor in the vitality of all aerobic and anaerobic biological processes.

BOCs increase dissolved oxygen by creating ultra-fine micro-bubbles with loose, porous shells that enable very rapid transfer of air into the water column.

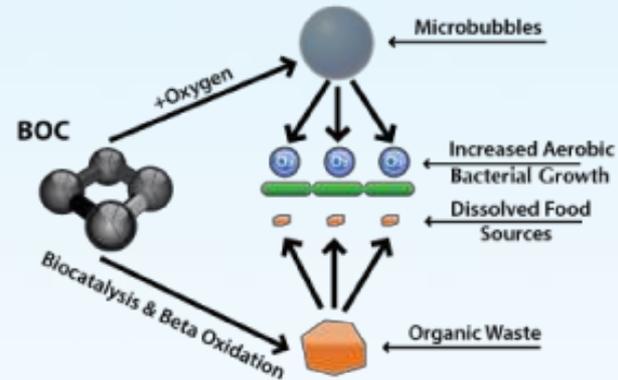
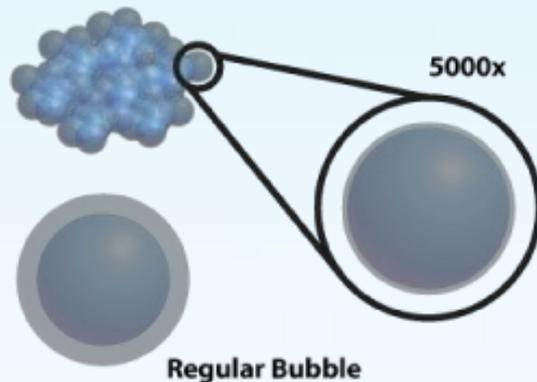
BOCs break down biofilm by breaking organic pollutants into more digestible components for microorganisms to consume as a food source.

BOCs contain no bacteria and are completely nontoxic and biodegradable. Here's a link to the Safety Data Sheets: <https://bio-organic.com/safety-data-sheets/>



# The Technology: Bio-Catalysis Of Organic Waste Elements

## Microbubbles

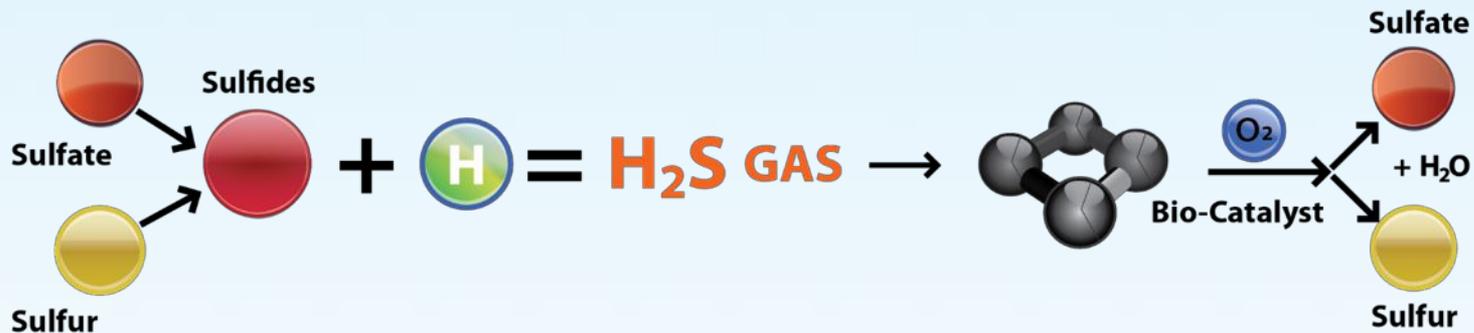


BOCs form micro-bubbles within the water. Unlike normal bubbles, which have shells that are “hard” and very difficult for gas to penetrate, BOC micro-bubbles have loose “porous” shells. This allows for very rapid oxygen transfer into the water, thereby increasing the dissolved oxygen (DO).

The micro-bubbles attach to long molecular chains in biofilm and FOGs and break the ester bonds. This breaks down the long molecular chains into smaller pieces, which are now small enough for the local microbiology to consume.

BOCs enhance microbiological reactions.

# The Technology: Bio-Catalytic Oxidation



Works through an immediate and rapid oxygen transfer into the water column.

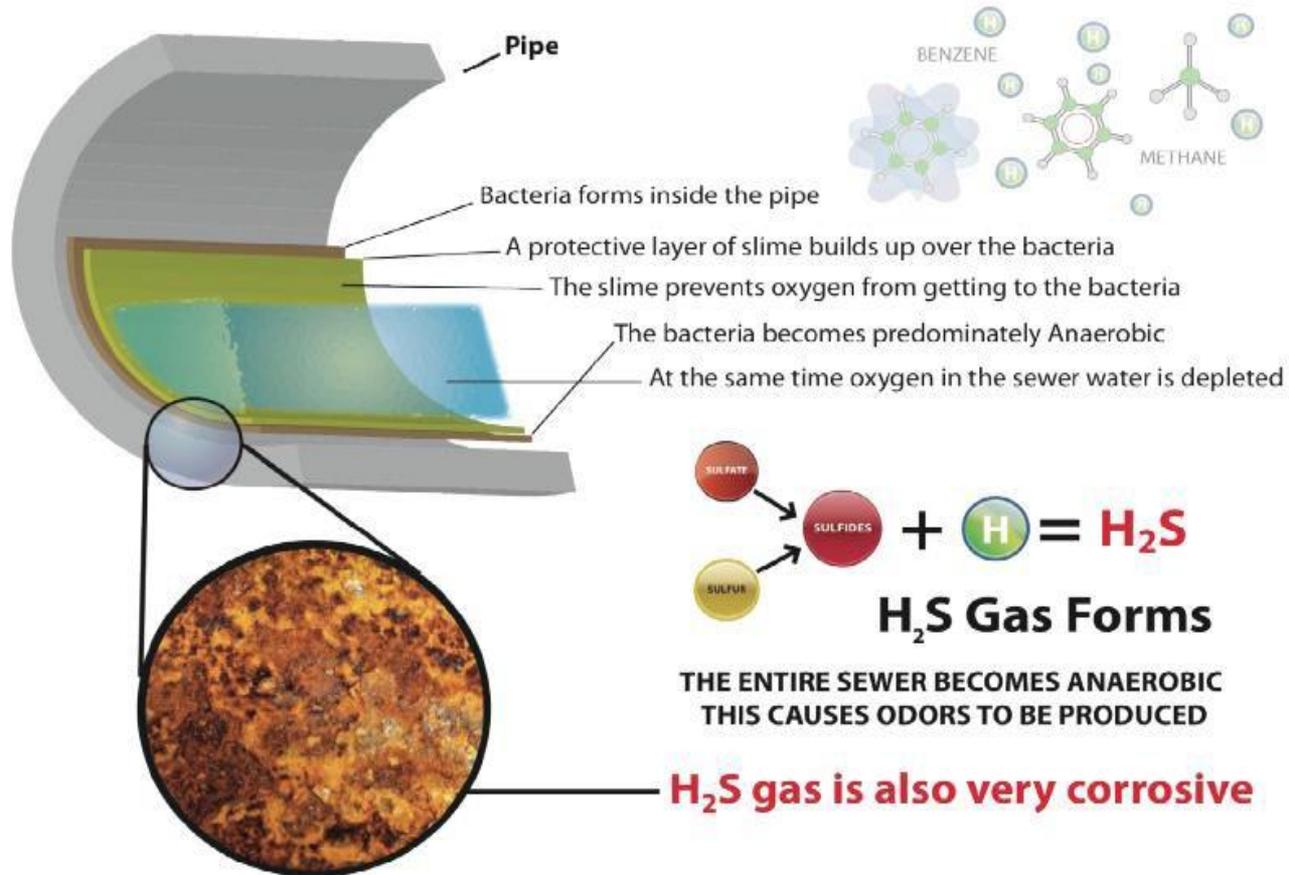
Oxidizes noxious gases on contact.

Drives greater aerobic biological reactions in solid wastes and wastewater.

Facilitates a more rapid conversion of waste compounds (beta-oxidation).

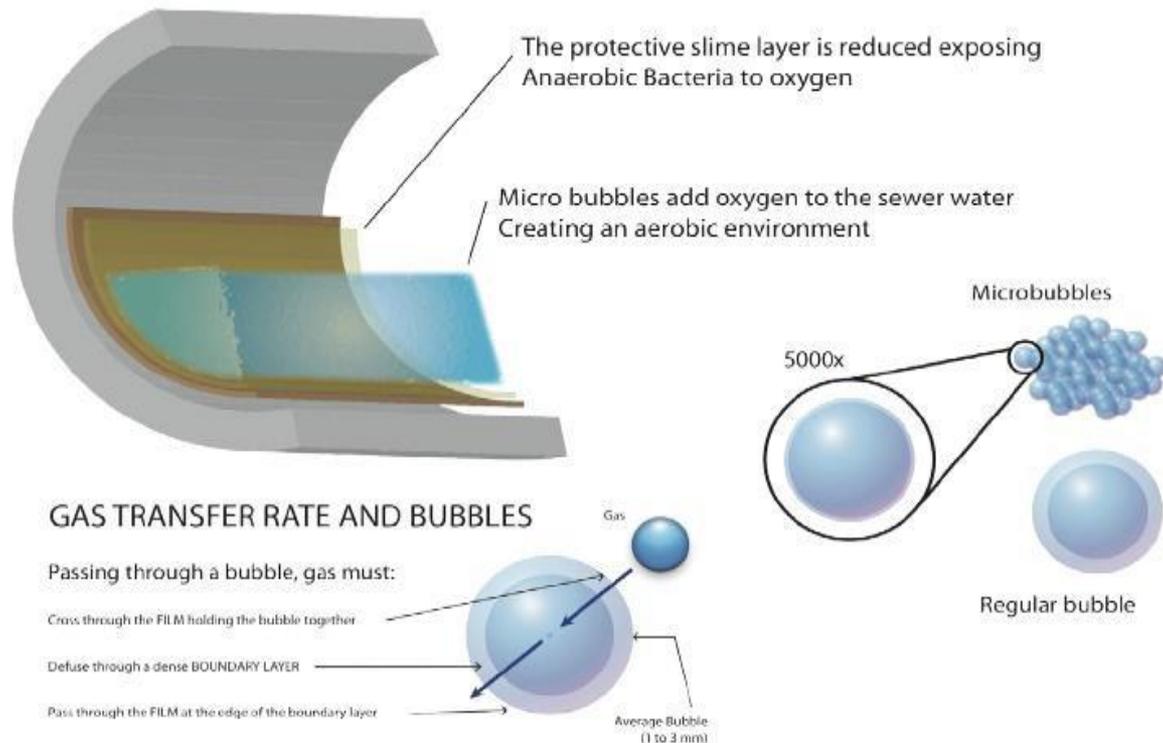
Clarifies the entire water column of dissolved organic solids.

# How H<sub>2</sub>S Forms In Sewer Lines



# How BOC Functions In Sewer Lines

## DEGRADATION OF SLIME LAYERS WITH BOC



**With continuous use of BOC the pipe is cleaned and flow is increased, eliminating the possibility of odor blooms at the same time preventing corrosion**



## Key Benefits In Waste Treatment

- Solubilizes organic wastes to optimize wastewater/sewage treatment.
- Enhances nitrification and organic discharges (BOD/COD/TSS).
- Neutralizes odors from volatile organics (VOCs).
- Improves oxygen transfer and increases DO.
- Improves the efficiency of biological reductions for improved discharges.
- Increases total treatment plant capacity and load balancing.
- Activates the biomass for more rapid wastewater treatment.
- Reduces volatiles in solids dewatering.
- Acts to shift the biomass to more efficient aerobic conditions.<sup>16</sup>

# BOCs vs. Calcium Nitrate (Bioxide)

Many WWTPs use Calcium Nitrate (Bioxide) to control odors.

This leads to the following problems:

- Increases nitrogen load on the wastewater treatment facilities (WWTF).
- Increases electricity use for aeration by up to 50%.
- Costly and doesn't address FOGs.

BOCs offer a more biologically advanced alternative:

- Shifts microbiological conditions to more aerobic, providing odor control.
- Lowers organic loadings on the WWTF.
- Breaks up FOGs, and removes slime buildup in sewer lines, a major source of sulfides and corrosion.



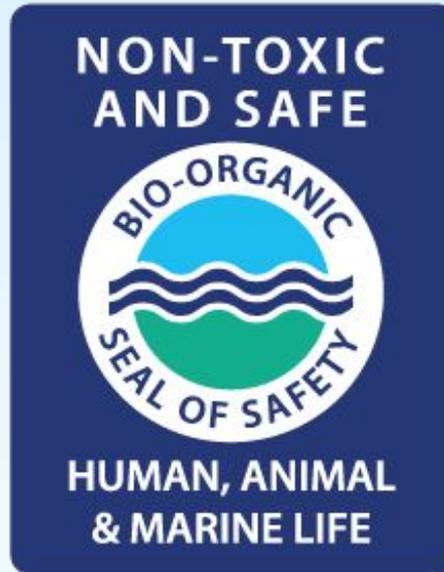
# Using BOCs To Pre-Treat Sewage In Collection Systems

Adding BOCs to sewers and collection systems can potentially convert collections systems into pre-treatment extensions of the influent waste stream.

BOCs can be added by injection at lift stations, or manholes. Key benefits:

- Reduce hydrogen sulfide gas levels ( $H_2S$ ).
- Break up FOGs.
- Perform nitrification of ammonia nitrogen, and denitrification, within the sewage lines, prior to entering the WWTF.
- Reduce corrosion of critical infrastructure.
- Lowers load on the WWTF, and significantly reduce energy consumption.





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