



INTRODUCING





What is BOC?

BOC's are based on the powerful bio-catalytic capabilities of a plant and mineral derived fermentation supernatant with a non-ionic surfactant.

Accelerates chemical and biological reactions.

Solubilizes and degrades organic matter quickly.

Increases the oxygenation of the water and acts as a reliable source of nutrients.

BOC's proprietary amphiphilic molecules attach to components such as;

Biofilm

Organic residues

Oxygen

Odorous greenhouse gasses

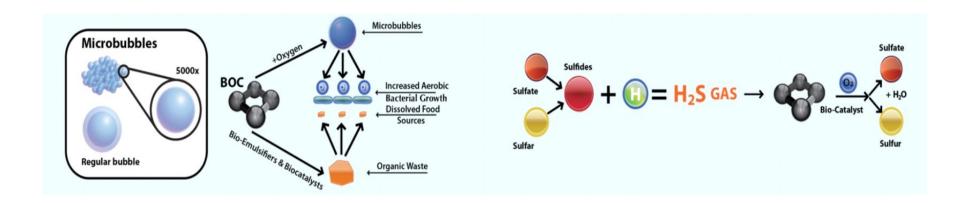
Hydrocarbons

www.biocatalyst.eu



How does it work?

- Oxygenation: The formation of micro- & nanobubbles that act as a platform for biological and chemical reactions to occur.
- Solubilization: BOC solubilizes the cellular structure of organic waste, increasing gas transfer rates.
- Catalysis: Reduces the amount of energy required for biological or chemical reactions to occur (accelerates the degradation process of nature 100 times).

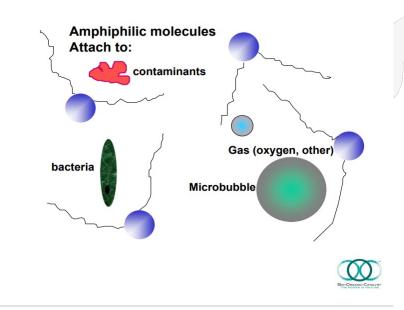


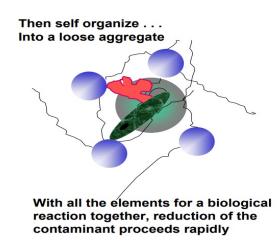




How Does the Bio-Organic Catalyst Technology Work?

Amphiphilic molecule Hydrophilic Head Hydrophobic Tail







Benefits of BOC vs other microorganisms

Bio-Organic Catalyst[®]

Bacteria and Enzyme Product

Broad spectrum

Stable (works at any temperature from 1 to

99°C)

Catalyzes immediately

Safe for humans, animals and marine

Dissolved oxygen increase

Breaks down VOCs

Eliminates odor

Unstable

Very specific

Takes time

Health exposure

No increased dissolved oxygen

No effect on VOC

Masks odor



Facility Management & Home

Green Cleaning of surfaces and tubes Elimination of odor Pools, Spa's, Fountains

Contaminated water & Soil

Crude oils, Diesel, Kerosine (TPH) Improved nitrification Remediation lakes & rivers



Lower water & energy usage Higher Yields Improvement of soil conditions

Odor & GHG Control

Livestock, Water, Waste & Soil H2S, NH3, CH 4, CO2





Breakdown of FOG Biofilm elimination Less harsh Chemicals

Paper Industry

Fewer biocides & chemicals Energy savings Less fiber loss



Waste to fuel

Improved Hydrolisis in AD More production of biogas & CH4 Improved compost rates & quality

Waste & Process Water treatment

Lower energy consumption
Sludge reduction
Odor elimination
Less chemicals and biocides



BOC usage in waste management

- Odor control: BOC's have the ability to break down VOC's and/or treat the source of the odor by improving aerobic conditions. (NH3, H2S, CH4 & more)
- Biological treatment of waste water/percolate: Reducing the use of energy, chemicals, biocides, polymers and sludge reduction.
- Anaerobic digestion: Improving hydrolysis rendering higher yields, OLR's and Hydraulic retention time.
- Compost: Accelerating compost rates, improving quality and breaking down odors













检测报告

TEST REPORT

样品名称:

BOC天然异味净-2

报告编号:

2021003985-3 a

Sample Name: 样品批号:

BOC Natural Deodorant-2 20210322

Report No.:

2021-3-24 至 2021-4-8

Sample Lot No./Batch No.:

检测日期:

Testing Period: 24-Mar To 8-Apr

样品性状:

液体

样品数量:

500mL

Sample Appearance:

Liquid

Sample Quantity

其他信息:

Other Information:

分析检测结果

Test Results

	检测结员	Result	试验条件下的除臭	检测方法 Method	
分析项目 Item	ALCOHOLOGICAL	处理后旅度 Concentration after treatment (mg/m³)	效率 Deodorizing efficiency under the test condition(%)		
氨 Ammonia	1.58	0.21	86.7	CJ/T 516-2017/6.21	
硫化氢 Hydrogen sulfide	0.16	0.018	88.8		

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各 注

常温常压条件下,将污染物气体,以1L/min的流量,通过装有10mL样品的大型气泡吸收器是采集处理 气体, 分析浓度, 计算除臭效率。

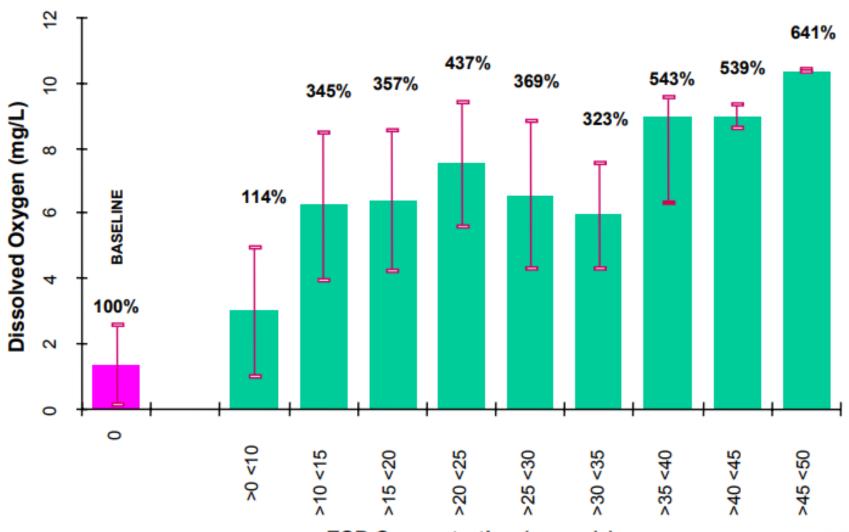
Under the normal temperature and pressure, the pollutant gas is collected through a large bubble absorption tube with 10 mL sample at 1 L/min flow rate, and the concentration of the treated gas is analyzed to calculate the deodorization

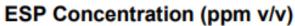
Note



Increase in D.O. with Treatment

Kikkoman Soy Sauce WWT Plant









Successful case Treatment of percolate

Before treatment Superficial clogging of fats offensive odors COD 35000 ppm



After treatmentDecreased surface cream of fat

Control of odor precursor gases
COD 15100 ppm







Succesfull Case Landfill





Parameter	Before BOC	After BOC
BOD	1850 mg/L	388 mg/L
COD	2680 mg/L	844 mg/L
TSS	1200mg/L	185 mg/L





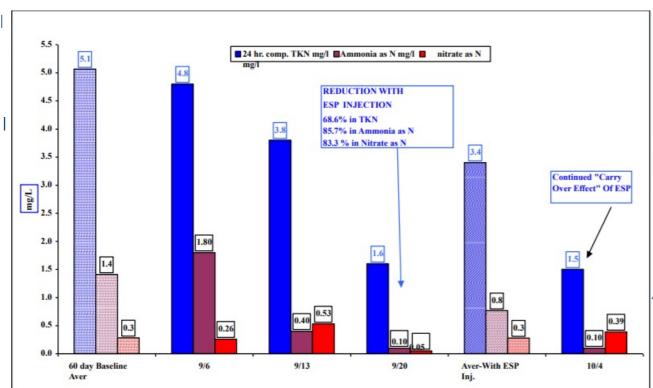
Significant reduction of final discharge levels of TKN, NH3-n and nitrates in secondary aeration lagoons

Final Discharge Level Reductions:

68,6% in TKN mg / I

85,7% in NH-3 mg / l

83,3% in N mg/l



Successful case Odor control, improve granulometric quality and acceleration of times





Before ammonia concentration



15 Days later with Catalyst





Successful case Odor control, improve granulometric quality and acceleration of times

The mesophilic phase I is accelerated

The function of the bio-catalyst does not allow the release of C into the atmosphere, favoring the accumulation of C in organic forms within the compost. Organic carbon increased with 51.2%

The percentage of humidity of the composting is between 60-70%

The nitrogen in the young compost registered an increase to 1.64%

With EccoMate®

Without EccoMate®







Reduce viscosity and improve digestibility at a biogas plant in Leicester, UK

Problem

Problems with the viscosity of the digestate resulting in incomplete AD processing of swine slurry

Solution

Feedstock pretreatment and proprietary reactor additives with Bio-Organic Catalyst for:

- Increase the overall decomposition rate
- Reduce FOS/TAC
- Increase CH4 concentration
- Increase the organic load rate (OLR)



Results

- More stable digester
- 70% more biogas production
- 5% higher methane concentration
- 20% higher OLR.
- Incremental income of more than €120,000 per year.





Hemmet Bioenergy, Denmark

Situation

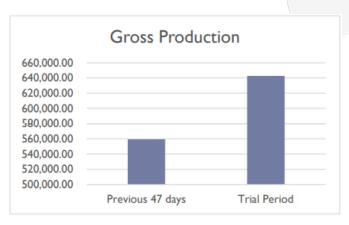
A 2.3 mW plant in Denmark,

Feed: high energy crops and chicken waste

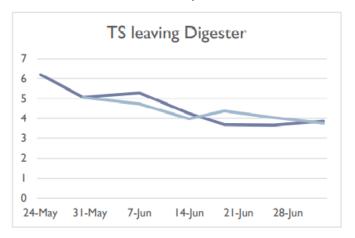
Objective

Increase biomethane yields by increasing gas potential with the release of cellulosic energy through solubilization of lignin structures and observe the reduction in energy demand of mixing activity by reducing shear within digesters.

The plant is a gas to grid



Production increased by 83,151m3 or 15%





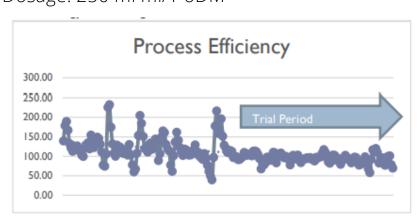
Willen Biogas, Enfield, London

Situation

A biogas plant in London, England Feedstock: Organic fraction municipal waste

Objective

Increase production and stabilize the plant Dosage: 250 ml ml/T oDM



Detail	Units		Value
Methane Yield at start of Trial	M³		143
Methane Yield at 3/3/18	M³		175
Overall Yield Increase (22%)	M³/tFM		32
Total FM Influent in Trial period	t		2,705
Total Increase in Methane	M ³		86,551
Resultant Energy MW			329
Gross Revenue attributed to Yield Increase		£	39,467.06
Cost of Trial (Consumables 62 days)		£	12,834.00
Net Increase in Gross Revenue		£	26,633.06

Table I.2: An average yield increase expectation based on 5-day avg.





Microuwas - Valoriza

Situation

A pilot biogas plant in Valencia, Spain Feedstock: Organic fraction municipal waste

Objective

Improve gas production and map microbes involved in the process.



CH4 L	Baseline		40 ml	30 ml	20 ml	10 ml
Promedio CH4 L/dia		621,12	775,62	687,20	744,03	704,74
%increase			24,9%	11%	20%	13%

Total gas	Baseline	40 ml	30 ml	20 ml	10 ml
Promedio total gas L/min	0,	73 0,88	0,93	0,91	0,88
%increase		21%	27%	25%	20%





Production of VFA's, University of Cadiz

Situation

Lab test with University of Cadiz (UCA) on Dark Fermentation

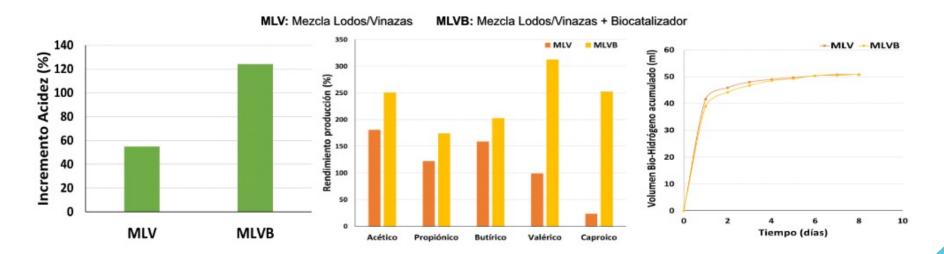
Objective

Produce VFA's and bio-hydrogen

Objective

Increase in total acidity of 69% compared to the control. Individual VFA, higher production in the longer chain acids

(C≤4) butyric (4.5 g/l) valeric (1.3 g/l) and caproic (0.2 g/l), with yields higher than 250%.





Benefits of Bio-Organic Catalyst in anaerobic digestion

- 1) Accelerates the degradation / solubilization of organic matter
 - Hydrolysis = limiting stage of the A.D. process.
 - Biotechnology allows rapid hydrolysis
 - Increased biogas production
- 2) Maintains optimal conditions for micro-organisms
- Biological stability of the process ("healthy and alive" microorganisms)
- 3) Improves the quality of biogas produced
 - Better methanogenesis = higher CH4 content
 - Lower H2S production
 - Reduces need for subsequent H2S treatment
 - H2S toxic for methanogenic bacteria → Higher CH4



