

# How to Use Q7

## *FOR ODOR CONTROL IN DRY SEPTIC SYSTEMS (OUTHUSES)*

Our proprietary blend of selectively adapted biological spores and vegetative microorganisms (5 billion/g in powder) and (175 Billion/L in liquid) have proven very successful in combating to-day's municipal waste challenges in dealing with solids, sludge, malodors, organic buildup, and grease.

These can be defined as undesirable levels of: BOD—Biochemical Oxygen Demand, COD—Chemical Oxygen Demand, H<sub>2</sub>S—Hydrogen Sulfide, TSS—Total Suspended Solids, FOG—Fats, Oils, Greases

H<sub>2</sub>S is removed and prevented from forming through oxidation of the sulfur. Q7 (the beneficial bacteria) dominate and out-populate the SRBs (Sulfur Reducing Bacteria) and by eliminating the food source.

The term "selectively adapted" refers to engineering biological strains that are fast germinating, resistant to harsh environments such as pH, Sanitizers, Chlorine etc.

TRAFFIC (USES/ DAY)	INITIAL TREATMENT - Liquid	MAINTENANCE TREATMENT (4 Oz. Packs)
100 USES	10 Liters	1 Pack Bi-Weekly
500 USES	20 Liters	1 Pack Per Week
1,000 USES	30 Liters	2 Packs Per Week

\*\*RECOMMENDED DOSAGES ONLY. USER MAY ADJUST FOR FLUCTUATIONS IN OBSERVED TRAFFIC VOLUMES.

## *FOR FOG REMOVAL AND ODOUR REDUCTION IN DRAINS & GREASE TRAPS*

**Drains:** Use 2 to 4 oz. (60 to 120 ml.) weekly to treat most drains.  
For problematic drains add 2 to 4 oz. (60 to 120 ml.) daily to twice weekly.

**Grease Traps:**  
Small - Medium Grease Traps, add 8 to 10 oz. (240 to 300 ml.) daily.  
Large Grease Traps, add 18 to 20 oz. (540 ml to 600 ml.) daily.

**By following this dosage, you will never have to worry about your drains ever plugging up, then costing a small fortune to have them cleaned and or repaired.**

You can add Q7 to:

- Grease Traps
- Floor Drains
- Sinks
- Dishwashers
- Toilet and other bathroom fixtures.

## FOR FOG REMOVAL AND ODOUR REDUCTION IN MUNICIPAL TREATMENT FACILITIES

Use the Following chart to calculate usage. Please contact us if you have questions.

Q7P DOSAGE PROGRAM - POUNDS PER MILLION													
		COD = 500 ppm				COD=1000				COD > 2000			
Flow MGD	Daily Dosage (lbs/day)			1st Week (lbs)	Daily Dosage (lbs/day)			1st Week (lbs)	Daily Dosage (lbs/day)			1st Week (lbs)	
	Day 1-	Day 3-	Day 5-		Day 1-	Day 3-	Day 5-		Day 1-	Day 3-	Day 5-		
<0.1	15	5	3	49	20	5	3	59	25	5	4	72	
0.2	15	5	3	49	20	5	3	59	25	5	4	72	
0.3	20	8	4	68	25	8	5	81	30	10	6	98	
0.4	25	10	6	88	30	13	7	107	35	15	8	124	
0.5	30	10	6	98	35	13	8	120	40	15	9	137	
0.6	30	10	6	98	35	13	8	120	40	15	10	140	
0.7	30	13	7	107	40	15	8	134	45	18	10	156	
0.8	30	13	8	110	40	15	9	137	45	20	11	163	
0.9	30	15	9	117	40	18	10	146	50	23	11	179	
1	35	18	10	136	45	20	11	163	55	25	12	196	
2	45	25	13	179	50	30	15	205	70	35	17	261	
3	55	30	15	215	60	40	18	254	80	45	20	310	
4	65	35	20	260	75	50	23	319	90	55	25	365	
5	75	45	25	315	85	60	30	380	100	70	35	445	
7.5	100	55	38	424	110	80	40	500	125	90	45	565	
10	125	70	50	540	135	90	55	635	150	110	60	700	

### An Example of Usage at a Municipal Treatment Facility



A municipal 2 million gallon per day EQ tank from a septage receiving facility. Problem: Thick standing fats, oils, and greases (F.O.G.) created a nuisance odor. At the time the BEFORE photo was taken (early February of 2014), the tank was drained every night, and the F.O.G. accumulated to the point where bio-remediation proved to be the only cost effective, safe, and feasible option for clearing the tank as well as decreasing odors. Q7P municipal F.O.G. product was dosed into the tank at a shock dose rate of 23-0.5 pound micro-solve water soluble pouches per day for 4-5 weeks. The AFTER photo shows a remarkable clearing of the F.O.G. The tank length is 120'. Operators simply tossed the biologicals into the tank from the walk way along the length of the tank to provide equal distribution of the product. Now, only maintenance doses are required to keep the tank clear. Maintenance doses can be as low as 5-10 pouches per day. Bioremediation of F.O.G. provides tank clearing without the use of VAC-CON trucks or expensive equipment to move the problem from one jobsite to another, such as a landfill. Solvents and surfactants would act in the same manner moving the F.O.G. from one location to another. Additionally, bio-remediation creates no environmental risks, and the by-products are simply carbon dioxide and water. In addition (what you cannot see) is the elimination of malodors at the source, enhanced BOD/COD/TSS removal, and hydrogen sulfide reduction.