



GWT™

GREASE
WASTE
TREATMENT

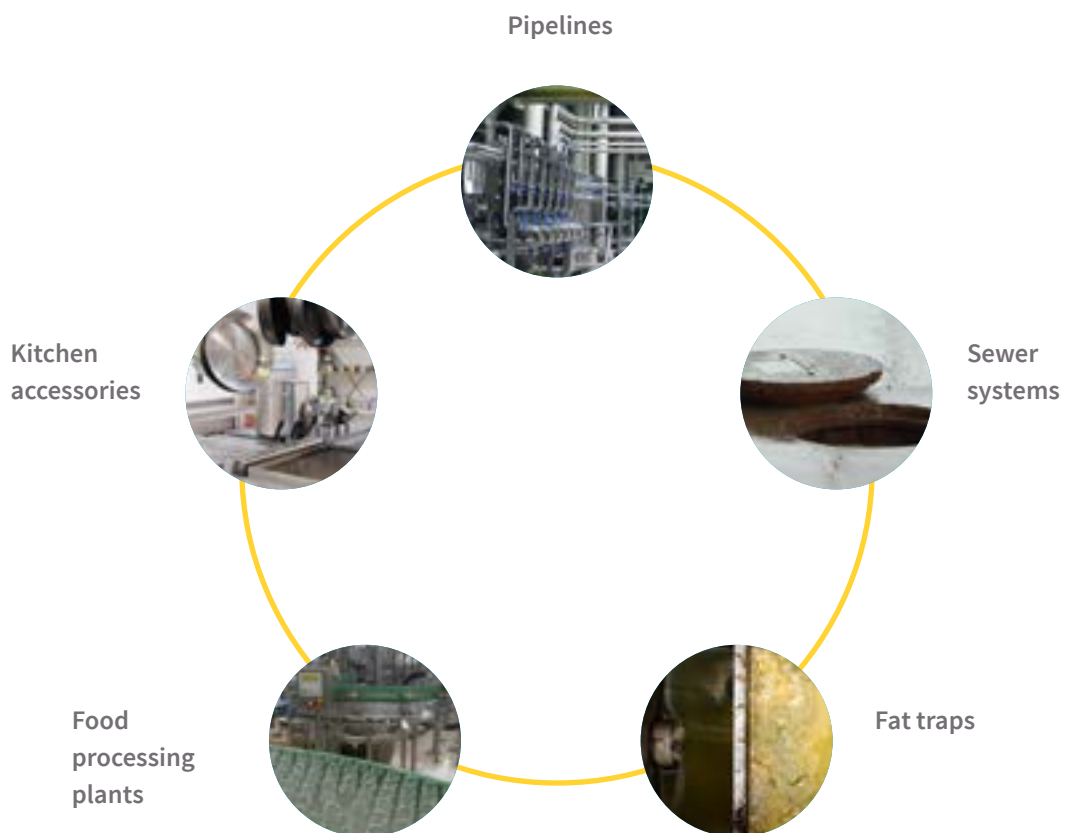
Reduces organic solids avoiding the accumulation
and deposit of waste.

WHAT IS IT?

It is a liquid solution containing 13 species of live microorganisms (*Acinetobacter*, *pseudomonas*, *pseudoxanthomonas*, *citrobacter*, *bacillus*, *brevibacillus*, *enterobacter*, *bordatella* and *stenotrophomonas*) specifically designed to control and eliminate fat deposits, food residues and other organic solids including pasta, plant material, hair and other solids associated with food preparation.

USES AND APPLICATIONS

Its main use is to solubilize the fat and eliminate the organic residues present in:



HOW DOES IT WORK?

During the metabolic process of the bacteria enzymes are produced, the enzymes are substances of a protein nature that are distinguished by catalyzing biochemical reactions. These substances act on different substrates (proteins, fats, carbohydrates, etc.) making them different harmless molecules, i.e. enzymes are responsible for breaking down fat and waste into simple compounds such as CO₂ and water.

One of the advantages of the enzymes produced is that the reactions mediated by them have significantly higher rates of speed than the reactions in which these catalysts are not present. The enzymes are not consumed by the reactions they catalyze, so that as they consume the contaminating substrates, they can continue to act, thus achieving higher yields in the degradation of organic matter.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS?

- **Solubilizes Grease in pipes, sewers and traps.**
- **Reduces organic solids, avoiding the accumulation and deposit of waste.**
- **Grease traps do not require frequent pumping.**
- **Pipes are kept clean and sewer systems do not suffer from clogging or reduction of flow through accumulation of solids.**
- **Reduction or elimination of odors.**
- **Improvement of working conditions for employees, conducive to a pleasant atmosphere for diners.**
- **Decrease of BOD, COD and TSS.**
- **Reduction of operating costs for waste management in restaurants and food processing plants.**
- **Reduced costs for the use of cleaning chemicals.**
- **Decrease in cleaning times.**

HOW TO APPLY:

GWT™ should be dosed on a strip or drain at a rate of 16 ounces per day for every 1,000-gallon volume of the fat trap.

When you start **GWT™** treatment for the first time, it is recommended to pour 1 gallon of **GWT™** directly into the grease trap.

In the same way **GWT™** can be dosed through drains with problems of plugging by residues, in this case apply GWT in such a way that the time in the pipe is kept as long as possible.

Treatments in food processing facilities need to be evaluated before starting a treatment program with **GWT™** as high-water costs and short retention times may require the addition of storage tanks or loopholes.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Avoid using high pH (alkaline) cleaners and degreasers, use soaps and biodegradable cleaners.
- Prevent disinfectants or bleaches from reaching grease traps.
- If clogging occurs, mechanical cleaning is recommended, as chemical cleaners can damage grease traps and the septic system.

SUCCESS CASES

Sewage System and Fat Traps. [1]

South Australian Water Corporation (SA Water) following the internal policy for the use of biological waste additives, requested to perform tests to verify the operation of the GWT product in 3 installations prior to the approval of its use in the sewage systems under its responsibility.

The tests were performed simultaneously in 3 facilities with control and test periods established by each site based on the existing maintenance programs. Inspections, sampling and analysis were carried out in the unloading and retention in the unloaders to assess their status the amount of fat / oil retained and accumulated, appearance and consistency in terms of hardness and color, odor emitted, estimation of the temperature from the solidification of fat.

The results obtained showed:

- Significant improvement in TSS and BOD levels.
- Decreased accumulation of fat and oil in fat traps.
- Extension of pumping cycles of cleaning from 4 per week to 1 every 4 weeks and from 8 per week to 1 every 8 weeks.
- Improvement in the efficiency, performance and quality of the grease guns.

According to the results obtained in the various tests, the GWT product complied with the internal requirements for its approval, so Micro TES, Inc. was authorized by SA Water to use the product in the metropolitan area sewage systems.

| | CAPACITY | | BOD | TSS | O/G | PH | % IMPROVEMENT OF THE SYSTEM |
|-------------------------|----------|---|------|------|------|-----|-----------------------------|
| McDonalds Kings Park | 1500 lts | | 3230 | 983 | 722 | 4.7 | 50% |
| | | | 1656 | 517 | 327 | | |
| | | | 49 | 47 | 55 | | |
| McDonalds Ridleyton | 2000 lts | C | 5090 | 3430 | 4450 | 4.8 | 65% |
| | | T | 2693 | 1175 | 835 | | |
| | | % | 47 | 66 | 51 | | |
| McDonalds Frewville | 1500 lts | C | 2110 | 604 | 437 | 4.6 | *7% |
| | | T | 1888 | 552 | 436 | | |
| | | % | 11 | 9 | 0 | | |

BOD: Biological Oxygen Demand (Av)
TSS: Total Suspended Solids (Av)
O/G: Oil + Grease (Av)
T: Test Period
C: Control Period
%: % of improvement

*The case of Frewville was investigated due to the slight improvement observed, it was determined that on several occasions chemical products were discharged to the traps under treatment affecting the metabolic process of bacteria

References

- [1] SA Water Australia. December 1997
Cleaning in grease traps and sewer systems.



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