

Bioclean™

Save OpEx with Our Effective Solution for Filamentous Blooming Control

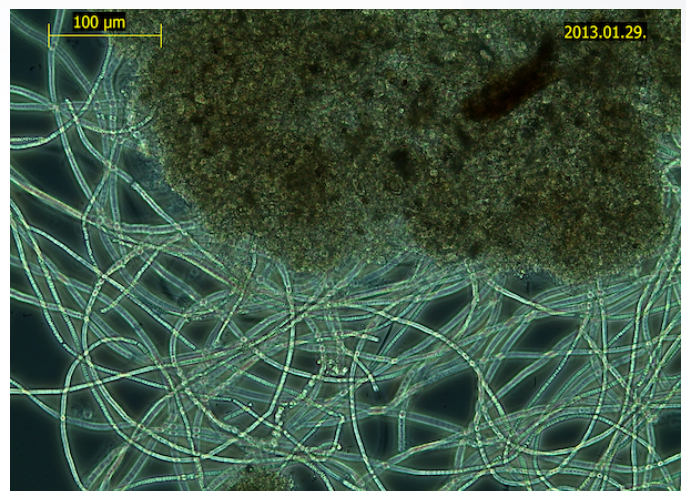
Reduce filamentous count, improve sludge settleability, reactor foaming, scum formation, and sludge washout from clarifiers!



MalaTECH
water

How do we do it?

Abundance of filamentous bacteria has a negative impact on the floc structure of the activated sludge, especially settleability of the flocs, which can lead to sludge washout from the secondary clarifiers. Sludge washout is an unwanted phenomenon because it results serious deterioration of effluent quality in case of multiple parameters. Filamentous blooming also has adverse effect on operational conditions of the plant by the foam and scum formation on the biological reactors and on the surface of secondary clarifiers.



Causes of filamentous blooming can be multiple: quick rise or drop in the temperature of the bioreactors, seasonal turn of the biology in autumn and spring, organic underload or overload, high readily biodegradable organic fraction in the influent COD, high fat, oil or grease (FOG) load, lack of macronutrients, micronutrients or trace elements in the influent.

Bioclean™ bioaugmentation is a **chemical-free solution for eliminating filamentous blooms**, and their prevention. By treating your activated sludge with Bioclean™, you get a broad range of all-natural, GMO-free **microbial species** to act as **competitors for food for filamentous bacteria**, and are able to outpace them, and keep their numbers at bay. By Bioclean™ bioaugmentation, the **seasonal turns** of your activated sludge will also be handled easier, and less expensive by the operator.

You can forget Alum, Chlorine, Ozone, and other costly treatments for filamentous blooming control. As a result of Bioclean™ bioaugmentation, **filamentous count lowers, foaming, scum formation are significantly reduced, sludge settleability improves, effluent TSS, and sludge washout declines.**

Applicable at:

Industrial, and municipal **activated sludge** wastewater treatment plants, both at continuous flow, or SBR technologies, or oxidation ditches.