

***Procedure for Remediating Drum Wastes, Rinseates, Acetone-Paint Sludges, Etc***

Submitted by customer

1. Determine content of drums, barrels, or other containers. Get their history from company management, personnel working with the waste stream of company, old records, etc. If this is not possible, more extensive and expensive testing of the waste must be done.
2. With waste stream identification, determine feasibility of waste by biodegradation. Inorganics, heavy metals, extremely toxic wastes may require other methods of disposal.
3. If biodegradation is feasible, figure amount of waste ratio to rinseate and water for proper dilution and optimum biotreatment. The microbes must have good dilution with water and a good air supply with agitation for thorough blending and oxygenation. Highly viscous contaminants, settling to the tank bottoms, may need to be “stirred up” with a paddle device to help the blending.
4. Set up the biotanks according to air and water supply locations and ease of movement. Room enough for a forklift will be needed to move treated liquid to sanitary drain. The drain should be on facility grounds.
5. Carefully pour wastes in biotanks and fill with rinseate and water needed to fill and dilute. It is better to use extra biotanks allowing plenty of dilution; the bioremediation will proceed more quickly. Take care to handle the contaminants and the rinseate according to their MSDS’s safe handling procedures. Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). Add air supply and let agitate 24 to 36 hours before adding the Micro-Blaze® Emergency Liquid Spill Control. Pull samples from tanks for baseline readings before adding Micro-Blaze according to identity of the wastes and requirements of local authorities.
6. Add the microbes per the amount of wastes, its viscosity, the dilution rate, etc. A Verde Environmental representative can help determine the amount needed. Additional microbes and Biocatalyst (works like vitamins for the microbes) may be needed during the treatment process to create optimum degradation.
7. Test when entire contents become watery, or approximately every 30 days. The new tests can determine if project is ready for final disposal or needs more treatment.
8. Check with local authorities on proper final disposal method of the remediated wastes.