



MICROFOAM EF

Technical Report

Biological / Microbial Cleaners

Biological or microbial cleaners are concentrated mixtures of bacteria. They multiply rapidly in favorable conditions, and some of these bacteria produce spores as a means of survival and reproduction. They penetrate organic substrates and secrete enzymes that digest it. The bacteria digest grease and organic matter and use it as food. Some bacteria produce reproductive spores that remain alive for long periods, and begin growing again when food (organic matter, grease) is available. Spores can withstand bleach, pesticides, and even high temperatures. MicroFoam EF is composed of a proprietary blend of spore-forming bacteria.

MicroFoam EF

MicroFoam EF needs only one application to drains or other sites with grease and grime build-up. The bacteria in MicroFoam EF include strains that are highly effective at digesting fat, grease, and vegetable oils. These strains of bacteria have the ability to produce enzymes that digest organic material.

Foaming Action

The ability of MicroFoam EF to foam is linked to a surfactant included in the formulation. The surfactant reduces the surface tension of the liquid, but does not harm the action of the microbes.

Insecticide Tolerance

The bacteria in MicroFoam EF are able to survive bleach, floor cleaning products, high temperatures, and exposure to modern insecticides.

Shelf Life

Shelf life is an important consideration for pest control companies that order MicroFoam EF in large quantity. The microbe strains will remain active for 2 years.

Flies Breeding in Organic Grease

The role of MicroFoam EF in a fly control program is to eliminate the breeding site for fly larvae, and to remove the odors that attract females to breeding sites to lay eggs. Eliminating larval food and decreased egg-laying will give long-term fly control.

Fruit Flies. Red-eyed fruit flies are attracted to and breed in decaying fruits and vegetables. The dark-eyed or black fruit fly breeds in decaying organic matter (and not in fruit). Larvae of this species may be in clogged drains, and in the grease and organic waste under sinks and tables.

Drain or Moth Flies. Larvae are in the wet and slimy debris in floor drains. Adults have gray fuzzy wings that form the shape of a heart when at rest. The adults rarely fly and usually stay close to the breeding site (because they are attracted to the odors of decay). The first step in control is to physically remove the clog. MicroFoam EF added after the drain is cleaned will keep it clear.

SUMMARY

- MicroFoam EF includes bacteria strains that are highly effective at digesting fat, grease, and vegetable oils. The proprietary strains of bacteria in this formulation have the ability to produce large quantities of enzymes that digest organic material.
- MicroFoam EF has excellent foaming action. The surfactant in this formulation does not harm or retard the action of the microbes.
- Shelf life is an important consideration for pest control companies that order in large quantity. The microbe strains will remain active for 2 years.
- The bacteria in MicroFoam EF are able to survive bleach, different levels of pH that occur in floor cleaning products, high temperatures (such as those in a restaurant dishwasher), and exposure to modern insecticides.

Treated Drains per Finished Quart

MicroFoam EF is supplied in 16 ounce bottles. The recommended dilution rate is 1/2 oz. per quart of water. One bottle of will make 32 quarts of finished (ready to use) spray.

B&G QT-1: This sprayer delivers about 0.05 ounces per trigger pull with the foam tip in place. In 3 trigger pulls you will deliver 0.15 oz. The number of 'squirts' a service technician gives to a drain is probably going to be about 3 (0.15 oz.). Using the QT-1 and a 1/2 oz. of MicroFoam EF, a Technician can treat 426 drains with 3 'trigger pulls' per drain.

That means that an 16 ounce bottle of MicroFoam EF can make 32 quarts of finished spray, which is 1,024 oz., and this is enough to treat 6,826 drains at 0.15 oz. per drain.