TRM Biologics 888-212 1390 www.trmbiozyme.com

# (R15) Five Case Studies: Bacterial Augmentation Sediment Reduction Using Bio-Zyme v2

## Testing Method:

Organic sediment measurement was taken by driving a 3-m ¾ inch PVC stake into the hardpan of a water body approximately 5-m from shore. Depth was measured by using a meter stick at 4 points around each stake to the hardpan. The data was then averaged.

## Port Saint Lucie E8 (Storm water Treatment Area):

A 475-l solar bacteria incubator was used to produce **Bio-Zyme** bacteria and release it daily. The incubators were inoculated monthly with two 1.3-kg Bio-Zyme slow release bags containing bacteria and nutrients. The site was approximately 3-ha. In 13 months the organic sediment reduction was 1.6 cm per month

## PGA Country Club Marsh:

A 475-l solar bacteria incubator was used to produce **Bio-Zyme** bacteria and release it daily. The incubators were inoculated monthly with two 1.3-kg Bio-Zyme slow release bags containing bacteria and nutrients. The site was approximately 3-ha. In 13 months the organic sediment reduction was 1.6 cm per month

## PGA Country Club Pond:

1.3-kg of bulk bacteria **Bio-Zyme** was applied once per week by hand tossing bacteria mixed with water in three locations. The area was approximately 1.4-ha. In 9 months the organic sediment reduction was 1.3 cm per month.

## Ibis Country Club:

A 475-l solar bacteria incubator was used to produce **Bio-Zyme** bacteria and release it daily. The incubators were inoculated monthly with two 1.3-kg Bio-Zyme slow-release bags containing bacteria and nutrients. The site was approximately 2-ha. Over a 7.5-month period the organic sediment reduction was 1.1 cm per month. In spite of the muck reduction and water clarity improvement, Lyngbya alga was only partially managed.