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Product Bulletin
Bio-Remediation Process

Oxi[®] 3

Oxi 1 + Oxi 2
(Peroxygen)



Oxi 3 is a patented two component, insitu generated peroxygen used to safely oxidize organics in water. **Oxi 1** is a buffered solid source of oxygen. **Oxi 2** is a liquid adjutant which greatly accelerates the rate of oxidization. The final products are O₂, CO₂, NaCO₃, NaBr and water.

ADVANTAGES

- Fast Acting
- Economical
- Easy to Handle
- Cleans Oil Spills
- Oxidizes Biomass
- Ease of Application
- Environmentally Friendly
- Controls Hydrogen Sulfide

Use 1:1 ratio of Oxi 1 to Oxi 2, by weight, as the initial treatment. Lower the amount of Oxi 2 for some contaminants. High pH soils may require more Oxi 2.

SPECIFICATIONS

	<u>Oxi 1</u>	<u>Oxi 2</u>
FORM:	White Granules	Amber Liquid
pH (1%Solution)	10.5	1.7 – 1.8
COLOR	White	Clear
SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	75 lb/cu ft	1.15

Oxi 1 is supplied in 50, 1,000 and 2,000 pound containers.

Oxi 2 is supplied in 5 gallon (48 lb.), 15 gallon (144 lb.) and 55 gallons (530 lb) containers.

Oxi 1 is shipped as an oxidizer. When mixed with water, it can make up to 17% Hydrogen Peroxide. **Oxi 1** must be stored in a dry place. Do not allow contamination. Do not store near heat or combustible materials. **DO NOT** store **Oxi 1** in galvanized steel or aluminum.

Oxi 2 is shipped with a Corrosive label due to a low pH.

Handling: When handling this product accepted safety practices should be used. Avoid prolonged eye or skin contact. Safety goggles, rubber gloves and dust mask are recommended. Consult the SDS before using this product.

These products are stocked in our Katy, Texas facility.

Oxi 3 APPLICATIONS

DOSAGE: Normally use a 1:1 ratio (by weight) of Oxi 1: Oxi 2. For some Organics, a ratio of 4:1 (by weight) of Oxi 1:Oxi 2 may be necessary.

Soil Remediation: Test Oxi 3 on the soil to determine the amount required. If the amount of organics is known, test initially with 2 pounds of Oxi 3 per pound of organics. Contact your service representative concerning the treatment method to be used.

Oil deposits: Wet the area with water, broadcast **Oxi 1** lightly over area. Keep the area wet. Allow the **Oxi 1** to dissolve, spray a small amount of **Oxi 2** over the area, then hose off. A broom may be helpful to loosen the deposit and allow the peroxygen to work faster.

Cooling Towers: Add **Oxi 1** directly to the deposit or foulant if possible. If algae are present, be prepared to remove the dead biomass floating on the water surfaces. For oils, add the **Oxi 1**, then **Oxi 2** in an area with minimum flow velocity. Note: **Oxi 3** causes the water to be more corrosive. Use **Oxi 3** in water systems with a good carbon steel corrosion inhibitor. Add the **Oxi 2** after the **Oxi 1**. If the organics to be removed are heavier than water, allow the **Oxi 1** plenty of time to dissolve before adding the **Oxi 2**.

Hydrogen Sulfide: Use two parts **Oxi 3** to oxidize one part sulfide. A shock treatment of 3:1 may be necessary for some conditions. 100 pounds of **Oxi 1** will supply 32½ pounds of hydrogen peroxide as it dissolves, giving a delayed, slow release and neutralization of H₂S, unlike the instant reaction of liquid peroxide. For industrial effluent treatment, add **Oxi 1** at pump stations, to main lines, wet wells or lagoons. Mix the **Oxi 1** and **Oxi 2** immediately prior to injecting it into the effluent after the **Oxi 1** has dissolved.

Sludge: **Oxi 1** may be broadcast into tanks to be cleaned or it may be applied by spray. Use 1 to 3 pounds of **Oxi 1**, then add 1 pound of **Oxi 2** per pound of organics to be oxidized in the sludge. Add the **Oxi 2** after the **Oxi 1** is mostly dissolved.

Rapid oxidation is possible by adding 2 parts **Oxi 3** for each part of organics to be removed. Add 2 parts **Oxi 1**, then add 1 part **Oxi 2** to the water solution. The half-life of **Oxi 3** is approximately 1 hour.

Low concentrations of **Oxi 3** are very biodegradable and can be used as a food source for aerobic bacteria.