stopOderz

PROFESSIONAL ODOUR CONTROL SOLUTIONS

CLEANOUT

PROBIOTIC DRAIN FOAM

Product Guide



WHAT MAKES STOPODERZ SO EFFECTIVE?

When pipes are new, liquids flow easily, however over time the organic matter builds up on the walls slowing down the flow and causing drains to backup and smell.

The mechanism by which StopOderz controls microorganisms is by changing from a spore state to a vegetative bacterial state when environmental conditions are favourable and then outcompeting all other bacteria or fungi for present nutrients required for their survival thus starving them to death. Due to this mechanism of kill, the time taken for StopOderz to eliminate other microorganisms is slower than that of disinfectants, taking hours rather than minutes to accomplish the task.

The huge advantage of StopOderz over disinfectants is, however, that after the competing microorganisms have been eliminated and the nutrients having been completely consumed by the StopOderz active enzymes which, now themselves without sufficient nutrient to feed and continue to multiply, return to their spore state having significantly multiplied in numbers from when the original application took place until such time sufficient nutrient is again present for the spores to again change from a dormant spore state into an active bacterial state once again.

PRODUCT DETAILS



Product Name:	StopOderz CleanOut Drain Foam Aerosol (Ready-to-use)
Active Constituent:	Formulation contains bacterial spores, stabilisers and other excipients including polymeric film formers.
Target Application:	It contains a revolutionary natural (non-pathogenic) bioactive based formulation for the effective removal of mould and organic matter that cause odours and drain blockages. Eliminating the BIOFILM (removing the source) reduces the potential harbourages and breeding sites of insects such as drain flies and cockroaches.

APPLICATION: Direct application to drains is quickly and easily achieved by inserting the nozzle tip directly into drains. Inject the foam for a few short seconds or until the foam reaches the drain level. It can also be used in rubbish bins and septic tanks to liquefy organic waste and noticeably reduces the smell of garbage.

STOPODERZ CLEANOUT DRAIN FOAM BENEFITS

- For domestic, commercial and industrial use
- Eliminates unpleasant odours quickly and easily
- Eliminates food source by breaking down organic waste that attracts rodents, flies, insects, and other pests
- Applied bacteria keep odours from coming back and helps to clean away built-up soil (grease and scum) that's hard to reach
- Bioactive remains active for prolonged efficacy

A REVOLUTIONARY PROBIOTIC BASED FORMULATION FOR EFFECTIVE MAINTENANCE, REDUCTION AND SANITATION OF BAD BACTERIA IN DRAINS AND ON SURFACES.

BACTERIA ADVANTAGES

Biological treatment products formulated strictly with bacteria have several important features:

1. They are stable in a broader pH and temperature range than products made with only enzymes.
2. Bacteria "sense" the type of wastes around them. The bacteria release different enzymes automatically to attack the different types of waste.
3. The bacteria produce their own enzymes, so the bacteria release more enzymes than a customer could ever afford to purchase when compared to an enzyme product.
4. Bacteria actually consume the wastes present, so there are no chunks of waste breaking free to plug the pipes further down the line or to plug the drain field pores. If used properly, when the bacteria finally start to die, only a thin film of waste is left on the walls of the pipe

ENZYMES ARE ORGANIC MATTER THAT DIGEST THE FOLLOWING

Proteases - Attack protein based wastes such as grass, blood, faeces and meat products.

Lipase - Attack fats, greases and oils such as salad oil, butter and cooking oil.

Esterase - Attacks fats like a lipase but doesn't attack greases and oils.

Amylase - Attack starches such as potatoes, pasta, rice, grits and porridge.

Cellulase - Attack cellulose such as from paper products.

Xylenase - Attacks plant material, such as vegetables.

Urease - Attacks urea.

Vinegar fly (Common fruit fly)



Features

Length: 3 - 4mm

Body colour: Ranges from yellowish brown to dark brown

Eye colour: Most have reddish eyes

Behaviour

Slow flying

Common in late summer

Breed in any moist organic material, such as rotting fruit and gelatinous build up in drains

Larvae feed on yeast found in fermenting materials

Not attracted to UV light, but are attracted to non-UV light sources

Biology

Have a lifespan of between 12 and 33 days depending on the conditions

Females lay approximately 100 eggs in 24 hours

Under ideal conditions it takes 10 days for a vinegar fly to progress from an egg to an adult

Adult flies are sexually active within 12 hours of emerging from pupal stage

Moth Fly (Drain fly)



Features

Length: 3 - 4mm

Body colour: Commonly dark grey or black, but can also be brown

Wings: Light coloured and covered with long hair

Behaviour

Poor flying abilities and often seen running across windows, doors and other flat surfaces

Most active during the evening

Often found in drains, sinks and waste disposal areas

UV sensitive

Biology

Females lay up to 100 eggs per batch in moist, decomposing, organic material

Eggs are laid in the spring and summer and hatch in less than 2 days

Larvae feed on decaying plants and animals

Life cycle ranges between 8 and 24 days

Adults are sexually active almost immediately after emerging from pupal stage

Phorid Fly (Humpback fly)



Features

Length: 0.5 - 5.5mm

Body colour: Most often black or brown though some are yellowish

Arched thorax gives a distinctive humpback appearance

Behaviour

Very strong fliers; can travel up to 10km in 24 hours

Often associated with dead animals and decaying vegetation

Commonly found in drains, garbage containers, recycling bins and near rotting fruit or vegetables

UV sensitive

Biology

Females lay approximately 20 eggs per batch, twice every 12 hours, and can lay up to 500 eggs

Eggs are laid in moist organic material or in standing water

Can breed in a wider variety of materials than most other fermentation flies

Larvae emerge within 24 hours and the life cycle from egg to adult can take between 14 and 37 days

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