

Recycler 302

Inoculum for treatment Common organics in waste water treatment.

Recycle - Rejuvenate - Sustain - Profit

Waste Water Treatment:

Thirty different strains of free living microbes

Bacteria:	Gram + and gram - strains that degrade carbohydrates, proteins and lipids with some representatives that can reduce levels of hydrogen sulfide
Actinomycetes:	Soil bacteria that have the ability to degrade long chain polymers such as cellulose, chitin and other complex storage and structural polymers
Fungi:	Unicellular and mycelial representatives that have the ability to degrade long chain polysaccharides, lipids and proteins, some under low oxygen tension

Capabilities:

- ✚ Degradation of "common" organics in wastewater
- ✚ Demonstrated ability to degrade simple carbohydrates, fat, oil, protein, starch & cellulose
- ✚ Reduction of grease
- ✚ Demonstrated ability to degrade most animal and vegetable fats & oils
- ✚ Hydrogen sulfide removal
- ✚ Demonstrated ability to oxidize hydrogen sulfide to less problematic compounds

Applications:

- ✚ Enhanced BOD, COD and sludge reduction in most domestic wastewater treatment systems
- ✚ Reduced grease and hydrogen sulfide in wastewater collection systems
- ✚ Enhanced industrial WW treatment efficiency in industries with wastewater high in complex organics
- ✚ Animal holding facilities can expect reduced hydrogen sulfide concentrations in their waste pits
- ✚ Restaurants can expect reduced accumulation of grease and other materials that lead to line plugging
- ✚ Food preparation and processing facilities will require less grease trap pumping
- ✚ Septic tank owners will experience better performance and fewer drain field problems