## Unleash the Beast®



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## **Green Bull Bacillus for Wastewater Treatment**

## **Assertations**

## **Product Overview and US Applications**

- Degradation of Organic Matter: Many Bacillus species produce a wide array of enzymes (proteases, amylases, lipases) that break down complex organic pollutants like fats, oils, grease, proteins, and carbohydrates into simpler, less harmful substances. This helps reduce the Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) in wastewater.
- Sludge Reduction: By efficiently breaking down organic solids, Bacillus can contribute to a reduction in excess sludge production, which lowers disposal costs.
- Odor Control: The breakdown of organic matter by Bacillus can also help mitigate unpleasant odors associated with wastewater.
- Nutrient Removal: Some Bacillus species are involved in the nitrogen cycle, aiding in nitrification and denitrification, which are crucial for removing nitrogen pollutants like ammonia and nitrates.
- Bioflocculation: Certain Bacillus strains can produce bioflocculants, which help in the aggregation of suspended solids, making them easier to remove from the wastewater.
- Adaptability and Resilience: Bacillus species are often facultative anaerobes, meaning they can function in
  both oxygen-rich and oxygen-deficient environments within wastewater treatment systems. They can also
  form endospores, which are dormant, heat-resistant structures that allow them to survive harsh conditions and
  resume activity when conditions become favorable again.

*Bacillus* bacteria play a significant role in modern wastewater treatment due to their diverse enzymatic activities, ability to reduce sludge and odors, and their adaptability to various environmental conditions within treatment systems.