

NOVOMAX PETRO

Description:

Novomax PETRO contains strains specifically selected for the petrochemical industries. This product provides a blend of seven Bacillus strains formulated with micronutrients to enhance the degradation of hydrocarbons. Novomax PETRO was designed to help maintain the continuity of treatment operations while reducing operating costs.

Benefits:

- Improves operations
- Enhances hydrocarbon degradation
- Increases the treatment capacity of the facilities
- Improves the organic conversion rate
- Improves floc formation and sedimentation characteristics
- Improves FOG removal
- Reduces odors associated with hydrocarbons
- Improves facility stability and operational resilience
- Improves response to variations in load and flow

Key Features

- Seven (7) Bacillus strains blend that provides optimal activity and enzyme production across a wide range of environmental conditions.
- Enhances the effectiveness of most biological waste treatment systems used to process organic material.
- Effective growth and treatment across broad pH and temperature ranges.
- Facultative organisms function in both aerobic and anaerobic environments.
- All natural, non-toxic, and non-GMO.



Product Code	Novomax Petro
Active Ingredients	Bacillus Bacteria
Concentration	4 Billion CFU/g
Properties	Form: Powder Color: Brown
Presentation	22 kg Pail
Storage	Store in a dry place, free from humidity Keep container tightly closed
Shelf Life	2 Years

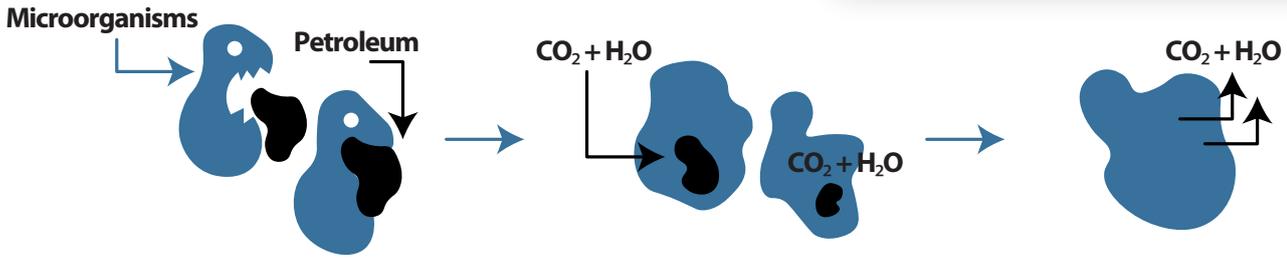
Decontamination through Bioremediation

Mixtures of microorganisms or plants capable of degrading or accumulating contaminants such as heavy metals and organic compounds derived from petroleum or synthetic sources are employed.

Bioremediation is the branch of biotechnology that seeks to solve contamination problems by using microorganisms and plants capable of degrading compounds that cause imbalances in soil, sediment, sludge, or water.



How Does Bioremediation with Bacteria Work?



Microorganisms consume petroleum and other organic contaminants.

Microorganisms digest the petroleum and convert it into carbon dioxide (CO₂) and water (H₂O).

Microorganisms release carbon dioxide (CO₂) and water (H₂O).



Soils:

Two soil samples: one contaminated with petroleum (left) and one after being treated with the bacteria.

With special enzymes, this microorganism is able to break down the petroleum molecule, which is very complex. This makes it possible for water and soils contaminated with oily sludge from oil exploitation or spills to regain plant and animal life.

The bacteria degrade it so that it can be absorbed or eliminated through gasification.

