

Fermentation Bacteria 012G

Cat. No. FBGG-002

Lot. No. (See product label)

Introduction

Description

Fermentation Bacteria 012G is a concentrated composting preparation of non-pathogenic beneficial microorganisms and macromolecule-degrading enzymes. It accelerates decomposition of protein particles and organic matter in wastewater sludge, municipal waste, and agricultural solid waste.

Applications

Composting of wastewater sludge, municipal waste, and agricultural solid waste. Decomposition of protein-rich and mixed organic materials. Production of stable humus-like compost, natural mulch, soil amendment, and fertilizer for farmland or vegetable gardens. Supplementation of commercial fertilizers.

Product Information

Appearance

Fine powder with a slight fermentation odor

Form

Fine powder

Concentration

3 billion CFU/g

pH Stability

Effective pH: 6.5-8.0

Composition

High-concentration, non-pathogenic beneficial bacterial and fungal strains supplemented with cellulase, xylanase, amylase, protease, lignin-degrading enzymes, and other macromolecule-degrading enzymes.

Function

Reduces organic waste and supports nutrient recovery. Converts organic solid waste into stable humus-like compost. Supports release of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, reducing fertilizer input and cost. Helps suppress contaminating microorganisms, odors, and pathogenic substances.

Quality

Bacterial count: 3 billion CFU/g

Notes

Decomposition products are further transformed through oxidation in air, reduction, and hydrolysis in water. In warm tropical or subtropical conditions, psychrophilic microorganisms are rarely used; composting generally begins with mesophilic organisms and may progress to a thermophilic phase.

Protocol

Properly maintained compost commonly reaches 25-65°C. This heat supports rapid decomposition and helps destroy weed seeds, insect larvae, and harmful bacteria while suppressing disease-associated microorganisms.

Advantages

Provides a relatively inexpensive composting approach. Improves soil structure, texture, aeration, water retention, clay looseness, and sandy-soil moisture retention. Improves fertility, supports healthy root development, and sustains beneficial soil microorganisms and soil balance. Saves landfill space and reduces land and water pollution associated with landfill leachate.

Components

Beneficial bacterial and fungal strains Cellulase Xylanase Amylase Protease Lignin-degrading enzymes

Usage

Recommended dosage: 250-330 g per ton of raw material. Composting: Add at

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Recommended dosage: 250-500 g per ton of raw material. Composting: Add at least 250 g per ton. Fermentation equipment: Add 1 kg per ton.

Usage and Packaging

Package

2 kg per aluminum foil bag 20 kg per carton Custom packaging available upon request