



BioSoul-ENVI

Concentrated Effective Microorganisms (Solid & Liquid Waste Management)

ISO 9001:2015 Certified Company

Introductions :

Different types of microorganisms such as lactic acid bacteria, photosynthetic bacteria, actinomycetes, yeasts, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Rhodospirillum rubrum*, and fungi are involved in this process.

BioSoul-ENVI use in waste management is the process of utilization of modern scientific tools and techniques which use a wide variety of microorganisms in controlled condition without disturbing the ecosystem. Most common and efficient methods adopted at various level of solid & liquid waste management are composting, biodegradation, bioremediation and biotransformation.

BioSoul-ENVI decomposing the organic waste materials present in the dead and decaying materials of animals and plants, and also degrade the organic pollutants present in solid & liquid waste management.

BioSoul-ENVI carry out the decomposition of organic matter by utilizing carbon and nitrogen as the energy sources along with oxygen and water, ensuring the production of water, carbon dioxide, heat, and soil-enriching compost.

BioSoul-ENVI help return minerals and nutrients back to the environment so that the materials can then be used by other organisms. As the bacteria and fungi decompose dead matter, they also respire and so release carbon dioxide to the environment, contributing to the carbon cycle.

In the process of composting, **BioSoul-ENVI** break down organic matter and produce carbon dioxide, water, heat, and humus, the relatively stable organic end product.

Every species of microbe has evolved adaptations that enable them to live under specific environmental conditions, which we refer to as their niche. These include oxygen (O₂) concentration, temperature, pH, light intensity, radiation, pressure, solute concentration (osmolality) and water activity.

BioSoul-ENVI are useful in producing foods, treating waste water, creating biofuels and a wide range of chemicals and enzymes. They are invaluable in research as model organisms. They have been weaponized and sometimes used in warfare and bioterrorism.