

# Industrial effluent treatments using heavy-metal removing bacterial biofloculants

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## Abstract

Biofloculants produced by *Herbaspirillum* sp. CH7, *Paenibacillus* sp. CH11, *Bacillus* sp. CH15 and a *Halomonas* sp. were preliminarily evaluated as flocculating agents in the treatment of industrial wastewater effluents. Industrial (1 local chemical-industry and 2 textile-industry: Biavin 109-medium blue dye and Whale dye) effluent (9 ml) containing various heavy metals was vortexed with 1 ml of biofloculant in a 25 ml test tube. One ml of water (Millipore Elix purification system, 17 mega $\Omega$ ) was substituted for the biofloculant in the control. After 5 min, the heavy metal concentrations, the microbial population and the turbidity of the top layer of the industrial effluent were determined using ICP-OES, spread-plate technique and a turbidity meter respectively. The flocculating activity was calculated based on absorbance at a wavelength of 550 nm. Biofloculants produced in this study were capable of removing several heavy metals from industrial effluents simultaneously and effectively. This was significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) when applied to Biavin medium blue dye, with 95% of  $Cr^{2+}$  and 94% of  $Ni^{2+}$  removed by the presence of biofloculants. Biofloculants also removed almost all of the bacteria and reduced 50-80% of the turbidity of the chemical effluent sample, simultaneously. Bacterial biofloculants may provide an alternative means of treating industrial wastewater resulting in environmental and economical benefits. However, our findings suggest that the treatment of industrial effluents using biofloculants might be effluent-dependent. In order to explore the potential of biofloculants in the treatment of industrial effluents, a preliminary study to determine the optimal conditions is crucial.

**Keywords:** biofloculant; heavy metals; industrial effluent; flocculating activity; bacterial removal

## Introduction

Heavy metal pollution is a significant environmental problem. Anthropogenic activities, such as mining operations and the discharge of industrial wastes, have resulted in the accumulation of metals in the environment and the food chain, bringing about serious environmental pollution, threatening ecosystems and human health (Chisti, 2004). For example, Kozul et al. (2009) demonstrated that chronic exposure to arsenic significantly compromises the immune response to influenza. To ensure environmental pollution control, removal of toxic heavy metals from industrial wastewaters is essential (Guangyu and Thiruvengkatachari, 2003).

Biological materials or dead bacterial cells (Zheng et al., 2008), algae (El-Sheekh et al., 2005), protozoans (Rehman et al., 2008), yeasts, fungi (Guangyu and Thiruvengkatachari, 2003) and plants (Heredia and Martin, 2009) have been shown to play significant roles in heavy metal removal and recovery. Amongst bioremediants, biofloculants have gained increasing attention since they are environmentally-friendly, biodegradable and non-toxic (Shih et al., 2001). Biofloculants contain various organic groups, such as uronic acids (containing a carbonyl and a carboxylic acid function) (Aguilera et al., 2008; Lu et al., 2005; Wu and Ye, 2007), glutamic and aspartic acid in the protein component (Dignac et al., 1998) or galacturonic

acid and glucuronic acid in the polysaccharide component (Bender et al., 1994), which are responsible for binding metals.

More researchers are now focusing their attention on industrial wastewater treatments (El-Sheekh, 2005; Gao et al., 2009; Liu et al., 2009; Lu et al., 2005; Wang et al., 2007) and on drinking water treatment (Li et al., 2009) using microbial biofloculants. The use of biofloculants in wastewater treatment seems to be an economical alternative to physical and chemical means (Vijayalakshmi and Raichur, 2003). Unlike mono-functional ion exchange resins and other physicochemical methods, biofloculants are capable of removing inorganic/organic particles through their flocculating activity. In addition, biofloculants can remove microorganisms and heavy metals (Kurane et al., 1994; Gao et al., 2009). Several biofloculant-producing microorganisms have been isolated from an industrial effluent. The current study investigated the efficiency of biofloculant activity in removing suspended solids, heavy metals and bacteria, and in reducing the turbidity of 3 different types of industrial wastewater effluents.

## Materials and methods

### Production of biofloculants

Four different biofloculant-producing microorganisms with heavy metal removing ability, namely, *Herbaspirillum* sp. CH7, *Paenibacillus* sp. CH11 and *Bacillus* sp. CH15, isolated from a local industrial filtered sludge effluent sample (Lin and Harichund, unpubl. data) and a *Halomonas* sp. obtained from the Department of Microbiology, University of KwaZulu-Natal Westville campus, were used in this study. The above isolate

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was cultivated in a 250 ml Erlenmeyer flask containing 30 ml YMPG media (0.3% yeast extract, 0.3% malt extract, 0.5% polypeptone, 1% glucose and 2% agar at pH 7) at 28°C, 220 r/min for 20 h (Nakata and Kurane, 1999). A 0.7 ml portion of the cultivated bacterial strains was inoculated into 70 ml of production medium (0.5% yeast extract, 0.5% polypeptone, 2% ethanol, 1% glycerol, 0.05% K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05% MgSO<sub>4</sub> 7H<sub>2</sub>O, 0.2% NaCl, and 0.2% CaCO<sub>3</sub>), under the above conditions, for 72 h (Nakata and Kurane, 1999). The bioflocculant was recovered from the supernatant after centrifugation (4 000 x g) for 15 min and precipitated overnight by adding 2 volumes of ethanol at 4°C. The pellets were centrifuged at 4 000 x g for 15 min and dried in a desiccator containing anhydrous cobalt chloride at room temperature under reduced pressure. Productivity of the bioflocculants was expressed in terms of the dry weight after ethanol precipitation of the culture supernatant (Kurane et al., 1994).

### Flocculating activity, percentage of heavy-metal removal and heterotrophic counts of industrial effluent samples treated with bacterial bioflocculants

The potential of bacterial bioflocculants for removing heavy metals, organic/inorganic contents and bacterial populations of industrial effluent samples was assessed. A local chemical-industry and 2 textile-industry effluent samples (Biavin 109-medium blue dye and Whale dye) containing various heavy metals were used in the following experiments. The protocol for wastewater treatments using bioflocculants followed the modified method of Nakata and Kurane (1999) and Gao et al. (2009). Bacterial bioflocculant (1 ml at 1 000 mg/l) was mixed with 9 ml of industrial effluent sample. The mixture was vortexed for 30 s and

rested for 5 min. The upper layer of the solution (3 ml) was then removed for further analyses. Flocculating activity was calculated based on OD<sub>550nm</sub>, as described by Kurane et al. (1994). The heavy metal concentrations were also measured using ICP-OES. Heterotrophic plate counts of the effluent samples were determined using the spread-plate technique. Aliquots (0.1 ml) of serially diluted effluent samples (pre- or post-bioflocculant treatment) were transferred onto nutrient agar and allowed to grow at 37°C for 24-48 h. One ml of water (Millipore Elix purification system, 17 megaΩ) was substituted for the bioflocculant in the control in all experiments.

### Statistical analysis

All experiments were performed in triplicate and the results were expressed as the means ± SD. Student t-tests were used to examine the statistically significant differences (SPSS version 15) for heavy-metal removal percentage, bioflocculating activity and turbidity reduction when applied to different industrial effluents using different bioflocculants. A significance level of *p*<0.05 was used. Correlations between the flocculating activities, and turbidity reductions of the effluents and heavy-metal removal efficiency of bioflocculants in the presence of various metals, were determined using Pearson correlation coefficient (SPSS Version 15).

### Results

Analysis of 1 chemical- and 2 textile-industry effluent samples revealed the presence of various heavy metals (Table 1). High concentrations of As<sup>2+</sup> (284 mg/l) and Zn<sup>2+</sup> (252 mg/l) were

Chemical-industry effluent											
Heavy metal (mg/l) <sup>c</sup>	As <sup>3+</sup>	Cu <sup>2+</sup>	Pb <sup>2+</sup>	Mn <sup>2+</sup>	Ni <sup>2+</sup>	Al <sup>3+</sup>	Zn <sup>2+</sup>	Cr <sup>2+</sup>	Cd <sup>2+</sup>	Fe <sup>2+</sup>	Hg <sup>2+</sup>
	284	2.0	1.6	10.2	0.1	0.2	252	0.93	0.1	0.94	0.6
Bioflocculant	Heavy metal removal (%)										
<i>Herbaspirillum</i> sp.	26.6	0.00	72.9	31.4	0.00	0.00	39.5	0.03	0.00	1.30	33.3
<i>Paenibacillus</i> sp.	21.7	0.00	75.0	27.0	0.00	0.00	33.4	0.10	0.00	1.30	27.8
<i>Bacillus</i> sp. <sup>a</sup>	20.8	0.00	66.7	25.8	0.00	0.00	31.9	0.10	0.00	1.00	16.7
<i>Halomonas</i> sp. <sup>a</sup>	19.3	0.00	27.1	24.2	0.00	0.00	28.5	0.00	0.00	0.80	16.7
Biavin 109 medium blue dye											
Heavy metal (mg/l) <sup>c</sup>	As <sup>3+</sup>	Cu <sup>2+</sup>	Pb <sup>2+</sup>	Mn <sup>2+</sup>	Ni <sup>2+</sup>	Al <sup>3+</sup>	Zn <sup>2+</sup>	Cr <sup>2+</sup>	Cd <sup>2+</sup>	Fe <sup>2+</sup>	Hg <sup>2+</sup>
	0	0.20	0.02	39.2	0.09	0.30	1.21	0.15	0.96	3.01	0
Bioflocculant	Heavy metal removal (%)										
<i>Herbaspirillum</i> sp.	0.00	27.9	25.0	71.1	89.2	22.1	8.00	94.9	0.00	65.3	0.00
<i>Paenibacillus</i> sp. <sup>b</sup>	0.00	63.2	47.0	66.7	94.0	40.4	11.0	57.5	0.00	65.2	0.00
<i>Bacillus</i> sp. <sup>a,b</sup>	0.00	68.0	87.0	73.1	74.3	54.7	16.1	86.4	0.00	64.6	0.00
<i>Halomonas</i> sp. <sup>a,b</sup>	0.00	60.3	75.0	86.3	65.5	41.7	13.3	69.3	0.00	6.90	0.00
Whale dye											
Heavy metal (mg/l) <sup>c</sup>	As <sup>+3</sup>	Cu <sup>+2</sup>	Pb <sup>+2</sup>	Mn <sup>+2</sup>	Ni <sup>+2</sup>	Al <sup>+3</sup>	Zn <sup>+2</sup>	Cr <sup>+2</sup>	Cd <sup>+2</sup>	Fe <sup>+2</sup>	Hg <sup>+2</sup>
	0	0.18	0.38	35.0	5.81	0.39	1.25	0.03	0.96	1.30	0
Bioflocculant	Heavy metal removal (%)										
<i>Herbaspirillum</i> sp.	0.00	13.1	5.50	16.0	17.4	11.5	16.8	54.9	0.00	11.2	0.00
<i>Paenibacillus</i> sp. <sup>b</sup>	0.00	13.9	7.00	21.8	18.1	11.6	17.2	54.0	0.00	11.6	0.00
<i>Bacillus</i> sp. <sup>b</sup>	0.00	11.7	6.30	16.2	15.3	6.60	17.3	55.9	0.00	10.0	0.00
<i>Halomonas</i> sp. <sup>b</sup>	0.00	10.5	6.50	11.9	16.1	7.50	15.7	46.1	0.00	6.70	0.00

<sup>a, b</sup> Test values for the same bioflocculant carrying the same superscripts for different effluent samples are significantly different (*P* < 0.05).

<sup>c</sup> The heavy metal concentrations detected in the control samples

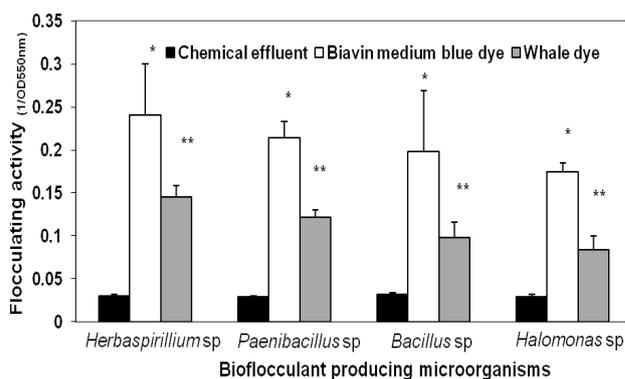
reported for the chemical-industry effluents. The concentrations of metals in the textile-industry effluents were much lower than those from the chemical-industry effluent. No  $As^{2+}$  or  $Hg^{2+}$  was detected in the textile-industry samples. However, higher  $Mn^{2+}$  concentrations (35.0 and 39.2 mg/l) were present in both textile-industry effluents than in the chemical industry effluent (10.2 mg/l). Both textile effluents contained 1 mg/l of  $Cd^{2+}$  and the Whale dye effluent contained 5.81 mg/l of  $Ni^{2+}$ ; concentrations of  $Cd^{2+}$  and  $Ni^{2+}$  were higher in the textile-industry effluents than in the chemical-industry effluents.

None of the bacterial biofloculants (1 000 mg/l) was capable of removing  $Cd^{2+}$  from any of the effluent samples (Table 1). The efficiency of each bacterial biofloculant in removing different heavy metals from the industrial effluents varied. The efficiency of all biofloculants in removing  $Mn^{2+}$  from the Biavin blue dye effluent and from the Whale dye effluent was in the range of 67-86% and 12-22%, respectively, while the concentrations of  $Mn^{2+}$  in both effluents were very similar (Table 1). Similar observations were noted regarding the abilities of these biofloculants in removing  $Ni^{2+}$  from Biavin blue dye and Whale dye effluents, being in the range of 66-94% and 15-18%, respectively.

Biofloculants produced in this study were able to remove several heavy metals simultaneously. Despite the relatively low concentrations of heavy metals in the Biavin blue dye and Whale dye effluents, biofloculant produced by *Herbaspirillum* sp. CH7 removed  $Cr^{2+}$  (95%),  $Ni^{2+}$  (89%),  $Mn^{2+}$  (71%),  $Fe^{2+}$  (63%) and other heavy metals effectively from the Biavin blue dye effluent. Biofloculant produced by *Bacillus* sp. CH15 was capable of removing  $Pb^{2+}$  (87%) and  $Cr^{2+}$  (86%) more effectively compared to other heavy metals from the same effluent (Table 1). In general, the efficiency of bacterial biofloculants in removing heavy metals from the Whale dye effluent was significantly lower ( $p < 0.05$ ) from the Whale dye effluent than the Biavin blue dye effluent. The efficiency of bacterial biofloculants in removing heavy metals was also lower for the chemical effluent than the Biavin blue dye effluent, but not significantly so ( $p > 0.05$ ). It is also important to mention that biofloculants were able to remove 17-33% of  $Hg^{2+}$  even though the concentration of  $Hg^{2+}$  was only 0.6 mg/l and  $As^{2+}$  and  $Zn^{2+}$  concentrations were high in the same effluent (Table 1). Heavy-metal removal percentages by biofloculants produced by *Bacillus* sp. and *Halomonas* sp. were significantly lower ( $p < 0.05$ ) for the chemical-industry effluent than for the Biavin blue dye effluent, but not the Whale dye effluent. Significant increases were also found in the heavy-metal removal percentages, for all biofloculants, from the Biavin blue dye effluent compared to the Whale dye effluent.

Table 2 shows the bacterial population in the industrial effluent samples with and without treatment with 1 000 mg/l of biofloculant. A highly populated bacterial community was present in the chemical-industry effluent compared to the other 2 samples (Table 2). All bacterial biofloculants in this study possessed the ability to flocculate almost 100% of bacteria present in the chemical effluent. Though all bacterial biofloculants in this study were able to remove bacteria from the Biavin blue dye and Whale dye effluents, this was with significantly lower efficiency. The study further showed that biofloculants

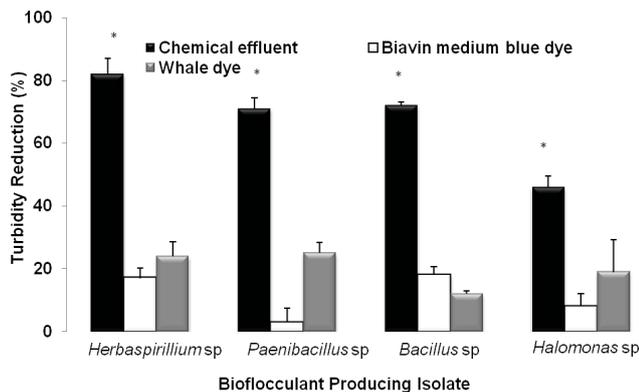
Biofloculant	Undiluted	Dilution factor		
		$10^{-2}$	$10^{-4}$	$10^{-6}$
<b>Chemical-industry effluent</b>				
Control	TNTC	TNTC	TNTC	TNTC
<i>Herbaspirillum</i> sp.	81	0	0	0
<i>Paenibacillus</i> sp.	92	$2 \times 10^3$	0	0
<i>Bacillus</i> sp.	88	0	0	0
<i>Halomonas</i> sp.	82	0	0	0
<b>Biavin 109 medium blue dye</b>				
Control	TNTC	TNTC	$2.80 \times 10^5$	$5 \times 10^5$
<i>Herbaspirillum</i> sp.	TNTC	TNTC	$2.57 \times 10^5$	$2 \times 10^5$
<i>Paenibacillus</i> sp.	TNTC	TNTC	$4.1 \times 10^4$	0
<i>Bacillus</i> sp.	TNTC	TNTC	$3.2 \times 10^4$	$1 \times 10^5$
<i>Halomonas</i> sp.	TNTC	TNTC	$2 \times 10^3$	0
<b>Whale dye</b>				
Control	TNTC	TNTC	$7.8 \times 10^4$	$2 \times 10^5$
<i>Herbaspirillum</i> sp.	TNTC	$2.04 \times 10^3$	$3.9 \times 10^4$	0
<i>Paenibacillus</i> sp.	TNTC	$2.02 \times 10^3$	$4.2 \times 10^4$	0
<i>Bacillus</i> sp.	TNTC	$2.49 \times 10^3$	$2.8 \times 10^4$	0
<i>Halomonas</i> sp.	TNTC	$2.47 \times 10^3$	$9 \times 10^3$	0



**Figure 1**  
Flocculating activity of bacterial biofloculants applied to various industrial effluents. All results were present as the means + SD (n=3). \*, \*\*: Test values for the same biofloculant carrying superscripts are significantly different ( $P < 0.05$ ) when compared to the results for the other effluents.

that possessed better abilities in removing heavy metals from the Biavin blue dye effluent, as shown in Table 1, demonstrated a better flocculating activity (Fig. 1), but had lower capacity in binding the bacteria (Table 2). On the other hand, bacterial biofloculants which had lower flocculating activities and lower capacity in removing heavy metals, could remove almost 100% of the bacterial population from the chemical industrial effluent. The flocculating activity of biofloculant produced by *Herbaspirillum* sp. CH7 was 0.24 in the Biavin blue dye effluent compared to 0.028 in the chemical-industry effluent. The flocculating activities of biofloculants were statistically different ( $p < 0.05$ ) when applied to different industrial effluents (Fig. 1).

All biofloculants were capable of decreasing the turbidity of the selected industrial effluent samples (Fig. 2). Biofloculants produced by *Herbaspirillum* sp. CH7 decreased the turbidity of the chemical industrial effluent sample by 82%



**Figure 2**

Percentage of turbidity reduction of industrial effluent samples 5 min after flocculating with bioflocculants. All results are presented as means + SD (n = 3). \* Test values for the same bioflocculant carrying superscripts are significantly different (P < 0.05) when compared to results for the other effluents.

compared to the less than 25% reduction in the textile effluents. Significant differences in the turbidity reductions by bioflocculants for the chemical-industry effluent sample versus the other 2 effluents were observed ( $p < 0.05$ ), but there was no significant difference between the turbidity reductions for the 2 dye effluent samples ( $p > 0.05$ ). A negative correlation ( $r = -0.831$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ) between the flocculating activity of bioflocculant (Fig. 1) and the percentage of turbidity reduction (Fig. 2) was also observed.

## Discussion

In wastewater treatment, bioflocculants have been used to treat dye solutions (Deng et al., 2005; Gao et al., 2009; Liu et al., 2009), inorganic solid suspensions (Natarajan and Das, 2003; Lu et al., 2005; Yim et al., 2007), humic acids (Zouboulis et al., 2004) and others (Deng et al., 2003; Vijayalakshmi and Raichur, 2003; Lu et al., 2005; Aguilera et al., 2008). However, knowledge on the treatment of real wastewaters is lacking or scarce (Deng et al., 2003). Gong et al. (2008) demonstrated that bioflocculants produced by *Serratia ficaria* were able to remove the colour and chemical oxygen demand (COD) of pulp effluent more effectively than traditional chemical flocculants.

Most wastewaters, especially industrial effluents, contain various types of chemicals and different kinds of heavy metals, as demonstrated in this study. At present, metal-polluted industrial effluents are mainly treated using chemical methods. These methods are less effective and are costly to implement when the metal concentration is low (Volesky, 1990). In addition, these methods are task-specific. Bioflocculants produced by microorganisms are capable of flocculating heavy metals and microorganisms as well as decolourising dye solutions (Nakata and Kurane, 1999; Gao et al., 2009).

The high concentrations of  $As^{2+}$  (284 mg/l) and  $Zn^{2+}$  (252 mg/l) in the chemical-industry effluents (Table 1) could be a serious concern if a large quantity of this effluent was released into the environment on a regular basis without proper treatment. Arsenic and zinc are ranked 1<sup>st</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> among the heavy metals in terms of toxicity (Srivastava and Majumder, 2008). According to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the maximum concentration limits of  $As^{+3}$  and  $Zn^{+2}$  are 0.01 mg/l and 5.0 mg/l,

respectively. Concentrations of several other metals, such as  $Hg^{+2}$  (0.6 mg/l),  $Cd^{+2}$  and  $Mn^{+2}$  found in the chemical-industry effluent, as well as  $Cd^{+2}$  and  $Mn^{+2}$  in the textile effluents, were also higher than the limits set by CERCLA.

This study has demonstrated the ability of these bioflocculants to remove heavy metals (Table 1) and the bacterial population (Table 2), indicating multiple functions of these bioflocculants. It is, however, not clear whether metals were removed separately or adsorbed to biomass which was then flocculated out. It seems that most flocculants were able to completely remove bacteria from the chemical-industry effluent but not the dye effluents, implying that the flocculation might be effluent-dependent rather than microbial-loading dependent. The presence of more than 1 metal and other (microbial and suspended solid) contaminants in effluents may have an impact on the properties of the bioflocculant, as demonstrated in our results. The bioflocculants used in this study possessed the ability to remove up to 90% of  $Cd^{2+}$  from a 1 mg/l  $Cd^{2+}$  solution (Lin and Harichund, unpubl. results), but failed to bind to the same metal in all effluent treatments (Table 1). The impact of the presence of the microbial population and other suspended solids on the heavy-metal removal capacity of the bioflocculant is unknown. It is also possible that high concentrations of  $As^{3+}$  and  $Zn^{2+}$  have an impact on the poor binding of other heavy metals to bioflocculants in the chemical effluent. The efficiency of bioflocculant in removing heavy metals is dependent on heavy metal and bioflocculant concentration (Salehizadeh and Shojaosadati, 2003; Lin and Harichund, unpubl. results). In addition, each bioflocculant possesses its own heavy metal binding specificity (Micheletti et al., 2008). Specific heavy metal uptake by bioflocculants can also be inhibited in the presence of other metal ions. The inhibition of metal removal ability of each bioflocculant by other particles might be a result of an interference effect (Salehizadeh and Shojaosadati, 2003).

Flocculation of bacterial cells and a reduction in turbidity during effluent treatments by bioflocculants was also observed in this study (Table 2; Fig. 2). A considerable reduction in the number of bacterial cells and in turbidity in the chemical effluent was evident. Nakata and Kurane (1999) have reported on the flocculating ability of bacterial cells. The flocculation of bacterial cells using bacterial bioflocculants has not gained much attention, since water purification techniques such as chlorination are effective for removal of bacteria during wastewater treatment processes. At the same time, our results show that there is a negative correlation ( $r = -0.831$ ) between the flocculating activities of bioflocculants and the percentage turbidity reduction achieved. The flocculating activity of bioflocculants produced in this study decreases with the presence of  $Pb^{2+}$  and  $Zn^{2+}$  (Lin and Harichund, unpubl. results), when compared to the presence of  $Ca^{+2}$  in the standard flocculating assay. High heavy metal concentrations ( $As^{+3}$  and  $Zn^{+2}$ ) in the chemical-industry effluent might have an impact on the turbidity reduction in the effluent even though the bioflocculants have good flocculating activity.

Tables 1 and 2 and Figs. 1 and 2 clearly demonstrate the benefits of using bioflocculants in the treatment of wastewater and industrial effluents. Microbial flocculants were capable of removing several heavy metals, suspended solids and microbial contaminants effectively and simultaneously from these effluents, as demonstrated by other researchers (Nakata and Kurane, 1999; Gao et al., 2009). Our results demonstrate that bioflocculant produced by *Herbaspirillum* sp. CH7 possesses the ability to flocculate several heavy metals, suspended solids and microorganisms, and to reduce the turbidity of industrial

effluents. However, the efficiency of each activity of bacterial biofloculant varies depending on the effluent sample. Gong et al. (2008) also demonstrated the decolourising and heavy metal removal abilities, for a dye effluent, of biofloculant produced by *Serratia ficaria*. They further showed that the use of biofloculants in the treatment of effluent can be more effective than traditional chemical flocculants. The concentrations of heavy metals present in the textile effluent samples were low. Removal of metals from any water source at low concentrations is expensive using conventional techniques (Volesky, 1990). To be able to effectively remove several classes of contaminants from wastewater or industrial effluents in one simple treatment by using bacterial biofloculants should provide some economical and operational benefits in addition to the environmental safety considerations. A combination of bioflocculation and other techniques can be implemented if beneficial in the treatment of industrial effluents.

These above findings also illustrate that wastewater and effluent treatment using biofloculants in the 'real case' may be very complicated. The composition of the individual effluents may vary within different processes and within each occurrence. The use of the biofloculants obtained in this study in the treatment of industrial effluents still requires experimentation to determine the optimal concentration for each effluent, as well as the cost, and to understand the modes of biofloculant activity.

## Conclusion

This preliminary study has shown that bacterial biofloculants are capable of simultaneously removing several heavy metals, bacterial cells and suspended solids from industrial effluents. The alternative use of microbe-based biofloculants, or combination with other techniques, for industrial effluent treatment may be economically and environmentally beneficial. Our findings, however, suggest that the behaviour of biofloculants may be effluent-dependent and effluent treatments using biofloculants in the 'real case' may be very complicated. Therefore more studies are needed to understand the modes of flocculation activities by biofloculants. Optimal efficiency using biofloculants in industrial applications requires further investigation.

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