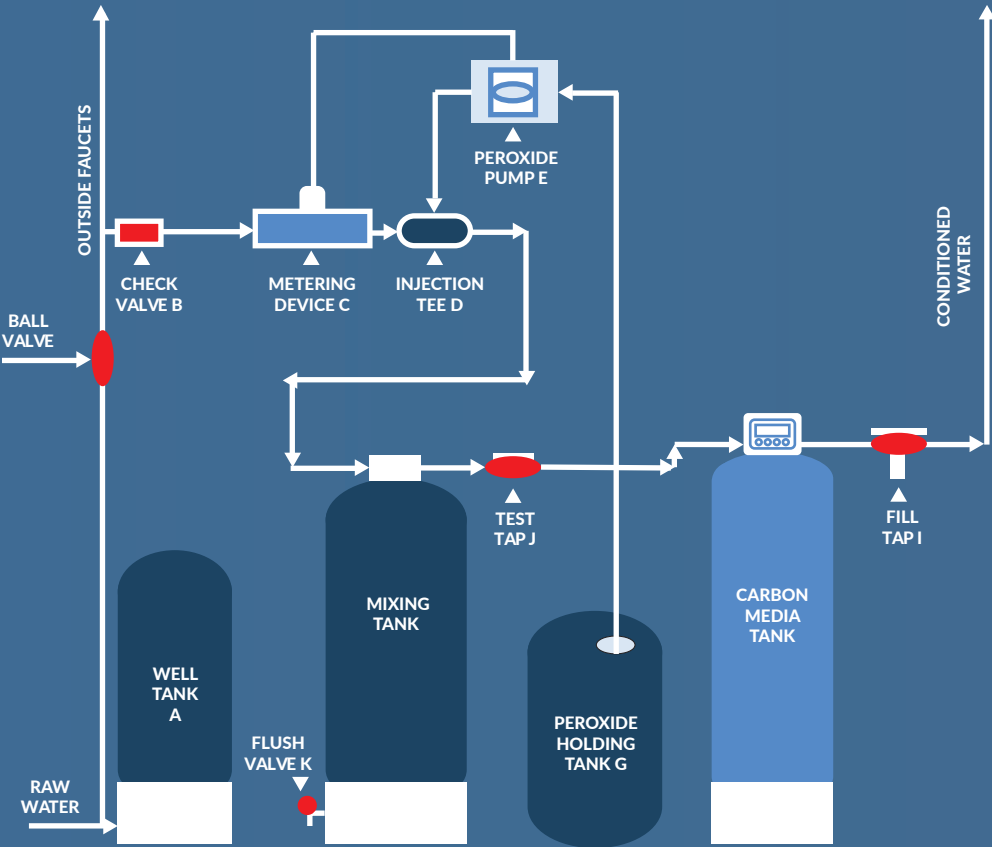


FEEL THE BENEFITS OF SAFE WATER

Anaerobic Bacteria may not be as serious to your health as pathogen bacterias such as ecoli or coliform, but can cause upset stomach and unpleasant smelling water. The choice is yours. You can live with these bacterias and the cost and headaches that go along with them or enjoy the benefits and savings of clean, filtered water. After all, water is something you and your family use everyday and a GLWS Signature Series Anaerobic Bacteria Control is the answer.

YOUR FAMILY DESERVES GREAT WATER



WHY WE USE HYROGEN PEROXIDE

Hydrogen Peroxide is a chemical containing natural elements that is often used to treat water. It is becoming more popular in residential, industrial and farm applications. Peroxide is an excellent product for disinfection and removal of odours in well water supplies.

Chlorine is often used to treat anaerobic bacteria, however, it can react with organics in the water supply causing potentially dangerous trihalomethanes. Peroxide is the safe, natural and effective alternative.

INTRODUCING THE SIGNATURE SERIES ANAEROBIC SOLUTION



GREAT WATER DOESN'T COST MONEY...
IT SAVES MONEY!



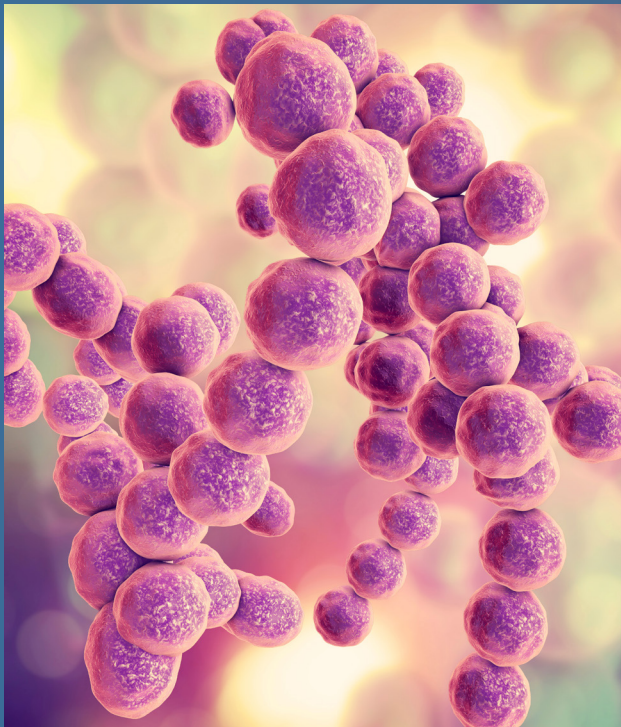
WHAT IS ANAEROBIC BACTERIA?

Anaerobic Bacteria is a bacteria that derives the energy they need to live and multiply by oxidizing dissolved minerals, metals and gases.

The most common Anaerobic Bacteria is called Iron Reducing Bacteria. This is caused when the Anaerobic Bacteria oxidizes dissolved ferrous iron. This can occur in water when iron levels are as low as 0.3 ppm.

There are mutiple types of Anaerobic Bacteria, the second most prevalent bacteria in the area is Sulphate Reducing Bacteria. Instead of iron, Suplhate Reducing Bacteria feeds on sulphur. This is less common than Iron Reducing Bacteria due to the water chemistry in Ontario.

Like other Anaerobic organisms, Anaerobic Bacteria do not require oxygen to survive.



WHY TRADITIONAL IRON FILTERS WON'T WORK

In order to remove iron from water the iron must first be turned from ferrous iron into ferric iron (soluble to solid). In order for this to happen, the iron must be oxidized. Most traditional Iron Filters oxidize by introducing air into the water source. This can be done by adding a Venturi Valve to the well line or introducing air at the top of the iron filter head.

Although Anaerobic Bacteria does not require oxygen to survive, it thrives when oxygen is introduced. Traditional Iron Filters introduce oxygen converting to remove the iron, however, when the oxygen is introduced it mixes with the Anaerobic Bacteria and creates an insoluble reddish-brown gelatinous slime that ends up clogging the filter solid.



Dug Well with Anarobic Bacteria present.



The first sign of Anaerobic Bacteria you will notice is the smell. Most people refer to it as a “sulphur” smell or a “rotten egg” smell. This is noticable at every water source but is most prominent in warm water locations such as showers. The second most common sign of Anaerobic Bacteria is a clear, pink, orange or black slime. This is frequently found in the back of toilets or toilet bowls.

The dramatic effects of iron bacteria are seen in surface waters as brown slimy masses on dug wells or as an oily sheen upon the water. More serious problems occur when bacteria build up in drilled well systems causing a reduction in well yields by clogging screens and pipes.

HOW WE HANDLE ANAEROBIC BACTERIA

The GLWS Signature Series Anaerobic Bacteria Control System offers a convenient, affordable, and guaranteed solution to eliminating your bacteria problem.

We kill the Anaerobic Bacteria directly at the water source, before it has an opportunity to present any of the signs attributed to the bacteria i.e. - rotten egg smell, slime in you toilets or hot water systems. We successfully do this by introducing a metered amount of hydrogen peroxide as you use water.

