CLF MODIL WASTE WATER CONVERSION PLANT

BGEST

Technologies for nature





EXPERIENCE

- MORE THAN <u>40</u>
 INSTALLED IN EUROPE
- THE FIRST ONE HAS BEEN WORKING FOR MORE THAN 15 YEARS
- CONTINUOUS IMPROVMENT IS OUR EVERYDAY GOAL







CLF MODIL MD ECO - MDE 3 - 5



CLF MODIL MDE ECO MDE 3 - 5
ECONOMIC PLANT
ENVIRONMENTALLYFRIENDLY FOR SMALL-SIZED
STOCK FARMINGS







CLF MODIL MDR3

PLANT PROJECTED FOR STOCK FARMINGS
BIOGAS PLANTS MIDDLE-SEIZED CHEESE FACTORIES







CLF MODIL MDRS

CLF MODIL MORS
PLANT PROJECTED FOR STOCK
FARMINGS
CHEESE FACTORIES
BIG-SEIZED BIOGAS
AND BIOMETHAN PLANTS







BIOMASS PREPARATION





WASTE WATERS





WASTE WATERS DISTRIBUTION





WORK AND INFLATION





END PROCESSING





EMPTYING





WHAT IS IT — WHAT IS IT FOR

- A system which revolutionizes and enhances the use of waste waters, using natural systems of transformation into organic compound
- The biodigester C.L.F.MODIL is a modern, revolutionary and convenient organic method of depuration of waste waters and effluent

- The biodigester
 C.L.F.MODIL transforms the effluent into a high-quality fertilizer Mixed Composting Soil (D.Lgs 217/06) for agriculture
- The biodigester
 C.L.F.MODIL operates
 according to the targets of
 Kioto, producing excellent
 organic substance



Technologies for nature DURATION OF THE TREATMENT

- Process can last from 60 to 120 days
- Daily absorption of the reflue goes from 16 to 18 liters a day x M3



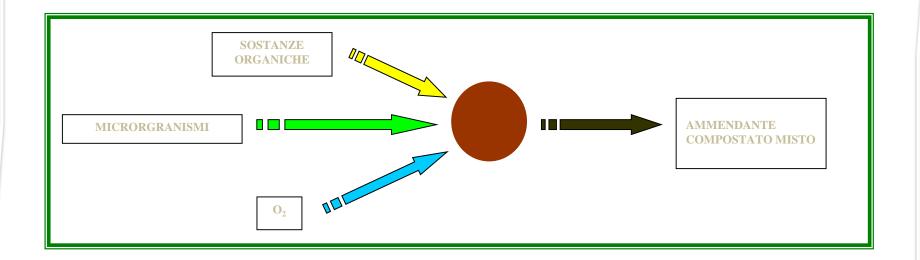
0 gg

60 gg

MAX 120 gg



BIOCHEMISTRY: MONITORING LEAD BY UDINE UNIVERSITY (PROF R.CHIUMENTI, A. CHIUMENTI)







EMISSIONS CONTROL

The plenum chamber method or static chamber has been used (closed or static chamber or enclosure). It is a flow measurement based on the determination of the rate of increase of the gas concentration inside a closed chamber positioned on the emitting surface.









During the monitoring, particular attention was focused on this problem, to verify the environmental sustainability of the process. In particular, the results have shown:

- -mass reduction due to evaporation of water;
- -reduction of nitrogen with low NH3 and N2O emission;
- -reduction of greehouse gases;
- -reduction of smell emissions.

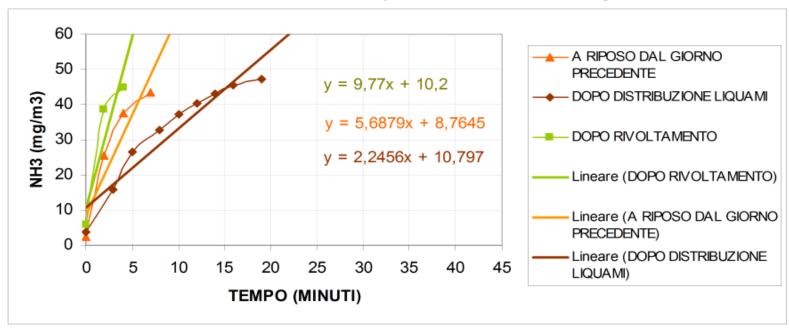
The loss of nitrogen with low NH3 and N2O emissions is due to N2 emissions from nitrification-denitrification. This biological process happens naturally in the lands and is used in the purification process.

The process involves the transformation of ammonia into nitrites and nitrates (nitrification) then used by denitrifying bacteria (denitrification) with the production of N2, main constituent of the atmospheric air. The process has therefore no impact on the atmosphere, rather it prevents the emission of NH3 contained in large quantities in digestates and sewage.





Emissions: clearly below the legal limits







SMELL CONTROL

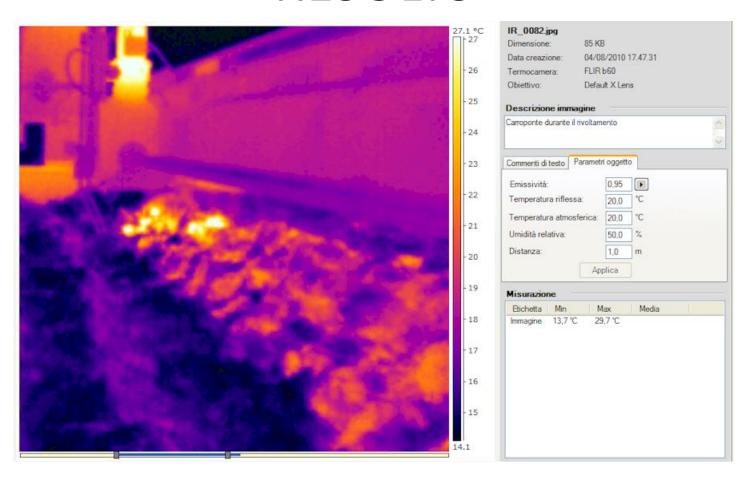


The Mannebeck TO7 dynamic olfactometer was used, with four stations, which uses a panel of four people to send a "dirty" air mixture in order to determine the "smell" level of a "dirty" air sample. and "clean air with increasing concentrations until the smell is perceived. The measurement ends when all panelists perceive the smell.





RESULTS



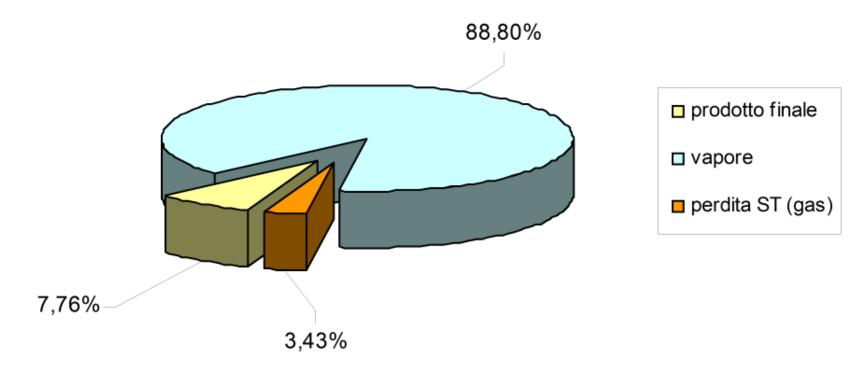
The temperature was very variable with values up to 60 $^{\circ}$ C and generally decreasing towards the end of the cycle.

Prof Roberto Chiumenti costruz. rurali e territorio Università di Udine





Mass reduction: 80-90%

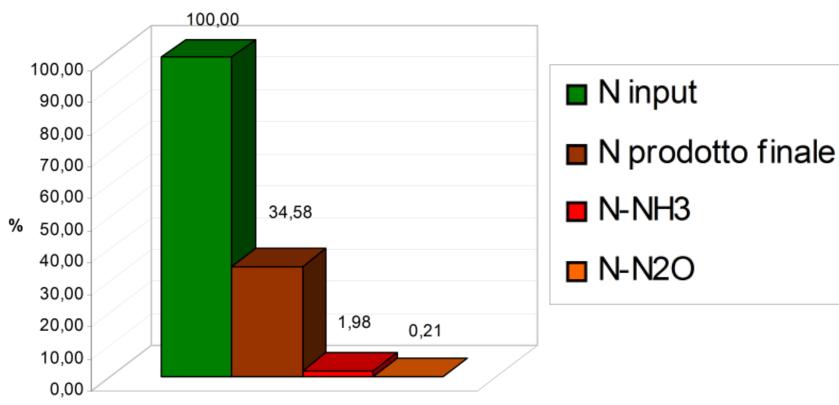


Prof Roberto Chiumenti costruz. rurali e territorio Università di Udine





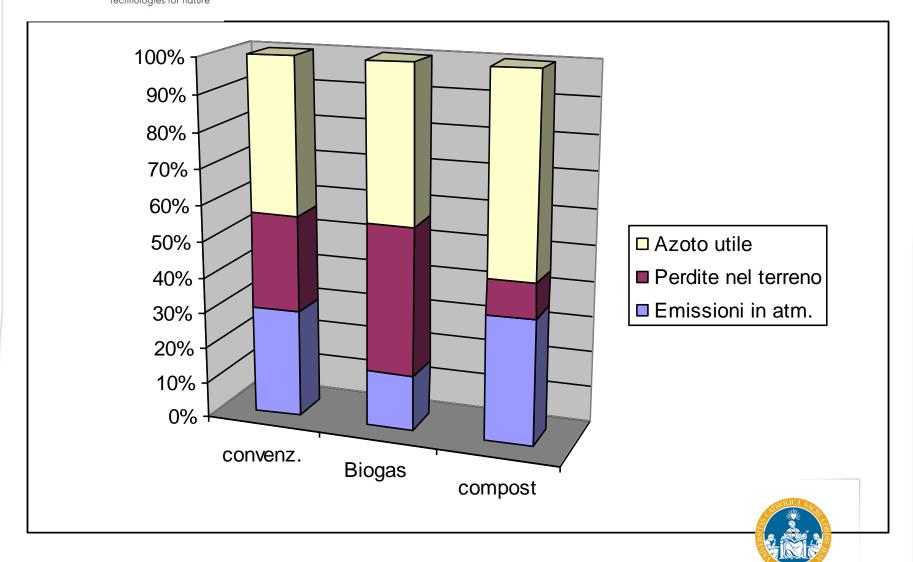
Nitrogen reduction: 60-70%



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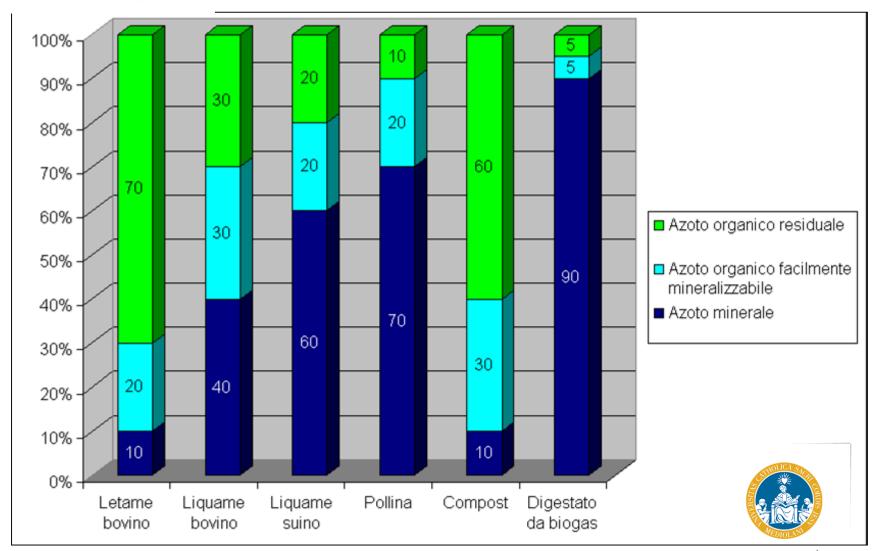


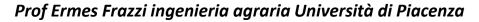
Prof Ermes Frazzi ingenieria agraria Università di Piacenza

Parametri	U. di M.	Compost	Limiti. D.L. 748/84
Acidità	рН	7,57	6-8,5
Umidità totale	%	57,96	<50%
Densità apparente	g/cm ³	0,7	-
Carbonio totale	% s.s.	35,6	>25%
Acidi umici e fulvici	% s.s.	10,71	>7%
Azoto totale Kjeldhal	% s.s.	2,78	-
Azoto organico	% s.s.	2,43	-
Azoto organico sul totale	%	87,41	-
C/N		12,58	<25
salinità	meq/100g	126,27	-
Pb	mg/kg s.s.	< 0.5	<140
Cd	mg/kg s.s.	< 0.5	<1,5
Ni	mg/kg s.s.	7,71	<100
Zn	mg/kg s.s.	147,8	<500
Cu	mg/kg s.s.	32,5	<230
Hg	mg/kg s.s.	0,02	<1,5
K totale	% s.s.	1,33	-
P totale	% s.s.	0,83	-
Ceneri	% s.s.	29,01	-
sostanza volatile	% s.s.	70,99	-











BIOGEST Restructuring effect

Using the fertilizer as a compost guarantees a gradual release of nutrients, in particular nitrogen, to the soil. It is an established fact that, compared to the total nitrogen contained in the compost, 10-15% is readily available mineral nitrogen, 10-20% is nitrogen which is mineralized during the first year of cultivation and 65 -85% is reserve nitrogen which remains in the soil.





THE FUNCTION OF HUMUS IN THE SOIL.

ENERGY



FERTILITY

ENVIRONMENT

LANDSCAPE



AEROBIC BIODIGESTION

is a process of transformation:

- organic carried out by means of microorganisms
- termophil develops heat

The heat developed permits to reach temperatures which can:

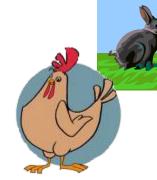
- accelerate the transformation process,
- evaporate large amounts of water,
- •sanitize the material from unwanted microbial, animal or vegetable presences.





BOVINE AND SWINE LIQUID AND SOLID EXCREMENTS





LIQUID AND SOLID POULTRY AND RABBIT EXCREMENTS



ORGANIC REFLUE, SLUDGES AND DIGESTATES COMING FROM BIOGAS AND FROM FOOD INDUSTRY





RESULTS

To reduce reflue volume from 1 to 7 and 1 to 10 of the initial volume

To reduce nitrates (over 65%)

To reduce the need for land

To obtain precious organic substance





From diamonds nothing is born, from manure flowers are born.

F. De Andrè - Vía del campo



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