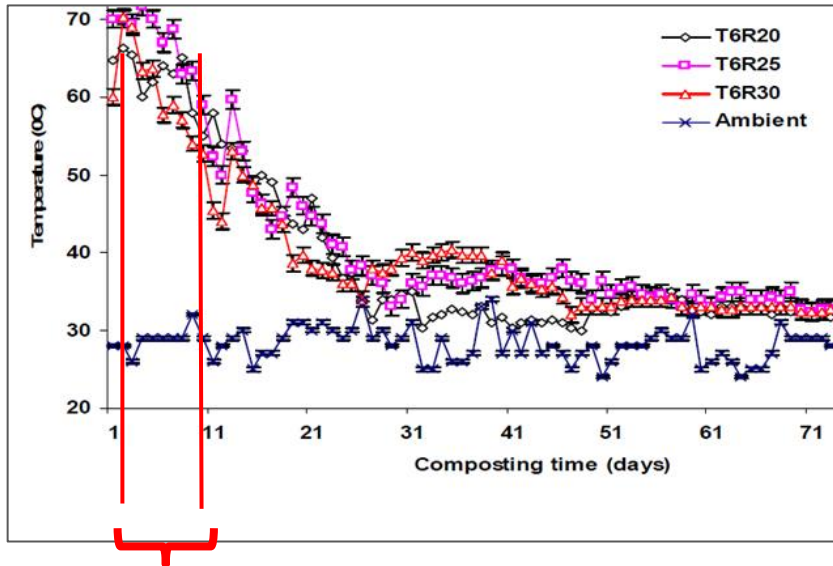
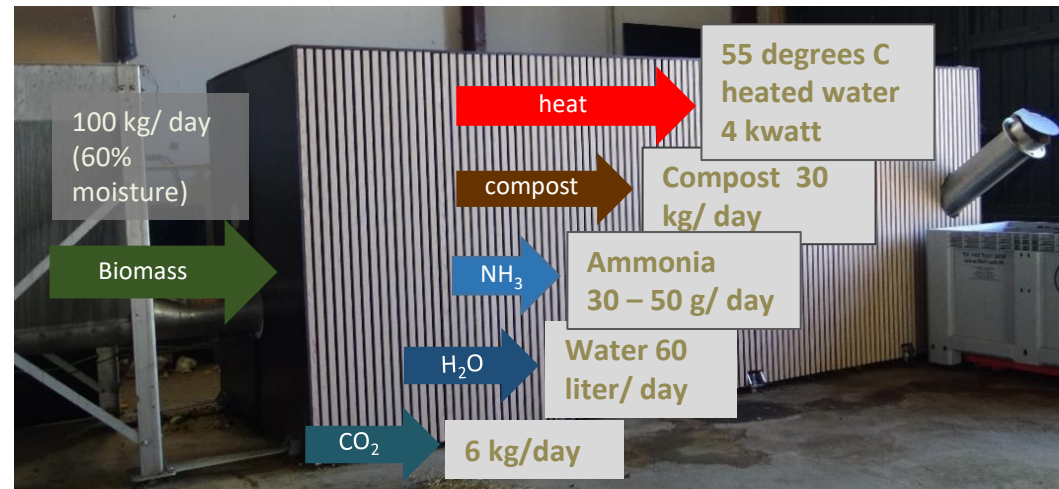


ComFerm Controlled Composting

Temperature in compost windrows



Input – output micro scale example:



1

ComFerm biocirculators uses control of:

- Aeration (O₂ and CO₂ levels)
- Agitation of the biomass for oxidation
- Humidity
- Temperature
- Continuous feeding and discharge

Thus “taming” the composting process to create optimum microbial digestion of the biomass.

ComFerm biocirculators uses control of:

- Bacterial and fungal digestion of the biomass to release heat, H₂O, NH₃ and CO₂ while producing pathogen free compost
- A chemical system to separate H₂O and NH₃ out of the process air as ammonia fertilizer and clean water. Air with a high CO₂ content is the only residue. No additives are used.

Confidential

Environmental and Climate Impact



- Our system produces high quality, easy applicable and flexible compost and N-fertilizer with positive effect on soil health.
- All outputs from the processed biomass are directly usable values.
- The system produces no greenhouse gasses like methane (CH_4) or nitrous oxides (N_2O) which normally escapes from stored wet biomass. Optimal use potentially reduces N_2O emission from soil too.

- Our system separates clean water out of biomass and concentrates the nutrients. This reduces use of energy for transportation.
- Due to the hygienic effect most biomasses can safely be recycled to the soil, thus closing the nutrient loop in food production and securing sustainable food production
- By placing the system in connection with greenhouses, CO_2 in the process air and the heat produced displaces fossils like natural gas or oil.

