

PROJECT REVIEW: SLAUGHTERHOUSE CARCASS WASTE COMPOSTING:

Slaughterhouse waste was treated with BactiDomus[®] Technology compost accelerator to monitor the effects of the treatment against untreated waste. The goal of the project is to increase the efficiency of the composting process to reduce the total time needed to turn the waste into compost.

Two separate bins of waste were treated with BactiDomus[®] Technology compost accelerator, the first on August 9, 2006 and the second on August 11, 2006. These two treated piles were placed adjacent to each other in the south west corner of the composting area. The untreated control pile was placed in the north east corner of the composting area on August 18, 2006. The total volume of material in the two treated piles is approximately equal to the total amount of material in the control pile. Both the treated piles and the control pile were covered with existing composted material.

On September 13, 2006 Nordevco staff visited the site of the carcass waste composting pilot project. Both the treated and control piles were turned over using a front end loader by the employee at the slaughterhouse that normally turns the piles.

AUGUST 9 TREATED PILE



TREATED WASTE PLACED IN PILE



TREATED WASTE COVERED WITH

AUGUST 17 TREATED PILE



THE TWO TREATED BINS IN ONE PILE

CURRENT CONDITIONS (AS OF SEPTEMBER 13, 2006):

Based on the visual inspection of the treated and control piles once they were opened with the front end loader, the following observations were made by slaughterhouse employee:

Treated Pile:

- Flies around treated pile are 'different' – they appear to be smaller
- The pile appears denser than the untreated pile when driving the bucket of the loader into the pile for turning
- The pile is more soupy and is oozing more
- The pile looks more broken down
- The pile looks greyer
- Looking at some of the bones, the joints have let go
- The treated pile smells sweeter
- Looking at the treated pile "there is almost nothing there"

Untreated Pile:

- The untreated pile is more rank
- Can still clearly see stomachs and intestines
- Fat is still visible
- There are more flies and they are larger

Observations of Mr. S Greenfield, Director Operations, Nordevco

- There is a clear difference in odors from the two piles – the treated pile has a tolerable sweet smell while the untreated pile has a much harsher, disturbing odor
- The treated pile looks more homogenous and denser than the untreated pile
- There is significantly more rumen material visible in the untreated pile than the treated pile

It should be noted that the treated piles are one week older than the untreated pile.



UNTREATED PIT SEPTEMBER 13, 2006

TREATED PILE SEPTEMBER 13, 2006

Note the more homogenous nature of the treated pile and the absence of rumen material (seen above in the untreated pile as a mustard yellow colour)





TREATED PILE SEPTEMBER 13, 2006

**NOTE GRAYER COLOR OF PILE
COMPAIRED TO UNTREATED PILE(BELOW)**



UNTREATED PILE SEPTEMBER 13, 2006

**NOTE EXTENSIVE PRESENCE OF RUMEN
MATERIAL NOT SEEN IN TREATED PILE
(ABOVE)**

Pile Temperatures (As taken and recorded by Slaughterhouse staff) – All temperatures are Fahrenheit:

Pile 1 – Pile treated August 9, 2006; Pile 2 – Pile treated August 11, 2006; Pile 3 – Untreated pile August 18, 2006

August 14: Pile 1 – 104
Pile 2 – 98
August 28: Pile 1 – 94
Pile 2 – 92
September 11: Pile 1 – 90
Pile 2 – 88
Pile 3 – 94
September 13: Pile 1 & 2 (mixed together after turning) 88
Pile 3 - 92

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