



FPPC

Farm Pilot Project Coordination, Inc.
"Technologies for Nutrient Management"

July 16th, 2007

To: Mr. William Boyd - Leader, Manure Management Team
East National Technical Support Center - NRCS

From: Bob Monley, General Manager, FPPC, Inc.
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Re: Quarterly Report for period from April 1st through June 30th, 2007

This report is intended to update the NRCS and the FPPC, Inc. Board of Directors on the status of the innovative technology pilot projects.

Executive Summary

Since the last report, FPPC has completed evaluation of submittals from another round of RFPs. The Board of Directors met in April to discuss funding opportunities for five (5) proposals. Funding was conditionally approved for four (4) proposals and further due diligence authorized for an additional project.

The 2007 Technology Summit was well attended at the May 9th-11th venue in Saint Petersburg, Florida. This year's symposium focused on measuring and achieving economic feasibility.

OPERATIONS -----

- A. Technology Summit:** In May, FPPC conducted their 3rd Annual Technology Summit. Almost 100 registrants actively participated in break out sessions and various presentations during the symposium. On the second day, two buses were utilized to transport participants to the Branford Dairy pilot project site in northern Florida.
- B. Proposal status:** The Board of Directors met in April to evaluate twenty (20) proposals and took action on five (5) proposed projects recommended by the Professional Review Panel :
- a. Phase 3 Developments & Investments, LLC proposed a series of bolt-on technologies to an anaerobic digester which is currently under construction at an 8000-head swine finishing facility in Michigan. The Board approved limited funding (\$300,000.) toward the operation, testing and monitoring of system integration using solids separation, dissolved air floatation (DAF), and pelletization and transport of nutrients. The site visit occurred in late April and a scope of work is being finalized.
 - b. Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University has proposed the testing of a fluidized bed pyrolysis unit at Oren Heatwole's poultry farm. The project was promoted through the Waste Solutions Forum, an advocacy group in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Design and construction of the pyrolysis unit began in January 2007. This unit will offer poultry growers in the Shenandoah Valley region a technology demonstration of converting poultry litter waste to bio-oil. The Board approved \$300,000 toward this project. Agreements are being reviewed and finalized.
 - c. Envirowaste Technology, Inc. proposed the use of a geo-textile bag unit to dewater solids from the first stage of a three-stage lagoon system at a 2000-head finishing unit in Illinois. The Board approved limited funds (\$23,500) to pursue testing the removal of nutrient rich sludge solids. A visit to the Rensing farm is being scheduled.
 - d. Puck Custom Enterprises (PCE) has proposed further development of a dewatering method using a geo-textile bag and metal salt/polymer flocculation. Solids will be pumped from the production barn under building tanks of the Muhlbauer hog farm in Iowa. The Board approved funding up to \$226,500 and encouraged reducing the work scope by excluding costs of infrastructure improvements. This farm site and the laboratories of ISU were visited in the first week of June. Project cost and a scope of work are now being finalized.
 - e. Fiver Rivers Cattle Feeding, LLC and BGP Inc. have proposed design and use of a continuous feed, 50-ton/day gasification unit on their beef feedlot in Kansas. On May 21st, a 2-ton modified BGP unit was demonstrated at NC State by the gasifier manufacturer. The Board of Directors determined that prior to making a funding decision, further due diligence was required to properly evaluate gasification suppliers and to evaluate the energy conversion application at the beef feedlot.

C. Economic evaluation: A pending economic analysis of a proposed swine waste treatment project in Kansas was completed and a subsequent decision was made not to go forward. Financial analysis revealed marginal returns and that the proposed capital investment and projected ongoing O&M costs could not be justified. Subsequent discussions with the farm owner provided more insight in managing nutrients long term and FPPC agreed to consider other technology proposals in the future at this site.

Advanced development projects will continue to be scrutinized for economic viability.

D. A-133 Audit: Lewis, Birch and Riccardo have completed their annual audit during the month of June. Findings will be reviewed with the Board of Directors at the next scheduled meeting in August.

A. Progress at active pilot demonstration sites is briefly summarized below:

Dairy, Florida (#4.02) ----- QED Occtech Branford–DPS Dairy in High Springs, Florida

Process description:

- The treatment system will capture nutrients (nitrates are limiting) from the waste stream of the 2500 dairy cows by combining solid separation, nitrification & denitrification and composting methodologies.
- Gravity - sand separator
- Double - slope screen solid separator
- Tangential flow separator with chemical/polymer addition
- Activated sludge biological treatment
- Removed solids processing in two in-vessel drum composters
- Effluent will be spray irrigated and/or recycled in the flush dairy

Project Status:

The DPS system has been operational since July 2006; however the flush system at the dairy was only completed in April 2007. Since then, QED has been running the Tangential Flow Separation System (TFS) full time and have commissioned the activated sludge biological system.

The TFS has been achieving on average 75% removal of phosphorous, 75% removal of suspended solids and 45% removal of TKN. The system is treating 220,000 gallons/day, which appears to be an ideal feed for the biological system. Initial testing of the biological system reveals removal rates in excess of 50% TKN but very little test data is available to date.

QED is testing several different types of aerators to determine the most cost effective for power versus oxygen transfer. Dependant on the biological system performance QED may reduce the chemicals usage and performance of the TFS to manage the nutrients in a total system sense.

A focus on determining operating costs is underway now that the system is stable. A complete waste system test methodology has been designed and should be providing weekly data for completion in 6 months.



Photograph depicting the final clarification zone of the biological system.

Dairy, Florida (#4.01) -----

**Royal Consulting, Inc.
Butler Oaks in Lorida, Florida**

Process description:

- This dairy project seeks to capture nutrients in the phosphorus rich watershed next to Lake Okeechobee
- Solids are collected in a vat separator.
- Effluent is decanted and treated chemically.
- Solids are harvested and introduced into an in-vessel composter. This compost will be marketed as a peat substitute by South Dade Soil and Water Conservation District.

Project Status:

During the second quarter of 2007, Royal Consulting continued to evaluate various options for decreasing moisture content of solids going into the drum digester. Multiple Vincent screw presses have been tested at the site. To optimize throughput, modifications for increased power (allowing more moisture to be removed) have been pursued. The results of these modifications are anticipated in July. FPPC has conducted multiple site visits in the past months to oversee progress. Since it is clear that an insignificant amount of moisture is removed in the closed drum composter, moisture must be removed before waste is introduced into the composter. The screw presses appear to have reached their solid separation/moisture reduction limitation and have begun to pass nutrients to the effluent during hydraulic operation.

Swine and Poultry, Iowa (#3.13) -----

**Global Resource Recovery Organization (GRRO)
Next generation system**

Process description:

- System will incorporate dry manure transfer and/or bolt on technologies that help to offset the cost of the tempest dryer removing the greatest share of moisture
- Pre-Separation Cyclone (liquid removal)
- Modular designed cyclonic drying system (Tempest dryer) on modular mobile platform
- Development of value added/commercial grade product - slow release fertilizer.

Project Status:

During the month of June the GRRO tempest dryer was deployed to Foster Farms in Livingston, California. During the two week test period, the equipment controls failed due to overheating as the ambient temperatures approached 105 degrees. Replacement parts were placed on order and once the equipment has been repaired tests will be resumed.

Preliminary results indicated that the mixed waste stream (DAF hatchery waste) was processed successfully and moisture was reduced from 33% to 6%.

Dairy, Utah (#4.04) -----
Utah State University, Center for Profitable Uses of Agricultural Byproducts
Blaine Wade Dairy near Ogden, Utah

Process description:

- This system utilizes an existing induced blanket reactor (IBR) type of anaerobic digester converting organic carbon in the manure to methane and carbon dioxide.
- The (IBR) effluent will be treated by a new electro-coagulation unit.
- Individual contributions of nutrient reduction of the screw press, settling basin and the electro-coagulator units will also be quantified.
- Testing of the Houle 2 stage separator

Project Status:

Tabulated below are the levels of manure solids at each stage of treatment with accompanying percentages removal for the original waste treatment utilizing a screw press. Electrocoagulation (EC) treatments are also listed.

Table 1

	Raw Manure	Digested Manure	Amount Removed	Screw Press	Amount Removed	Total amount Removed	EC 1	Amount Removed	Total amount Removed	EC 2	Amount Removed	Total amount Removed
	(g/L)	(g/L)	(%)	(g/L)	(%)	(%)	(g/L)	(%)	(%)	(g/L)	(%)	(%)
T S	68.51	44.23	35	41.64	6	39	8.89	79	87	6.22	85	91
V S	53.08	29.81	44	26.33	12	50	2.78	89	95	1.53	94	97
S S	59.63	38.08	36	31.84	16	47	2.04	94	97	1.62	95	99

Table 2 below shows solids removal using the Houle two stage separator. Note that the two stage separator or dewaterer, does a better job of removing solids than the screw press. The EC unit will treat effluent from the two stage separator as well as effluent from the screw press.

Table 2¹

	Raw Manure	Digested Manure	Amount Removed	Two-stage Dewaterer	Amount Removed	Total Amount Removed
	(g/L)	(g/L)	(%)	(g/L)	(%)	(%)
TS	51.86	28.87	44	17.81	38	66
VS	41.05	21.33	48	11.50	46	72
SS	42.05	24.06	43	10.94	55	74
SVS	34.67	19.53	44	8.18	58	76

¹ TS- Total Solids; VS – Volatile Solids; SS – Suspended Solids; SVS – Suspended Volatile Solids

Dairy, Pennsylvania (#5.07) -----
Nutrient Control Systems
Mercer Vu Farms in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania

Process description:

- Upgrading the existing nutrient management system, making waste treatment of manure more operationally friendly and cost effective.
- Fine sand removal, added solids separation capability and a conveyor, blower & controls, building expansion, windrow turner and curing pad to support a composting operation.

Status:

Nutrient Control Systems (NCS) has been encountering capacity problems with the primary separation system. They have installed a larger screw press and made some changes in the control sequence to increase capacity. The farm is currently making compost with the solids while NCS has completed jar testing to determine chemical requirements for advanced treatment.

NCS anticipates the procurement and installation of chemical feed system and secondary thickener during the next quarter. Mercer Vu Farms will also begin flushing barns with filtrate from primary dewatering. Efforts are being made on investigating various types of separation equipment on the conditioned manure. Mercer Vu will also continue to investigate options for screening and marketing the compost.

Dairy, Vermont (#5.02) -----
BioProcess Technologies
North Williston Cattle Co.

Process description:

- The existing system incorporates a solid separator, a digester, composting capability and effluent treatment.
- The proposed project will take the biological effluent treatment to a new level of effectiveness by upgrading pretreatment of fine suspended solids and optimizing organic treatment in the bio-filter towers
- Belt press will be installed as the primary solid separator

Project Status:

BioProcess has temporarily put onsite testing on hold until the new belt separator is received and is operational. The system continues to run with small amounts of manure to maintain the bacteria growth.

BioProcess continues to prepare with AWS, LLC and the farm for installation of the belt press. Delivery of the belt system is projected for early July.

Dairy/Mixed Waste, California (#5.06) -----
Agricultural Waste Solutions, Inc.
Inland Empire Municipal Site, Chino

Process description:

This project utilizes a regional model and a centralized location at the Inland Empire Utilities Agency site in Chino, California. Key elements of the pilot demonstration include the AWS centrifuge and gasification unit. The one-year testing program will test dairy, swine, beef, poultry, horse, digested sludge, food waste and mixes of wastes for their produced energy value. The demonstrations and tests will simulate a large range of farm waste systems, from high-volume flushes to dry-lot manure systems, in order to evaluate energy production, efficiency, costs, automation and maintainability. The improved centrifuge will remove moisture and is designed to uniformly condition the feed stock entering the gasifier.

The system consists of a skid-mounted centrifuge, a skid-mounted gasifier, an intermediate solids hopper, augers from the centrifuge to the hopper and from the hopper to the gasifier. All equipment sits on a 25 by 35 foot concrete pad, with a gas compressor and storage tank. Utilities are plumbed to the pad, and the gasifier can run on either natural gas or its produced gas from the storage tank.

Project Status:

The system has processed flushed dairy wastes, dry-corral dairy wastes and horse wastes during the second quarter. The highest energy gas values (~ 950 btu/cu.ft.) were obtained from freshly flushed milk parlor waste separated through the centrifuge. Six-month old, air-dried corral manure (~ 35% moisture) produced the most efficient energy conversions, however, as the net energy produced per hour was higher than with freshly separated manure even though the energy value of the produced gas was lower (~ 550 btu/cu.ft.). More dry material can be processed in a single batch than with wet manure, and less energy is required to gasify the dry material. Freshly separated manure produced 295 kwh of electrical energy, whereas 6-month old manure produced 309 kwh of electrical energy.

As reported last quarter, the practice of gasifying very dry manure that produced more gas than the compressor could handle caused several problems due to overtaxing the burner system with too much gas and heat. The burner tube and material bin support structure had to be rebuilt with a higher-grade stainless steel. The original heat exchanger had to be rebuilt costing a scheduler delay of three weeks. A new, titanium tube heat exchanger has been fabricated so there will be a backup available in the future.

The system solution to the above problems is a larger gas compressor, capable of handling 120 cu. ft/minute and an expansion tank to handle the variations in gas production. The compressor, its cooling system and expansion tank will be commissioned before July 1. A roof cover has been installed over the entire system to protect it from the elements.

Poultry, Wisconsin (#5.04) -----
R&J Partnership
Creekwood Farms, near Madison
Weiss Poultry Farm in Kewaskum, Wisconsin

Process description:

- Utilizes chicken manure and mortality carcasses, along with a carbon source for conversion into a stable, organic fertilizer derived from laying hen facility
- A bio-filter acts as a scrubbing mechanism to take out noxious odors associated with composting process.
- A key element in the process is the ammonia capture and the re-introduction of N into the final composting process.
- Leachate is collected in tanks and is re-used during the process. The net effect is that the process is optimized so that Nitrogen values remain elevated.

This project scales up from last year's smaller prototypic demonstration effort to a farm scale - commercial size operation and will demonstrate stability, uniformity and consistency of higher grade compost for the fertilizer marketplace.

Project Status:

A site visit was conducted by FPPC in the month of May.

R&J Partnership has moved all six composting digesters to Creekwood Farms in Lake Mills, Wisconsin. Site changes were required at Creekwood to allow for faster permit approval of the concrete slab. Permits have now been received to begin construction which is now scheduled to begin in August.

The electrician/ computer engineer have worked to enhance measurement capability and to test numerous parameters during the composting process. Specifically:

- Carbon Dioxide
- Volatile Organic Compounds
- Methane
- Ammonia

These parameters will be monitored as the manure and/or mortality is composted and will be tracked via a computer program. This will allow for an ongoing and accurate assessment of the potentially harmful gases that result from the composting process.

Focus has been changing the compost mix down to 20% moisture as this is the required moisture level for pelletizing the material. It is believed the compost can attain this moisture level during the six week composting process without any additional manipulation. This scenario will complement the existing pelletizing process and maximize the amount of manure made into a finished product for sale.

Dairy, Colorado (#3.12)-----
Applied Chemical Magnesias Corp. (ACM)
Bella Holsteins, Inc. in Platteville, Colorado

Process description and objectives:

- Easily-assembled recovery system that utilizes the reaction capabilities of inexpensive, milled brucitic marble to extract between 75% - 90% of most nutrients
- Uses magnesium source to react with Nitrogen and Phosphorous to form a crystal precipitate.
- Uses a series of reaction tanks (sized for the anticipated flow) with simple mechanical (paddle) agitation, and a hydro-cyclone separator and drying screen for the recovery of the precipitate.
- Precipitated crystals and liquid are sent to the drying screen; crystals are separated from the liquid then stored for farmers to use as a slow release fertilizer. The remaining liquid flows to a lagoon for solids settling.
- Determine if there was something unique about the dairy and or waste stream that may contribute to the poor results
- Determine why brucitic marble may behave differently than its close treatment cousin – struvite which is successfully utilized in Idaho.

Project status:

The laboratory dissolution study has moved out of the planning stages. Results of Colorado State University's analysis of recovered magnesium phosphates using a scanning electron microscope warranted further study, so more extensive analysis will be completed during the third quarter.

Final data from the wastewater treatment portion of the research was received in June 2007, and the final analysis will be included in a manuscript for publication in a peer-reviewed academic journal.

**Swine, North Carolina (#4.05) -----
Super Soil Systems
Goshen Ridge Farms in North Carolina**

Process description:

- This 2nd generation technology system deploys a mobile solid separation capability
- It can be deployed to serve multiple farm sites of different scales; however three 4360 hog production sites are being interconnected to replicate the waste output of one large swine facility and to test the scalability of this concept.
- The project goal is to demonstrate lower overall cost by spreading the capital investment across several site owners with operations that are significantly different in scale.

Project Status:

FPPC and NRCS representatives have attended a field day hosted by Super Soil Systems in June to showcase their latest waste treatment technology at the Tyndall Farm. A complete system was demonstrated in combination with a mobile solid separator.

Economic data is still being compiled and analyzed to determine benefits of the next generation Super Soils system and the best path forward for Farm Pilot and Super Soils

project development. In May, a half day meeting was planned to review performance data and discuss significant financial benefits resulting from the Super Soils waste treatment system.

Swine, Kansas (#5.01) -----
QED Occtech
Springer Farms in Independence, Kansas

Process description:

- A nutrient management system designed for a waste stream for a 3000 animals farrow to finish operation
- Combines a special designed tangential flow solids separator feeding a composting operation
- Treatment will have sufficient capacity to allow cleanup of the existing lagoons
- Treated effluent water will allow recycling of water instead of use of fresh well water
- Clean water will favorably affect production costs by lowering mortality and application of composted solids will displace commercial fertilizer purchase

Project Status:

During the second quarter, FPPC analyzed economic data and determined that the project was not justifiable in financial terms. Therefore FPPC will redeploy project funds and has notified the technology provider and discussed same with the farm owner. During the recent site visit, the farm owner stated that total removal of the nutrients was not required to make his farm viable long term.

Dairy, New York (#5.05) -----
AWS, LLC (formerly Nutracycle LLC)
Noblehurst Dairy Farm

Project description:

This dairy has approximately 1200 milking cows and is located in Linwood, New York. This farm owner has made a sizable investment in digester facilities and waste to energy capability. A belt press will be utilized to remove the bulk of the suspended solids coming from the digester.

Project Status:

The belt filter press for Noblehurst Farm in New York is being fabricated concurrently with the belt press for the Whitcomb Farm in Vermont. AWS, LLC plans to ship the belt press in late July or early August. Start-up and commissioning is scheduled for August/September 2007. The concrete pad, floor drain and water line were completed in June.



The above photograph shows early fabrication stage

Dairy, Vermont (#6.02) -----
AWS, LLC (formerly Nutracycle LLC)
Belt press application

Project status:

Final assembly for the belt press system for Whitcomb Farm is 90% complete. Complete wet check-out with scraped dairy manure at the fabricator's shop and shipment is expected in the second half of July. Installation and commissioning at Whitcomb Farm is planned for August.

A plurality of belt press fabrics with a range of fabric size openings have been tested to see if re-screening is possible without polymer. Based on the test results, the re-screening fabric for the second stage belt press should have the same size openings as the primary screening fabric (first stage belt press). Some polymer conditioning is required for re-screening. To date, no benefit has been found from re-screening scraped manure with any combination of smaller fabric openings and / or without polymer.

Dairy, Ohio (#4.07) -----
Crossroads RC&D / Wastewater Services, Inc.
Andreas Farm, Royer Farm

Process description:

- microbial enhancement
- dewatering and complete solid separation
- package plant to treat effluent
- able to achieve nutrient and water quality levels acceptable for discharge

Status:

All agreements have been signed and the project is underway. Wastewater Services, Inc. has taken multiple base line samples at the Andreas Farm during the initial brush screen separator operation. Second stage equipment is anticipated to be deployed during the third quarter.

The preliminary sampling, engineering, etc. will begin at the Royer Farm site during the month of July.

Dairy, Florida (#5.09)-----
White Technologies Inc.
U.S. Environmental Products, Inc.
North Florida Holstein, Bell, Florida

Process description:

- solids removal via vacuum dewatering bed

Status:

White Technologies, Inc. has completed the first phase of construction. FPPC conducted a site visit in June and reported that a new holding pond, poly lined, has been constructed near the site where the vacuum bed will be constructed. The new pond will hold the effluent, from the vacuum bed and milking parlor, which will subsequently be used in the pivot irrigation system. Cost for pond construction was covered via partnership with the Suwannee River Management District.

Forms, for new lift stations, have been constructed at the end of all the free stall barns and will be connected to the main lift station for pumping into new vacuum bed. A new incline screen will be installed, to separate solids, from the milking parlor.

Groundbreaking for the FPPC vacuum dewatering bed project will commence in July. The ground penetrating radar (GPR) readings have verified the integrity of karst soil structure. It is anticipated that the vacuum system to be in operation the first week of September.

The dewatering tiles are on site and the resins will cure over the next four weeks. Dewatering tiles are pictured on the following page.



Swine, North Carolina (#5.03) -----
North Carolina State University
Lake Wheeler Farm

Process Description:

A newly designed swine production facility has been constructed at NC State University at the Lake Wheeler Field Laboratory near Raleigh, North Carolina. This project will leverage the new construction investment with a new separation process that mechanically isolates feces from urine while reducing odor. The project will pilot cost effective ways to accomplish early separation of solids using a belt system and compare its performance to a scraper system.

Project Status:

The project was reviewed by the Board of Directors in April and funding has been released for other approved projects. At this point another commercial entity has stepped forward and would like to pursue development of a belt separator at an existing swine facility in Indiana. FPPC is encouraging the interested parties to describe their ideas in a formal proposal.

Dairy, Florida (#3.04) -----
Chemical Lime Co.
Aprile Dairy in Riverview, Florida

Process objective:

- Costs effectively remove nutrients with the lime addition and a metal salts.

Project Status:

Testing for lime additions is being completed at the Branford Dairy site. Results will be documented in a final report which is being prepared by Dr. Roger Nordstedt.

Attachment A

Final report status of eleven completed pilot demonstration projects is listed below:

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- A. Swine, North Carolina -----**
Super Soil Systems, USA (#3.09)
Goshen Ridge Farms, LLC - in Clinton, NC
“Solids Removal System to Reduce Environmental Impact of Swine Production”
Report Status: The final report has been reviewed, issued and posted on the FPPC website.
- B. Swine, North Carolina -----**
Air Diffusion Systems (#3.02)
Cavanaugh Farm No. 1 - swine farm in Wallace, NC
“Advanced Microbial Treatment System (AMTS) at Cavanaugh Farm No. 1”
Report Status: Demonstration project completed – final report has been reviewed and written review comments have been submitted to the technology provider. An independent third party has been authorized to review the final report.
- C. Swine, Iowa -----**
Global Resource Recovery Organization (GRRO) (#3.05)
Burt Farm & Livestock Co. - swine farm in Marshalltown, IA
“Pork Nutrient Management Demonstration”
Report Status: The final report has been reviewed, issued and is posted on the FPPC website.
- D. Dairy, Florida -----**
Royal Consulting Services, Inc. (#3.08)
Posey Dairy in Lake Placid, FL
“Florida Dairy Nutrient Management Demonstration”
Report Status: The final report has been reviewed, issued and is posted on the FPPC website.
- E. Poultry, North Carolina -----**
McGill Environmental Systems (#3.06)
Farms in Sampson County, NC
“Nutrient Management Technology for Animal Feeding Operations”
Report Status: The final report has been reviewed, issued and is posted on the FPPC website.
- F. Poultry, North Carolina -----**
Cape Fear Resource Conservation (#3.03)
Central Processing Facility in Duplin County
“Demonstration Optimum Fertilizer of Ash from the BEST Solution for Swine and Poultry Manure Management”
Report Status: The final report has been reviewed, issued and posted on the FPPC website.

- G. Poultry, North Carolina -----**
Mountain Organic Materials (MOM) (#3.10)
Randy Johnson and David Parsons Farms, Wilkesboro, NC
"Demonstration of Poultry Manure and Mortality Forced Aeration Composting Bin Systems"
Report Status: The final report has been reviewed, issued and posted on the FPPC website.
- H. Poultry, Alabama-----**
Renewable Oil, Inc. (ROI) (#3.07)
Mills Poultry Farm in Russellville, AL
"Demonstrating BioOil Technology for Poultry Litter Nutrient Management"
Report Status: The final report has been reviewed, issued and posted on the FPPC website.
- I. Poultry, Texas -----**
RMG Strategies, Ltd and Microganics (#3.11)
Jacobs Ranch in Carmine, TX
Report Status: The final report has been reviewed, issued and posted on the FPPC website.
- J. Dairy, Florida -----**
AJT/Agrimond (#3.01)
Watson Dairy in Trenton, FL
Report Status: The final report has been reviewed, issued and posted on the FPPC website.
- K. Dairy, Wisconsin -----**
Skill Associates – Phase I (#5.08)
Weise Farms in Greenleaf, WI
Report Status: A report has been submitted and funding for the next phase has been approved.