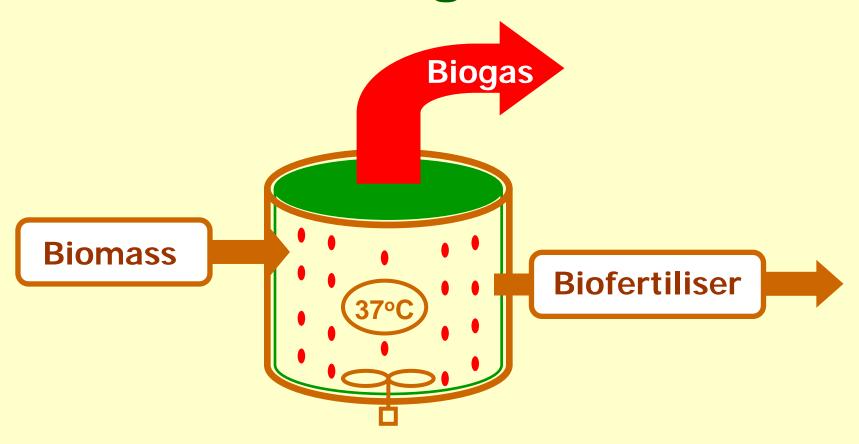
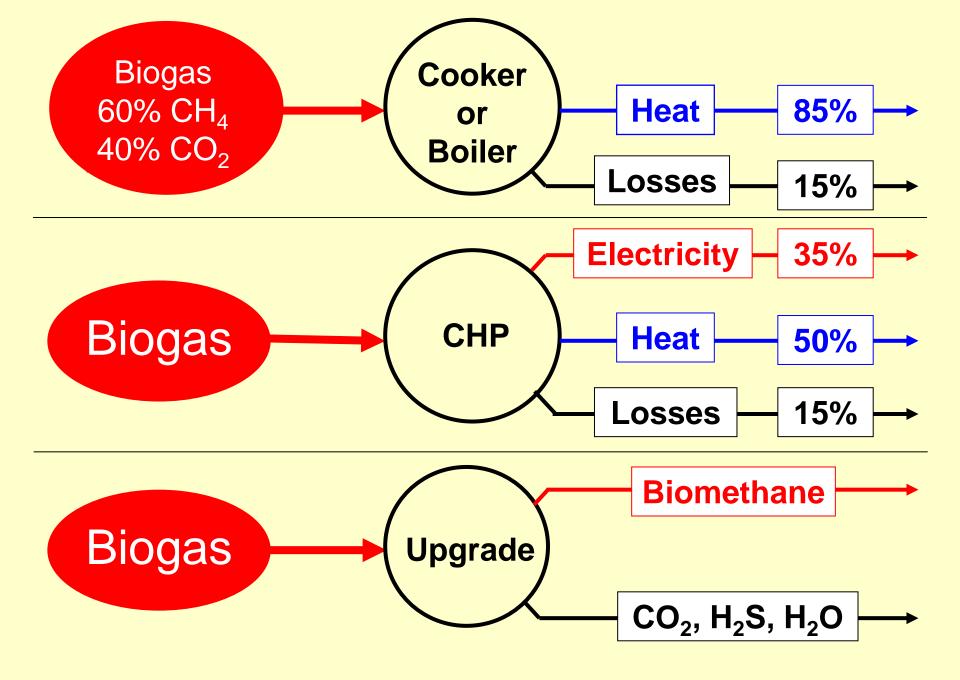
Methane to Markets Partnership Agriculture Subcommittee Beijing, 30th October 2007

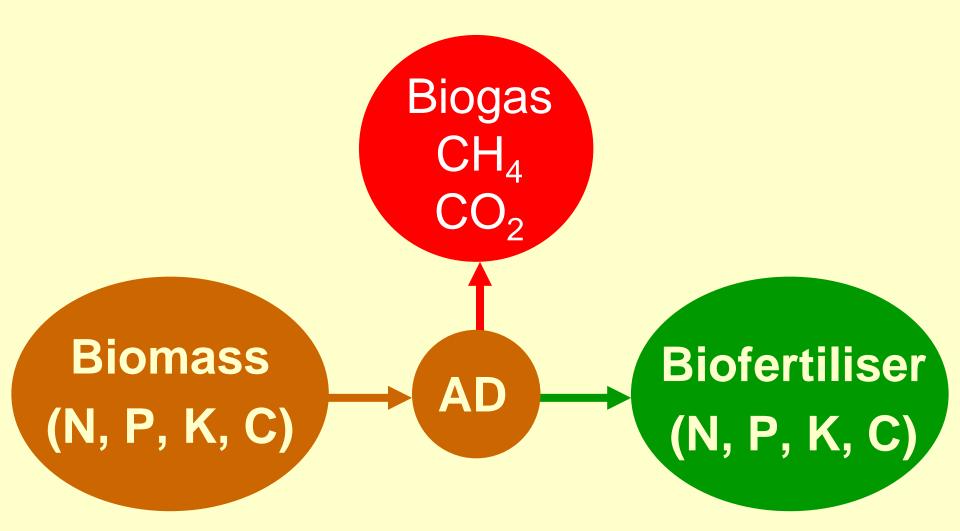
Anaerobic Digesters Across the World

Michael Chesshire Greenfinch Ltd

Anaerobic Digestion a Natural Biological Process







The Global Environment

AD is a low-carbon process which contributes to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in 4 ways:

- <u>by</u> preventing the uncontrolled emissions of CH₄ to the atmosphere (21 times more powerful than CO₂);
- <u>by</u> beneficial use of biofertiliser, displacing mineral fertilisers (the production of 1 tonne of nitrogen results in the emission of 2 tonnes of CO₂);
- by reducing the transport of waste; and
- <u>by</u> the production of renewable energy (displacing fossil fuels).

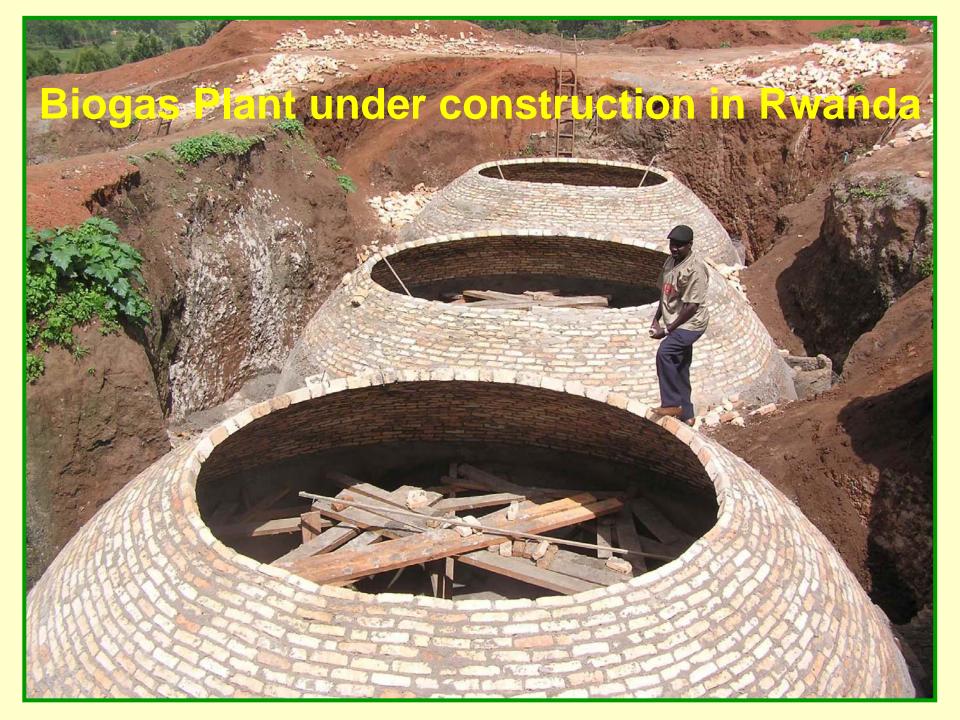
The Local Environment

In addition to its low-carbon benefits, AD is beneficial for human health & the local economy:

- substantial reduction of pathogenic organisms by a factor of between 100 and 1000, thus protecting both animal & human health;
- reduction of odours which come from the uncontrolled decomposition of organic matter;
- reduction of the polluting power of waste water courses are improved, especially when the value of the biofertiliser is recognised and is beneficially used for crop growth;
- displacement of wood fuel by using biogas for cooking, which reduces smoke particulates and potentially prevents deforestation;
- reduced dependence on high-cost artificial fertilisers;
- reduction of weed seeds being returned to the soil;
- Improved soil fertility, both through increased nitrogen availability and through returning organic matter to the soil;
- as well as for the production of renewable energy.

Around the world there are very many different ways in which AD is applied in practice.

















How food waste is recycled into electricity & fertiliser.





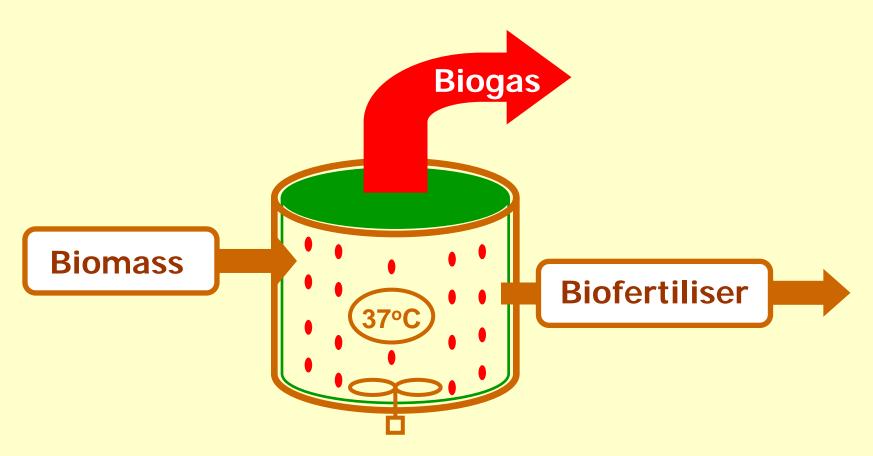








Anaerobic Digestiona Low-Carbon Process



Thank you.





