

BIOFILTER ODOR CONTROL





- -Passing odorous air through a media containing microbial populations
- -Microbes us the odorous compounds as a food source
- -Media must be kept moist and air must have good paths through media
- -Requires long contact times and low velocities
- -Systems come in a variety of designs and media configurations



MEDIA

- 1. Organic Wood Chips, Bark, Roots, Compost, Activated Carbon
- 2. Porous Rock Laval Rock
- 3. Synthetic Sponges, Scrubber Media, Foams, BioOdorSorb

IRRIGATION

- 1. Type Overhead spray, Drip System, Pre-humidification
- 2. Water Source Augmented Fresh Water, Plant Effluent

SYSTEM

- 1. In-ground
- 2. Basins
- 3. Modular Vessels



MODULAR TYPES

- 1. Biofilter
 - Utilizes an organic media
 - Complex bioactivity, Large biomass Heterotrophic
 - Limited Media Life
 - Low Face Velocities and High Contact Times

2. Bioscrubber

- Utilizes an inorganic media
- Simple bioactivity, small biomass Autotrophic
- Long Media Life
- Higher Face Velocities and Lower Contact Times



BIOFILTER

DESIGN PARAMETERS

- 1. Face Velocity Air Flow/Cross Sectional Area of Vessel
 2 to 10 feet/minute depending on compounds and load
- 2. Contact Time Media/Air Flow
 20 to 60 seconds depending on compounds and load



BIOFILTER

- 1. Media Wood Chips/Compost, Sand, or Engineered Media
- 2. Humidification Pre-Humidification System, Overhead spray, or Mist Nozzles.



BIOFILTRATION INGROUND BIOFILTER





BIOFILTER - Packed Bed



General Presentation 8/07



BIOFILTER – Tray System





BIOFILTER - DuO



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BIOSCRUBBER

DESIGN PARAMETERS

- 1. Face Velocity Air Flow/Cross Sectional Area of Vessel 20 to 50 feet/minute depending on compounds and load
- 2. Contact Time Media/Air Flow5 to 20 seconds depending on compounds and load



- 1. Media Foam (cubes, rolled, or stacked), lava rock
- 2. Humidification Not Required





BIOSCRUBBER



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