







How Worms and Cows Can Help Cool the Planet

Mai Ann Healy VP of Sales & Marketing mhealy@biofiltro.com





Royal City, Washington

6,000 Milking Jerseys 4,300 Free Stall 1,700 Dry Lot



Existing Manure Management

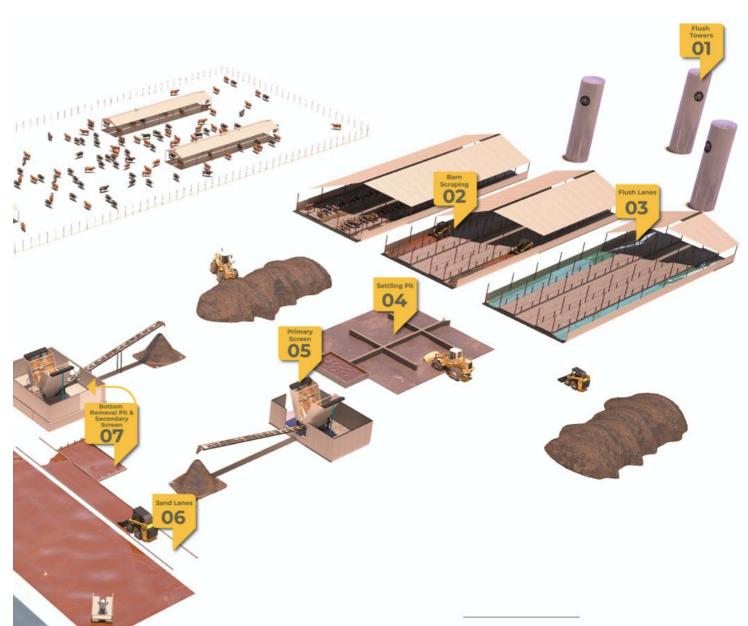
Free stall flush barn dairy

Composted bedding

Facultative storage lagoons

4,000 acre land application area

Center pivot and offsite hauling





- Nutrient Management Plan requirements
- How to grow herd size/milk production without adding land
- Cost and liability of hauling liquid manure offsite
- Sustainably generate nutritious food while playing an active role in regenerative farming
- Industry call to action to reduce carbon footprint

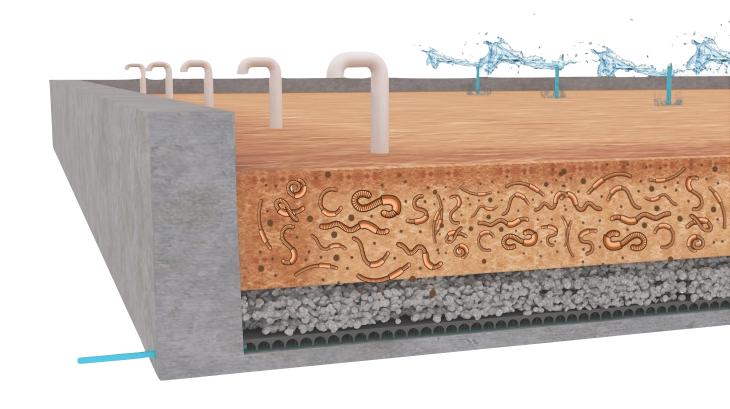


Bring in the Worms

BioFiltro's patented vermifiltration process is a passive aerobic treatment that removes 70-95% of organics from liquid waste in 4 hours

Wastewater is spread across the top of beds where worms and microbes form biofilm to capture and digest nutrients

BioFiltro can design, design + build, or design + build + operate











Installing Worms Upstream of Lagoons



Lifetime System Removal Efficiency

Total Suspended Solids	Total Nitrogen	Total Phosphorus	Total Volatile Solids
97%	91%	92%	89%



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Required land application area decreased from 4,000 acres to 400

Eliminated the need for offsite trucking

Reduced odors and air irritants

Reduced organic matter in recycled flush benefits animal health







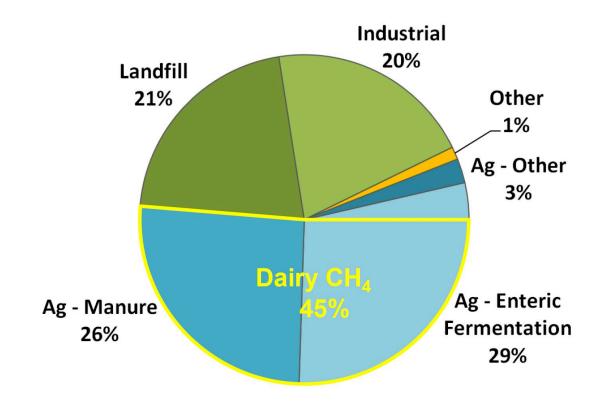
The Carbon Footprint of Manure Lagoons

Most US dairies use anaerobic lagoons

Manure is the second largest contributor to a farm's carbon footprint

Long term storage of manure results in decomposition of organic material

In a free stall barn, anaerobic breakdown of organics generates 6 to 9 tons/per milking cow of CO₂-equivalent



California Air Resources Board, 2015 Greenhouse Gas Inventory

Lifetime System Removal Efficiency

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Reducing the amount of TVSS by 89% before water arrives to the lagoon means that 89% less methane has the potential to form

Royal Dairy's carbon credit generation has been validated and the credits are entering the voluntary market Q1 2021

The dairy will produce 100 million pounds of low carbon milk/year and help their co-op achieve the 2030 commitment to carbon neutral





Methane 97-100% Reduction 12.0 Outlet 8.0 Reduction Reduction (%) Sampling Event

Figure 12. Emission Rates of Methane at the inlet and outlet of the Vermifilter system and methane emission reduction.

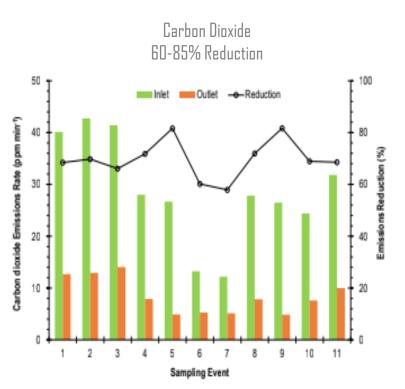


Figure 14. Emission Rates of carbon dioxide at the inlet and outlet of the vermifilter system and methane emission reduction.

Vermifiltering the Air

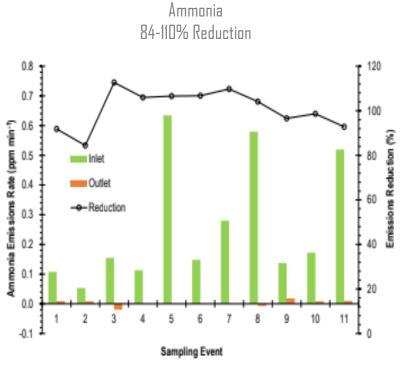


Figure 18. Emission Rates of ammonia at the inlet and outlet of the Vermifilter system as well as on emission reduction.

Carbon Credits Per Holstein 8.2 tCO2/yr GHG Credit/Year

Carbon Credits Per Jersey
5.6 tCO2/yr GHG Credit/Year



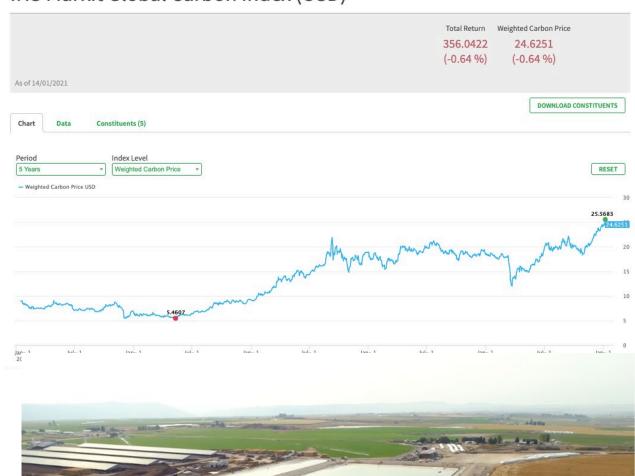




Third parties have verified that Royal Dairy generates approximately 35,000 m2/CO₂ equivalent every year.

Those credits will hit the voluntary market for the first time in Q1 2021

IHS Markit Global Carbon Index (USD)





Where Do the Nutrients Go?



n the low end, worm castings sell for \$50 per cubic yard

A Holstein will generate 5 cubic yards per year

A Jersey will generate 4 cubic yards per year







# Milking Cow in Flush Barn Dairy	BioFiltro System Size (sqft)
300	17,250
500	28,750
3,000	172,500
5,000	287,500
8,000	460,000

Assume 57.5 square feet of worm bed per cow
Sizing will vary based on breed, upstream manure management, and TSS
Around 1,500 cows, the revenue from the castings and carbon credits offset the operational expense





Wiggle with us towards regenerative agriculture

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