

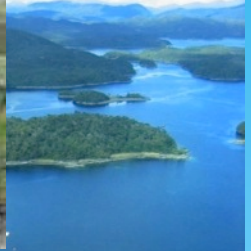
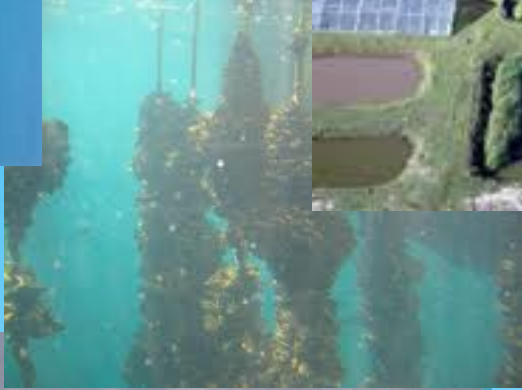
SEABED RECOVERY

(LAKE, RIVER, POND, ESTUARY,.....)

SYSTEM - **SRF** (Servicio de Recuperación de Fondos)

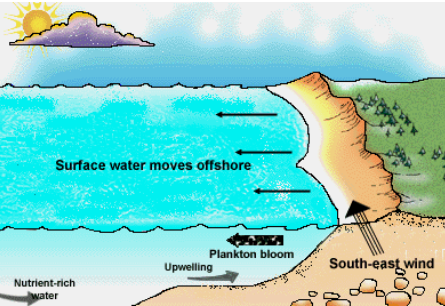
**A POWERFUL TOOL FOR THE ENVIROMENTAL
RECOVERY AND ECONOMIC VALUE
IMPROVEMENT OF FARMING SITES**

Open culture systems & their interaction with the environment



Carrying capacity (max. Biomass holding capacity)

Basic considerations.



The water dynamic: water renewal → O₂ availability
→ capability to sustain biological activity. **Higher dynamics will provide a better environmental quality.**

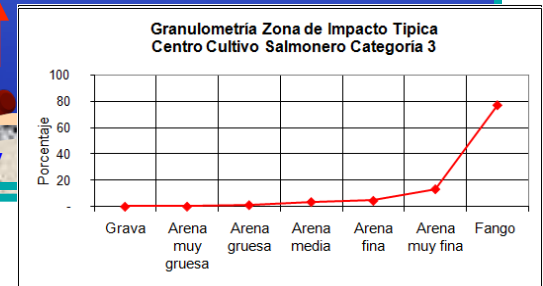
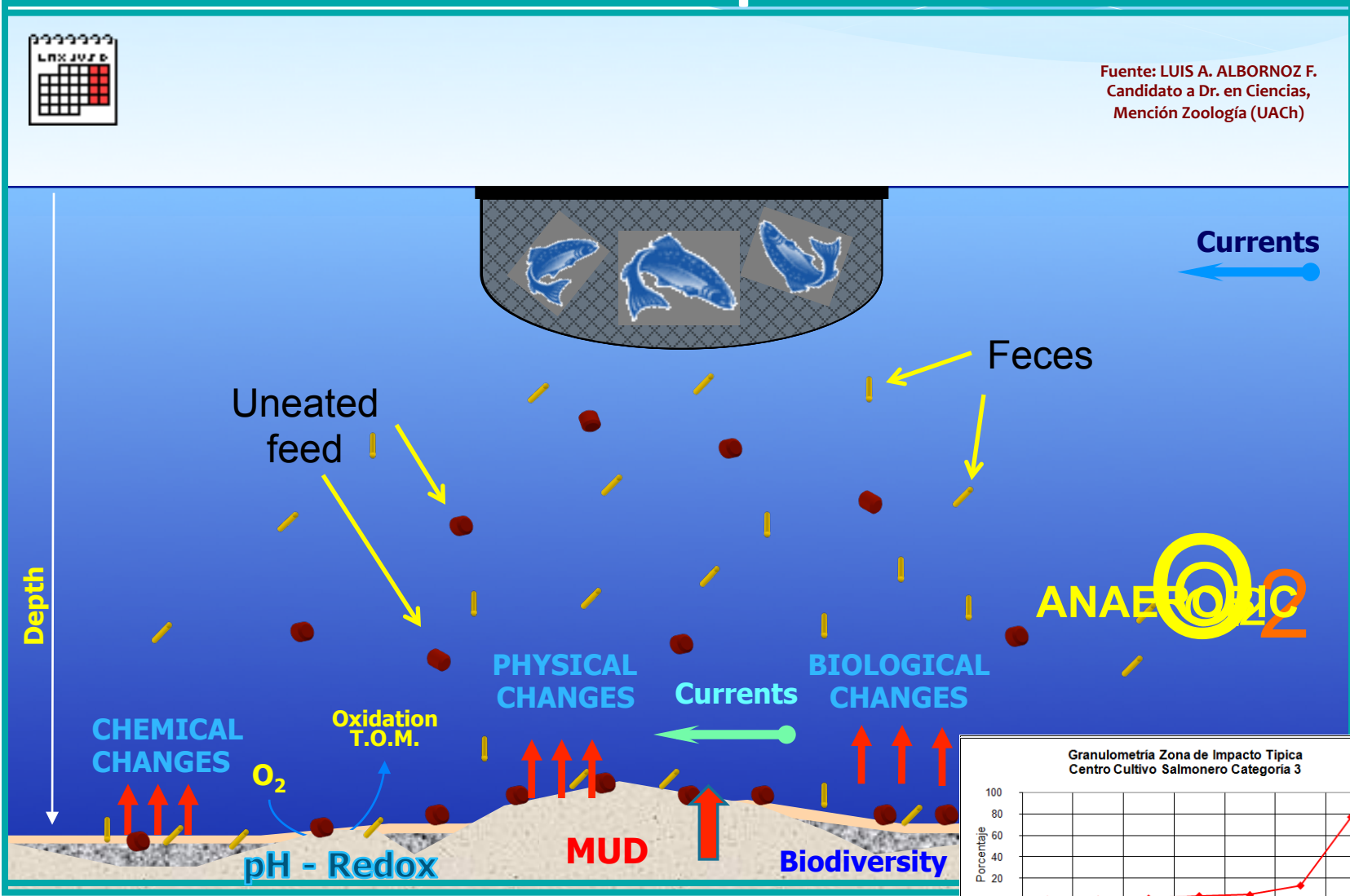
Benthic life & Bioturbation: Big contribution to organic matter degradation. Bioturbation increases the ratio of exposed surface of the sediment (**When in balance → Oxygen enhanced & able to develop, healthy & diverse wildlife, helping to aerobically degrade organic matter**).



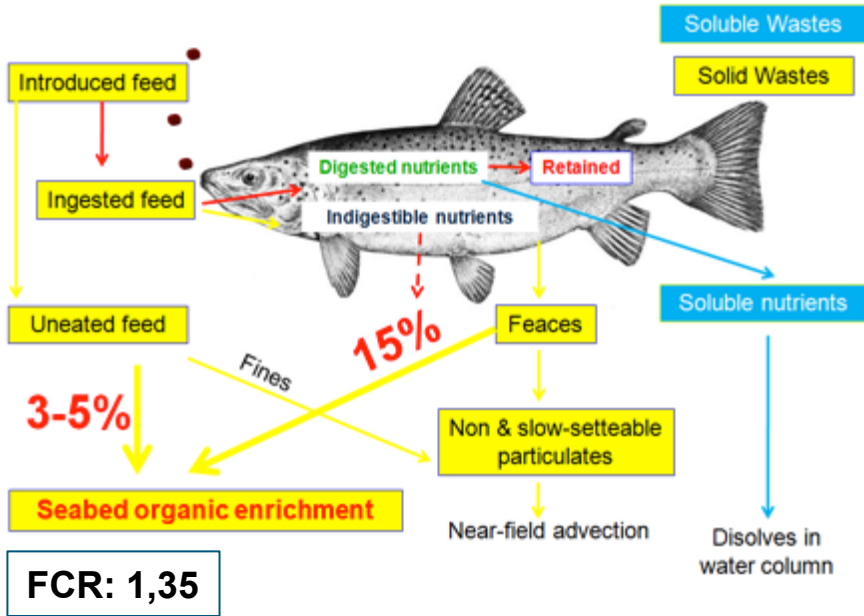
When breached, **biological, chemical & physical** phenomena are triggered, **affecting the bottom and water column**. At final stages, environment becomes anaerobic & toxic for benthic life.

Seabed Organic Enrichment Aquaculture (Salmon Farming)

Fuente: LUIS A. ALBORNOZ F.
Candidato a Dr. en Ciencias,
Mención Zoología (UACH)

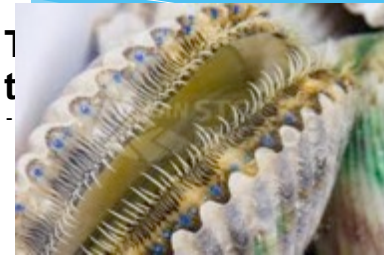


Where does the feed go.... ??



Example from an average farm

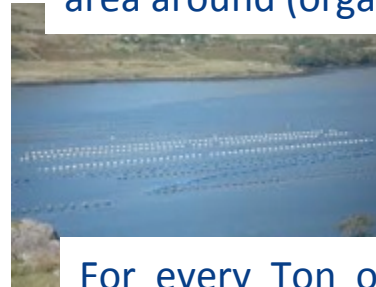
# Cages	18	
Cage size :	Length	30
	Width	30
	Depth	18
Total area directly bellow	16.200	m2
Farming density	12	Kg/m3
Total production (MT)	3.499	MT
Total feed required (MT)	4.724	MT
TOTAL WASTE (feed originated only)	829	MT
	51,18	Kg/mt²



& current
at the lo
arger
e of



Up to 30% of all filtered feed is released to the bottom, turning them anoxic (toxic for benthic life). They also decrease sedimentation in the area around (organic depletion).



For every Ton of whole mussel produced, 1,1 Ton. of feces & pseudofeces are released. The effect on the seabed will depend on production system, density and local water dynamics:

Spain: 183,33 Kg organic waste/m²/year
(37,56 Lb/Sqft/yr).

Chile: 10,56 Kg organic waste/m²/year
(2,16 Lb/Sqft/yr).

How do we avoid organic enrichment from becoming a problem ?

Economic efficiency (\$/Kg) vs environmental overload.

Or is there another way ?

A.- U

- Adj the si
- Mc some term,



mass load:

*olding capacity of
rmine).
ally unviable for
term and/or long*

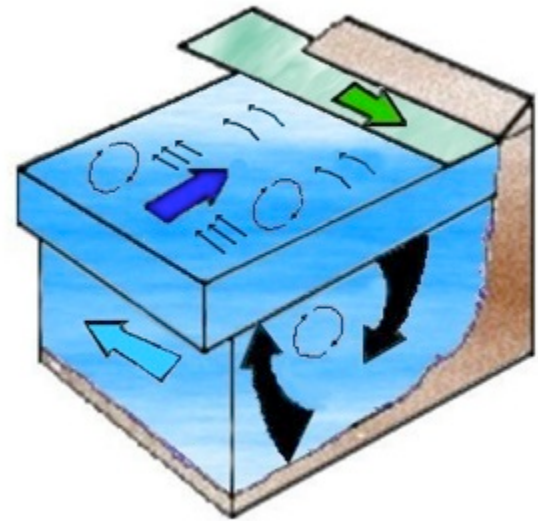
B.- Helping the dynamic processes

and keep the water body & seabed
in optimal conditions.

SRF improves dynamics by displacing vast amounts of water activating a series of natural processes .

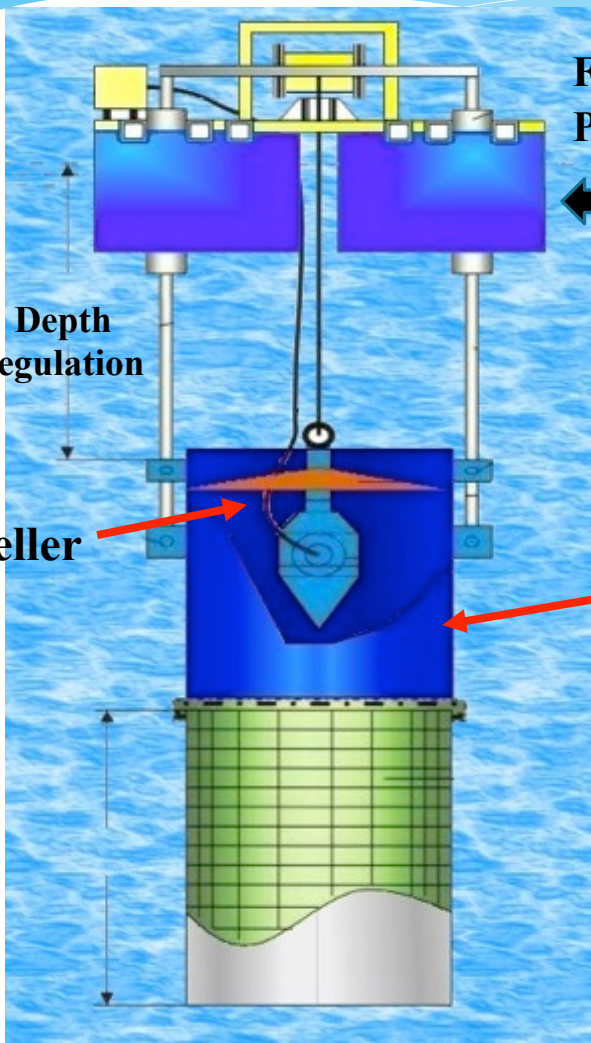
SRF Replicates nature's job at a much faster pace

Then we need to lend Nature a hand by.....



HOW DOES **SRF** WORK & WHY DOES IT SOLVE THE PROBLEM? → Our DMA®

DMA = Desplazador de Masas de Agua / Water Mass Displacer



Floating Platform

Depth regulation

Propeller

Nozzle

United States Patent
Salinas

(10) Patent No.: US 6,659,044 B2
(45) Date of Patent: Dec. 9, 2003

581839 A * 51099 Capone 110200
5942116 A * 51099 Clay et al. 210794
6205126 A * 52000 Beggs 110213
6254700 B1 * 52000 Whitaker 110226

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FR 2100500 81973
NO 22500 21981
WO 9603977 21996

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Rubb (Norwegian Catalog), four pages, published Aug. 1989.

* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner—Thomas Price
(74) Attorney Agent, or Firm—Michael Best & Friedrich LLP

ABSTRACT

An apparatus and method for conditioning water in open fish farming cages, which can solve the problems of "blow of harmful sediments" and the "lack of dissolved oxygen concentration in the water". The apparatus includes a tube having adjustable open upper and lower ends and an impeller for drawing a major water flow in either direction through the tube. To solve the "blow of harmful sediments" the apparatus draws water upward from deeper water with low algae concentrations to the lower zone, dissolving and eroding the harmful sediment far away from the cages. To solve the "lack of dissolved oxygen concentration" the apparatus draws water downward from the surface water having high concentrations of dissolved oxygen to deeper water with low concentrations of dissolved oxygen, increasing the dissolved oxygen concentration in the middle and the bottom of the cages, where the biggest oxygen consuming fish concentrations are located.

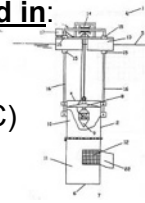
References Cited

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2,827,288 A * 21918 Reid 26191
5,786,998 A * 121975 Smith 26591
5,885,275 A * 121974 Smith 26592
6,044,720 A * 81977 Platt 110214
6,026,812 A * 21977 Smith 110214
6,258,815 A * 21981 Degan et al. 110212
6,258,817 A * 21981 Freeman 219184
4,981,366 A * 17091 Wickham 219197
5,128,230 A * 41992 Pinsky 110200

8 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets

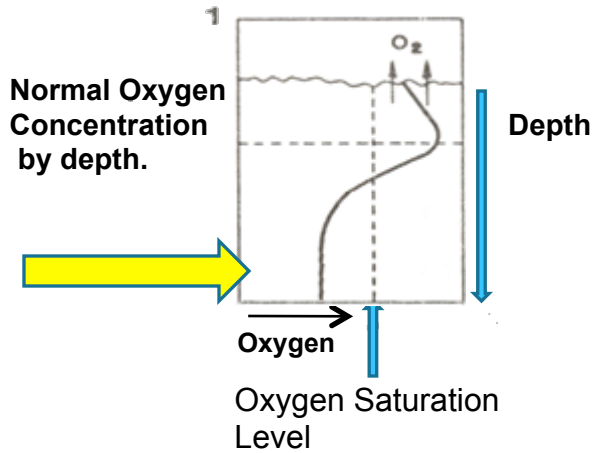
Patented in:
USA
Canada
EU (EEC)
Chile



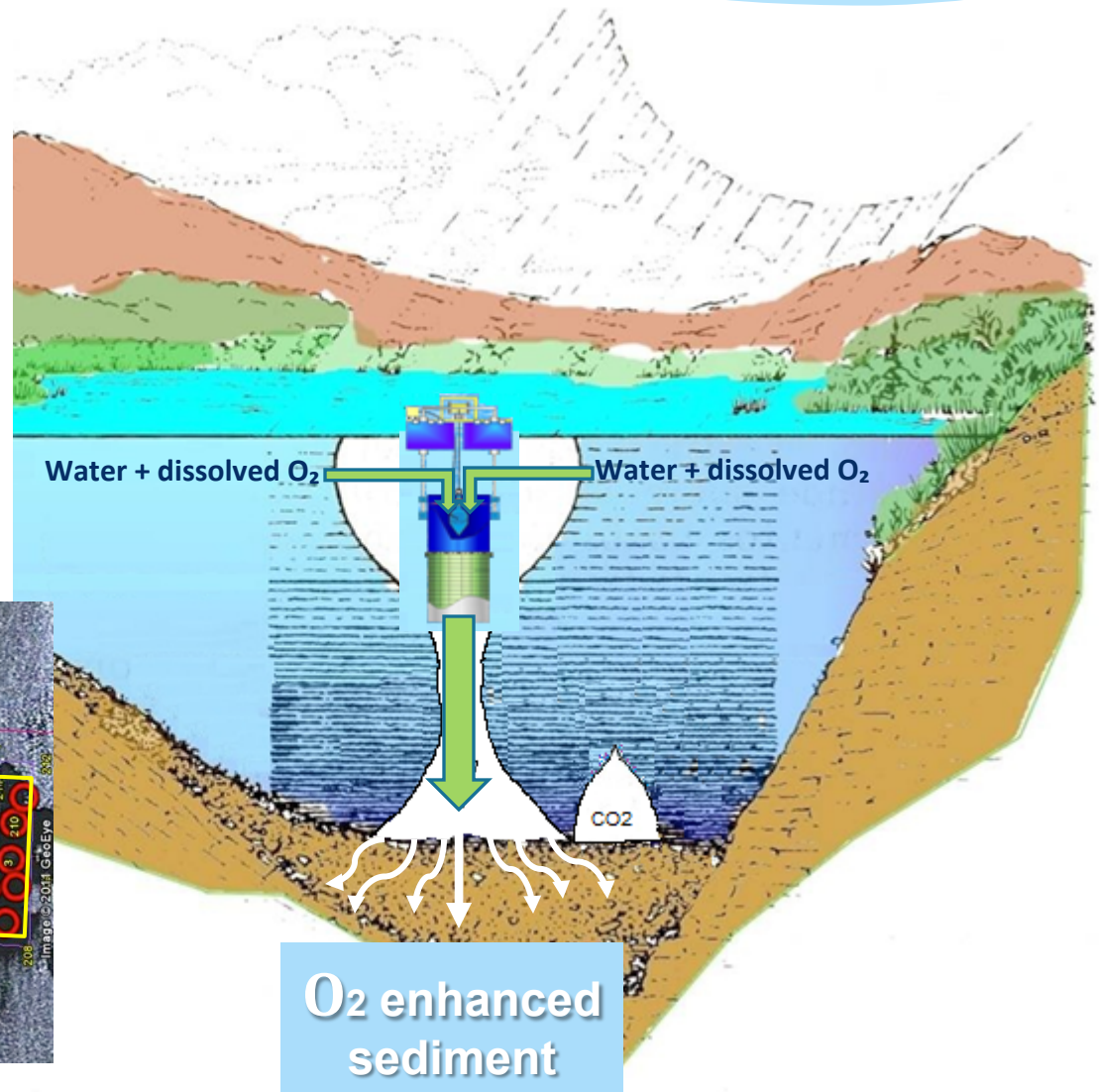
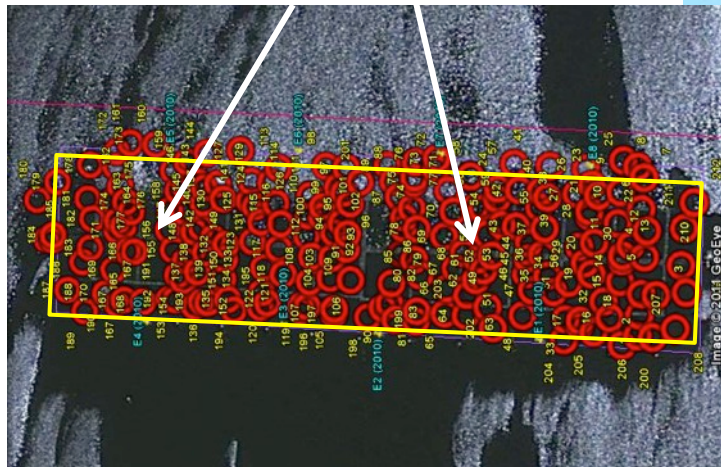
DMA / SRF's Technical specs

Downwelling water flow	1,2 m³/seg
Water exchange per point	4.320 m³/hr
Water exchange rate per point	55 m³/m²/hr
	1.350 gal/sqft/hour.

Oxygen vertical distribution: before & during SRF

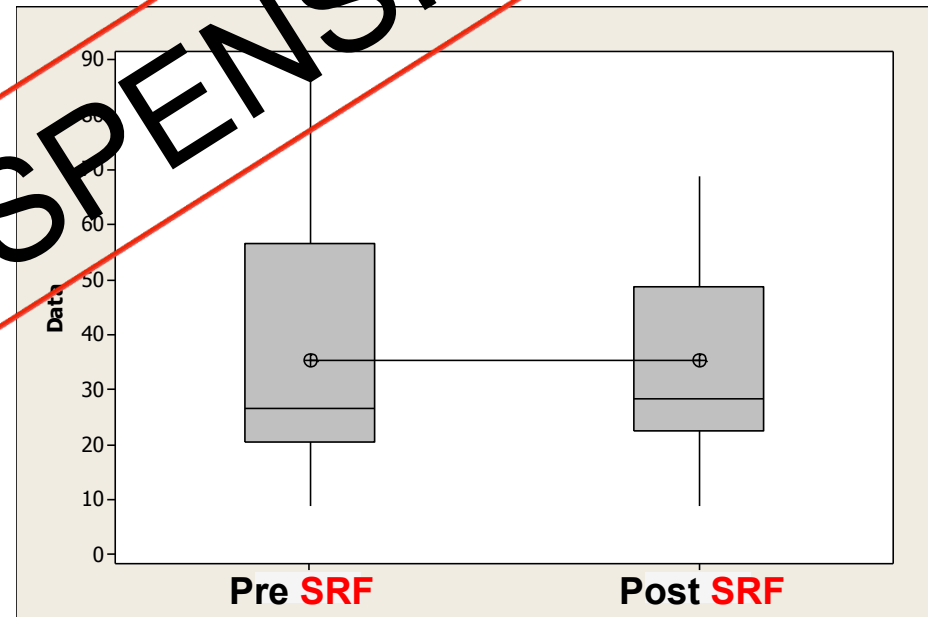
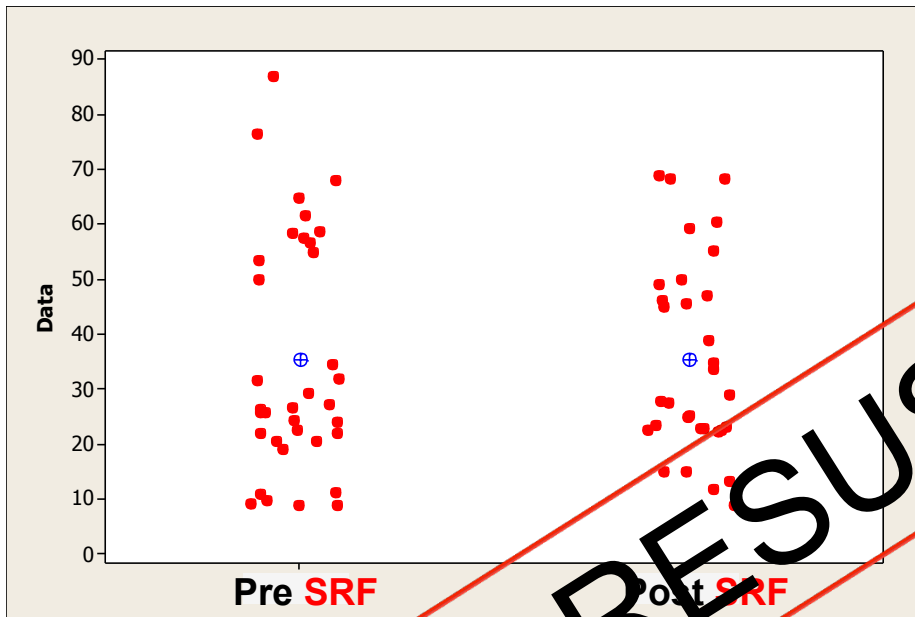


Demarcation, Positioning & mooring by GPS



SRF Results (2004 al 2006)

Granulometry (% de Mud)

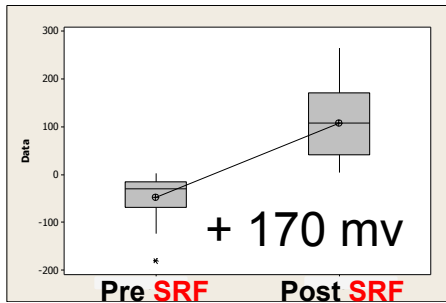
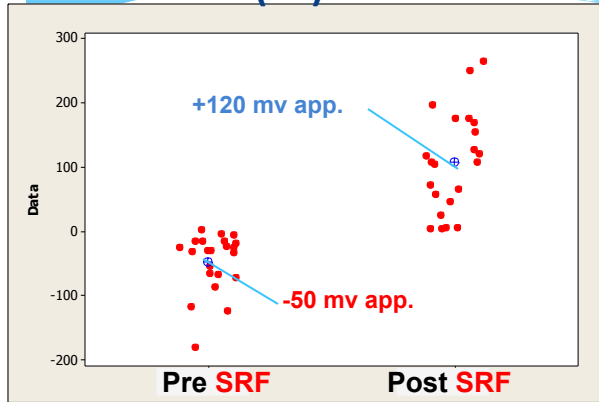


NO RESUSPENSION

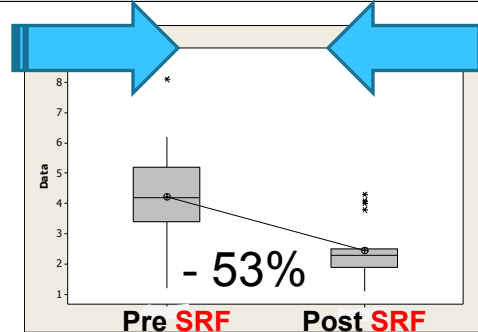
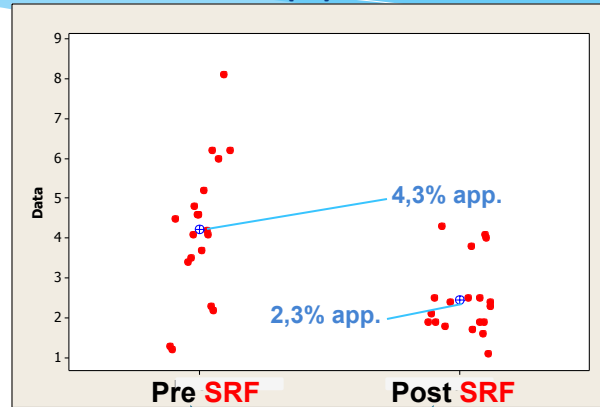
Statistical P value = 0.973 No statistical significance

SRF Results (2004 al 2006)

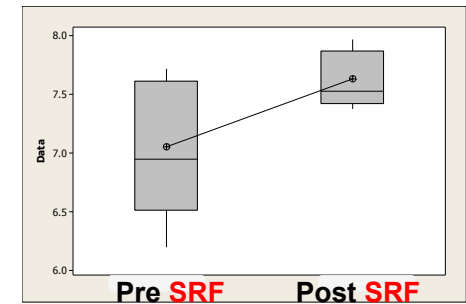
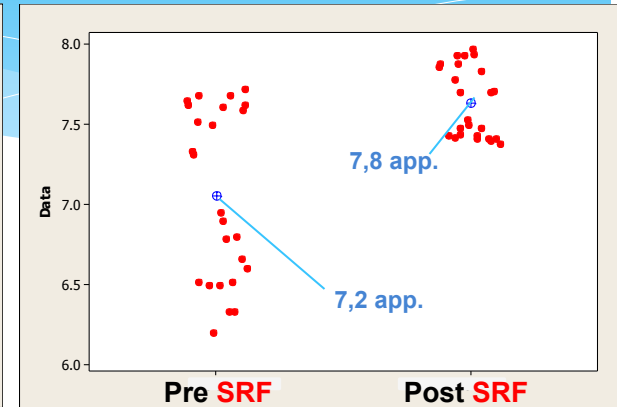
Redox Potential (Eh)



Total Organic Matter (%)



pH



Statistical P vale = 0.000
There is statistical significance

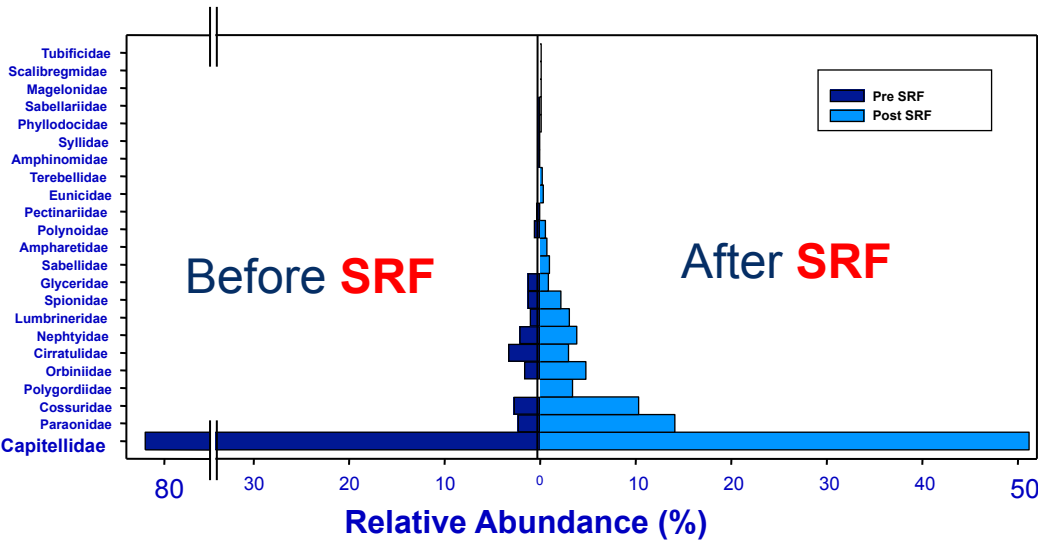
Statistical P vale = 0.001
There is statistical significance

Statistical P vale = 0.000
There is statistical significance

- * **One month** to place all chemical values in regulatory compliance.
- * **Effect of treatment will last out** from 3 – 4 production cycles according to all recorded performances until now.

(2004 – 2006)

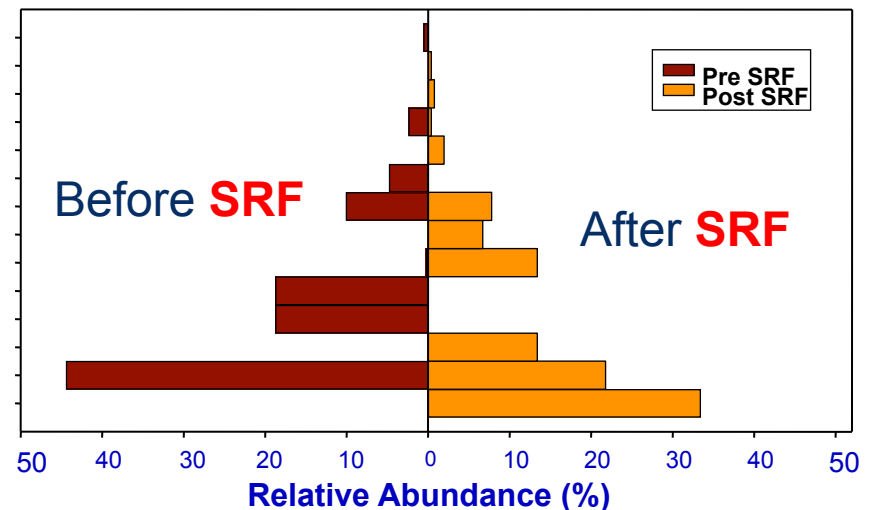
Biodiversity (Annelidae)



Biodiversity (Mollusca)

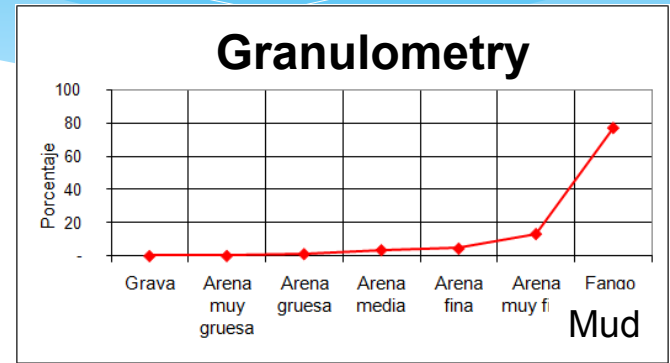
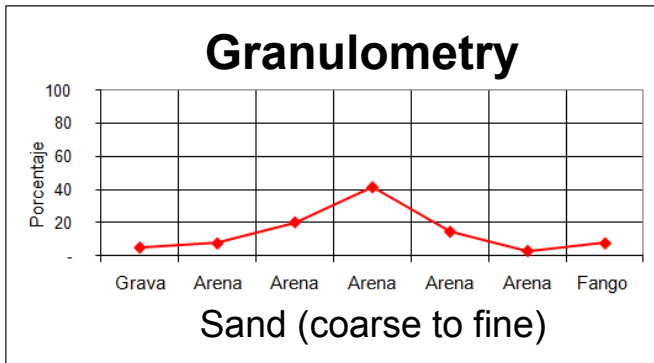


- Nuculanidae
- Veneridae
- Sphaeriidae
- Mytilidae
- Carditidae
- Crepidulidae
- Nuculidae
- Yoldidae
- Tellinidae
- Ranellidae
- Eatoniellidae
- Macridae
- Nassaridae
- Caecidae



SRF HELPS TO REVERSE THIS PROCESS

Physical



Chemical

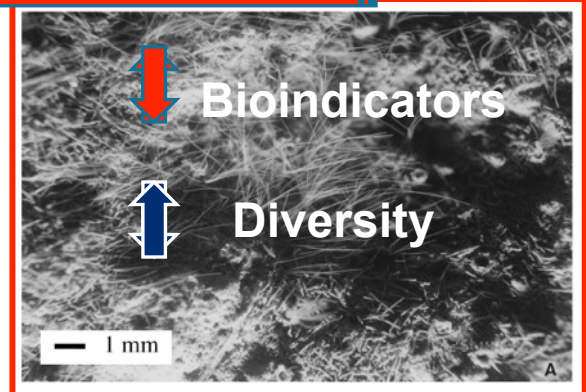
LOSS OF BIOTURBATION

↓ % Organic matter
↑ REDOX potential
↑ pH

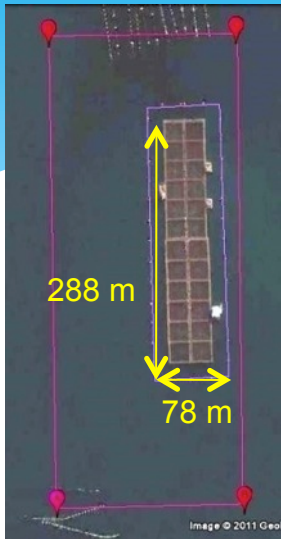
Biological



Creates conditions to reverse biological changes



Results of an actual **SRF** project (2006 → 2010..... 2011)



TECHNICAL DATA **SRF**

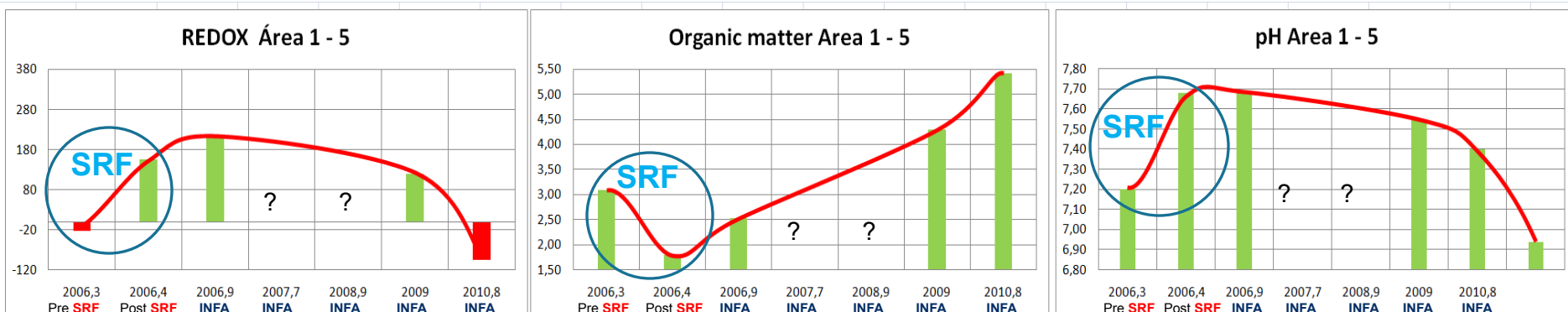
Period & Year : March – April, 2006
 # Irrigation points : 230
 Total area recovered: 23.000 m²

Year	Ton
2006	0
2007	578
2008	1.964
2009	1.752
2010	1.795

Total: 6.089 Ton

**ANAEROBIC...
2011 New **SRF****

Samples for 2007-2008 INFA* were taken outside the SRF treated Area. Not relevant information.



* **INFA**: Informe Ambiental → Environmental Report & Benthonic Survey.

Environmental & Biological

- Cuts down Organic Matter % in the seabed sediments.
- “Instant” recovery of main chemical parameters (Eh & pH) favoring conditions for repopulation by the macro and micro fauna (surrounding area & water column).
- **SRF** contributes actively to restore the biological balance and the carrying capacity of a sedimentary environment on which it's applied.
- **SRF** produces a bioturbation-like effect, irrigating the sediments with oxygen enhanced water, shortening benthic physico-chemical and well as biological recovery span time (weeks vs years).

Regulatory, economical & operational

- Environmental remediation and improvement of the sediment's quality avoids closure and/or loss of farming license.
- Keeps the farm operational and in the best production & sanitary conditions.
- Quality and value of aquaculture/farming licences and/or site concession increases due to the sustained remediation of sediments over time.
- Very good & sustainable practice, clears or at least mitigates a large portion of its local ecological footprint (BAP certifiable ?).

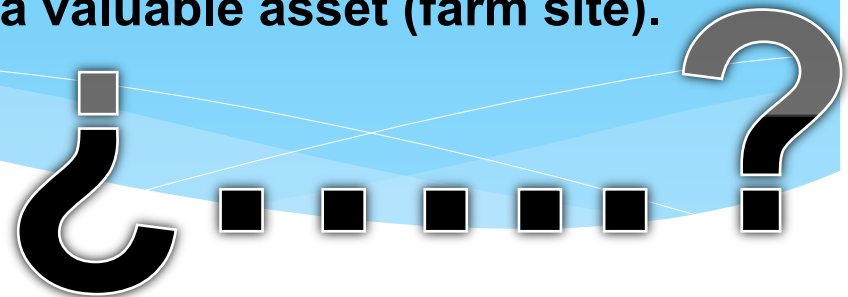
Is **SRF** cost effective ?



COST / BENEFIT ANALYSIS

NO COST WAS ASSIGNED TO:

- Operational disruption & risks involved in relocating a farm.
- Risks & hidden costs related to operating a new production site (farming, logistics, sanitary conditions, animal health, etc.).
- Temporal loss and / or devaluation of a valuable asset (farm site).



Cost / Benefit estimated for a 20 cage farm (each 20x20) (abt. 1.500 MT)

Economic comparison	Total Cost
(Note # 1) Seabed Recovery System (SRF)	USD 65.146

Note # 1: For calculation of the **SRF** the following parameters were used :

a.- Total surface to be recovered : 20.358 m²

b.- **SRF** Rate : USD 2,70 / m²

Additional Costs : USD 0,50 / m² (includes equipment transport, fuel, Laboratory analysis, divers, etc. that are not included in the Service)

TOTAL : USD 3,20 / m²

Note # 2: The lease or rental value of sites varies considerably depending on location, farming conditions, infrastructure available on site etc. We considered a lease fee of USD 100.000 /year for a minimum of a 3 year period.

UNITARY COST (USD/Kg)

Seabed Recovery System (SRF)	USD 65.146
Last out period (# of production cycles between one SRF and the next)	3 Cycles
Production per cycle app.	1.536.000 Kgs
Total production between each SRF	4.608.000 Kgs
Cost per kilo of fish produced SRF	USD 0,0141/Kg

Less than 1,5 cents/Kg (0,68 cents/Lb.) for:

- Working under regulatory compliance
- **Farming in an environmentally sound site**
- Implementing a responsible & less expensive farming policy
- Increasing the value of an important asset
- A powerful PR tool (tell the world you are taking care !!)
- A big step towards our goal:

“Double in a decade – Responsibly”

SEABED RECOVERY SYSTEM

(LAKEBED , RIVER, POND, ESTUARY.....)

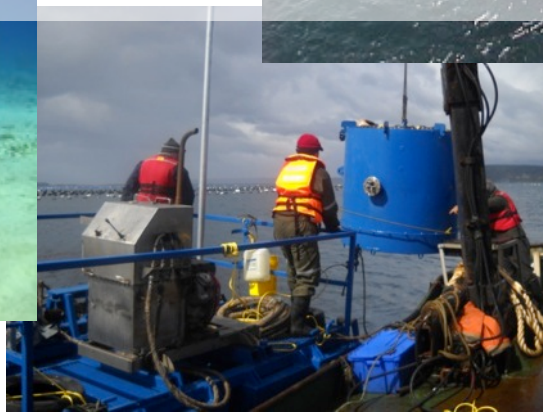
SRF

rv@pamar.cl

Raimundo Vives F.

Skype: raimundo_vives

Cel. +56 9 9 827 7478



Adolfo Alvia
Aseorías

Un Respaldo que Distingue