



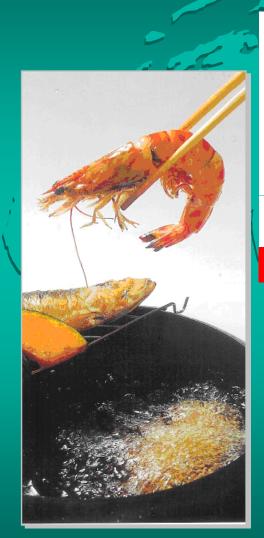
Japan's kitchen waste disposal situation



The percentage of our food that is made in Japan is called food self-sufficiency. Taking a calorie base, Japan's self-sufficiency is only 40%. Did you know that Japan imports 60% of its food from overseas? On the other hand, 20 million tons of kitchen waste is discarded. Isn't this strange? So, let's see where kitchen waste is produced!

Source: Alpho, Inc.

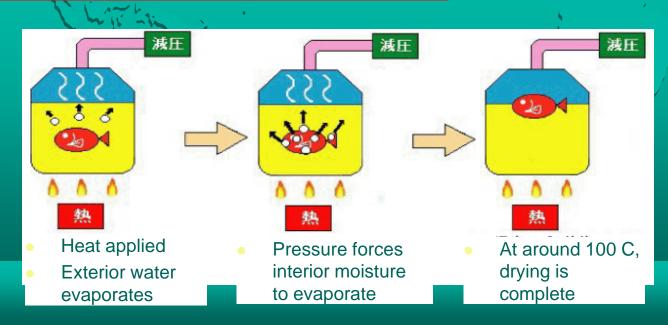
Oil temperature vacuum drying method



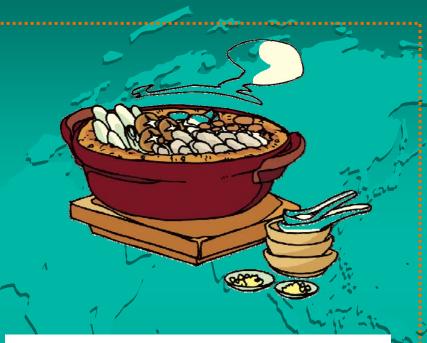
The oil temperature vacuum drying method uses oils as a heat medium for the drying process, and it is popularly called the "Tempura Method" since it mixes and heats food waste and oil in a vacuum environment.

The oil temperature vacuum drying method in ancient times was used to convert residue from meat and seafood processing into livestock and fish feed. But now, it is being used in new ways, coupled with national policies to raise food self-sufficiency through the "Food Recycling Law" and to promote the "Biomass Japan Comprehensive Strategy". It is now used as a technology to convert food waste into feed (Eco-Food manufacturing plants) and to convert sewage sludge into fuel.

An Approach to Drving based on "Tempura



We focused on the difference between Hot Pot food and Deep-fried food



In hot pot dishes, the soup gets its taste when the broth emerges. This is indicates that extract (water soluble protein) was dissolved in the soup.

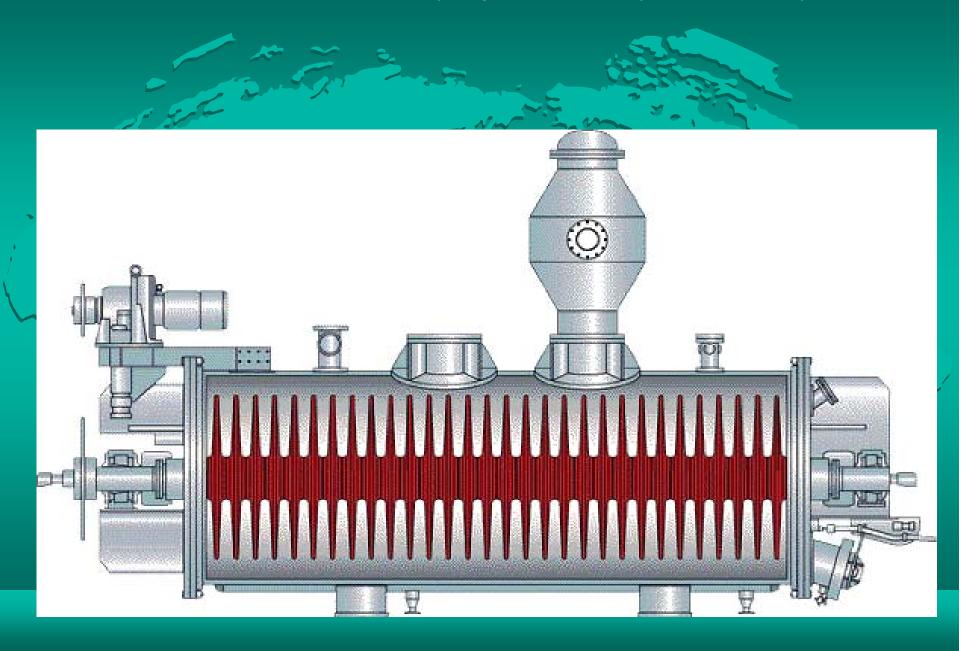


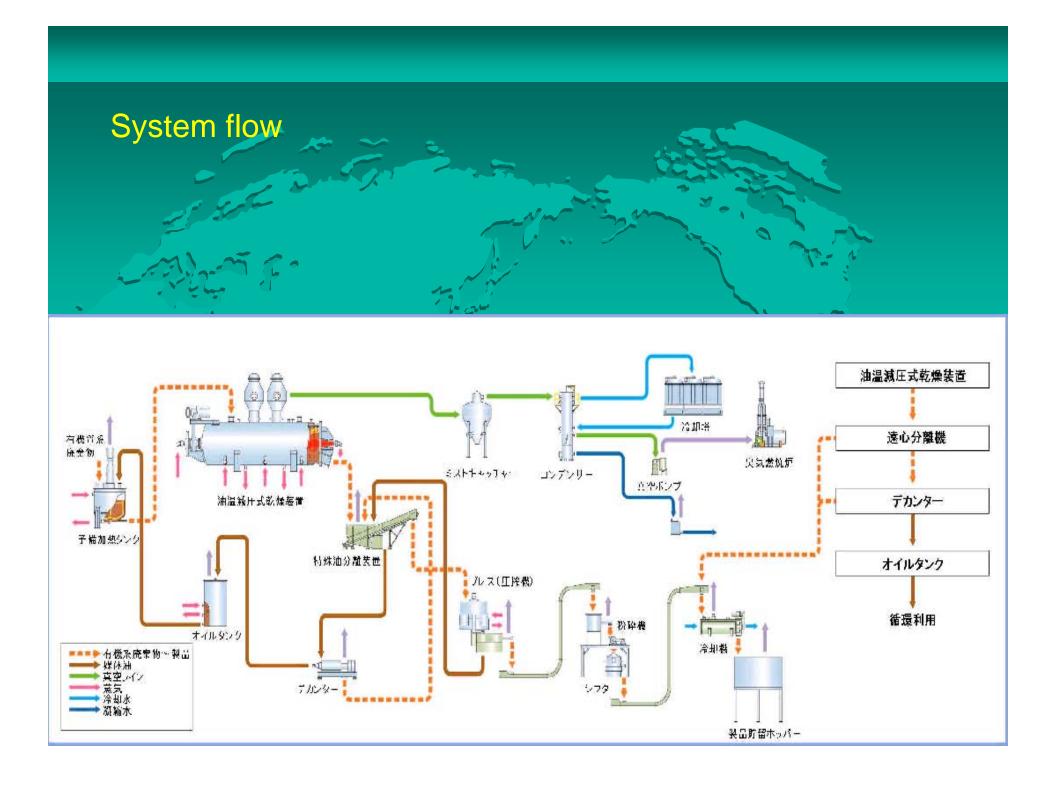


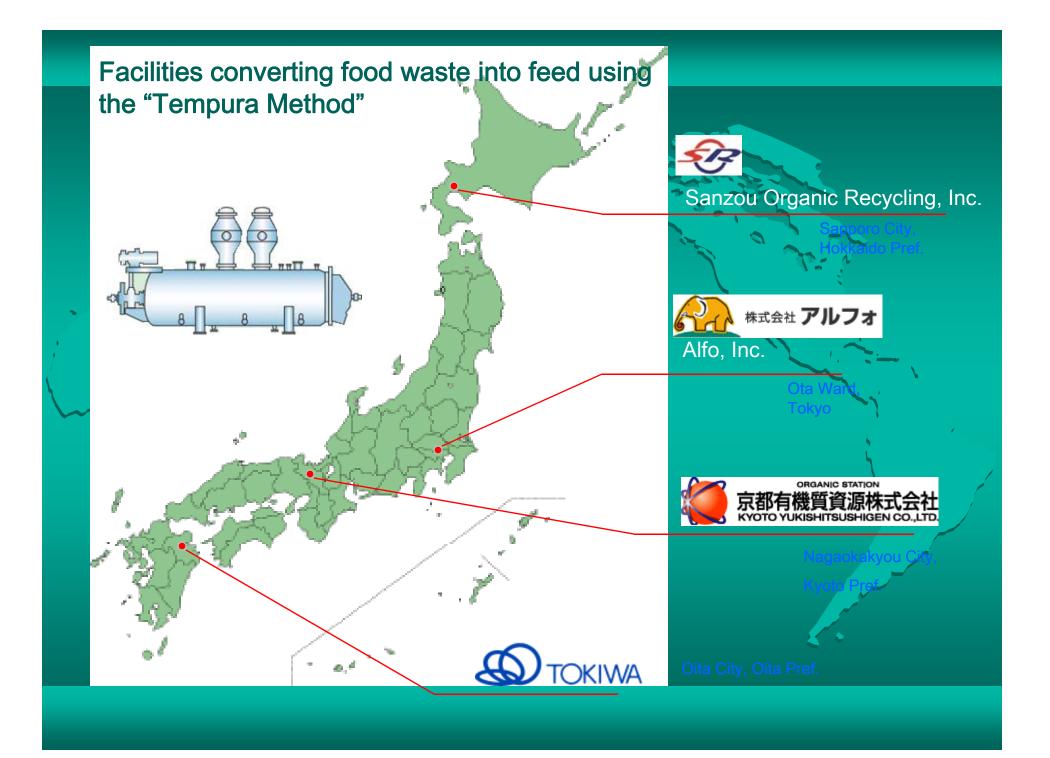
Compared to hot pot food, deep-fried food neither soup nor broth appears. This indicates that only the moisture within the food evaporates and that there is no emergence of water soluble protein; it is preserved within the food. The bubbling in the below photo shows the evaporation of this water.



Oil temperature vacuum drying machine (PC Cooker)







Facilities converting food waste into feed using the "Tempura Method": Overview of operational scale

Processing volume Company name 70 t/day Sanzou Organic Recycling, Inc. (Sapporo City) MAX140 t/day Alfo, Inc. (Ota Ward, Tokyo) Kyoto Organic Resources, Inc. 70 t/day (Nagaokakyo City) Tokiha Wasada Town 500kg /day (Oita City shopping ctr.)

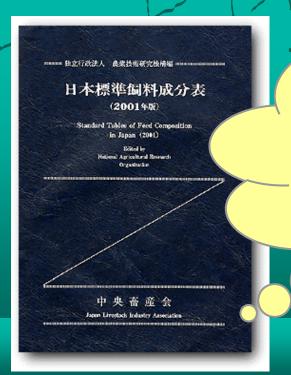
Public certification as "Eco-Feed"



飼料名 Dried leftover	水分 Moisture	粗蛋白質 CP	粗脂肪 EE	NFE	粗繊維 CF	粗灰分 CA	Notes
Food by- products	4.9	24.0	9.5	53.3	5.0	8.0	Food byproducts treated with the Tempura Method have CP at ~19-25%

These values were validated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries in the year 2000

Precisely because the Tempura Method can be used safely, it was featured in this book:



"Japan Standard Feed Ingredients Chart" (2001)

This ingredient chart corresponds to a human food ingredient charge and analyzes the nutrients and ingredients in feed given to livestock. Understanding the ingredients of animal food a foundation for feeding all livestock, and for the rational management of animal feeding.

(p. 116)

The Eco-Feed (feed made from leftover food) is sold in bulk to Japan Composite Feed, Inc., and is treated as ingredients for poultry and livestock feed.

Converting sewage waste into solid fuel

Carbonization

- After drying dehydrated sludge, carbonize by heating in a low oxygen or oxygen-free environment
- -Tokyo: Projected to start in late 2007
- Aichi Prefecture: Projected to start experimentation in 2008
- Calorific capacity: ~13 MJ/kg (3,000 kcal/kg)

Carbonized waste material



Oil temperature vacuum drying

- Discarded food preparation oil is added to dehydrated sludge, and through heating and decompression, the moisture is evaporated.
- -The sludge fuel obtained has 30% oil.
- Fukuoka Prefecture: Operational since Jan. 2001 (supplying Matsu-ura thermal power plant)
- Calorific capacity: ~24 MJ/kg (5,700 kcal/kg)

Tempura method facility



Source: Ministry of Land Interior and Transportation, "Current State of Sewage Waste Resource Utilization"

Biomass Energy Conversion Technology through the Oil Temperature vacuum Drying Method

There are 3 types of technology for manufacturing solid biomass fuels from sewage sludge: carbonization, granulation drying, and oil temperature vacuum drying. Below, we display the features of each system and of the biomass fuel manufactured. Regarding kitchen waste and sewage waste, it is possible to use the manufactured solid waste as fuel for coal-fired thermal power plants. Furthermore, it is possible to utilize municipal gas resources as a heat source for each system.

Biomass fuel characteristics (sewage sludge)

	Carbonization	Granulation drying	Oil temp. vacuum drying
Calorific value (MJ/kg)	9.6 – 14.6	14.6 – 18.8	23.0 – 25.1
Water (%)	~ 5	~ 6-10	~ 2
Ash content (%)	~ 50	~ 30	~ 20
Proportion (%)	~ 0.4	~ 0.6	~ 0.6
Odor	None	Large	Medium

Note: Coal's calorific value is 25.1 MJ/kg

Source: Japan Gas Association

Demonstration

Seeing once is better than hearing a hundred times

If you're considering recycling a particular substance, we can demonstrate our technology right before your eyes.



Kyushu University, Itoshima "Modern Good Practice" Program

糸島で学ぶ「地域資源と地場技術によるバイオマス・プロジェクト」

资券加费無料



時: 平成20年11月6日(木)13:30~16:00

所:伊都国歷史博物館 北側駐車場

容:中司 敬 九州大学農学研究院

環境共生発信: 循環型社会の教育と地域プロジェクトの構築

徳留 斉将 エコステージェンジニアリング(株)

生ゴミの地場処理技術:油温減圧乾燥法の実際(トラックでの実演)

鬼木 武维 初原市定業振興部農政課

これからの飼料を考える: エコフィード

山浦 輝久 (財)九州大学学斯研究都市推進機構 産学官連携: 農工の連携

■アクセス:前原市農業公園 ファームパーク伊都国隣

福岡市方面から●国道202号線パイパス振氏交差点を左折、約8分 唐津方面から●国道202号線パイパス波多江交差点を右折、約8分

■申込み : 当日現地でも受け付けますが、資料準備の都合上、

なるべく事前にお申し込み下さい。

九州大学農学研究院分室(担当:吉木・金山)

TEL/FAX:092-802-4700 E-mail:ito-office@agr.kyushu-u.ac.jp

班小中学生の参加も受け付けています。 TEL:092-323-1111 E-mail:nousei#city.maebaru.fukuska.jp (総合的な学習の時間への対応可)

《問合わせ先》九州大学農学部附属農場

平計1-2307 福岡県捜型部紀留町直町111 TEL:092-612-2066 E-mail:nakaji#farm.kyushu-u.ac.jp (中間)

Mainichi Shimbun, 7 November 2008



ガモが食べたと

九大、糸島地区の

Participating in Planning

UN Expert warns that biofuels will intensify global hunger problems

It's a crime against humanity to convert agriculturally productive soil into soil which is producing food stuff which will be burned into biofuel... What has to be stopped is the transformation (of food crops)

国道 blotuel... What has to be stopped is the transformation (of food crop 世界 now, to stop the growing catastrophe of the massacre of hunger in 予其 the world.

- Jean Ziegler

ドイオ燃料」は、 について5年の猶 が拡大すれば、飢

餓による人重虐殺

- ジュネーブ大学とシルボンヌ大学で教授を務めるジーグラー氏は25日、国連人権委員会で、食料ではなく農業副産物から燃料を作り出せる技術が確立するまで、バイオ燃料の生産に猶予期間を設けるよう主張。翌26日に開いた記者会見で、「農地をバイオ燃料のために捧げることは、人類に対する犯罪だと言える。一刻も早く、世界中で起こっている飢餓による大量虐殺を阻止しなければならない」と述べた。
- ジーグラー教授によると、トウモロコシ231キロからバイオ燃料のエタノール13ガロンをつくり出すことができるが、このトウモロコシの量は、メキシコやザンビアの子供1人を1年間養える量に匹敵するという。
- また、トウモロコシや小麦、豆、ヤシ油などバイオ燃料に転換できる農作物の価格が急騰し、この1年間にアフリカでは小麦が2倍、トウモロコシが4倍の価格になったと指摘。貧しい人々が毎日の食事に困っているという現実を訴えている。
- ジーグラー教授は、あと5年も待てば、食料ではない農業廃棄物からバイオ燃料をつくる技術が確立されると予測し、食料によるバイオ燃料の生産を一時、取りやめるよう提案している。
- 一方、米国連代表部のベンジャミン・チャン報道官は、ブッシュ政権がバイオ燃料が貧しい人々に対して脅威になるとは考えていないと反論。「バイオ燃料、ならびに世界の貧困や経済発展に我々が非常に多大な貢献をしているのは明らか」だと述べている。