

MDF/Chipboard/Plasterboard Recycling

It's an advanced composting operation with special attention paid to pre-blending the inbound material to maximise the effectiveness of selected colony of aerobic bacteria specialising in the bio-decomposition of wood based products.

This forward blending results in a homogeneous organic compost based soil enhancer with the bacterial colony closely matched to those found in the local soil fauna of the area, this maximises the stability and nutriment release once the resulting organic material is deployed into the soil.

To maintain the optimal Ph conditions within the colony a range of alternative alkaline products are also acceptable within the mix such as construction products.

Inert construction materials and polymer materials have little chemical effect upon the subsequent soil save for increase air and water penetration of the soils bio zone.

Polymer based materials that are not UV stable break down to form trace minerals that enhance plant growth but as their rate of conversion is slow they maintain the nutriment balance within the soil over a longer period of the growing season.

The planned addition of materials such as this to soils has proven to make them more friable, better draining and higher in nutriment making for a better seed bed in arable land.

Because the process propagates aerobic bacteria at the expense of anaerobic bacteria the main gaseous output from the process is Carbon Dioxide as opposed to Methane if this type of material were consigned to landfill, thus having a clear environmental benefit. The other advantage to the propagation of aerobic bacteria is they are more efficient to a factor of nearly 10 over anaerobic bacteria in the decomposition of this type of material into a stable organic biomass.