

Best Available Technology

-hva er det egentlig?

BAT benyttes i miljøavtaler, ved fastsettelse av miljøkrav eller miljøstandarder.

Teknologi som gir minst belastninger på det ytre miljø, og at det kan monteres, vedlikeholdes og driftes på en slik måte at utslipp og virkninger på miljøet blir minst mulig.



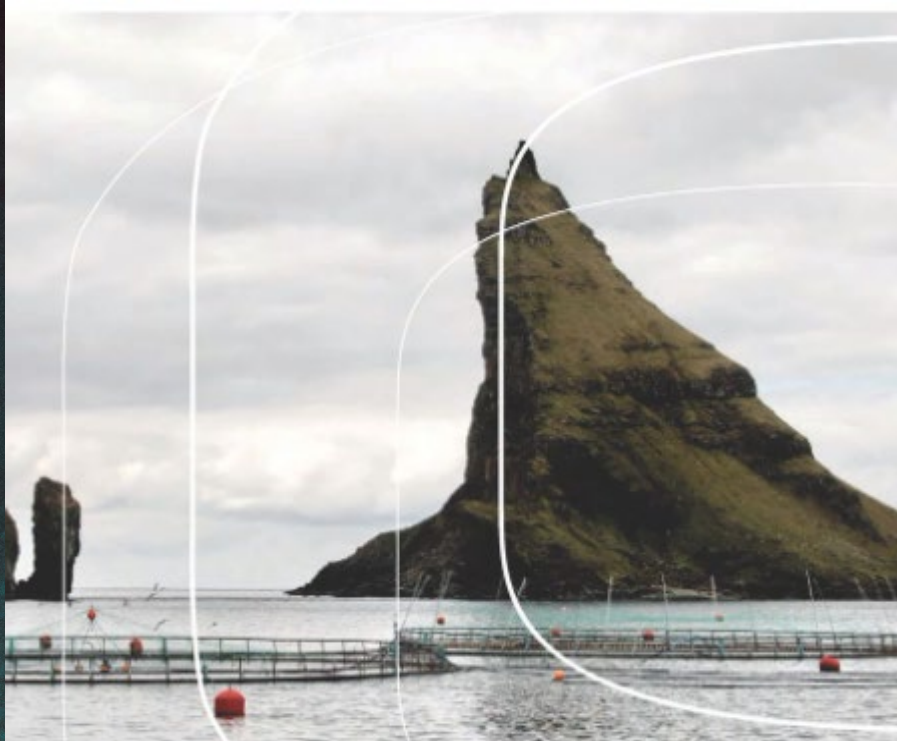
Typiske BAT spørsmål

- ☐ Does your farm follow any emission reduction scheme?
- ☐ Do you have any water treatment before discharge to environment ?
- ☐ Do you employ any 'solid' / sludge capture/treatment process ?
- ☐ Do you employ any techniques/technologies that you consider to be novel or innovative?
- ☐ What life stages do you operate at your farm?
- ☐ What is the max fish density you operate at?
- ☐ Do you use fresh, brackish or seawater?
- ☐ How many (RAS or flow-through) units do you have?
- ☐ What is the farms area (m2)?
- ☐ Where do you take water from (Borehole, water reservoir, sea, etc.)?
- ☐ Do you apply temperature control on production water?
- ☐ What percentage of water is recirculated?
- ☐ How do you monitor the waste streams produced by your facility (i.e., water, sludge, mortalities, gases/smell)?
- ☐ What solid emissions does your facility produce?
- ☐ What method do you currently use for processing/discarding sludge?
- ☐ Do you treat your sludge?
- ☐ What method do you currently use for discarding mortalities?
- ☐ How is wastewater treated?
- ☐ Does your farm release any gas emissions? Are these measured or controlled?
- ☐ What environmental certification schemes do you comply with (BAP, GGAP, ISO14001, ASC, etc)
- ☐ What are your main concerns in relation to emissions mitigation?

Bat for fiskeopdræt i Norden

Bedste tilgængelige teknologier for Akvakultur i Norden

2013



BAT in fish processing industry

Nordic perspective

2015



2019

TEXTE
.../2019

Developing BAT/BEP with respect to pollution by nutrients and hazardous substances for sustainable aquaculture operations in the Baltic Sea region

Final report

German Environment Agency

Umwelt
Bundesamt

2015

Velferdsindikatorer for oppdrettslaks:

Hvordan vurdere
og dokumentere fiskevelferd



Redigert av Chris Noble, Jonatan Nilsson, Lars H. Stien,
Martin H. Iversen, Jelena Kolarevic og Kristine Gismervik

Oversettelse av Hege Iversen Haugmo

Nofima

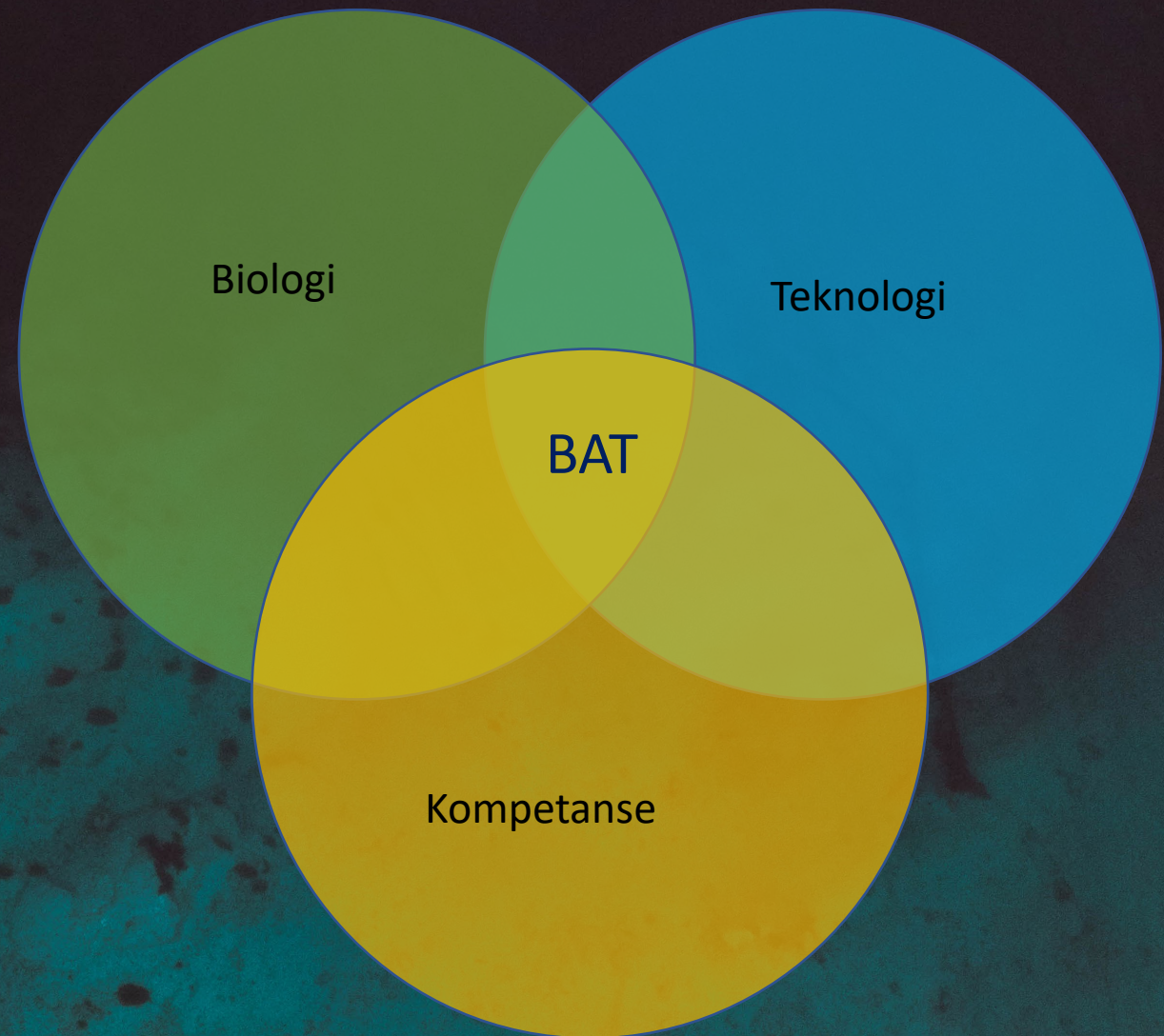
Et HIF-prosjekt, ledet av Nofima i samarbeid med:



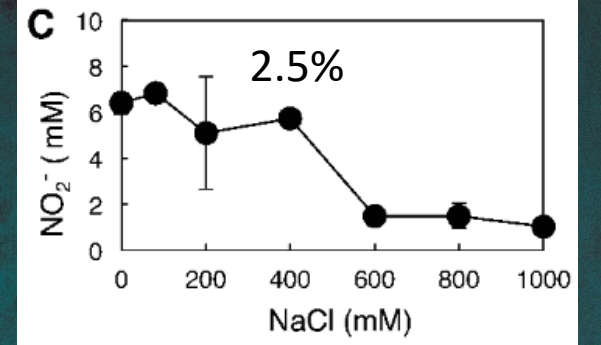
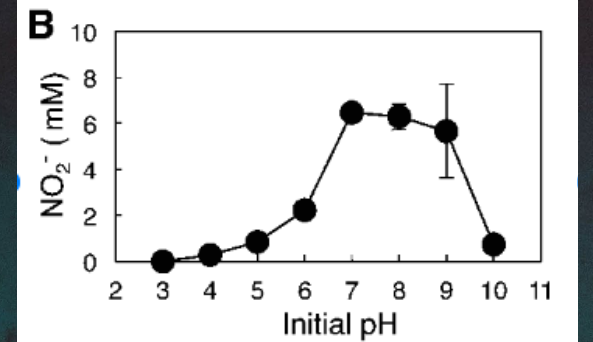
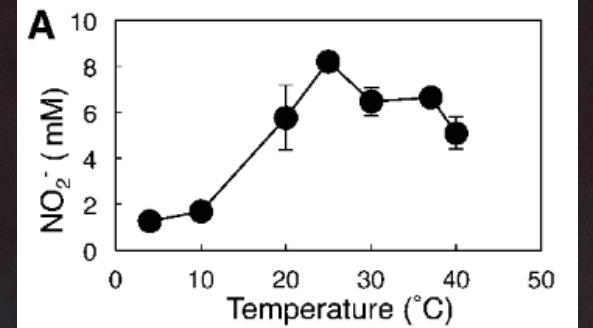
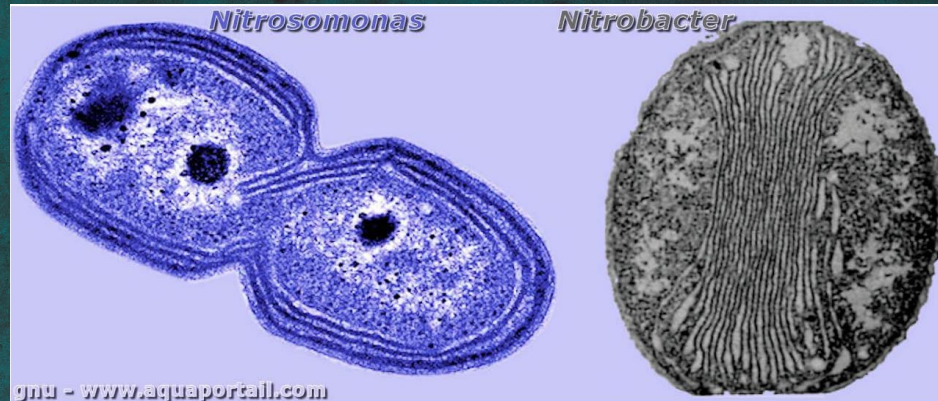
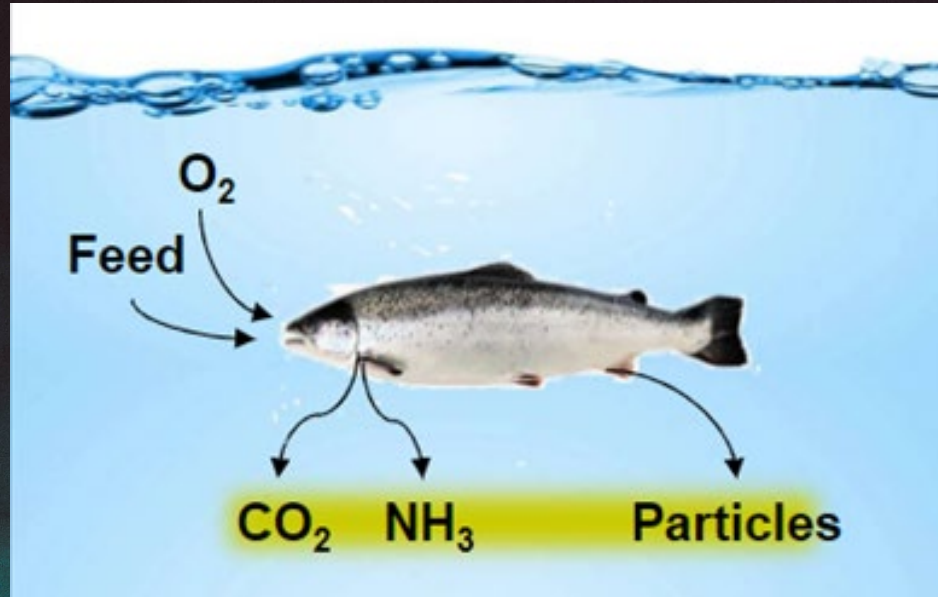
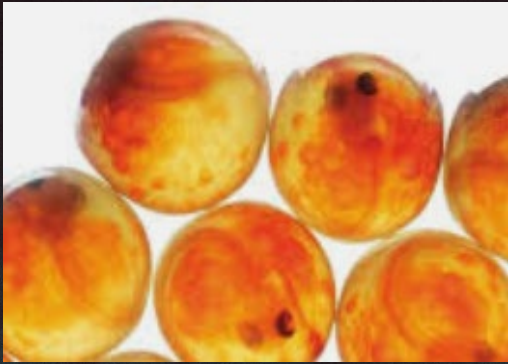
FHF
FISKE- OG HAVBRUKSNAVNENGS

Huskeliste

- ☐ Forutsetninger
- ☐ Produksjonsplan
- ☐ Teknisk spesifikasjon
- ☐ Forståelse av tilbud
- ☐ Bestillerkompetanse
- ☐ Oppfølging i byggefasen
- ☐ Funksjonalitet



BIOLOGI



KOMPETANSE

- ☐ Kurs
- ☐ Utdanning
- ☐ Erfaring



MEKANISK FILTER

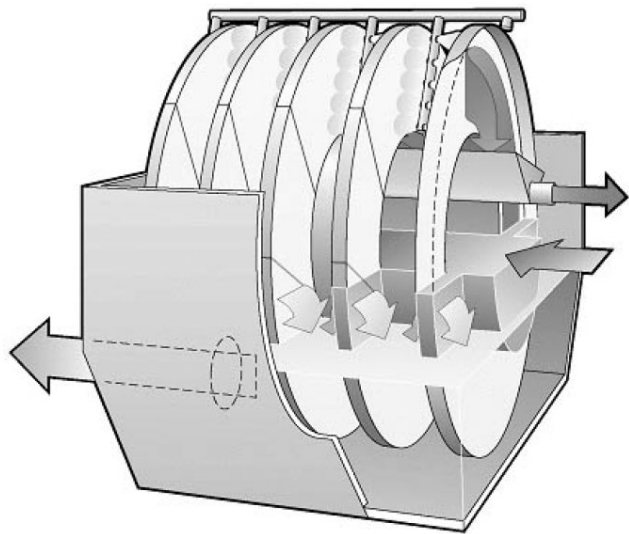
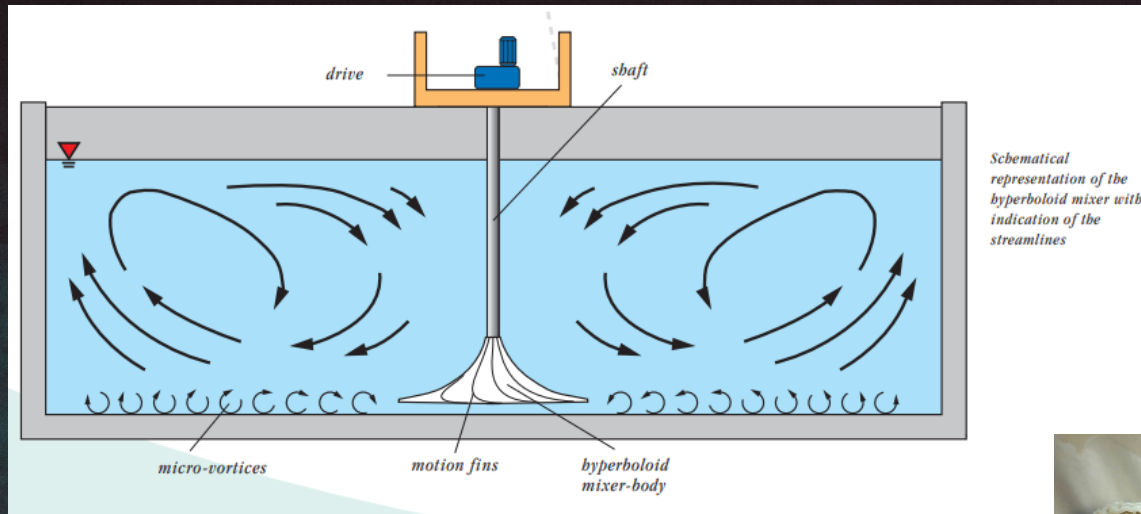


Figure 6.9 Microscreen Disc Filter Operation.
(Courtesy of Hydrotech AB, Vellinge Sweden & WMT, Inc., Baton Rouge, LA)



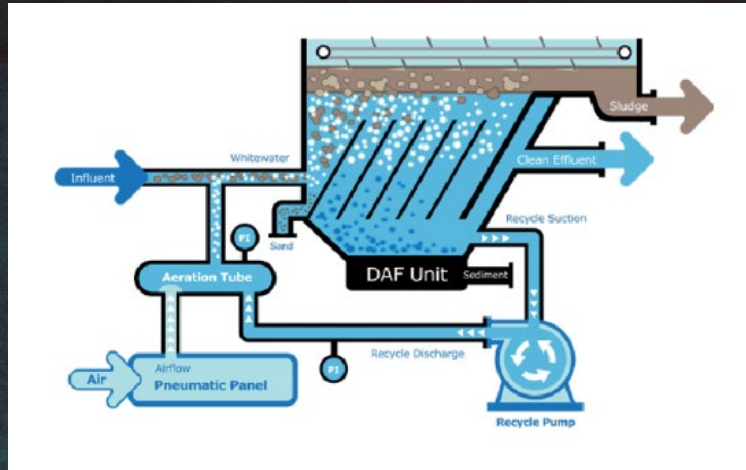
BIOFILTER



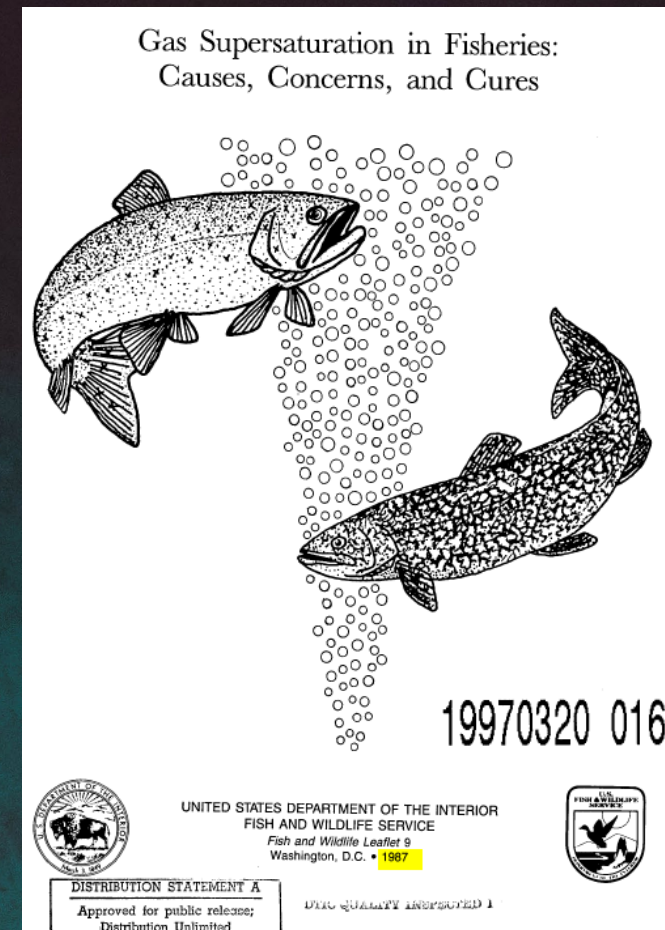
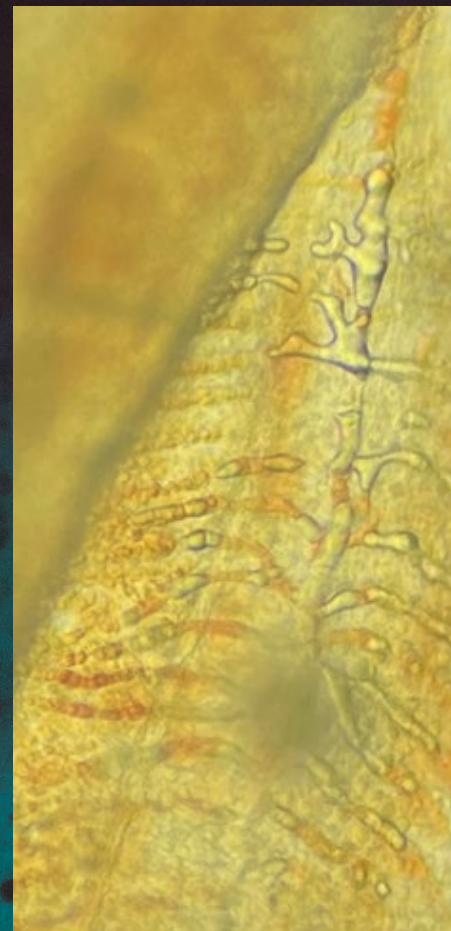
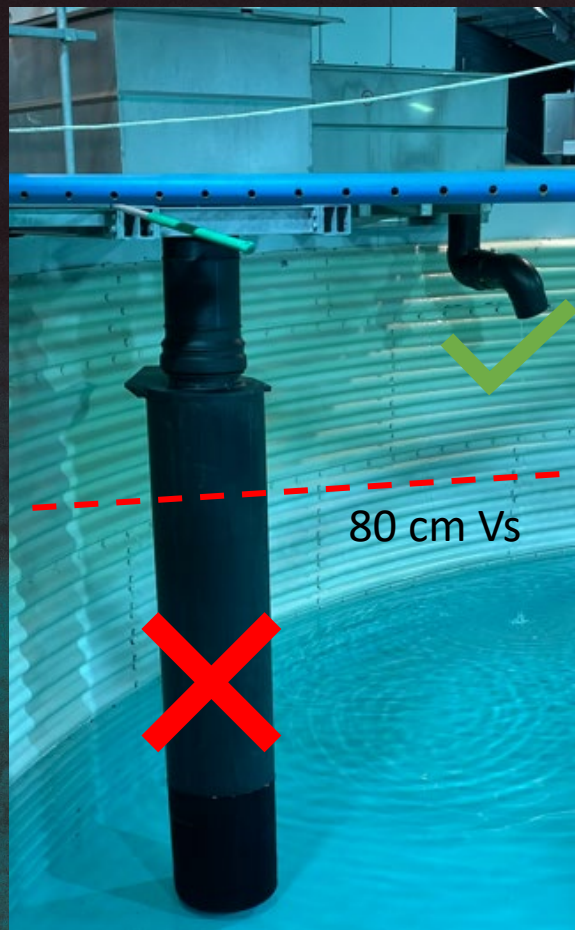
- ❑ Optimal Nitrifikasjon @ 3-5 mg/L O₂
- ❑ 80% O₂ @ 14°C, ferskvann = 8.24 mg/L
- ❑ Omrøring med Luft: 6 m³/t/m³ (78% N, 21 % O₂)



FLOTASJON



Lufting (CO2 / N2)



PUMPER

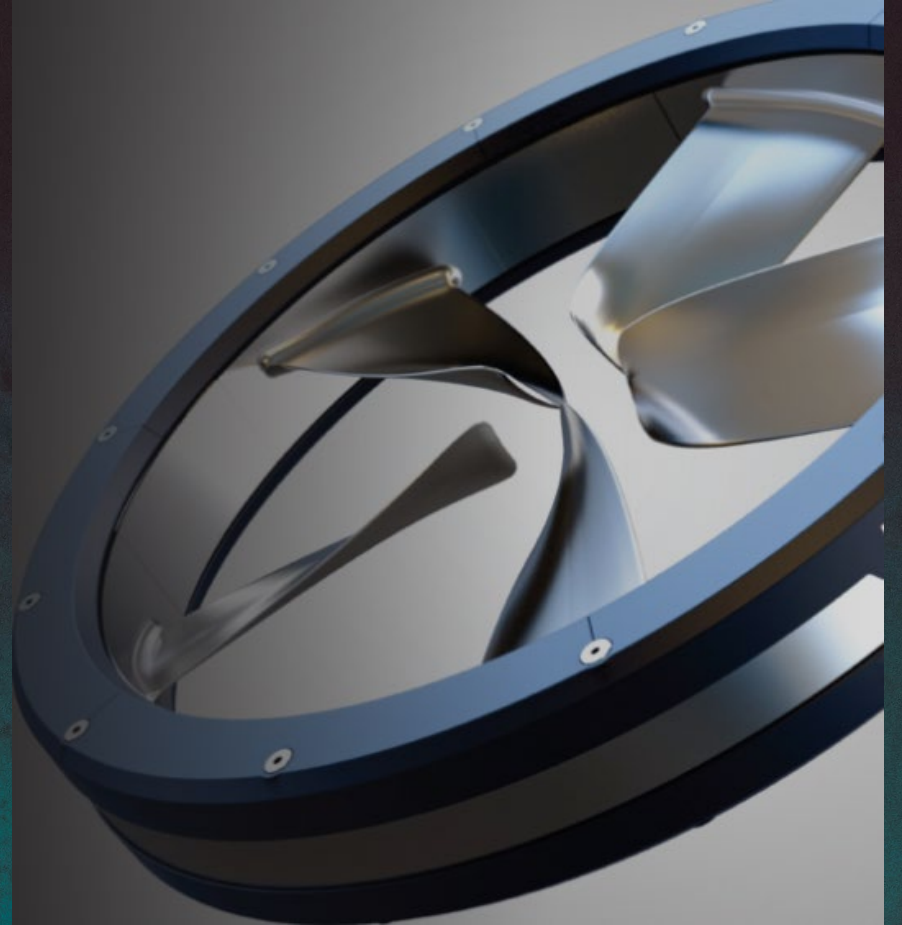
- ❑ Akselløs pumpe for store mengder vann

- ❑ Vannsmurte lager

- ❑ Vannmengde (m³ /h) : 15.000

Dim (mm): Ø2000

Material : Pumpe i rustfritt stål



Standardisering?

- **Personekvivalent (pe)** = 1 person pr. døgn
 - 60 g oksygen
 - 1,6 g tot P
 - 12 g Nitrogen
 - 10 g salt
 - 130–180 l vann



Tabell 14.1. Definisjoner av renskrav i den norske forurensningsforskriften (Lovdata,

Renseprosess	Maksimal konsentrasjon	Minste %-reduksjon
Primærrensing ¹⁾	BOD ₅ : 40 mg/l SS: 60 mg/l	BOD ₅ : 20 % SS: 50 %
Sekundærrensing ^{1, 2, 3)}	BOD ₅ : 25 mg/l COD: 125 mg/l	BOD ₅ : 70 % COD: 75 %
Tertiærrensing ⁴⁾	Tot-P: ingen spesielle krav Tot-N: ingen spesielle krav	Tot-P: 90 % Tot-N: 70 %

OVERSIKT OVER RENSEMETODER OG RENSEEFFEKTER					SS %	BOF ₅ %	Tot P %	Tot N %
Primærrensing								
Mekanisk	FB	S			50	20	15	10
Sekundærrensing								
Kjemisk	FB	S	↓	F	90	75	85	30
Biologisk	FB	S	BF		85	90	45	30
Tertiærrensing								
Biol/kjem. m/P-fjerning	FB	S	BF	↓	95	95	95	30
Biol/kjem. m/P+N-fjerning	FB	DN-BF	N-BF	↓	95	95	95	80

Standardisering?



$$10.000 \text{ T} \times 1.4 = 14.000\text{T}$$

$$10.000 \text{ T} \times 1.2 = 12.000\text{T}$$

Company:	XX		Department	XX		Date	09.08.2022
Site:	XX		Size	4500g		Vers.	0.2

Growth	%/d	0,49
Tetthet	kg/m ³	43
Oxygen	kg O2/kg feed	0,35
CO2	CO2/O2	1,35
TAN	% of feed	5,0

Total system flow	l/min	333 333
Make up water pr. kg feed	l/kg/fôr	75937
Make up water	l/min	333 333
Resirc	%	0,000
Biofilter efficiency	Norm: 0,6	0,60
Efficiency CO2	Norm: 0,7	0,71

Controlling PARAMETER		Out	In
TAN	mg N/l	0,08	0,02
CO2	mg CO2/l	7,28	1,06

Flow karlufter	m3/t	90
Rensegrad lufter	%	50
CO2 fjernet i lufter	mg/t	327 486
CO2 ut av kar med lufter	mg CO2/l	7,26

Temp	°C	12
Volume	m3	30000
Number of tanks	stk	1
Retention time	min	90
Q pr tank	l/min	333 333
Q pr kar	m3/t	20 000
Feeding	kg/d	6321,0
CO2- prod	mg/min	2 074 078
Q pr department	m3/t	20 000
TAN-prod	g/d	
Nitrifik @ 14 °C	g/TAN/m2/d	
Temp. kor	g/m2/d	

"One question arising from BAT implementation is which BAT should be chosen in any specific case"

