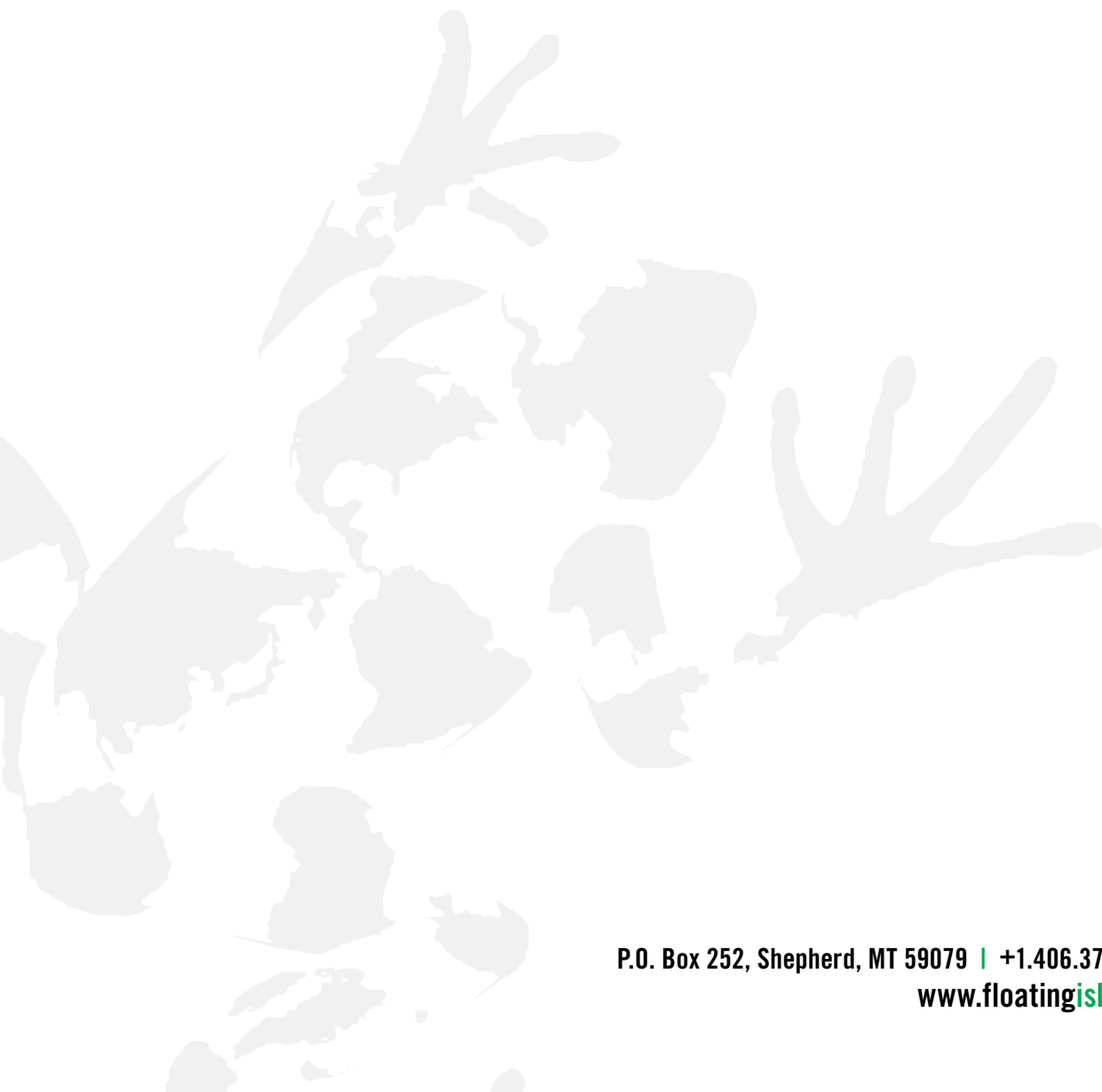
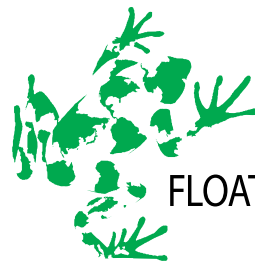


FLOATING **ISLAND** INTERNATIONAL®

MEDIA KIT 2010



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www.floatingislandinternational.com



"It's being able to figure out how to live more gracefully within our sphere of influence."

—Bruce Kania, Founder and CEO

A graduate of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Bruce has focused his professional career on product invention, intellectual property development and licensing since 1992. His life-long fascination with the interrelation of natural and human systems, combined with his passion for the outdoors, led him to first conceive the idea for what eventually became the technology behind BioHaven® floating treatment wetlands.

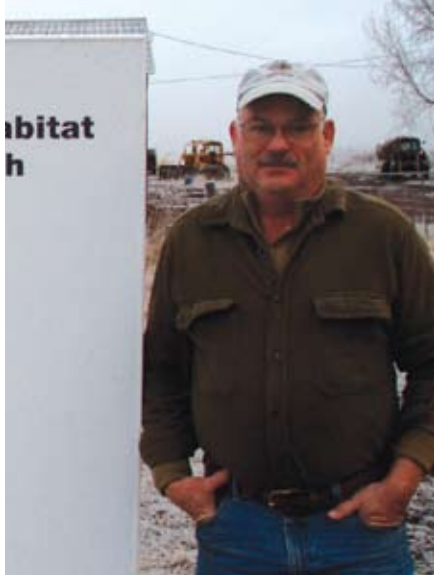
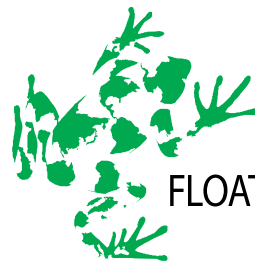
Today, Bruce captains Floating Island International® LLC as its CEO, and is the principal owner of Fountainhead, LLC, FII's parent company. He remains actively involved in product development, licensing and promotion.



"FII is an advocate for the creatures on this planet who have no voice; we respect them as a co-inhabiter of our world."

—Anne Kania, Vice President of Communications

Clear communication between team members, licensees and vendors is entrusted to Anne, who deftly balances their needs with the invention process. She is an experienced project manager and a frequent presenter at Floating Island International® LLC events. Anne, who received her BA in English Language and Literature from England's University of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, also oversees many of FII's marketing efforts and initiatives.



"The work we do is environmentally valuable."

—Frank Stewart, PE / FII Consulting Engineer

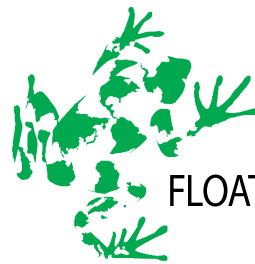
For nearly a decade, Frank Stewart has been contributing his considerable expertise in remediation of groundwater and surface water contamination to the Floating Island International® LLC team. His frequent contributions include patent writing as well as providing valuable research, design, product development and technical consultation. Frank has earned a BS in Electrical Engineering and an MS in Civil Engineering, and is a principal of Stewart Engineering, located in Bozeman, Mont.



"I value the opportunity to provide natural cost-effective solutions for water treatment."

—Mark Reinsel, Ph.D. / Consultant

Dr. Reinsel, an expert in the analysis of treatment alternatives for industrial wastewater, groundwater, storm water and drinking water, joined Floating Island International® LLC in 2010. He received his doctorate in chemical engineering from the Center for Biofilm Engineering in Bozeman, Mont., is a former professor in chemical and environmental engineering, and has provided technical consulting in water treatment and quality in projects from Alaska to Peru. In addition to his work with FII, he is president of Apex Engineering in Missoula, Mont.



The use of BioHaven® floating islands in wave mitigation; prevention of levee failure

Research conducted by Alden Research Labs (Worcester, Mass.) in collaboration with Floating Islands International has demonstrated that the matrix from which BioHaven® floating islands are constructed possesses significant wave dampening characteristics. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and other organizations worldwide are initiating testing to evaluate floating island efficacy in preventing potentially life-threatening levee failure.

BioHaven® a viable solution to address eutrophication of Chesapeake Bay

Hundreds of millions of research dollars have been spent in finding ways to reverse the nutrient loading and subsequent destruction of Chesapeake Bay bio-systems and yet no viable solution has been found until recently. The Floating Island International® LLC Leviathan™ has been designed, and university-research proven, to specifically handle those conditions.

Cost-effective solution for municipalities to meet billion-dollar price tags of new federal water guidelines

The technology utilized in BioHaven® floating islands has been shown, in laboratory testing and case studies, to reduce the costs required to meet compliance guidelines by as much as 80 percent when compared to other treatment methods. In a world now concerned about clean, usable water supplies, the best answer to our problems may lie in technology and nature combined.

Threatened fish species benefit from BioHaven® floating treatment wetland

Threatened species, like the Yellowstone cutthroat trout, are now flourishing in ponds previously polluted by agricultural runoff. The launch of a BioHaven® floating treatment wetland into the ponds remove nutrients while oxygenating, homogenizing and cooling the water to optimal levels so that fish and other endangered species thrive.

"Floating supermarket" effect yields healthier fish, larger population – key in fisheries enhancement

Perch studied in Shepherd Project ponds have a growth rate of one and one-half times as those in other published research due to "floating supermarket" effect.

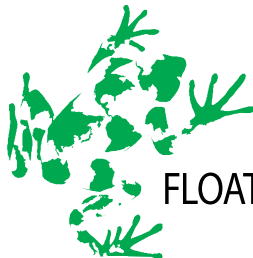
Nearly 400 marine dead zones worldwide; Leviathan™ research proves they can be brought back to life

Nutrient loading resulting from industrial and agricultural runoff has led to the creation of 390 marine dead zones around the globe. World-renown university biofilm study center research proves that Leviathan™ re-establishes an environment in which native species can once again thrive.

Growing real estate a reality?

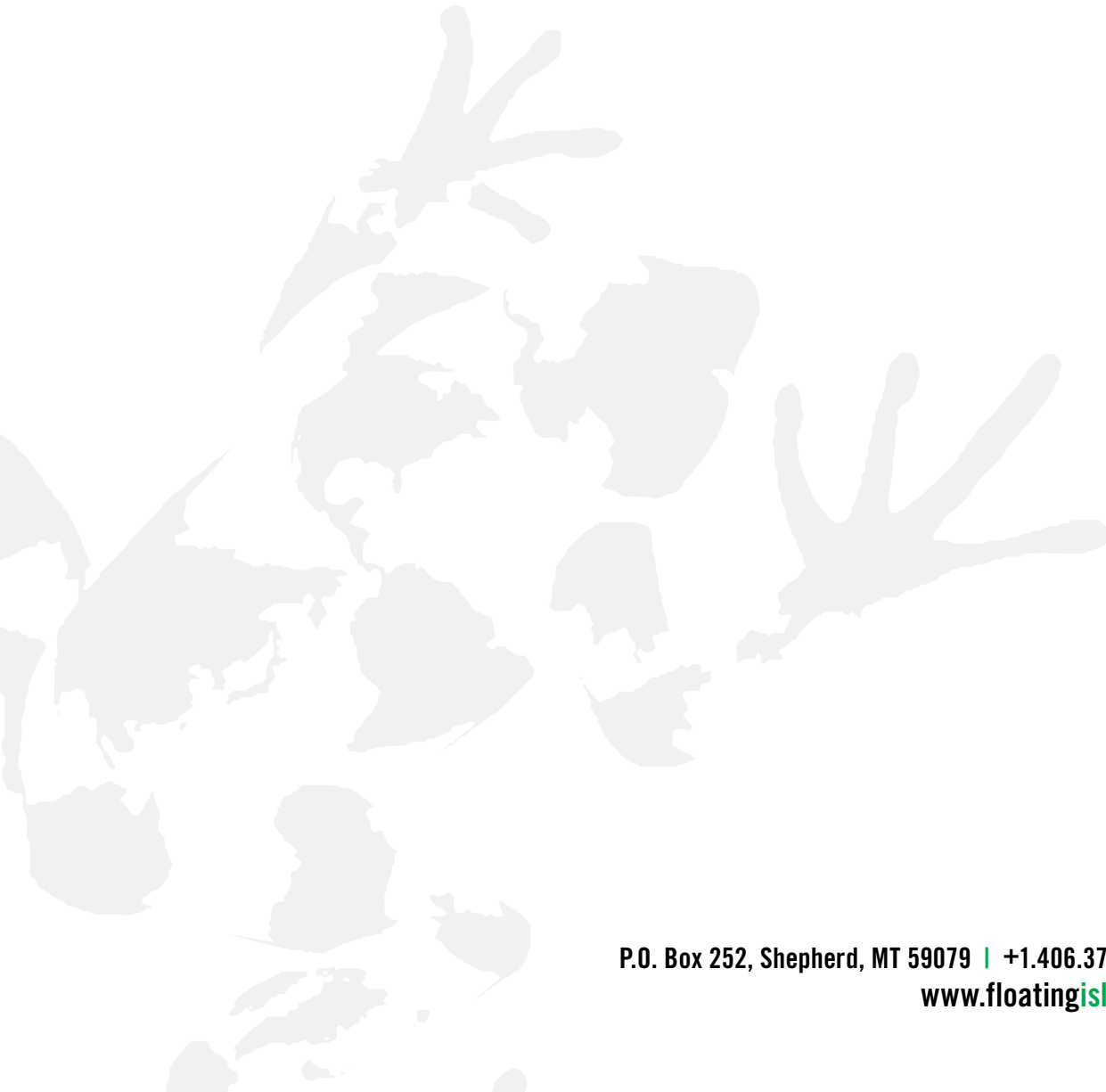
By studying natural peat-based floating islands created naturally, it has become clear that real estate can be created as part of the floating treatment wetland process.

RECENT EDITORIAL



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RECENT EDITORIAL



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MIMICKING NATURE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS

by Brenda Maas

When we humans seek to understand and mimic nature's intricate processes, everyone benefits. The products of Floating Island International® are distinctive examples.

Bruce Kania, an avid outdoorsman and successful inventor, knew there were serious problems when his Labrador retriever emerged from a Montana drainage ditch wearing a red hue and an offensive smell. The agricultural runoff—a cocktail of fertilizers, sediment and pesticides—combined with deoxygenated water had created a problem of unexpected and inconceivable proportions. To Kania, this was indicative of what is happening across the nation, in fact across the world—water quality is degrading with cumulative results that are often seen by the naked eye.

He looked to his childhood experiences of fishing in the northern woods and wetlands of Wisconsin for answers. There, floating peat islands (known locally as bogs) naturally cleanse the water and provide a home for the microorganisms that anchor the aquatic ecosystem. Over a ten-year period, Kania assembled an impressive line-up of engineers, scientists and researchers to re-create this process with man-made materials. Floating Island International and its patented BioHaven® systems were born.

The process that Kania's team employed—studying nature's models for solutions to human problems—is known as biomimicry. A BioHaven system mimics a floating island. The roots of the plants and the physical matrix of the BioHaven provide a surface area on which biofilm, a community of microbes, flourishes. Found at the base of the food web, biofilm are nature's cleaners, and as such, are often used in water treatment systems.

While this concept is not new, the BioHaven systems take the technology to the next level. The Leviathan™, a turbo-charged BioHaven, adds mechanical aeration and floating streambeds to boost the concentrated wetland effect. Regardless of the application, a Floating Island International BioHaven combines recycled products with biomimetics to create a commercial product. That is, it takes a mainstream waste product (in this case, post-consumer plastic primarily from polyethylene terephthalate, or PET, bottles) and re-purposes it into a tool to re-balance the ecosystems that humans have upset.

Floating Island International fully documents the research behind BioHaven systems. For example, a case study at the Shepherd, Montana facility compares three open-air ponds that were dosed with liquid fertilizer and molasses (as simulated organic carbon): one control; one treated with aeration only; and one treated with aeration and a BioHaven

floating treatment wetland. After five months, the BioHaven pond removed 200 percent more total suspended solids and 43 percent more ammonia than the control pond.

While water quality issues vary greatly by region, pollution sources and degree of severity, the BioHaven operation remains consistent. That's the beauty of biomimetics—while the solution is complex, the concept remains basic and natural. The BioHaven that cleans up Kania's drainage ditch in agricultural Eastern Montana, is the same basic system—customized with native vegetation and indigenous microbes—that treats landfill leachate in the South Island of New Zealand. The theory of constructed-wetland-turned-water-quality-treatment-tool has become an affordable reality to water stewards worldwide. Over 4,000 BioHaven systems have already been installed across the world with applications that vary from fishery and avian enhancement to wastewater effluent to chemical remediation.

Kania, founder and CEO of Floating Island International, understands and appreciates the crucial role that the floating peat bogs of northern Wisconsin play within the local aquatic ecosystem. By creating BioHavens he married natural solutions to man-made problems and brought a plethora of cost-effective, green answers to worldwide water quality issues. BioHaven technology is ingenious, proven and worthy of attention—and action—across the globe.

Brenda Maas
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www.brendamaas.com

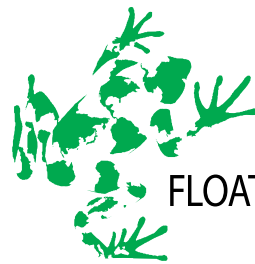


Brenda Maas
Writer

Brenda Maas spent eight years bringing science news to the public at the University of Minnesota's Natural Resources Research Institute. She has been freelance writing for over 20 years, often addressing environmental issues for the general public.

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CASE STUDY 1



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CASE STUDY 1

Demonstrating Treatment of Landfill Leachate Using Floating Treatment Wetland Technology

Project Location: McLean's Pit Landfill, Town of Greymouth, South Island, New Zealand

This case study summarizes initial results of the first field-scale application of the Floating Island International® LLC patented floating treatment wetland (FTW) technology to treat landfill leachate. Constructed of post-consumer polymer fibers and vegetated with native plants, FTWs mimic the ability of natural wetlands to clean water by bringing a “concentrated wetland effect” to any water body—in this case, several treatment lagoons.

Overview:

Landfill leachate is a problematic water stream to treat in New Zealand and worldwide. Greymouth is a town of approximately 3,000 people on the South Island. The town identified a need for improved treatment of its municipal landfill leachate, which is a dilute stream because of the area's extremely high annual rainfall (3.5 m or 140 in).

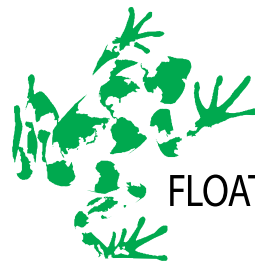
Because of limited funding, lagoon improvements are being implemented in three stages. In Stage 1 (initial results are described below), FII licensee Kauri Park Ltd constructed and installed 288 m² (3100 ft²) of FTWs to cover approximately 20% of the lagoon surface in half of the lagoons. In Stage 2, another 288 m² (3100 ft²) will be constructed in the other half of the lagoons. In Stage 3, media for biofilm attachment will be added to the primary treatment lagoon that precedes the other lagoons, along with improved aeration, for enhanced nitrification (ammonia removal). The wetland plants being utilized are *Carex virgata* and *Cyperus ustulatus*.

Results:

Removal of total suspended solids (TSS) and color has been exceptional, as shown in the results table and first photo. The FTWs are also significantly removing total nitrogen and Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD). Operational data and detailed water quality data are still being collected and analyzed; however, the most recent data indicate that TSS removal has been improved by 89% when compared to pre-launch samples.

Conclusion:

Although the test is still in its early stages, initial results indicate that FTW technology is a viable and effective option for improving the quality of landfill leachate.



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Influent (left) vs. effluent (right)



Mature FTWs in December 2009 (summer in New Zealand)



Extensive root system for nutrient uptake

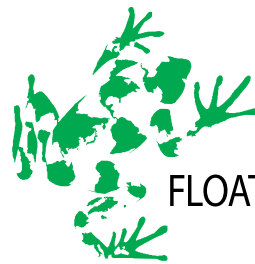
Installation Data

Location	Greymouth, South Island, New Zealand
Parameters Studied	TSS, Total Nitrogen, BOD
System Type	Lagoon
FTW Size	A total of 288 m ² (3,100 ft ²); each of three ponds contains eight modules with 12 m ² of surface area
Water Source	Landfill leachate
Installation Date	November 2009
Flow Rate	Variable, with highest flows in the winter (rainy season)
Water Body Depth	0.6 m (2 ft)
Water Body Area	Each pond is 40 m x 12 m (131 ft x 39 ft). There are six ponds, with FTW modules in three of them.
Installed Cost	Prices depend on square footage and features, but typically begin at \$29/sq. ft.

Results

Parameters	FTW Removal Rate (mg/day/ft ²)	Improvement Compared to Pre-FTW
TSS	160	89%
Total Nitrogen	2000	40%
BOD	685	46%

CASE STUDY 2



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CASE STUDY 2

Latest Generation Floating Treatment Wetland Technology: Achieving Significant Nutrient Removal in Aerated Wastewater Lagoons

Project Location: Rehberg Ranch Residential Subdivision, Billings, Montana USA

The following case study underscores the capabilities of the Floating Island International® LLC (FII) patented floating treatment wetland (FTW) technology and its ability to clean water by significantly reducing nutrient levels. Constructed of post-consumer polymer fibers and vegetated with native plants, FTWs mimic the ability of natural wetlands to clean water by bringing a “concentrated wetland effect” to any water body—in this case, an aerated wastewater lagoon.

Overview:

Located on the outskirts of Billings, Montana (pop. 120,000), the Rehberg Ranch residential subdivision (pop. 560) was built beyond the reach of the city’s municipal sewer system. Developers constructed an aerated lagoon wastewater treatment system engineered and designed to meet US EPA secondary standards for Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS).

Discharge options were limited to land application or surface water discharge, and nutrient levels in treated wastewater needed to be lower than the lagoons alone could deliver. In this case, the treated wastewater is being land-applied to surrounding prairie grasses, rather than discharged into surface or groundwater. Prairie grasses are able to assimilate only low nutrient loads.

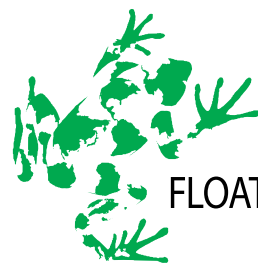
In November 2009, FII, Headwaters Floating Island (HFI), the City of Billings and the Montana Board of Research and Commercialization Technology installed an experimental FTW design in one of the subdivision’s two aerated lagoons. HFI continues to implement a rigorous monitoring regime to monitor efficacy of the FTW system in comparison to the control lagoon with no FTW. Both lagoons receive the same wastewater.

Results:

Dramatic increase in nutrient removal rates and reduced costs.

As of April 2010, FTW nutrient removal, compared with the control lagoon, has been significant. Removal of ammonia has improved by 38%, while the phosphorus removal rate has improved by 27%. Removal rates of TSS and BOD are 9% higher in the FTW lagoon than the control lagoon.

Costs have been reduced because the lower nutrient levels in the water allow treated water to be applied to less land area at higher rates, reducing overall discharge costs by 50%.



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Conclusion:

The need to reduce nutrient levels in wastewater is increasingly critical as rivers, lakes and coastal waters become more nutrient-loaded worldwide. This is the entry point for cutting-edge, “green” FTW technology.

Although facultative and aerated lagoons can reduce BOD and TSS, their ability to remove nitrogen and phosphorus from municipal wastewater is extremely limited. FTW technology enhances these lagoons with the “concentrated wetland effect”, facilitating compliance with increasingly stringent wastewater nutrient, BOD and TSS criteria.

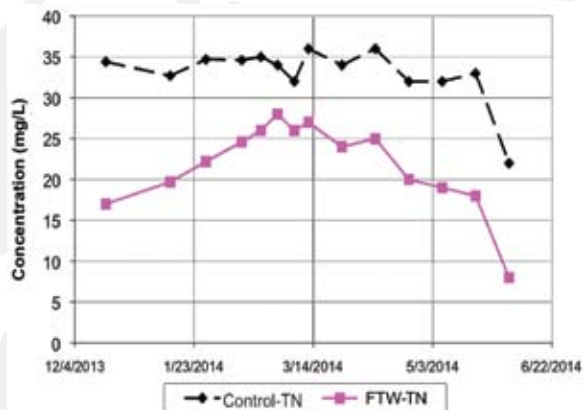


FTW after installation, November 2009

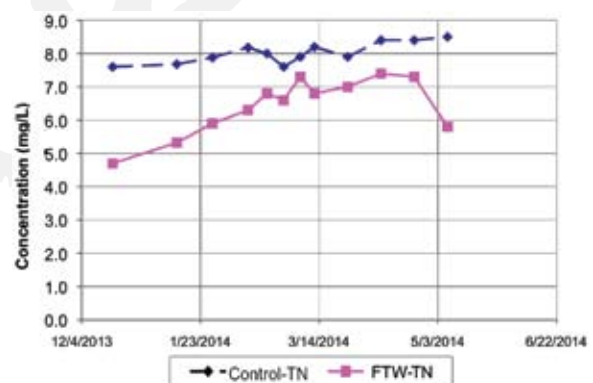


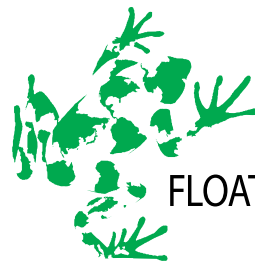
FTW, July 2010

Rehberg Ranch | Total Nitrogen



Rehberg Ranch | Total Phosphorus





Installation Data

Location	Billings, Montana USA
Parameters Studied	Ammonia, nitrate, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, phosphate, TSS, BOD
System Type	Aerated lagoon
FTW Size	2300 ft ² (214 m ²) FTW (with 1300 ft ² submerged treatment area and 1000 ft ² elevated plant growth perimeter). Thickness: 8 inches (20 cm)
Water Source	Municipal wastewater from approximately 140 households
Installation Date	November 2009
Flow Rate	12 gpm (2.7 m ³ /hr)
Water Body Depth	Estimated at 12 ft (3.7 m)
Water Body Area	36,000 ft ² (3,345 m ²)
% Coverage	6.4% of Lagoon Covered by FTW
Installed Cost	Prices depend on square footage and features, but typically begin at \$29/sq. ft.

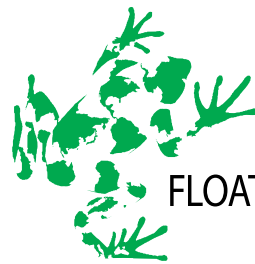
Operational Data

Average O&M Costs (Labor, Materials)	2 hours/week; no materials
Training Required to Operate	1 day training seminar
Required Additional Inputs	Electricity for pump (1.5 hp/Aquamaster)
Anticipated Lifespan	10 years

Results (Averages since April 2010)

Parameters	FTW Removal Rate (mg/day/ft ²)	Improvement Compared to Control Lagoon
Ammonia	480	38%
Total Phosphorus	54	27%
TSS	200	9%
BOD	630	9%

CASE STUDY 3



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CASE STUDY 3

Floating Islands Enhance Salmonid Recovery by Creating Alternative Nesting Habitat for Caspian Terns

Project Location: Dutchy Lake, Oregon and Sheepy Lake, California USA

Bird monitoring results have demonstrated that floating islands can provide secure nesting habitat for Caspian terns and other bird species in areas where no natural nesting habitat exists, and where construction of rock islands is not feasible. Two recent projects have enhanced recovery of salmonids (salmon and steelhead) by encouraging relocation of Caspian terns to areas far from where juvenile salmonids migrate. Floating islands offer a potentially effective habitat alternative to traditional rock islands if the water depth is greater than 18 inches, or if the water body cannot be drained for construction of a traditional island.

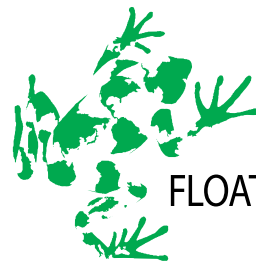
Background:

In 2008, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) began implementing the actions outlined in the January 2005 Final Environmental Impact Statement for “Caspian Tern Management to Reduce Predation of Juvenile Salmonids in the Columbia River Estuary.” This management plan, which was developed jointly by the USACE, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and NOAA Fisheries, seeks to redistribute Caspian terns from the Columbia River estuary to alternative colony sites in interior Oregon, interior California and the San Francisco Bay area by 2015.

The goal of the plan is to reduce Caspian tern predation on migrating juvenile salmonids in the Columbia River estuary, and thereby enhance recovery of salmonid stocks from throughout the Columbia River basin. Thirteen of twenty evolutionarily significant units of Columbia River salmonids are currently listed as either threatened or endangered under the U.S. Endangered Species Act.

Caspian terns require unvegetated, sandy habitat that is proximate to water and isolated from predators, i.e., they require islands upon which to nest. Normal USACE practice for habitat enhancement is to construct a nesting island by simply piling rock, gravel and sand into an existing body of water that has been drained or drawn down until it is higher than the water surface when the water body is at full pool. This labor intensive process requires huge trucks and heavy equipment, disturbs the water body, benthic zone and shoreline, and does not guarantee that the new island will remain isolated from land (if the water level drops) or above water (if the water level rises). Floating Habitat Islands suffer none of these limitations since they float on the surface of the water, but they are typically more expensive.

The USACE teamed with the U.S. Geological Survey, Oregon State University (OSU), Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Real Time Research, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Floating Island International® LLC (FII), and Floating Islands West (FIW) in an innovative program to create “floating tern islands.” Two large floating islands have been installed, one in Interior Oregon and the other in the Upper Klamath Basin, by a contractor, Just Buckets Inc., in conjunction with FII and FIW.



Dutchy Lake – Oregon:

In February 2009, FII and Just Buckets built and launched a 22,000 sq. ft. floating island at Dutchy Lake, which is in the Summer Lake Wildlife Area in Oregon. The island is 19 inches thick and has a flat stone perimeter. The interior of the island contains six inches of crushed stone, pumice and rhyolite mix. This island also has a floating observation blind attached to one corner of the island, as well as audio playback systems (broadcasting Caspian tern calls) and tern decoys.

Bird Research Northwest's monitoring team characterized the 2009 nesting season on the Dutchy Lake floating islands as a great success, with eight nesting pairs having hatched 13 young terns, of which eight succeeded in fledging. In 2010, no Caspian terns initiated nests on the Dutchy Lake floating island, although they and other water birds frequently used it as a roost site. Instead, Caspian terns in 2010 nested on the rock core island in the East Link Impoundment at Summer Lake Wildlife Area, which is approximately five miles away.

Sheepy Lake – California:

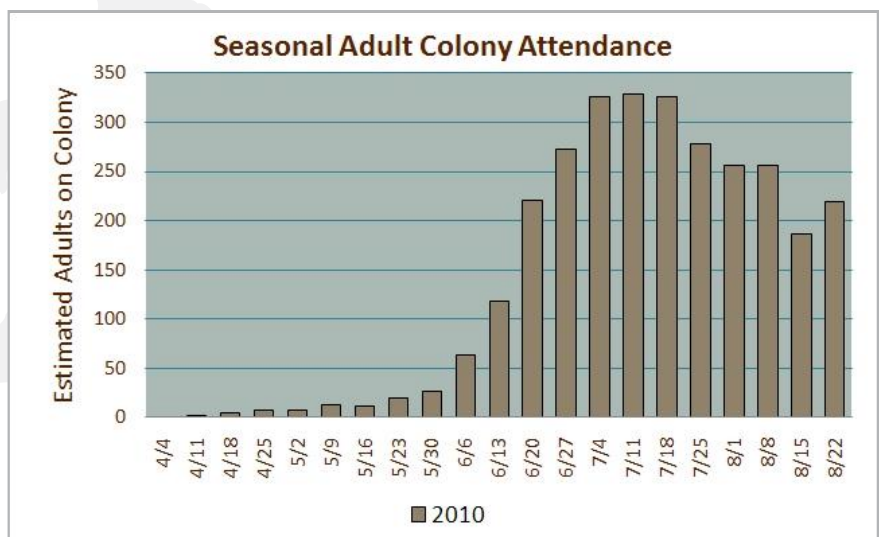
In February 2010, FIW and Just Buckets built and launched a 40,000 sq. ft. floating island at Sheepy Lake in Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge. The island thickness was 22 inches, with sloped ends of paving stone to enable access to the water by prefledged young terns. One long side and half of one end included a planting area designed as a wind break. Bullrush, red-twigged dogwood and sand willows were planted in the seven-foot-wide perimeter areas.

Figure 1.

Adult Caspian Terns Counted at the Sheepy Lake Floating Island
(Figure courtesy of Bird Research Northwest, www.birdresearchnw.org)

Figure 1 shows the number of Caspian terns colonizing the new floating island during the 2010 nesting season. This innovative island has been a tremendous success, as the Sheepy Lake tern colony appears to have had the highest nesting success of any Caspian tern colony in the region during 2010.

The island interior contains seven inches of the same crushed stone, pumice, and rhyolite mix used at Dutchy Lake. An extensive anchoring system was connected to all four corners. A floating observation blind was attached to one corner of the island, with two audio playback systems, and 250 Caspian tern decoys were placed on the island.



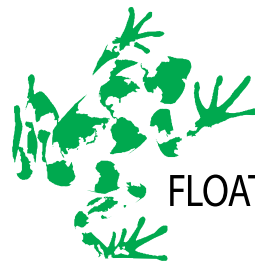


Table 1.

Nesting Results for Artificial Islands in Interior Oregon and Northeastern California – August 2010 (*Data courtesy of Bird Research Northwest*)

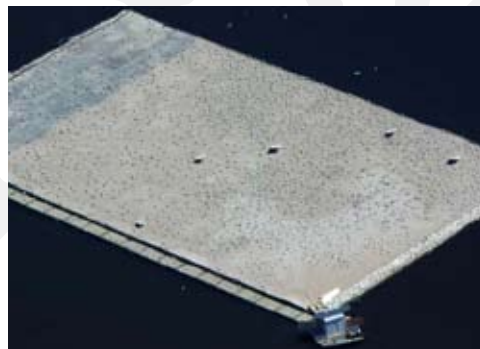
Parameter Measured	Sheepy Lake	Dutchy Lake	Conventional Rock Core Island (East Link)
Species nesting on the island	Caspian terns, California gulls, ring-billed gulls	None	Caspian terns, California gulls, ring-billed gulls
Size of Caspian tern colony	258 breeding pairs; 167 chicks fledged	0	18 breeding pairs; 4 chicks fledged
Nesting success	0.65 young fledged per nesting pair	N/A	0.22 young fledged per nesting pair

2010 was a very poor nesting season for Caspian terns in interior Oregon and northeastern California. Small numbers of breeding terns and low nesting success was widespread, but the Sheepy Lake floating island colony was a notable exception.

For more information on these floating island systems, contact Laddie Flock at laddie@floatingislandswest.com or 866-798-7086.



Completing the floating island - Dutchy Lake, Oregon



Overhead view of floating island - Sheepy Lake, California



Caspian terns and fledglings - Sheepy Lake, California

PHOTOGRAPHY



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The following photos represent a sampling of the many available for placement in print and on-line publications. Floating Island International® LLC has a comprehensive database of photos which demonstrate the use of BioHaven® floating islands and floating treatment wetlands in water quality, habitat, restoration and other projects which may be used for editorial purposes.

PHOTOGRAPHY



FTW Before (April) and After (August)

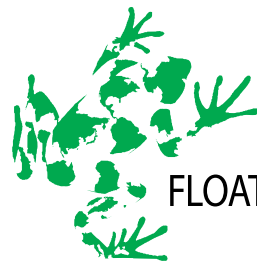


McClellan's Pit Project - New Zealand



*Effluent water - McClellan's Pit Project, New Zealand.
Before and after treatment by BioHaven® floating treatment wetlands.*

PHOTOGRAPHY



FLOATINGISLANDINTERNATIONAL®

PHOTOGRAPHY



Rainbow Trout using floating island as security cover from osprey predation



FTW Root System



China Project



Canada Project

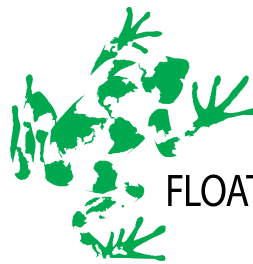


39,700 Ft 2 Sheepy Lake Caspian Tern Rookery, Army Corp of Engineers Project



Caspian Terns Sheepy Lake Project

INDUSTRY CONTACTS



FLOATINGISLANDINTERNATIONAL®

INDUSTRY CONTACTS

The following individuals are potential resources for journalists to contact. These individuals all have an invested interest in furthering environmental solutions to many of the water and habitat problems that are occurring globally. These individuals also have knowledge of BioHaven® floating island solutions.

Terry Wearmouth of Kauri Park Nursery, Kauri Park, New Zealand.

Terry and family have launched 85,000 square feet of floating treatment wetland in 2010 alone.

terry@kpn.co.nz | Ph. +64 9 431 2125

Senator Max Baucus (D-Montana)

Senator Baucus' letter to the U.S. Coast Guard inspired new energy, investment and hope into the floating island investment community. It also corresponds with movement on the part of the Coast Guard review process.

Contact: Kathy Weber, Montana Press Secretary for Senator Baucus

Kathy_Weber@baucus.senate.gov | Ph. (406) 657-5915

Senator Jon Tester (D-Montana)

Senator Tester's press conference and releases have brought renewed attention to the issues surrounding water quality.

Contact: Aaron Murphy, Press Secretary for Senator Tester

(406) 252-0291

Ted Falgout

A consultant to Floating Island Environmental Solutions, Ted's strategic intervention has brought floating islands to the table in Louisiana.

tedf@portfourchon.com | (985) 632-6701

Jeff Griffin, Environmental Consultant

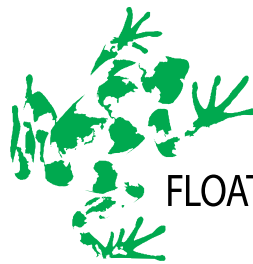
An environmental consultant to the World Bank, Jeff worked with environmental engineer Kenan Pomeroy to painstakingly assemble three white papers over a sixty-day period. The white papers, in U.S. Coast Guard parlance, tightly describe floating island technology options for treating various oil contamination levels.

One of the papers covers a strategic wildlife and shorebird habitat island option based on the 39,700 square foot Caspian Tern island launch at Sheepy Lake, California last February.

jfgrif@msn.com | (406) 256-1005

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Dave Mumford, Public Works Director of Billings, Montana

Dave took a conceptual/theoretical proposal from Floating Island International® LLC and advanced it into reality. Today there is a Beta test about to launch that will track the potential for microbial biosequestration of dilute nutrients. John Leonhard, Operations Manager of the Fond Du Lac Wastewater facility in Wisconsin, has also signed his system on as a second test site. The test design will measure a process by which to cost effectively polish phosphate and nitrogen from wastewater using a concentrated wetland effect system.

mumfordd@ci.billings.mt.us | (406) 657-8230

Burr O'Connor and Xin He, BioHaven Environmental Solutions

Burr and Xin, as founders of BioHaven Environmental Solutions, introduced floating treatment wetlands into the People's Republic of China, including Taiwan, Macau and Hong Kong. This team, now headed by CEO Chris Mehringer, initiated their efforts with a 6,000 square foot island launch for the Beijing Forestry University.

x.he@biohavenenvironmental.com | (636) 346-2028

Laddie Flock, Floating Islands West

In coordination with Frank Stewart (Stewart Engineering) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Laddie conceptualized, designed and successfully launched the current world record floating island.

laddieflock@yahoo.com | (209) 772-1442

Kitia Chambers, Engineer, formerly of USACE, now of Anderson Perry, LaGrange, OR, and Geoff Dorsey, retired USACE, installed two tern islands and is a supporter and advocate for BioHaven® technology.

Kitia: kchambers@andersonperry.com | (541) 963-8309

Bridgett Luther, former Director of California's Department of Conservation, supports FII's efforts towards remediation of the Salton Sea. Now working for Green Innovation Institute.

Bridgett.Luther@gmail.com

Jackie Worstell, Director of Zoo Montana in Billings, Montana partnered with FII in research at the Zoo and is a strong advocate for BioHaven islands.

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