MEASURING THE TRANSFORMATION OF AMMONIA TO AMMONIUM IN PENERGETIC G TREATED MANURE

To prove that penergetic g reduces pollutants in a relatively short time, 50 litres (13 gal.) of dairy manure was placed in an airtight barrel. From the first to the third day stable readings of 7.0 ppm ammonia and 1.2 kg (2.65 lb.) of ammonium were registered. On the third day 1 gram penergetic g was stirred in on the surface of the dairy manure. In less than 2 hours the contents of ammonia dropped to 5 ppm and by the next day the ammonia had been completely transformed into ammonium. In other words, penergetic g stimulated a hydrolysis in the manure, which led to the desirable transformation of ammonia into ammonium.

Figure 1: The Draeger measuring apparatus being used to measure the transformation of ammonia into ammonium in dairy manure following the introduction of penergetic g into the barrel.

These measurements confirm what the nose experiences at a farm where penergetic g is used to treat the manure. Often, after just a few days of use, many operators confirm that the unpleasant smell in their dairy barns was remarkably reduced. There is only one explanation for this – it is the result of the reduction of ammonia, because ammonia is primarily responsible for the negative smell.