



**penergetic**   
the natural biotechnology

## Optimal Liquid Manure Treatment

**penergetic**  **g**

- Reduces odours (in-barn, in lagoon, when agitating & on fields)
- Makes manure more homogenous - easier to pump
- Overcomes sludge build-up and crusting
- Retains nitrogen by converting ammonia to ammonium
- Eliminates foaming, including when pumping out lagoon
- Improves crops and environmentally friendly

### Applications:

- lagoons and containments
- in-barn liquid manure pits
- through slatted floors in barns



# penergetic<sup>g</sup>

## Slurry Activator

“Converting a problematic waste product into a valuable organic fertilizer.”



### BENEFITS

- Optimizes slurry and liquid manure
- Stimulates the more complete breakdown of slurry by rotting (aerobic process), instead of the more common and less desirable putrefaction & decay (anaerobic process)
- Overcomes the emission of malodorous gases, including hydrogen sulphide, ammonia & (odourless) methane gas
- Mitigates blocked effluent channels and formation of floating layers & solidified sedimentation layers
- Produces homogeneous and free flowing slurry
- Less need for stirring or aeration of stored slurry
- Reduces causticity for better plant compatibility
- Reduces requirements for fertilizer and farm chemicals
- Reduces the occurrence of harmful insect and insect larvae
- Helps prevent the loss of ammonium nitrogen (a valuable plant nutrient) from slurry
- Optimizes manuring effect which activates the soil and contributes to plant nourishment
- Creates valuable organic fertilizer facilitating more balanced delivery of nutrients to plants and soil
- No chemical ingredients, no heavy capital cost and reduced energy consumption
- Environmentally friendly and ecologically balanced (OMRI listed)

### PRODUCT FORMS

- ✧ Penergetic g for pig slurry
- ✧ Penergetic g for slurry and liquid manure (dairy)



## MODE OF ACTION

Penergetic is an “information transfer technology” which uses a proprietary process to infuse information from oxygen and minerals to the transfer medium. This information activates the aerobic microorganisms, stops the putrefaction process and stimulates the beneficial rotting process. Since pig slurry sometimes responds more slowly to the application of penergetic g for slurry and liquid manure, special action properties (information) have been incorporated into penergetic g for pig slurry to accelerate the process.

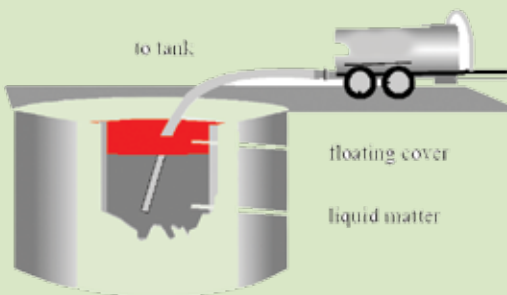
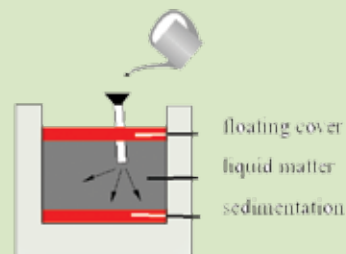
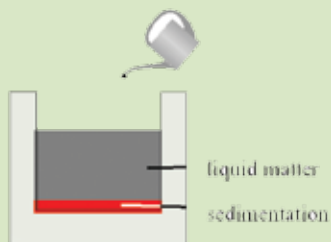
## RECOMMENDED DOSAGES

**Initial use:** For every 100 cubic metres of slurry, mix 1 kg to 1.5 kg of penergetic g with plenty of water and pour into underground pit, slurry tank/lagoon and effluent channels. [Equals: 1 lb penergetic g / 5,000 US gal. of existing liquid manure]

\* For volumes exceeding 100 m<sup>3</sup> dosages may be reduced. Consult supplier for more details.

**Each subsequent application:** Add 5 g per livestock unit (LSU)\*\* weekly or 1 kg for every 100 cubic metres of additional slurry or liquid manure in effluent channels or underground pit. [Equals: 5 g / LSU or 1 lb per 12,500 US gal. additional slurry.]

\*\* Contact distributor for details on LSU equivalents, examples: a cow = 1 LSU; a sow = 0.4 LSU; pig 25-40 kg = 0.06 LSU



## RECOMMENDED METHOD OF APPLICATION

### a. In effluent channels *without* a floating layer

Mix penergetic g with plenty of water in a watering can and pour evenly over the channel or through slatted flooring. Better results may be achieved by pouring 2/3 of the recommended dosage at the head of the channel.

### b. In effluent channels *with* a floating layer

Poke two holes through the floating layer for each square metre of crust and pour the mixture of penergetic g and water through these holes into the liquid layer of the slurry.

### c. In a slurry tank or lagoon

Pour the penergetic g/water mixture over the stirring mechanism while operational. If no stirring mechanism is available, puncture any floating layer present with a suction hose and introduce the penergetic g/water mixture through the hose. Pump sufficient slurry out of the tank or lagoon to fill the suction tank then pump it back into the slurry tank/lagoon. This procedure should be repeated at several points when large slurry tanks or lagoons are involved.

### d. In underground pits and stall cleanout channels

Mix penergetic g with plenty of water in a watering can and pour it evenly over the empty pit or channel. Repeat this procedure each time the channel or pit is drained.

### When penergetic g begins to work

Once the reaction has been initiated, it is sufficient to apply penergetic g mixed with plenty of water through the slats. This must be carried out regularly, and at least every 14 days.



# TRANSFORMING A PROBLEMATIC WASTE INTO A VALUABLE ORGANIC FERTILIZER

## Slurry as a “problem situation” requiring resolution

The daily problems involving slurry are familiar to any dairy or pig farmer: blocked effluent channels, floating layers and solidified sedimentation layers in the slurry tanks, the need for extensive stirring before applying the slurry, an acrid, pungent smell in the area of barns and pits, gas emissions during stirring and application of the slurry, burning and scorching of the crops after application and many other problems. Often despite the farmer's best efforts, the slurry fails to produce the desired fertilizing effect. This leads to the application of additional fertilizers and other crop protection measures.

## The underlying problem – putrefaction

Typically, slurry will become a problematic waste product when conversion takes place by means of putrefaction processes. This involves decay under anaerobic conditions, i.e. in the absence of oxygen. Anaerobic conversion of slurry leads to the development of malodorous gases, including hydrogen sulphide and ammonia, and odourless methane gas. Also problematic, the odour carriers in manure – indole and skatole (3-methylindole) – attract harmful insects. These insects lay their eggs in the slurry, and the subsequent larvae are contained in the slurry which is applied to the crops, leading to crop damage and the need to apply pesticides. Furthermore, the valuable substance ammonium nitrogen is lost in the anaerobic slurry, because ammonium is converted into ammonia and is no longer available for plants.

## Oxygen through aeration?

The conventional method of introducing oxygen into the slurry involves mechanical aeration by means of stirrers or compressors. However, this technical method becomes problematic when dealing with large quantities of slurry which cannot be stirred effectively every day. Floating layers then quickly form, further sealing off the slurry from the oxygen supply and thus strengthening the anaerobic environment. The annual energy costs for stirring operations can also be considerable.

## The natural solution – rotting

But there is another way! The simple and natural solution to turn slurry into a valuable organic fertilizer involves activating those rotting processes in the slurry which only take place with oxygen. The functions of rotting, whose decomposition processes involve mould fungi, yeasts and many other microorganisms, include several biological processes which are absolutely vital to maintaining a state of equilibrium in nature. Mould fungi very quickly bind any ammonia which is present in the first stage of the rotting process to form ammonium nitrogen, which is subsequently available to plants as a slow release source of nitrogen. The harmful and unpleasant biogases are also largely eliminated, providing for a noticeable difference in the pit and during application. A healthy, rotted slurry thus constitutes an important element of a closed substance cycle management system which benefits the soil, plants, animals and humans alike.

## Activating sludge

The best solution is a simple method which activates the aerobic bacteria while avoiding the use of external energy and other factors detrimental to the environment. PENERGETIC G possesses the specific active properties of oxygen and reactivates the life processes in slurry. The putrefactive bacteria die and the oxygen which is present in the slurry is aerobically activated. An oxygen-producing and breathing biomass quickly arises. The micro algae which develop change the colour of the slurry to dark green and the work performed by the bacteria renders the slurry homogeneous. In the course of time, existing floating layers and sedimentation layers dissolve. As a natural side-effect of these processes, the smell is diminished. Using the rotted slurry produced with penergetic g enables the quantity of commercial fertilizer used to be reduced.

**RESULTS OBTAINED WITH PENERGETIC G** The aerobic process created in the slurry leads to homogenization.



The slurry pit prior to using penergetic g  
[heavy crust layer evident]



Adding penergetic g causes the  
floating layer and sedimentation layers  
to become dissolved.



The process leads to a completely  
homogenous free flowing composition.  
Also odour is diminished.

For further information contact:

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