

#### NC STATE UNIVERSITY

## Overview

- · Why we are here
- Ammonia formation and drivers
- · Amendments to improve air quality
- · PPE and sensors for air quality
- Take-home messages



2





## NC STATE UNIVERSITY

# Air pollution

- Presence of chemical, physical, biological agents that modify atmosphere characteristics.
- Linked to human health issues, animal and plant impacts, aquatic system degradation
- Global consequences: climate change



4

## NC STATE UNIVERSITY

## Air quality

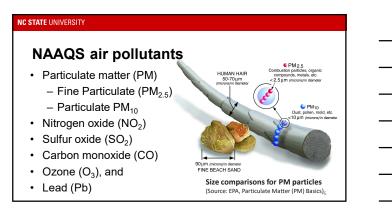
 As part of the Clean Air Act (CCA), EPA sets ambient air quality standards (NAAQS).

Two types of standards are established:

- Primary standard: to protect human health, and
- <u>Secondary standard</u>: to protect visibility, animals, vegetation, etc.

Online at: https://www.epa.gov/criteria-air-pollutants/naaqs-table

5



#### NC STATE UNIVERSITY

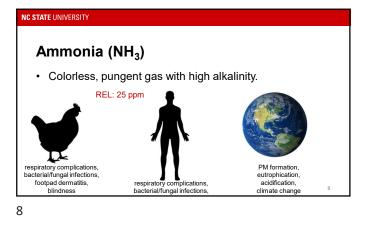
## Air pollutants inside broiler houses

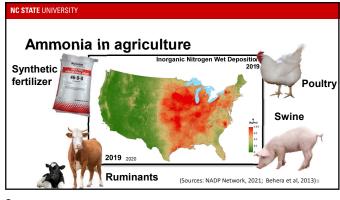
- Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)\*
- Ammonia
- Reduced sulfur (sulfides)
  - Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) – Carboxylic acids, alcohols, and ketones
- Dust

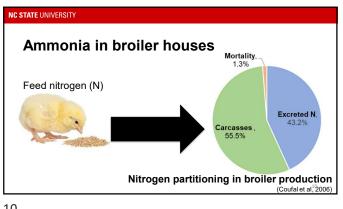
•

- Particulate matter (PM),
- Airborne fungi and bacteria
- Endotoxins

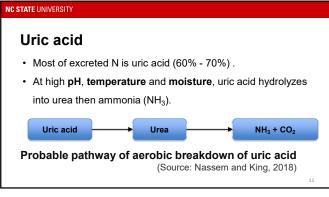
7



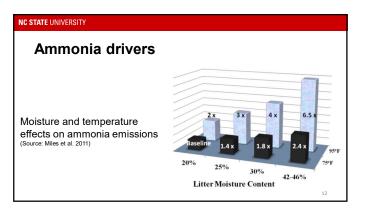


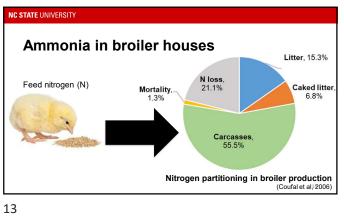




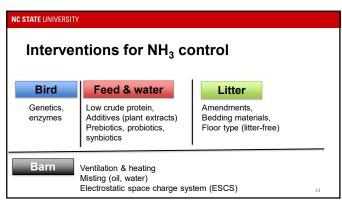


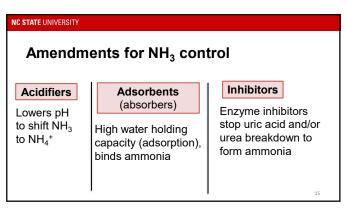
11

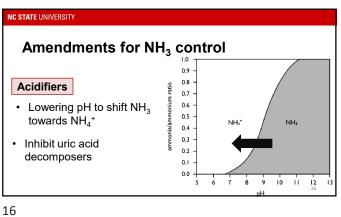








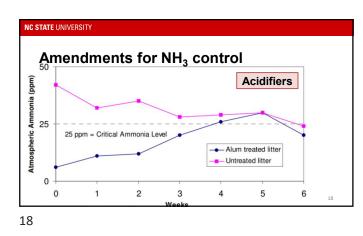


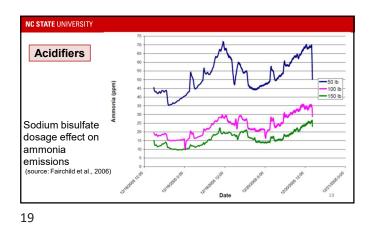




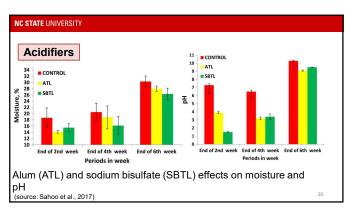
## NC STATE UNIVERSITY Amendments for $NH_3$ control Acidifiers • Alum -- Al<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>·14H<sub>2</sub>O • Phosphoric acid -- H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> • Sodium bisulfate -- NaHSO<sub>4</sub> • Citric acid -- C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>7</sub> • Lignite (low-grade coal) • Sulfuric acid + clay -- H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> • Ferric sulfate -- Fe<sub>2</sub>(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>

- Zinc sulfate -- ZnSO<sub>4</sub>
- Aluminum chloride -- AICl<sub>3</sub>

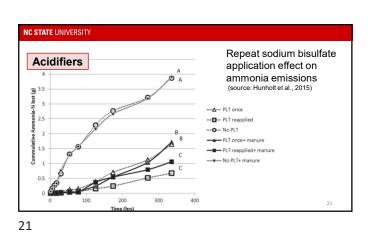


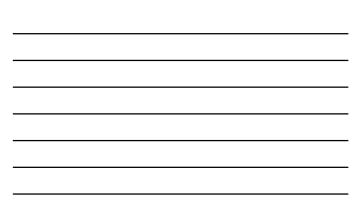


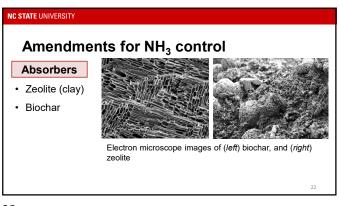


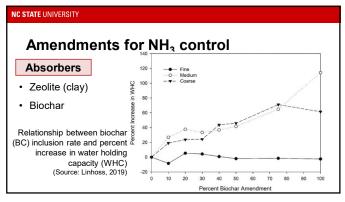




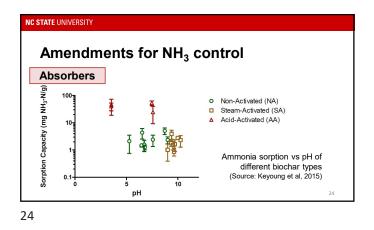


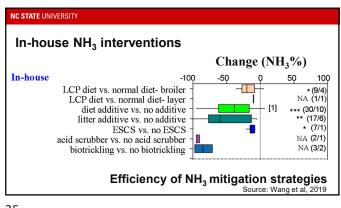






23

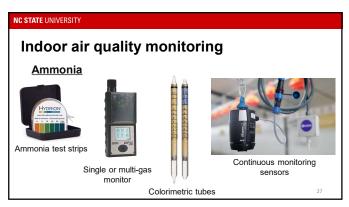






| NC STATE UNIVERSITY  |           |                            |   |                           |   |
|--|-----------|----------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|
|  |           | Changes in NH <sub>3</sub> |   |                           |   |
| Farm-wide NH <sub>3</sub> interventions  |           | emission (%)               |   |                           |   |
| In-house -10   | 0         | -50                        | ò | 5Q                        | 100   |
| LCP diet vs. normal diet- broiler<br>LCP diet vs. normal diet- layer<br>diet additive vs. no additive<br>litter additive vs. no additive<br>ESCS vs. no ESCS<br>acid scrubber vs. no acid serubber<br>biotrickling vs. no biotrickling<br>Outdoor- compost | -<br><br> | `<br>€<br> -<br> -         |   | NA<br>*** (3<br>** (<br>* | (9/4)<br>(1/1)<br>0/10)<br>17/6)<br>(7/1)<br>(2/1)<br>(3/2) |
| biochar additive vs. no additive<br>mineral additive vs. no additive<br>biofilter vs. no biofilter   |           | <br>                       | - |                           | 19/6)<br>25/7)<br>(8/2)                                     |
| Outdoor- stockpile<br>manure additive vs. no additive<br>manure cover vs. no cover   | <br> <br> |                            | - | *** (<br>NA               | 46/7)<br>(1/1)  |
| Land application<br>incorporation vs. surface spread<br>manure additive vs. no additive  | -         |                            |   | NA<br>NA®                 | (1/1)<br>(2/1)  |

26





#### NC STATE UNIVERSITY

### Take-home message

- · Air quality is a major challenge facing poultry production.
- Ammonia is the largest air quality pollutant in broiler houses.
- Ammonia control require precise management to control pH, water, and temperature inside the barn.
- Acidifers are most effective but repeat addition needed to maintain levels throughout the cycle.

29

- Using multiple additives and repeat application can increase ammonia reduction
- Continued data collection are critical to inform management practices.

29

