

PRESIDENT WATER

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Customer Testimonial: Vortex Structured Water — Field Corn

Harmony Organic Dairy, Twin Falls, Idaho • PW75 Vortex Generator, first growing season on-site • Video interview transcript

Overview

Sean Mallet, owner-operator of Harmony Organic Dairy, an organic grass-based dairy in Twin Falls, Idaho, shares his experience feeding a field corn crop with water from a President Water vortex generator, installed on his farm on May 30. This marked the farm's first growing season using vortex-structured water.

Earlier in the season, a vole infestation destroyed approximately 300 acres of pasture that had been in production since 2006 — pasture the organic, grass-based dairy relies on heavily. To interrupt the vole population and salvage a yield from the affected ground, Mallet planted corn on June 2–4, roughly two weeks later than the typical local planting date of May 15. Because the season's budget had already been spent addressing the vole problem, no fertilizer was applied after planting.

This summary reflects Mallet's own on-farm observations and informal testing as described in the video interview. It is a single-farm testimonial, not a controlled or replicated trial.

Key Observations

1) Informal Voltage Test

- Mallet used his own handheld voltage meter to compare water before and after the vortex generator.
- Readings showed roughly a 1-volt increase across the unit (moving from about 0.4V toward a range of 1.1–1.5V across several readings), which he characterized as roughly a threefold increase.
- Presented as an informal, farmer-conducted check rather than a calibrated or lab-verified measurement.

2) Germination Speed

- Corn was planted June 2–4, about two weeks behind the typical May 15 local planting date.
- Seedlings had emerged from the ground by June 9–11 — roughly one week after planting, which Mallet said he had “never seen before.”
- Mallet attributes part of this rapid germination to the vortex-treated water, while noting other contributing factors such as favorable soil temperatures.

3) Crop Development & Yield

- No fertilizer was applied after planting.
- Despite this, the crop reached well above-average size: stalks approximately 9–10 feet tall (Mallet is 6 feet tall), with well-developed ears and 14-row kernel cobs.
- The crop reached full maturity even though planting started two weeks later than typical for the area.
- Exact yield figures were not yet available at the time of filming.

4) Irrigation / Water Use

- Mallet did not intentionally reduce irrigation.
- Center-pivot irrigators repeatedly got stuck during the season, which inadvertently reduced the water actually applied.
- Despite less water than usual, the crop performed well — leading Mallet to conclude the field had likely been over-watered in prior seasons.

5) Downstream Expectations

- The corn is intended to be chopped and ensiled as feed for the dairy herd.
- Mallet anticipates the crop may carry additional benefits through to milk production, though this had not been measured or observed at the time of the interview.

Summary Observation

- Faster-than-typical germination despite a later planting date
- Above-average stalk height and ear development with no fertilizer applied
- A measured (informal) voltage increase in vortex-treated water
- Reduced effective irrigation with no apparent yield penalty observed
- Positive first-season experience, with the grower planning continued use

Notable Limitations

- Single farm, single season, with no side-by-side control plot — outcomes cannot be attributed definitively to the vortex generator.
- Voltage readings were taken with a handheld consumer meter, not calibrated or lab-verified equipment.
- No formal yield weighing, Brix testing, or soil biology data was collected or referenced; final yield figures were unavailable at filming.
- Multiple agronomic variables changed at once — later planting date, no fertilizer application, and reduced irrigation from equipment malfunction — confounding any single causal factor.

- As with other water-structuring / vortex claims, the underlying mechanism does not have established support in mainstream soil or plant science; this testimonial should be treated as anecdotal rather than validated data.

Conclusion

Sean Mallet's account describes a positive first-season experience using a President Water vortex generator on a field corn crop, including rapid germination, strong plant growth without added fertilizer, and reduced irrigation needs without an apparent yield penalty. As a single-farm, single-season testimonial without a controlled comparison or formal yield/quality measurements, these observations are anecdotal. President Water and prospective customers should treat this account as a customer testimonial rather than validated trial data, and would benefit from formal, replicated field trials — with quantified yield, water-use, and soil data — before broader performance claims are made.