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Tampering with Bat Blood's higher pH endogenous virus issues is biological warfare agent deals.

Those that extract or potentiate bat viral agents engage in biological warfare agent generation that are extremely dangerous to lower blood pH mammals/humans.

Bats are resistant to all human and other endogenous virus due to their high pH levels. The reverse is not true, which makes tampering with bat viral potentiated biological warfare agents.

In the case of CovID-19 it is able to attack red blood cells and shut down oxygen transport and kill. The treatment is the alkaline drug HCQ that increases blood cell pH and kills the virus that infects RBC's.

Human blood is pH 7.4 and the virus endogenous to 7.66 pH are a big problem in these low pH blood types including human health. Hence, there are biological warfare agents.

Citations

Initial findings show that the blood pH of the guano bat is 7.66 and remains constant during extended exposure to a high concentration of atmospheric ammonia.

https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/.../10.1002/jez.1401630107

Regards,

JEP, specialist in deuterium and pH sciences

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Article

Studies on the mechanisms of ammonia tolerance of the guano bat

Eugene H. Studier

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Abstract

The ammonia concentrations in many day-roosts occupied by the guano bat, *Tadarida brasiliensis*, are frequently high enough to produce respiratory discomfort and distress and sometimes reach levels lethal to humans. Investigations were begun in an attempt to elucidate some of the mechanisms of ammonia tolerance of the guano bat. Initial findings show that the blood pH of the guano bat is 7.66 and remains constant during extended exposure to a high concentration of atmospheric ammonia. The efficiency of respiratory filtration of ammonia was measured by noting the increase above normal in total blood nitrogen and non-protein nitrogen after exposing the blood *in vivo* and *in vitro* to highly ammoniated air. From the difference in these two values the amount of ammonia filtered by the respiratory tract was obtained. At ammonia levels of 3,000 parts per million in the air, the bat removes 30–35% of this noxious gas; thus, the existence of an efficient ammonia filtering system is indicated. The filtering mechanism is probably dependent upon the mucous of the respiratory tract, and the filtering efficiency is a function of its rate of production and chemical nature. The observed *in vivo* increase in blood non-protein nitrogen resulting from exposure to highly ammoniated air may be attributed to ammonium ions. Ammonia is exhaled by the guano bat upon its return from highly ammoniated to normal air. Renal excretion of fixed base is probably not an adaptive feature contributing to the high degree of ammonia tolerance exhibited by *T. brasiliensis*.