

# SGS

Fecha	: 1 de abril 2008
Informe número	: 351801 / 0803403
Nº análisis	: 08-08746
Fecha toma muestra	: 18 de marzo 2008
Muestra tomada por	:
Fecha análisis	: 27 de marzo 2008
Identif. muestra	: 1 Sin producto
Situación	: Virgen
Cultivo	: Broccoli
Código referencias	: G04
Código agua riego	:
Agua alternativa	:

MULALO  
Ecuador

# SGS

Fecha	: 1 de abril 2008
Informe número	: 351801 / 0803403
Nº análisis	: 08-08747
Fecha toma muestra	: 18 de marzo 2008
Muestra tomada por	:
Fecha análisis	: 27 de marzo 2008
Identif. muestra	: 2 con aplicacion
Situación	: 0.05 conc
Cultivo	: Broccoli
Código referencias	: G04
Código agua riego	:
Agua alternativa	:

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# SGS

Fecha	:	1 de abril 2008
Informe número	:	351801 / 0803403
Nº análisis	:	08-08748
Fecha toma muestra	:	18 de marzo 2008
Muestra tomada por	:	
Fecha análisis	:	27 de marzo 2008
Identif. muestra	:	3 con aplicacion
Situación	:	0.3 conc
Cultivo	:	Broccoli
Código referencias	:	G04
Código agua riego	:	
Agua alternativa	:	

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		Cationes: ppm (millimoles/l)							Aniones: ppm (millimoles/l)					Microelementos: ppb (micromoles/l)					
Análisis	pH	EC	NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	K <sup>+</sup>	Na <sup>+</sup>	Ca <sup>2+</sup>	Mg <sup>2+</sup>	Si	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Cl <sup>-</sup>	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	H <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Fe	Mn	Zn	B	Cu	Mo
	KCl	mS/cm 25°C	Amonio	Potasio	Sodio	Calcio	Magnesio	Silicio	Nitrato	Cloro	Sulfato si S	Bicarbonato	Fosfato si P	Hierro	Manganeso	Cinc	Boro	Cobre	Molibdeno
Resultado	6.7	0.3	<3.6 (<0.2)	31 (0.8)	<6.9 (<0.3)	8.0 (0.2)	<4.9 (<0.2)	8.4 (0.3)	<25 (<0.4)	<11 (<0.3)	48 (0.5)	31 (0.5)	16 (0.16)	570 (10)	60 (1.1)	353 (5.4)	90 (8)	38 (0.6)	<9.6 (<0.1)

# SGS

Fecha	: 1 de abril 2008
Informe número	: 351801 / 0803403
Nº análisis	: 08-08749
Fecha toma muestra	: 18 de marzo 2008
Muestra tomada por	:
Fecha análisis	: 27 de marzo 2008
Identif. muestra	: 3 con aplicacion
Situación	: 0.5 conc
Cultivo	: Broccoli
Código referencias	: G04
Código agua riego	:
Agua alternativa	:

MULALO  
Ecuador

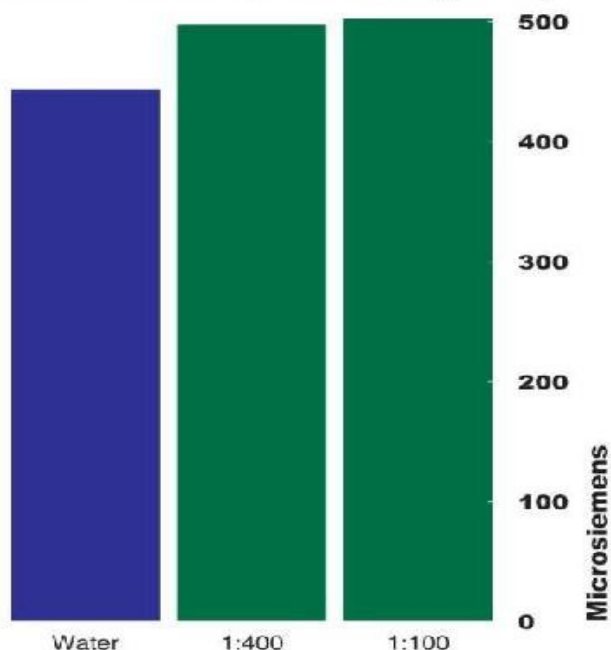
		Cationes: ppm (millimoles/l)							Aniones: ppm (millimoles/l)					Microelementos: ppb (micromoles/l)					
Análisis	pH	EC	NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup>	K <sup>+</sup>	Na <sup>+</sup>	Ca <sup>2+</sup>	Mg <sup>2+</sup>	Si	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Cl <sup>-</sup>	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	H <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Fe	Mn	Zn	B	Cu	Mo
	KCl	mS/cm 25°C	Amonio	Potasio	Sodio	Calcio	Magnesio	Silicio	Nitrato	Cloro	Sulfato S	Bicarbonato	Fosfato S P	Hierro	Manganeso	Zinc	Boro	Cobre	Metilbenceno
Resultado	6.8	0.2	3.6 (0.2)	20 (0.5)	<6.9 (<0.3)	<8.0 (<0.2)	<4.9 (<0.3)	5.6 (0.2)	<25 (<0.4)	<11 (<0.3)	<19 (<0.2)	37 (0.6)	16 (0.17)	1190 (21)	93 (1.7)	510 (7.8)	78 (2)	38 (0.6)	<9.6 (<0.1)

[illegible]

**Zn Increase with Soysoap Addition: 0.05 = 1153%, .3 = 2725%, .5 = 3923%**

Pico Ag 25B increase the MicoSeimens in Soil, AMS and Urea. 10% to 20%. The higher the Ms the easier plants grow and it solves the translocation issue of Ag Chemicals and Production.

### Soil conductivity increases when treated with SoySoap



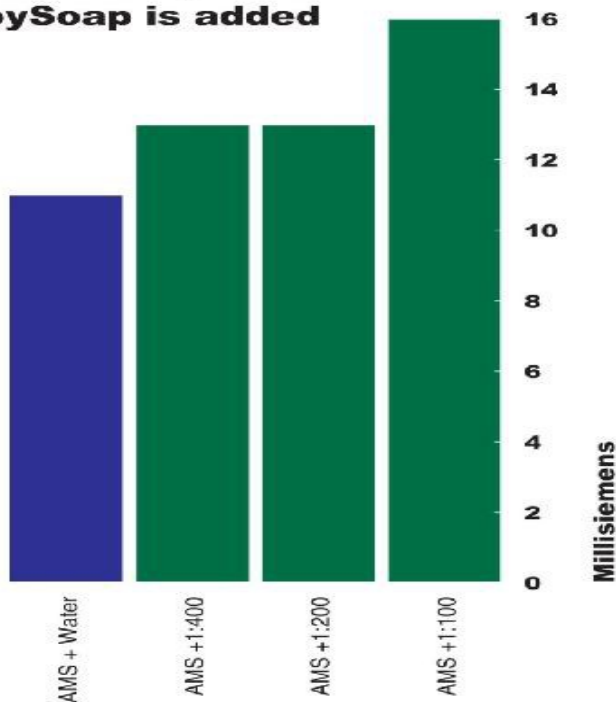
### Electrical conductivity of soil rises about 10% when a soil sample is moistened with SoySoap

This test attempted to simulate soil electrical conductivity response to in-furrow treatment of SoySoap solution alone. In general, higher EC enables more active nutrient transfer from soil to crops.

60 milliliters of test solution were added to 500 grams of moist topsoil in a Ziplock bag. Soil was mixed, then stored 12 hours to become uniform in moisture by capillary action. Soil treated with either a 1:100 or 1:400 ratio of SoySoap in water averaged about 10% higher in electrical conductivity than soil moistened with distilled water.

Test was done with an ECTestr 11+ with stainless steel probe.

### Ammonium sulfate solution conductivity increases when SoySoap is added



### Electrical conductivity of ammonium sulfate solution rises when SoySoap is added in the "tank mix."

This test measured change in electrical conductivity of an ammonium sulfate solution. Stock solution was 1 kilo of bulk ammonium sulfate (21-0-0) dissolved in 3.8 liters of distilled water. 30 milliliters of this stock solution was used for each test.

The control was 30 ml. of stock solution plus 30 ml. of distilled water, resulting in a conductivity of 11.4 millisiemens. Each of the three other tests added 30 ml. of a successively higher concentration of SoySoap to 30 ml. of stock AMS solution. Response was successively higher conductivity, with a maximum 28% rise with a 1:100 solution of SoySoap.

Test was done with an ECTestr 11+ with stainless steel probe.



## PicoAg 25B-F 50% Less Fertilizer produced more Bio-Fuels

Two Ag Journal Reviewed with Peers proved that 50% less Fertilizer and PicoAg 25B-F increase Bio Fuel production thanks to Lead PhD Ramesh Ravella Soil Expert..

<http://www.biobased.us/Sweet-Sorghum-Biofuel-Feedstock.pdf>

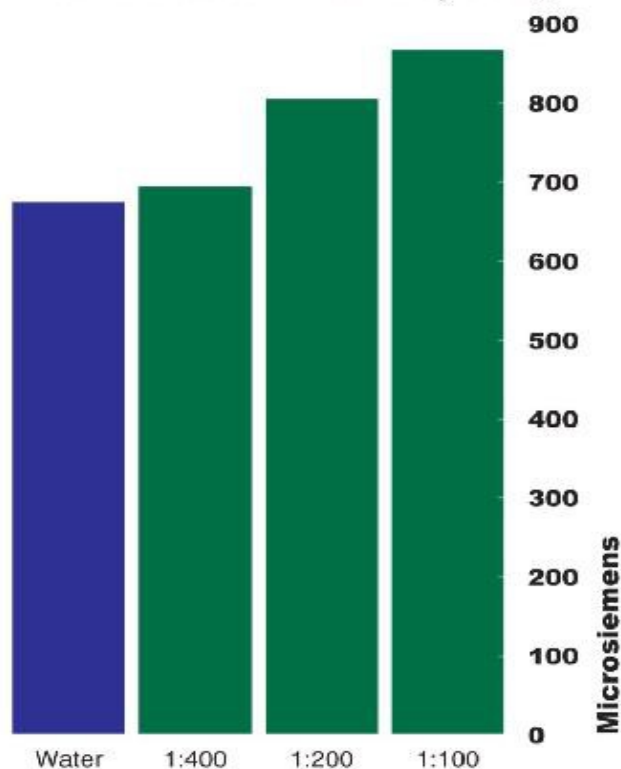
<http://www.biobased.us/Canola-Material-Analyses-of-Two-of-Two-Cultivars.pdf>

**PicoAg 25B-F can be a water wetter by dropping the dynes to 30.**

Note: The action of Soysoap is purely physical, dropping the surface tension of water from about 72 dynes down to around 30. This increases the solubility of water, makes it easier to pump, and even appears to increase the ability of water to hold fine particulates in suspension.

In 2005, I didn't understand the significant of what PicoAg 25B had achieved, He told me I had found the "Missing Link" of getting Fertilizers into Plants.

**Urea conductivity increases when treated with SoySoap**



### Electrical conductivity of urea solution rises when SoySoap is added in the "tank mix."

This test measured change in electrical conductivity of a urea solution. Stock solution was 1 kilo of prilled urea (46-0-0) dissolved in 3.8 liters of distilled water. 30 milliliters of this stock solution was used for each test.

The control was 30 ml. of stock solution plus 30 ml. of distilled water, resulting in a conductivity of 676 microsiemens. Each of the three other tests added 30 ml. of a successively higher concentration of SoySoap to 30 ml. of stock solution. Response was successively higher conductivity, with a maximum 28% rise with a 1:100 solution of SoySoap.

Test was done with an ECTestr 11+ with stainless steel probe.

**The SFI Soil Food Web test are the facts that PicoAg is "Clear Winner" in raising Brix/Sugar levels, Increasing Carbon Dioxide Consumption and Electrical Conductivity (EC)(Microsiemens).**

PicoAg 25B topped all tested products with an average of 12.8 Brix and that is 33% higher than the control. This highlights how the products works at about the atom level and can work with all plants living cells as they are electromagnetic.

To work atomically you can use Picotechnology it (obsoletes Nanotechnology & Graphene) they are to big, you need an about atom size particle. SFI Soil Food Web said Sap EC (mS/cd) average was increased by 17% or 1.9 (mS/cd) Electrical Conductivity (Microsiemens) vs control.

SFI Soil Food Web proclaimed that PicoAg 25B helps increase Carbon Dioxide consumption by 33% over the control, i.e., more money to the farmer. Now you need to deal with your soils remediation for chelated immobilized fertilizers and other nutrients which we can help you with before you plant!

**PicoAg 25B on Soybeans increased Brix levels from 11 to 17 or 54% in 3 hours.**

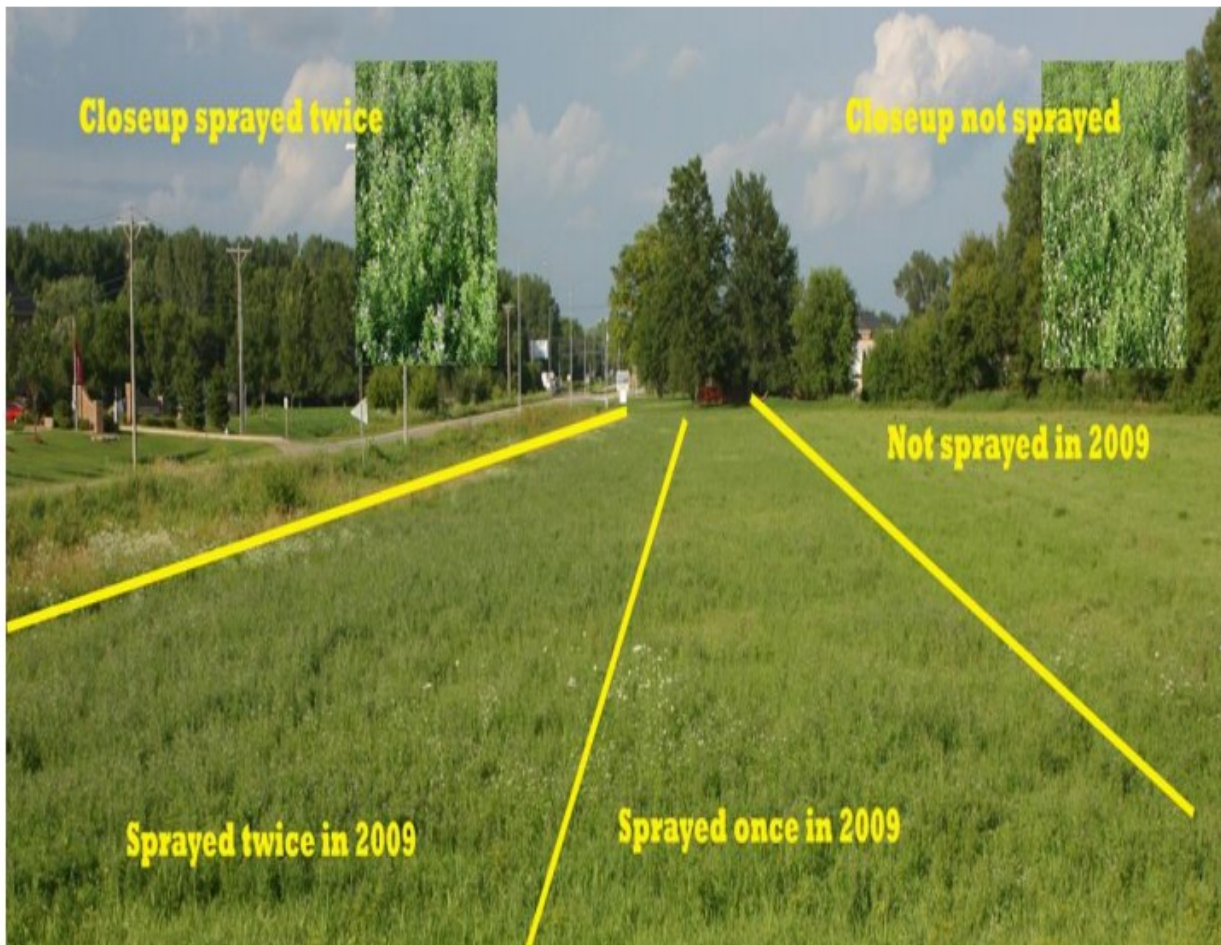
9-3-2008 11:55 am: The Brix levels at spraying on both plots were 11, 2.35PM Test again the temperature was 84 degrees and sunny day. 3 Hours later : 2.35 PM, Brix after spraying PicoAg 25B on Soybeans, and not spraying PicoAg 25B on Soybeans. After just 3 hours of spraying PicoAg 25B, Soybean Brix with Pico Ag 25B 17, Soybean Brix without PicoAg 25B 12. Comment: PicoAg 25B Soybeans increased Brix levels from 11 to 17 or 54%. Physiologically the Soybean sugar factory had reacted to the PicoAg 25B with a 54% increasing in Brix, which eventually would lead us to the accidentally develop our frost protection product. The untreated soybean increased Brix only 10% which could just be attributed to natural photosynthesis process during the day as it was a sunny day.

**Germination Test Used as Seed Wash, Germ Test 85% Untreated to 98% Treated!**  
Farmers have been using the PicoAg 25B to wash there seeds for 2 reasons for 15 years. To jump start the seeds and if not planted within a few days will start spouting 3 days. The results when the germ tests are run can vary from 85% untreated to as high as 98%. Who wants to waste potentially 15% of there seeds at todays prices!

## Soysoap Benefited in 2010 When applied in 2009

**Photo 1 2009:** The figures that our "oats experiment" from last season (two applications of Soysoap on oats underseeded with alfalfa) is the only rationale for the fact that this 2010 spring, the alfalfa came on especially strong right to the line where we sprayed in 2009. I would have suspected just the opposite, as the oats were taken off the entire rest of the field for hay, and we kept the oats until July for harvest where I had sprayed. Between the yellow lines is the sprayed area. Another healthy area that I sprayed is along the south fence; that has good alfalfa too.

# 2009





# 2010

**Photo 2 2010: No Soysoap was added in 2010. This is the patch of alfalfa in 2010. Last year 2009 when John Abel seeded oats and alfalfa, I sprayed the oats as a test with Soysoap. Got a modest 8% increase in the oats. However, the interesting result is this year 2010. The thickest alfalfa in 2010 is along the north side, near University Avenue, where I sprayed SoySoap in 2009. It shows up clearest in the 40-ft. band which I sprayed twice. There's also another good band not pictured of alfalfa along the south fence, which I sprayed with Soysoap. What happened was the chelated fertilizers were released by the Soysoap electroconductivity process. The farmer was able to grow the 2010 Alfalfa with 2009 and before fertilizer!**



Here are some opinions of what might just happening!



1). Dr. 1 Yesterday I went over to see to discuss the apparent "fracturing" of certain micronutrients in soils when successively higher concentrations of the soap are added before a soil test. Bert says that somehow, the product must be releasing metal ions from their attachment sites.

Dr. 2 I showed him the four andean soil analyses from SGS Europe. He immediately asked, "What's breaking the micros loose? Very, very interesting! Yup, and your calcium is going down. That has to happen if you free up these other elements. You gotta add calcium."

3). Dr. 3 One possible protocol for determining effect of Soysoap 1 on trace elements in water at near-normal field rates.

Hypothesis: SoySoap blended in a water solution with chelated trace elements increases availability of those traces to crops when foliar-applied on crops.

Experiment: Create a stock solution of a widely used trace element mix in ratio with water which would be close to a normal rate per acre when normally applied.

Proposed material: Metalosate Crop-up at the rate of 14 dry grams per acre.

Assuming 10 gal. of water per acre, the stock solution of 1 gallon (3,785 milliliters) would be blended with 40 grams of dry soluble Metalosate Crop-up. Analysis of this material is 1.5% Mg, 0.75 Cu, 0.75 Fe, 7.5% Mn, 3.75% Zn.

Using this base solution as a control, save three separate 1/4 gal. samples of the base solution and add WakeUP 1 in three separate, increasing concentrations

Test solution 1: Add 0.125 ounce (3.7 milliliters) to 1 quart of stock solution to create a 1:256 ratio, which would deliver 5 ounces per acre in field use.

Test solution 2: Add 0.250 ounce (7.4 milliliters) to 1 quart of stock solution to create a 1:128 ratio, which would deliver 10 ounces per acre in field use.

Test solution 3: Add 0.500 ounce (14.8 milliliters) to 1 quart of stock solution to create a 1:64 ratio, which would deliver 20 ounces per acre in field use.

Send 16-ounce samples of each solution to Midwest Labs for mineral analysis of liquid solution. International Ag Labs has a maximum detectable level of 10,000 ppm. Midwest Ag Labs uses an ICP test procedure on liquids which could handle higher levels.



**Planting rule is the more carbon on the seed the quicker it will sprout. When do you want to start growing root mass that is? Dont sell heavy test weight seeds unless you have too! Start controlling fungi and bacteria in the ground ASAP!**

Dr. Carey Reams: Now the next rule is the more carbon in the seed the quicker it will sprout. He covered that in the this morning some aspects of that, that's another thing is what is a method of measuring the carbon in the seed so that you know. Size, does size necessarily have any correlation with the carbon content? It can and it cannot. The weight, that'll be one of the simplest known ways to check for essentially carbon content and especially this is the weight, this is the test weight. Now to give you some ranges in test weight as that I've have had some personal experience with is that I've had some that I have 62 pound test weight, which is this is pretty good.

Now, I think the mistake that was made there is the guy should have purchased half the seed rather than worry about the commercial hybrids and the hybrid seeds this I think I would think that that would be an excellent thing to use especially with that test weight. Had oats, well, I know over 42 pounds the bushel when they accepted one at the 32. She has some where around that weight range 41.

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