WHAT DIFFERENTIATES BLACK EARTH’S HUMICS FROM OTHER HUMIC PRODUCTS?

Black Earth Humic is unique because of its source. Mined in Alberta, Canada, our source was developed from flora with a very high nutritional value with freshwater in pre-glacial times. When the glaciers re-ceded, this layer was also exposed to oxygen, transforming it from sub-bituminous coal to weathered sub-bituminous coal, which when now used makes the humic substances much more available.

This layer is also a consistent layer, making it easy to mine and of consistent quality. Because it originated predominantly of plants, it also has low ash and heavy metal content. Because of these unique features, this area’s source is technically called, “humalite”.

Conversely, most other sources of humic acids come from “leonardite” or “lignite” sources. Because they were developed through salt water deposits and often a mix of flora and fauna sources, they usually naturally have higher ash and heavy metal content than humalite. Their humic and fulvic acid contents are also generally not as high nor as consistent.

Because of how the deposits were formed, they are not in an even strata and can wave into multiple layers, making mining more difficult. Quality and consistency of mined product can therefore vary greatly from geographical location and depth within a mine.
CROPS & APPLICATION RATES

May be utilized with any crop in any type of soil.

For best results, dilute ACTIV24 2 to 1 with water to make a 12% solution. Once diluted, ACTIV24 rates are:

Irrigation Water: inject in at rate of 9.35 Litres / Hectare (1 US gal / ac)
Foliar Spray: utilize at 9.35 Litres / Hectare (1 US gal / ac).

Preplant In-Furrow and Sidedress Applications: apply 5 - 12.5 L per ha (0.5-1.3 US gal per acre) by band or broadcast in tank mixture with or after fertilizer applications.

MIXING & BEST PRACTICES INSTRUCTIONS

- Always dilute ACTIV24 to a minimum 2:1 ratio with water prior to use.
- When blending liquid humic products with acidic (low pH) fertilizers, there is potential for precipitation of solids.
- Always conduct a jar test with a liquid fertilizer prior to blending in order to visually evaluate compatibility.
- As a secondary check, filter the blended liquid through a screen of the same mesh size mesh to be used in application conditions.
- It is not uncommon for small amounts of solids to settle out over time. This occurs naturally in true humic products and does not impact the concentration of the liquid.
  - For best results, do not mix solids back into the liquid as this can create issues with screens or orifices. Elevate the spigot valve so in order to leave behind any solids.
  - If desired, sediment can be recovered by adding hot water, agitating vigorously and discharging through large orifice nozzles.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

PACKAGING:
International: 1000 Litre tote (265 Gallon tote)

North America: 20 L (5 US gal) jug; 1000 Litre tote (265 Gallon tote)

STORAGE:
- Store jugs and totes indoors between 10 and 35 C (50 to 95 F).
- Do not let liquid materials freeze. Humic liquids can undergo some physical separation in cold temperatures (below 4° C or 39° F). If this happens, increase temperature and agitate the product.
- Do not store in direct sunlight.

RESULTS OF 2017 CORN YIELD TRIALS WITH BLACK EARTH HUMICS

- Untreated
- Treated

TECHNICAL DETAILS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content Analysis</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Humic Acid</td>
<td>24%, (Colorimetric method)</td>
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<tr>
<td>pH</td>
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<td>Colour</td>
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