

## 6.0 Balancing and Sizing

### Script:

The gold standard setup that we typically are referring to is a two-sale unit. We're developing that around a particular volume of water. Determining the pond volume is pretty simple, the length times the width, times the depth. But if it's more irregularly shaped than that, we typically will break the pond up into pieces. It might be larger rectangle, smaller rectangles, triangles, whatnot, and determine the volume of each of those shapes, both in the surface area, but also in the average depth. And we are able to come up with a pretty accurate figure. Now, if the pond bottom is irregular, we don't want that, but sometimes we are working with that system, so we go out and actually sample measure on some kind of a grid, and get a pretty close determination of what the average depth is of that particular segment of the pond.

Now, we don't like really long, narrow ponds because it kind of retards the river in a pond concept. So ponds that are square or that are rectangular, those are the ones that work best for us. So for two-sales, we need 20 thousand cubic meters, and that's the basic unit of this technology. It's not necessarily at all suitable for a really small pond. You over-build very quickly, and in many cases, we've taken three, to five, or six ponds, and removed a number of the levees and turned it into one pond, and we're able to utilize that water volume in a more efficient way rather than trying to deal with all of these really tiny little ponds. So we're looking at this in terms of water volume and what would be most applicable for a farmer that is not necessarily highly experienced with this technology.

### Key Points:

- To determine pond volume multiply length, width and depth of the pond.
- Square and rectangular ponds work best.