EarthCorp

A user's manual to regenerating our planet through economics

Greetings, I'm TY Cherry, the driving force behind EarthCorp Foundation. Think of this guide as a user manual, crafted for everyone. EarthCorp is more than just an organization; it's a movement designed to harness our existing socioeconomic structures, ensuring they benefit everyone. By simply participating, members not only contribute to environmental regeneration but also benefit financially. Over two decades, I've developed and refined EarthCorp's philosophy, concepts, and programs. This guide will walk you through this journey and how the initiatives work.

Lets jump right in:

Our mission: Eliminating poverty by making environmental regeneration economically appealing.

Our approach: The creation of jobs, enterprises, and economic development using environmental regeneration programs we create. Our ultimate goal is to link the retail spending cycle to environmental regeneration to create vast amounts of perpetual funding. These processes are called "Economic Environmentalism."

Our legacy:

- EarthCorp Foundation Inc. was first envisioned on June 14, 2001 and was founded as a Florida state nonprofit organization April 4, 2009. Our 501c3 classification was awarded on May 2, 2014. EIN No. 26-4605791

- In 2009 operations began in Haiti and the Dominican Republic

- On November 20, 2014, registration in Costa Rica was completed as Fundacion EarthCorp de Costa Rica under Legal Certificate No. 3-006-961726.

- HELIOS Water was founded by EarthCorp on February 23, 2015 as an independent nonprofit organization in the State of Wyoming for producing clean drinking water from ocean water

- The Florida Hemp Coalition Corporation (FHC) was founded as a Florida nonprofit on June 7, 2017 by EarthCorp

- The Costa Rican Hemp Coalition was founded on June 28, 2019 as a parallel organization to the Florida Hemp Coalition

- On January 8, 2020 EarthCorp Foundation was registered in Ireland as a limited warranty company and is pending registration as a charity.

- On May 21, 2021, EarthCorp Foundation Inc. became a registered nonprofit organization for the country of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

The EarthCorp identity

The crest of EarthCorp was designed to resonate globally, transcending boundaries of race, religion, nationality, and culture. While it's impossible to represent every subgroup, I made my best effort to include symbols from major cultures, religions, and races. These symbols, both ancient and modern, represent universal human values like harmony, peace, love, and life. It was a very personal project for me, and contains a center piece that was the true inspiration that led me to start EarthCorp; a dragon head inside a triangle. I'll explain that later.

Following the crest, we introduced our stylized brand name, EarthCorp, accompanied by various trademarks that encapsulate our mission and ethos.

Registered trademarks, brand names, and patents:

- EarthCorp crest design. US registration number. USA 5,129,396
- Helios Water. US registration number. USA. 5,590,895
- EarthCorp word mark. US registration number. USA. 5,701,779
- EarthCorp stylized brand logo (1).US registration number. USA. 6,083,307
- EarthFuel. US registration number. USA. 97,122,912
- EarthFood. US registration number. USA. 98,113,164
- EarthModal. US registration number. USA. 7360425
- EarthMatters. US registration number. USA. 7358738
- 100% for Goodness. It's an easy Choice. US registration number. USA 98180035
- EarthCorp stylized brand logo (2). US registration number. USA.7,605,576
- US patent pending for the ESA Program business model

Philosophy

Introduction

EarthCorp's philosophy is not just a set of beliefs; it's the very essence that shapes and drives our unique programs. It's a blend of social and economic perspectives, both as standalone concepts and as intertwined entities. We strive to apply an 80/20 approach: to inspire society to spend 80% of our time focused on youth and future generations, and 20% on our individual selves and current global status.

My journey with EarthCorp began with my realization of the vast amounts of plastic and waste polluting our oceans. As I sought out solutions I also began searching for the root cause of our detachment from our planet and embarked on designing systems to bridge this gap.

Our Vision: EarthCorp offers a pragmatic approach where we not only restore and preserve our planet for the generations to come but also blend this vision with economic prosperity. Our mission, "eliminating poverty by making environmental regeneration economically appealing," embodies this. From this evolved the concept of "economic environmentalism." It's not just about safeguarding our planetary environment but also leveraging our social and economic environments to bring about positive change, because we use our social and economic realms to control and interact with our planetary environment. Let's see how that takes place.

Understanding Our Environments:

Our disconnect from the planet stems from a fundamental misunderstanding of its intrinsic value and the renewable resources it provides. Our primary interactions with it are through our social and economic environments, meaning most of us do not directly deal with the planet, such as farming. While we often

see the beauty of our planet in photos and media, or talk about it generally, many remain oblivious to the fact that everything we've created originates from it. We take tangible goods for granted without realizing where they actually come from.

Defining Our Environments:

- Social Environment: This is our daily lives and how we live with others and the actions we perform to support ourselves, such as working, buying food, clothes, gas for cars, and everything else. While all tangible items trace back to the planet, most of us don't directly engage with the planetary environment (like sourcing raw materials and using them to manufacture goods). Instead, we interact through our social environment, which is our first major disconnect. On a positive note, this behavior gives rise to what we call "Social Currency," which we'll delve into later.

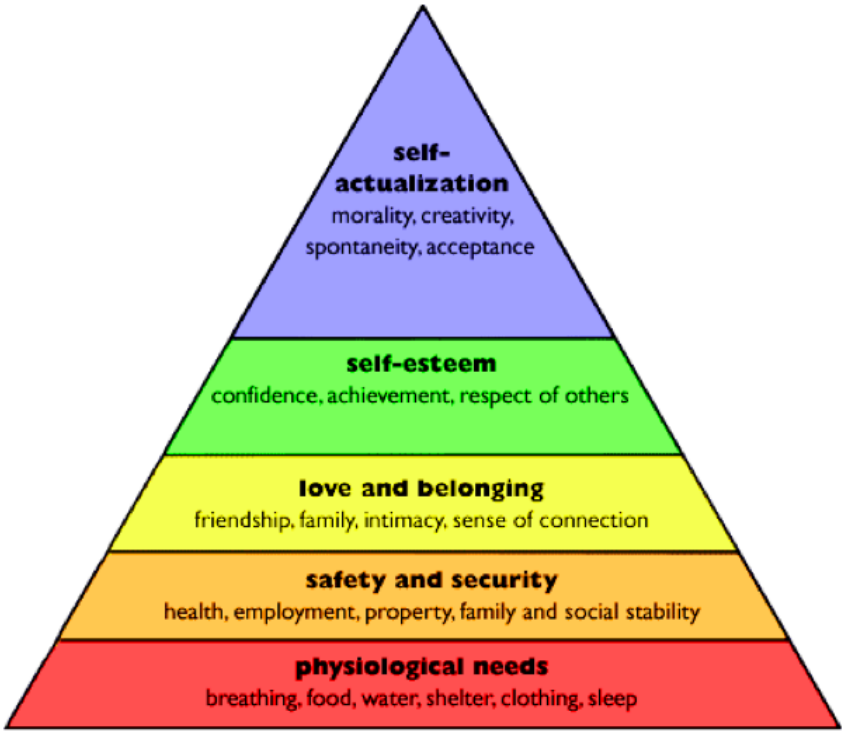
- Economic Environment: This is the realm of money - how we earn it and how we spend it. It fuels our social interactions and dictates our relationship with the planet. Imagine a world of barter, devoid of money. That was our reality centuries ago, where our bond with the planet was more direct and profound. We understood its value and worked hand in hand with nature. By distancing ourselves from our planet through economics we have lost our connection and understanding. That is our second disconnection, and it's the biggest one, it's the root cause of why we are where we are today

- Planetary environment. This is what most people think of when we say the word environment. It is all of our natural environment, mountains, oceans, and all the land in between, devoid of human intervention Everything natural that makes up our planet.

As we proceed, we'll further explore and expand on these concepts, shedding light on EarthCorp's approach to mending these disconnects.

From Scarcity to Abundance: EarthCorp's Vision for a Thriving World

Understanding Human Needs:



Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs provides a profound insight into global social challenges. At its core, this hierarchy emphasizes that our foundational needs drive our actions and aspirations. While motivational talks might inspire us briefly, they generally don't create lasting change. Why? Because they target the upper tiers of the hierarchy without addressing our core needs in the lower tiers, which are centered around safety and survival. In today's world, these foundational needs are almost exclusively linked to money.

The Dual Drivers: Pain and Pleasure:

Human behavior is primarily influenced by two emotions: pain and pleasure. Over time, we've intertwined both these emotions with money. Despite our planet's abundant resources capable of supporting over 8 billion individuals, our perceptions and values often restrict us. A significant portion of humanity prioritizes certainty as their primary value: seeking safety and security. This instinct traces back to our evolutionary roots, housed in the limbic system of our brain, often referred to as the "lizard brain." While our ancestors sought security through hunting and defending against threats, modern society equates this sense of security with money, despite it being only a human construct, not a literal tiger behind a rock. This conceptualization of money has deeply embedded itself into our psyche, often leading to undue stress and anxiety, which are pain. The opposite, pleasure, would be having sufficient money on a consistent basis.

EarthCorp's Approach:

The wellspring of all our resources is our planet, and we experience this through our retail economy. We buy and sell resources, yet we typically create stress and uncertainty about not having enough money to do this. EarthCorp's programs offer a paradigm shift by tapping into the social and economic environments we've created to realign us. With our initiatives, members earn as they spend, creating a sustainable cycle of abundance that carries added certainty.

Elevating Humanity:

EarthCorp’s economic mission has several aspects, one of which redirects economics into the foundational levels of society to benefit members' basic needs, thus allowing them to fulfill their higher needs. We aim to uplift individuals at multiple levels:

1. Economically: By providing employment opportunities, especially to those from lower socio-economic backgrounds; we ensure a steady income and financial stability.
2. Socially: alongside economic growth, we enhance their social standing. Being part of EarthCorp instills a sense of belonging to a collaborative community that's making a difference.
3. Emotionally/Spiritually: By alleviating financial and social stress, we create an environment of trust and confidence. When individuals are assured that their basic needs are met, they operate from a place of calmness, leading to increased productivity and well-being.

The Money Factor

EarthCorp provides three primary programs in our unified economic mission, each with its unique sub-programs, all detailed below.

EarthFood

This is where our hands touch the soil. EarthFood is our agricultural arm, focusing on food production, distribution, and sales. We don't just call our agriculture growers farmers; we recognize them as Small Food Producers. These individuals are the backbone of a large part of our global food supply, yet the end consumers often have no idea where this food comes from or what it takes to produce it. We bridge this gap, ensuring not only a connection between consumers and producers but also redirecting a substantial share of revenue from the final product sales. We directly connect the producers to the retail profits, where the main profits are. This revenue-sharing model is pioneering in its approach. Additionally, we pave the way for commercial food manufacturers and related agro enterprises to join this journey, giving them the opportunity to increase revenues while supporting the mission.

EarthFuel

EarthFuel™ is a brand of EarthCorp, and an independent for-profit company. The concept is very simple: using available technologies to convert plastic waste and other wastes into usable biofuel. This was the origin of EarthCorp, a

desire to clean the massive volumes of plastic wastes from our oceans. EarthFuel represents renewable biofuels from waste as a transition energy towards fully sustainable resources such as hydrogen and hydrogen electric.

Environmental Social Accountability (ESA)

Think of ESA as EarthCorp's magnum opus. It's where we link the global retail spending cycle to environmental regeneration, creating a self-sustaining funding circle. The beauty of ESA? It doesn't require donations, neither in money nor in time. It's a self-fueling economic cycle where everyone, without exception, reaps financial benefits.

These three programs and other sub-programs are detailed below

The Double-Edged Sword of Economics

While economics is only a human-made construct, it wields unparalleled influence over our lives, often becoming the root cause of many if not all global challenges. It dictates our societal interactions and, more importantly, our disconnected relationship with the planet. This economic drive, rather than a moral compass, propels humanity forward.

EarthCorp's Economic Ethos: we don't shy away from money; we embrace it. But not for the sake of accumulation. We aim to generate wealth for all - from individual and business members to the Small Food Producers. This wealth then fuels our mission to regenerate the planet and uplift society on multiple fronts, all without costing a dime to anyone.

To ensure transparency and accountability, EarthCorp employs a customized, immutable accounting ledger (called Blockchain, but not in relation to digital currency) open for public scrutiny. It's not just about tracking finances; it's about upholding our commitment to integrity. Every transaction, every penny, is

accounted for, allowing anyone to verify our operations daily. At EarthCorp, integrity and authenticity aren't just words; they're guiding principles.

Seeking a new Paradigm for Philanthropy and Economics

Over the years, I've watched countless nonprofits tirelessly seeking donations and grants, nearly always falling short of their needs, regardless of their size. This led me to a realization: while philanthropy is admirable, it is in no way mandatory. No matter the wealth amassed by an individual or corporation, there's no inherent obligation to share it. We might argue that morality or societal responsibility demands it, but at its core, philanthropy remains discretionary.

This understanding inspired me to look deeper into the evolution and application of economics, from historical practices to contemporary trends. I explored the age-old systems of barter and trade, and our societal constructs of value. I was always drawn to the same conclusion: our economic system is our detachment from the planet.

In our quest for profit we've converted the very essence of our planet into a lifeless commodity that is meaningless unless it has an economic value. The cheaper we source goods/materials, the higher our profits, creating a system inherently at odds with the finite nature of our resources and the very life of our planet. Economics, in its essence, is a human construct with no basis in the reality of universal existence. Once we're gone, so is the concept of money and trade. Yet, paradoxically, it's through this very system that we primarily engage with our living biosphere.

Consider the industrial sector, the heart of our production processes. This is where we extract from the Earth, sourcing raw materials to fuel our ever-growing consumerist society. This extraction is so commonplace that we seldom pause to consider its implications. But here's the silver lining: we have the power to rewrite this narrative. And the key to this transformation? Sufficient economic resources.

Surely this all sounds quite obvious, yet it is ignored, it's the proverbial elephant in the room, primarily due to the absence of a viable solution.

The Essence Behind the Name: EarthCorp

The name 'EarthCorp' was inspired by observing our business methodologies. Here, 'Corp' stands for 'Corporation', not 'corps' as in the Marine Corps. In our legal framework, corporations are granted many of the rights we associate with humans. They can enter contracts, manage finances, employ individuals, own assets, and even face legal challenges. They're often called a "legal person." While they serve as tools for various endeavors, they also act as shields, often justifying our desires over our genuine needs.

The primary objective of a for-profit corporation is clear: maximizing profit. The very name nonprofit runs counter to society's structure which is to make profit. That's why donations and grants lead to little success. To change this, EarthCorp emerges as Earth's very own corporation - legally recognized, economically sound, and with a clear focus on financial growth. What sets us apart is that we perform much like a global collective. The profits are reinvested in the planet, the principal stakeholder, bridging the disconnect.

EarthCorp visualizes Earth as a corporate entity, endowed with all the rights and privileges any legal entity would possess. But more than that, it aims to transform Earth into a profitable enterprise that resonates with human understanding and aspirations. It's not just about legality or profitability; it's about forging a symbiotic business partnership. In our relentless pursuit of economic triumph, we often overlook a fundamental truth: Earth is the source of all our achievements, the provider of our resources, and the essence of our existence. If Earth's resources deplete, we're out of business. EarthCorp serves as a reminder and a solution to this challenge.

Actionable Concepts for Societal Unity

From observing societal actions and behaviors, several concepts emerged, highlighting how slight modifications to our economic system, combined with these principles, can address core issues without imposing any costs.

Positive Collectivism: Distinct from political doctrines like Communism, this concept emphasizes collective efforts towards a shared goal while also achieving individual aspirations. It's the essence of mutual aid: providing a helping hand to others in the climb, never hindering their progress. In contrast, negative collectivism is characterized by individuals working solely for personal gains, often at the expense of societal unity and environmental well-being.

We Are One: An age-old philosophy emphasizing the unity of humanity. Regardless of race, color, beliefs, or socio-economic status, we all share a common origin and habitat. This is further explored in EarthCorp's philosophical program, "Why are you here?", which seeks individuals' perspectives on existence. We will always find similar narratives, how we're the same, that we really are one. This builds understanding and unity, which leads to tolerance and sharing. We are building a very large community and we must have common ground.

Giving by Receiving: Central to EarthCorp, this concept rewards participants financially for their involvement. By simply participating, individuals earn and contribute to the mission. The idea may seem counterintuitive initially, but its efficacy becomes evident upon understanding the program's mechanics.

Key Terminologies:

Human Induced Climate Alteration (HICA): Rather than delving into politically and socially charged debates on global warming, EarthCorp focuses on the tangible impacts of human activities on the environment, like industrial mining and commercial agriculture. The emphasis is on economic drivers that have led to significant environmental degradation and finding the potentials for regeneration.

Small Food Producers (SFPs): Often referred to as small farmers or smallholders, these individuals differ from larger family farms and commercial agricultural enterprises. We are focused on the smaller producers who have an average 1-2 hectare farms and globally produce about 35% of our world's food. They have a vested interest in the planet and its care, unlike an employed farm worker. They play a pivotal role in global food production, often facing challenges like subsistence living and lack of education. EarthCorp seeks to elevate their status, emphasizing their crucial role in society and advocating for their recognition and appreciation.

Stands, Over Positions

EarthCorp believes in taking principled stances rather than oppositional positions. Positions often lead to confrontations, debates, and a win-lose dynamic. Whenever this happens there has to be a winner and there has to be a loser. Nothing gets resolved, and animosity always emerges.
Stands, on the other hand, represent a commitment to what's right, devoid of opposition or sides. We simply move in the direction of what is right, an approach that fosters unity and progress. Exemplified by Mother Teresa, when asked to join an anti-war rally said no I will not, however I will support a peace rally. Huge difference.

These foundational principles and terminologies form the bedrock of EarthCorp, emphasizing the importance of solid, unifying principles in cultivating a prosperous community.

Collective Accountability: Beyond Hypocrisy

In our interconnected global society, we all share accountability for our current environmental and social conditions. Different from responsibility which implies guilt, accountability is simply recognizing our involvement.

It's easy to point fingers at industries like oil and gas, but we must consider our own contributions. Every time we switch on a light, drive a car, or board a plane, we're indirectly supporting the very industries we criticize. The majority

of our modern conveniences, from the vehicles we drive to the planes we fly in, are products of natural hydrocarbons and petroleum-based materials. While our historical choices might not always have been optimal, they've shaped our present. Instead of dwelling on past decisions, it's time to collectively address the outcomes and drive change. Casting blame is counterproductive; shared responsibility paves the way for collective solutions.

Positive Collectivism: A New Paradigm

EarthCorp champions the principle of Positive Collectivism, primarily through economic avenues. Participation provides rewards, rather than demanding financial contributions, time commitments, or drastic lifestyle changes. EarthCorp shoulders the tasks, ensuring those rewards flow to all participants. While not everyone needs an in-depth understanding of complex topics like carbon sequestration or soil remediation, it's essential to recognize our collective power as members in a community that is aware and inspired. The EarthCorp community provides the power to drive impactful change.

Albert Einstein once remarked, "We cannot solve our problems with the same level of thinking that created them." In this spirit, EarthCorp adopts a fresh perspective, leveraging existing systems but applying them innovatively. While many of EarthCorp's concepts aren't novel, their unique application and integration are, and they set the foundation for transformative change.

EARTHONOMICS: Bridging Economics and Environmentalism

Earthonomics is the fusion of fundamental economic principles with the needs of both humans and our planet. It's not about reinventing the wheel but rather integrating elements from various economic disciplines, such as behavioral economics (which we term as "emotional economics"), regenerative economics, and ecological economics. At its core, Earthonomics is driven by what we call "Social Currency", and underpinned by our principles of Integrity, We are One, and Positive Collectivism. This synergy forms the foundation of Economic Environmentalism.

Behavioral (emotional) economics, as described using Emotive Analytics, delves into consumer behaviors that deviate from traditional economic predictions, factoring in environmental and psychological influences.

> "Behavioral [Emotional] economics phenomena refer to observed consumer preference and purchase dynamics that run counter to rational economic theory predictions by taking into account environmental and psychological factors that influence consumer decisions."

On the other hand, Ecological Economics seeks to understand the interplay between our ecosystems and the economy. Meanwhile, Regenerative Economic Theory emphasizes the importance of regenerating capital assets, which are goods and/or services that are required for, or contribute to, our well being. So we have a number of economic theories and models intended to reshape how we act with or towards our planet, yet they do not maintain an actionable process. Moreover, they don't lean into the emotional economic factor, a pivotal facet.

Economic theories may tell us about possible outcomes in business based on hard numbers, and history will support many of these while not supporting others. This leads to changes in theories and approaches. A "widget" may be valued at $1.00 by an economic theory and one business may sell it for $1.00 while another business sells it for $2.50. A business person may say that their sales methods are superior or their market placement, or infinite other possibilities. An economist may still say it is only worth $1.00.

Example: we have a banana. This banana costs $0.07 to produce, and the Small Food Producer that grew it was paid $0.035 for it. The owner/company buying it from the Small Producer then adds value by some means, perhaps transport and packaging. A street vendor gets these bananas for $0.25 each. The economist may say it has a Fair Market Value (FMV) of $0.50. One business person may offer it for $0.50, while another feels they can sell it for $3.00.

On the way to work one day our economist is stuck on a bridge with a major accident, no chance to get off or go anywhere. It's very hot, and it's been three hours and our economist did not eat breakfast, their cup of coffee and half bottle of water are long gone. The word is it's going to be another 1.5 to 2 hours. An opportunistic street vendor comes by with a bottle of ice-cold water

and, you guessed it, a banana. Sales price: $5.00. Our economist is aghast. Rip off! Not even close to the fair market! And yet, they fork over $5.00 with little hesitation. Opportunity costs. Emotional decision. Maybe even a life decision if they were diabetic.

Our economist is diligently trying to figure a way to negotiate the price down to $1.50-2.00 for another banana and water, while our business person is totally occupied thinking of ways to find or create more of these incredible opportunities.

The Heisenberg uncertainty principle is a theory that says the position and the velocity of an object cannot both be measured exactly, at the same time, even in theory. Meaning we can never truly know the location of an electron (a tiny electrical particle zipping around atoms) because it is moving too fast and it's too small to see, and just the act of observing it alters its position as well. From this theory the probability of the object's location can be found about 90% of the time. It's an educated guess. It's the electron cloud. An area of uncertainty, where we know something is, just not exactly where it is.
If we apply this theory to see how human emotion affects economics, and consider that emotion is a fact yet it has no logic, then we can never say for certain what a fair market price is or what an item will sell for, or even what any of us would pay for it at any given time.
So, what is the point of all of this? That all of our theories and ideas about economics, value, and money are only theories, all subject to control by human emotion. *The most powerful economic force we have is emotion: why we do what we do. How we can choose to spend our money.*

We are not breaking all new ground here; we are building on long established concepts and processes we have used with varying results throughout history. We're bringing the obvious back to focus.

Let's go back to our banana. The Small Food Producer was paid $0.035 for growing and harvesting it. The buying company added some value and it was sold for $1.00. Let's look at what we call the value chain or value added. If our banana was made into a banana split and sold for $7.00, the restaurant added value and the wholesaler made a profit, along with other parties. When we traditionally raise an agricultural product, the Small Food Producer is paid a flat

fee for it, then the new “owner” adds some value and typically sells it wholesale to another buyer that adds some other value, then it's retailed to a final consumer.

Sales margins range from 30-150% for a retail seller. As we saw from our banana, this can vary widely. Here we are referring to the mainstream retail channels. The wholesaler/distributor that bought the banana from the small producer generally has a margin of 25-50% mark up when they sell to a manufacturer. The manufacturer then adds value and sells to a distributor, and is generally looking to earn 30-120% above their cost of goods. This is more or less the kind of crazy we use to do business every day.

Our banana may have cost the grower/manufacturer $0.07 (remember they paid the Small Food Producer $0.035), who sold it for $0.25 to a distributor, who then sold it for $0.50 to retailer, who sold it for $1.00 to a consumer, or $2.00, or maybe $5.00. Maybe it was sold wholesale for $0.90.

The big question? What happened to our Small Food Producer in this whole scenario? Nothing changes for them. The manufacturer or wholesaler or retailer may make a lesser or greater profit margin but the Small Producer is totally disconnected from all of this. Remember, these are the actual persons that worked to grow the foods we all love to eat, and in many countries have plenty of and even throw away a lot, while most Small Food Producers are literally struggling to survive. There is a completely separate set of issues and challenges with large scale and commercial farms, which we are not discussing here.

Earthonomics is applied through all of our programs, and is most pronounced in our EarthFood and Environmental Social Accountability Programs described below.

EarthCorp Programs: Turning Philosophy into Action

Our philosophy isn't just theoretical; it's actionable. Rooted in our foundational beliefs, our projects are the tangible expressions of our commitment to environmental and socioeconomic change. These projects are not just initiatives; they are what drives our mission forward.

Our Key Projects Include:

- EarthFood Program: Shifting the economics of sustainable food production and distribution.
- Environmental Social Accountability (ESA) Program: Linking retail revenue to environmental responsibility and social accountability.
- EarthFuel Program: Waste to biofuels as transition fuels, in a circular economy.
- Innocent Chocolate Products: Ethical and sustainable chocolate production under the EarthFood model
- Esports Program: Leveraging the world of electronic sports for education and environmental advocacy.
- EarthModals Sustainable Building Materials: Eco-friendly alternatives for construction.
- Industrial Hemp Coalitions: soil remediation, renewable building materials, and biofuel, all powered by the EarthFuel, Esports, and EarthModals programs.
- Helios Water Program: Harnessing solar power to provide clean drinking water.
- WtE Urban Farms: Urban farming solutions driven by waste-to-energy.

A Glimpse into Our Project Evolution

Osborne Reef Cleanup: Our maiden venture, conceived in 2008, aimed to address the environmental challenge posed by between 700,000 to 1 million waste tires off the coast of Broward County, Florida. Using innovative techniques involving compressed air and custom-designed lifting bladders, the plan was to retrieve these tires, clean them, and then repurpose them for energy through gasification. While the project told a compelling environmental and social story, it lacked a sustainable economic component, leading to it being put on hold.

Helios Water Program: Stemming from our exploration into Waste to Energy and solar power for the Osborne Project, the Helios program, initiated in 2015, produces clean drinking water from ocean water using solar distillation. After a successful pilot and some refinements, the project aimed to fund global deployments through retail sales of the Helios bottled water. Also, due to insufficient economic and enterprise components, this initiative has been on hold, however in 2024 a viable system and process evolved from related work and Helios will see a pilot program in 2025/6.

EarthFood Programs: Originally called GESERP (Global Economic Stimulus and Environmental Restoration Program), EarthFood programs began in Haiti in 2008/9 where the intercropping model was developed, and later evolved in Costa Rica starting in 2014 where the full models were designed to their forms today.

EarthCorp in Costa Rica:

In 2014, EarthCorp expanded its operations to Costa Rica. This move marked the commencement of field trials for the EarthFood program and a collaborative effort with Catie University to preserve the international cocoa genebank and operate field trials for the EarthFood program, which provided the necessary data to validate and refine the program's concept.

Industrial Hemp and Its Potential:

While on the quest for an environmentally-friendly bottle for the Helios program, we stumbled upon the potential of industrial hemp. This discovery gave rise to the Florida Hemp Coalition in 2017, with a vision to employ disabled U.S. Veterans and other veterans in hemp cultivation. The primary goals were environmental remediation, biofuel production as a transition fuel, and utilizing the residual plant matter for sustainable building materials. The appeal of this initiative led to the establishment of the Costa Rica Hemp

Coalition. However, both initiatives faced challenges due to economic viability and legal constraints. The subsequent formation of the Irish Hemp Coalition aimed to restore peat bogs and produce biofuel. Ireland's legal framework around industrial hemp at that time was restrictive, and the covid issue was at hand. As of 2023 the economic viability for these hemp programs evolved alongside the EarthFuel and EarthModals programs.

Phase I: EarthFood™

EarthFood™ is the program name for the first stage of how we engage the principles of Earthonomics in the field. We work as an economic arm to field extension providers such as other NGOs and Universities we work with who are highly experienced in field work.

Small food producers (SFPs) are enrolled in the EarthFood program. They're provided all of the growing protocols, seeds, and related requirements including organic herbicides and pesticides. The program can use land owned by SFPs, or EarthCorp provides the land which is obtained through government land leases or purchases. One of our underlying goals is to apply regenerative agriculture to restore the soil and living biome of the soil to carry forward the value and longevity of the land. This is why we prefer to own the land, and be able to rotate SFPs and their families as they become successful from the program and have the ability to move up, making space for other SFPs to join.

We divide crops into two categories. Primary and secondary. Primary crops are those recognized as commodities, often traded on exchanges like coffee, cacao, grains, and rice. Secondary crops are non commodity crops we believe have strong value. Primary crops are most often found on commercial farms in mono cropping scenarios, meaning they are grown in the maximum possible density, using all land space. This leads to many environmental and food quality issues. It also leads to SFPs working for major agro corporations for very little profit, and forced to use lots of agro chemicals, GMOs, and other problem inputs.

Along with our partner NGOs, we employ a process similar to what is called agro forestry, or mixed planting, or intercropping. Some primary crops are

planted with several secondary crops. When done right, a symbiotic process evolves between plants, insects, animals, the soil and the people. Higher yields, higher quality, and a regenerative environmental process are the result. The SFPs are also liberated from the agro corporate holds that bind them in commercial monocrop scenarios. The EarthFood approach removes the value of mono crop systems and replaces it with secondary crop values, where the profit is brought directly from the end consumers to the SFPs.

When EarthCorp acts as the producer/manufacturer and sells a product, it sells both directly to the consumer and through these same traditional wholesale to retail channels. The difference is that if EarthCorp sells the product at a wholesale level, we gift 25% of the final net profit back to the Small Food Producer and their community. If we take the product through the full value chain to a final consumer retail product we gift 15% of that final retail net profit, part directly to the SFP and part to develop their community infrastructure (education, medical, banking, and related).

From the outset, the program supports the Small Food Producer to grow pure, organic, healthy foods and pays them the standard fair market price for the crops, then adds value and sells it. We then bring the Small Producer, the retailer, and the consumer together in a working relationship where everyone wins and no one needs to donate anything. Ideally, EarthCorp takes the crops through their entire value chain to finished consumer packaged goods (CPG) which we market and sell. All factors are all accounted for on a public blockchain ledger.

Commercial economic development is accomplished when EarthCorp creates a joint venture model between the Food Producers and the retail manufactures. This joint effort shifts the economics of the process to each party's financial benefit. The Food Producer is paid a fair market or greater price for the crops they raise. Then EarthCorp adds value to the secondary crops, and discounts the primary crop to manufacturers which increases the manufacturer's available operating capital. Because multiple crops are involved, the total the SFP makes is notably larger than with traditional mono-crops. The retail manufacturer is able to reduce their upfront costs and therefore use the capital to create more products. EarthCorp oversees the whole process and guarantees the

manufacturer gets their materials at the reduced cost, and guarantees the Food Producer gets a substantially higher income through multiple streams of income, bringing a stabilized economic lifestyle. The cycle repeats once the manufacturer sells the retail products and pays EarthCorp for the discount cost. It is essentially financing for manufacturers, with the added benefit that profits are shared with the SFPs.

For-profit entities such as manufacturers (ie: investors) can participate in the program and earn returns. Funds are invested to create a small producer collective from which all production is guaranteed to go to the manufacturer. Ideally the investor should have an interest in and use for the primary commodity crop raised. Pilot programs prove the efficacy of the model. Additional capital can be infused at any time to increase production. Initial capital costs can begin at $250,000 USD and up.

This is the EarthFood model, Stage I. Everyone still makes money, we use our existing systems, and now we bring the whole process together from Small Producer right to end consumer. This is *Positive Collectivism,* a cornerstone of EarthCorp. When consumers can really see and even meet the SFPs that provide their foods, and know that their money is really going to benefit the right people, a bond develops and everything changes.

This is where the human emotion factor we defined affords us the opportunity to make a conscious, informed, decision to improve our world and the lives of all those around us. We can choose how to spend our money to be certain it has a positive impact. The Uncertainty Principle says we can never know the true value of a commodity; however we can definitely choose how the value of our money is used to best serve our society.

Earthonomics lets us choose where our money goes and how it will impact our world. No need to donate, or change any aspect of our lives or our existing systems. Just a choice to help. A vote for a better world. This is what EarthCorp programs offer.

Phase II. Environmental Social Accountability Program. (ESA).

ESA evolved from the realm of Corporate social Responsibility (CSR) which can largely be seen as a social image political tool for major corporations. It has no substantial value in regenerating the planetary environment or resolving societal challenges. EarthCorp applies the ESA program to single owner businesses up to Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs are typically under 250 employees), provided they have a retail component, meaning they sell goods or services directly to end user consumers. EarthCorp has patented the following business process to ensure transparency and proper application.

We use a rating scale to establish the social and environmental responsibility of retail sector businesses.The social score is an assessment of how the business treats its employees, its customers, and its community. The environmental score is based on the impact of the business on our planetary environment. This is not a new concept, rather we have evolved a new way to apply it with some additions.

Few if any retail sector businesses do any direct substantial harm to the environment. They are stores and warehouses, so their direct environmental responsibility is fairly simple to establish. The social responsibility aspect is based on how the businesses handle employees, customers, and community relationships and also fairly simple to assess.

The score is actually weighted primarily their Business to Business (B2B) activities: who they are doing business with for products they source to sell, and even services.

The intent is to trace their supply chain back to the industrial sector of our society. Very few people know exactly what goes on at that level. Commercial agriculture production, commercial animal farming (cafo's), mining, heavy industrial manufacturing, fracking, and two I truly hope to see resolved: plastics and waste disposal. There are many more. These are the places we are doing the real damage to our planet. Perhaps most importantly, we are creating what we deem non-renewable waste from what are actually fully renewable resources.

As EarthCorp grows to global proportions and wins the hearts of perhaps 1-3 billion consumers, we will have the ability to fully influence the industrial sector. When an SME will not buy from a supplier who has a poor score because it lowers the SMEs score, that will result in losses for the industrial sector and

they will seek solutions. EarthCorp will give them equitable ones that *increase* their profits.

On the consumer side, membership is always free. We ask them to shop at the businesses that have been rated and joined the program, either the higher score or larger discount. For this they are rewarded financially and socially by gaining the authentic "feel good" effect of being part of positive change.

Initially, businesses that receive a 60% or greater score are invited to the EarthCorp community. We ask for a 4 % or greater discount on their retail sales. When consumers make a purchase they present their membership and they receive 50% of the discount at the point of sale. The other 50% is given to EarthCorp.

We describe this as 100% effective use of advertising dollars on a post payment term basis. The business is able to determine exactly how much they are willing to pay for a guaranteed sale, and they don't pay for it until the sale is completed.

Discount gift cards and rebate style programs purchased in bulk from retailers are commonly sold to consumers at a discount to generate new sales for the businesses. In such cases the consumer may be buying the card as a gift, or may be buying the discount (price shopping). In either case there is no customer retention or loyalty. With the EarthCorp model the consumers are gaining economically and socially; they effectively satisfy both needs and will remain loyal to the retailers that are part of the EarthCorp program. They always get the 'feel good' effect without donating a penny, and *they make money every time.*

Short term goals for this program include expanding participation of businesses and the public, generating revenue, and full proof concept. Extended goals are collaborative competition among businesses leading to an increase in the discounts the businesses are willing to offer, large amounts of revenue, and unification under a single cause for common good where all participants gain socially and economically.

From the consumer side, we call it *Giving by Receiving*. They never have to donate money, time, or effort. They shop and buy as they always have, and they help in the process. This is the interplay of social economy and emotional economics. Inviting everyone to help preserve and restore our environment and

help others without having to take from their own pockets. The feel good effect at no cost. *Social Currency*. A new term.

From the business side, we create a similar social gain along with the financial. Businesses are now able to determine how much they will spend for sales and calculate more accurate expenses and profits. They gain dedicated patrons and stronger reputations. More importantly in our view, the business owners get the Social Currency income by being recognized and thus patronized by consumers that care and want to help. In my personal view, all of us care and want to help, and there may be no ceiling to the amount of this Social Currency that can be earned, and it couldn't be devalued. We can all be part of the solution, if given the tools and guidance. Perhaps at some point it can even have a form of exchange value that is not directly financial. Always remember, everything in life is a choice. We can choose to make the change. We make up everything in life, we create it. We can do this just by choice.

On the EarthCorp side, we monitor the scores, we help them to improve. The score is dynamic. We show them how working with companies that are more responsible on the industrial side will give them a higher score. Consumers will see the higher scores and are encouraged to patronize those businesses.

A retail business that is purchasing through a supply chain supported by industrial sector businesses that are damaging the environment receive lower scores. We show them how the score evolved and how they can choose better options. The long-term goal is to bring broad attention to the industrial sector by having businesses stop buying from them. When industrial enterprises begin to feel this, EarthCorp engages them to support them in improving their actions.

How? When EarthCorp captures between 4% and as high as 8-10% of the retail spending cycle globally it will represent a very substantial amount of money. This will be used to help industrial companies improve in many ways, as well as the retail businesses by collateral impact. Near Infinite options can be described, but the idea is to create a perpetual cycle where everyone wins and we stop pointing fingers at the "bad ones" and do something about it.

The list of so-called bad companies is pretty long, but I doubt that any of them sat down when they formed the company with the intent to devise a way to destroy our planet and our future. We simply think of ways to make money while often not contemplating the consequences.

Innocent Chocolate™

As part of the EarthFood Program, an independent for profit company Innocent Chocolate™ was created in 2014 to prove out the economic model of the program wherein for-profit businesses, nonprofits, and the actual Small Food Producers can work closely together to yield increased profits along the supply chain with no party taking a loss. This is part of the philosophy of the Earthonomics program where EarthCorp takes a crop from growth through the full value chain to a retail product and then gifts a portion of that profit, typically 15% net, back to the small food producer and their community. This is the economic and social bond created by EarthCorp between the end consumer and the small producer.

Innocent Chocolate™ designs, develops, and markets effective solutions for key health concerns, including immune support, diabetes, weight management and many more, in the form of appealing chocolate products. In late 2023 the Company released a complete new line of functional spreads, liquid shots, to be followed by shakes. Nutritionally enhanced foods are also called Functional Foods, a well-established but only recently emerging trend. Innocent has been developing and promoting Functional Foods for many years. All Innocent Chocolate™ products are organic, vegan, sugar free, allergen free functional foods that support healthy lifestyles. Guilt-free delights: delicious chocolate products that do amazing things, like block sugar and starch absorption, provide high fiber intake, prebiotics, probiotics, immune support, calming and relaxing, mental focus, and many more. Advanced food technology is linked to social benefits and environmental regeneration. InnocentChocolate.com

EarthFuel™

Powering Sustainability and Education

EarthFuel™ is a brand of EarthCorp, and an independent for-profit company. The concept is very simple: using available technologies to convert plastic waste and other wastes into usable biofuel. This was the origin of EarthCorp, a desire to clean the massive volumes of plastic wastes from our oceans.

EarthFuel represents renewable biofuels from waste as a transition energy towards fully sustainable resources such as hydrogen and hydrogen electric. Our current primary global energy sources are hydrocarbon based and nonrenewable, globally with 40% of electricity and 95% of all transportation modes being fueled by hydrocarbons such as coal and oil.
This results in the release of large amounts of stored carbon into our environment, which is argued to destabilize our planet's balance. Notwithstanding this argument, the pollution impact from all angles, the damage resulting from extraction, and the ultimate depletion of the energy source, demand that we transition to a sustainable process.

An excellent source of renewable biofuel is found in waste material, like plastics, to biofuel. We have billions of tons of municipal waste in landfills around the world, offering billions of gallons of fuel. This approach offers a resolution to the serious global problem of waste disposal, while also providing a viable source of fuel. We can also convert general plant matter biomass, such as trees and grass, to biofuel. It is fully renewable, and carbon neutral.

These biofuels represent a transition source towards a fully sustainable fuel such as hydrogen which can effectively be used to power small and large generators to produce electricity that powers transportation vehicles, homes, and industrial activities.

To implement This program, EarthCorp, as a nonprofit, positions itself as the private entity in a public private partnership structure with public government bodies. This is the enterprise that creates jobs and economic growth through environmental regeneration. Energy corridors are established that provide lower cost, stabilized pricing for commercial and public transportation. These costs, such as transport of retail commercial goods, are passed through to consumers who see a savings and therefore hold a vested interest in the success of the

venture. It is a way to involve everyone at every level and provide economic benefits, along with creating public awareness and interest in the success of the project.

Esports and youth engagement

EarthCorp has partnered with a professional racing team to create a virtual to real experience in the E-sports racing world, with a particular focus on global youths. This was initiated through the Innocent Chocolate company.. The goal is to educate and inspire future generations to understand what the transformation to a sustainable lifestyle looks like. A multifaceted online platform has been designed which engages major sponsors globally, including universities, to provide substantial education opportunities for youths and others who are members of the platform.

As part of this overall model, EarthCorp, through EarthFuel,will generate large funding for education using the biofuels sold under the EarthFuel brand showing the transition from unsustainable fuels to renewable biodiesel as a transition fuel, ultimately to fully sustainable hydrogen fuel.

This central platform for the E-sports community is a fully comprehensive design with a reward points system built in. When members play E-sports games or race on real world simulators, they accrue rewards points. More importantly, when they take educational courses offered through the platform, they accrue points, but those points are at a 5X greater value than gaming points. Points can be exchanged for drive simulator time, membership fees, assorted special offerings, and in particular, EarthCorp will provide an opportunity for those points to be banked in a frozen escrow by children verified to be economically underprivileged and who are seeking education opportunities.

EarthCorp will then match the rewards points with a real cash value derived from the sale of the EarthFuel. Those funds will be permanently frozen and inaccessible to the members. Once the members reach the age for higher education, EarthCorp will pay their tuition costs from the accrued fund up to whatever level was earned. EarthCorp will continue to reinvest the funds into the EarthFuel program to develop a higher return for the members, while also collaborating with universities for reduced tuition rates. Other members may donate their points to children in the escrow program to enhance their education funds.

Courses are provided by universities and sponsors and offered for free to members on the EarthCorp Academy platform. Engaging in the new world of digital tools, when members complete courses, their performance history is stored as an NFT (Non Fungible Token) and registered on the blockchain. It is transparent and provides an educational performance and growth history. This can be reviewed by sponsors, universities, and other potential organizations looking for qualified new members.

A highly diverse offering of courses will expose members to the broadest opportunities possible, in the spirit of a liberal arts approach.Offerings will include: arts and sciences such as humanities and social science fields, applied scientific and technical fields and professional fields of study. Sponsors are obligated to provide different tiers of programs leading from entry level exposure to high level training, where advanced credits can be earned towards higher education institutions.

Waste to energy urban farms (WtE)

Waste to Energy Urban Farms:

In 2019, EarthCorp embarked on a groundbreaking project: the Waste to Energy Urban Farms. Coupling waste-to-energy solutions with indoor urban farming. The compact and efficient nature of this system made it adaptable to both rural and urban settings. The energy derived from waste disposal is channeled to power indoor urban farms, also known as vertical farms. These

farms serve to produce large quantities of premium organic foods while creating numerous job opportunities. This project embodies EarthCorp's triad of principles: environmental responsibility, social impact, and economic viability. The design is in its final stages, awaiting funding from ESA to fully realize its potential.

By 2050, approximately 80 percent of the world population is expected to live in urban areas, and the growing population will lead to an increased demand for food. Efficient vertical farming can play a significant role in this food supply demand. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is launching a program to promote urban farming across the developing world as part of the effort to deal with this dramatic population surge. According to the FAO, vertical farming consumes 75 per cent less raw materials than traditional farming and requires 60 watts of power daily to grow 150 kg of vegetables in 30 days. To obtain this quantity would require 6 m2 space while traditional farming requires at least 72 m2 land area. Water requirements can be reduced to 12 liters for 1 kg of vegetables due to recycling versus 300-400 liters in traditional farming. The success of indoor growing relies on sufficient electrical power supply due to the heavy demand of indoor lighting, water pumps, and related aspects.

Our two prong approach uses the WtE system to remediate commercial and industrial waste, hazardous waste, and ultimately landfill waste, so we are cleaning up the planet and creating many jobs. The waste disposal fees will earn investors that may join us a very healthy return. The power produced by WtE is typically sold to private buyers or public utilities for a small margin. In our case we use it to power the urban farms which in turn creates more jobs and many tons per month of highest grade organic foods.

Both aspects are well established industries, though they have not been brought together, particularly under the economic models applied in EarthFood where we also share the revenue generated from the sales of products back with the people who work to create them.

This is a full circular economic and environmental cycle: industrial production of all commodities ultimately becomes the waste which becomes energy to create jobs, enterprise, highest quality foods, and carbon sequestration. Along with each urban farm site we will establish seed banks with heirloom varieties of highest genetic value for use in the farms and to share with the local communities.

The initial project will catalyze a full self-sustaining and profitable model that will fuel positive environmental evolution. All future projects would be funded by the growth and expansion of this project.

HELIOS WATER

Helios Water™: *"Water for people who care... created by people who care"*

An average one of every three persons on our planet does not have access to clean drinking water. 96.5% of all Earth's water is found in our oceans, yet the natural salt content makes it undrinkable. First attempts at larger scale desalination started in 1600, and the first commercial plant was built in 1881. Today we have many different techniques to remove salt from ocean water and it is done regularly in large volumes, however these systems are high tech and costly. Helios water™ was founded by EarthCorp for the purpose of using solar power to convert ocean water to clean drinking water and agricultural grade water.

Helios water is an independent nonprofit founded by EarthCorp for the purpose of using solar power to convert ocean water to clean drinking water and agricultural grade water. The project uses very low technology, low cost components that are easy to manufacture, transport, manage, and maintain. Many other excellent systems exist, however they are costly and require higher technical skills to operate and maintain. Helios is designed to be quickly and easily placed in any location and be installed and operated by persons with no experience or technical skills.

Helios is the Greek Sun god, whom the Romans called Sol. Helios is most often depicted as a mighty charioteer, driving his flaming chariot (or gleaming horses) from east to west across the sky each day, drawn by four winged horses. At night, according to the legend, Helios crossed back to the east by floating in a golden cup on the stream of Ocean, the mythical river thought to encircle the flat earth.

So named for the Greek legend, Helios Water harnesses the power of our sun to drive a unique yet simple and very efficient solar collector called a heliostat.This process removes the salt from ocean water and purifies it through distillation. The collected water is alkalized with an organic, natural silica compound.

Larger, higher tech, higher performing systems will be placed in US locations and operated by EarthCorp. The output water will be bottled and sold under the Helios brand and 100% of the profits will go to building many of the simpler models to be given at no cost to needy persons worldwide.
Prototypes of the basic system have been built and tested and the first bottles were filled and marketed in 2017. This was a pilot test of the complete life cycle to prepare for full operations. Since that time a plastic and metal free bottle has been designed from hemp fibers, which can be part of the hemp coalition programs. It is fully compostable and biodegradable, as well as carbon neutral. This bottle will be used in the commercial sales of Helios water.

HEMP COALITIONS & CARBON CREDITS PROGRAM

The Florida Hemp Coalition was founded by EarthCorp on June 7, 2017 and the Costa Rican Hemp Coalition (Coalición Costarricense de Cáñamo (CCC) was founded on June 2, 2019. The Irish Hemp Coalition was proposed in 2019 to use hemp to restore the peat bogs of Ireland, where the national power company has been cutting peat for decades to burn for power production and export for horticulture use. The burning releases large amounts of carbon, has low BTUs, and a very dirty burn, but it is free. Cutting in general releases lots of stored carbon and also dries out the bogs which leads to more outgassing. Planting of industrial hemp would allow the same amount of carbon lost to be sequestered in one to two growing cycles (90-120 days) as well as stopping the outgassing entirely. Moisture would return to the bog lands to rejuvenate the natural cycle. The hemp could be laid fallow and new hemp sown within to multiply the sequestration. This overall mass storage of carbon could lead to a carbon deficit for Ireland, thus mitigating UN fines, and potentially drawing income from global sources as carbon credits.
These organizations represent the beginning of a global franchise style model to create large volumes of carbon Credits (Carbon Offset Credits). Though this new industry of carbon credits is tenuous and questionable in ways, it does provide a recognized storyline and a functional model for development of impactful projects.

The hemp programs are designed to use industrial hemp to remediate polluted soils and sequester (store) huge amounts of Carbon Dioxide (CO2) as part of reducing GreenHouse Gases (GHGs). Hemp and other fast growing, hardy species like bamboo and many grasses are able to survive and thrive in harsh climates while growing rapidly and storing lots of carbon as Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) and other components.

Our first step is to determine the measurable amounts of carbon that can be sequestered in the forms of above ground carbon (the actual plant biomass), soil organic carbon (the carbon that the plant passes through to the soil), and dissolved organic carbon (the carbon that is dissolved in water during rain and growth). With these variables confirmed we can establish the Carbon Credit value per hectare. We will also be measuring the ability of hemp to remove toxins from the soil, air, and water, such as herbicides, pesticides, and heavy metals.

Industrial sectors produce large amounts of GHGs, like CO2, sulfur dioxide, and others. Under several international protocols such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), countries must reduce their carbon / GHG outputs every year in an effort to reach a carbon neutral status. This is no easy task under our current socioeconomic design because it is very expensive: it impedes businesses. Carbon credits represent a way for these industries to take quicker steps in their reduction programs by purchasing the credits raised in programs such as this to offset the GHGs they are producing. Ideally, they will also be initiating internal programs to reduce the GHGs as well. In either case, there is a very large and growing market for carbon credits.

By themselves, industrial hemp, bamboo, or grasess are not valuable crops and there is little incentive to grow them. Hemp has seen an increase in value for medical oils like CBD, but this is a limited market that has already seen a downturn. Despite their direct value being low, because these crops grow very fast, with little or no need for tending, they can store large amounts of carbon. The Hemp Coalition programs are designed to support small farmers to raise these crops so EarthCorp can then sell the carbon credits to create income for the farmers and fund expansion of the programs along with other profitable environmental regeneration programs.

In some regions hemp can be developed into smaller industries to provide more job opportunities. The fiber from hemp is effectively used for producing construction materials that are environmentally favorable and fully renewable, including biocrete/hempcrete, plywood, fiberboard that is stronger and lighter than that made from wood. Municipal construction projects can utilize hemp materials to improve the environmental impact (Green Score) and reduce costs, as well as keeping the economic life cycle totally within the State. Hemp oils can be effectively used for commercial biofuel for cars, trucks, and buses, thus greatly reducing greenhouse emissions from fossil fuels, reducing costs, and substantially improving the municipal and State environmental responsibility actions.

Commercially viable foods can be produced since hemp offers an alternative to crops produced in excess (such as cereals), and offers cultivation with limited environmental impact while fitting into sustainable farming systems. Hemp seeds contain necessary fatty acids and the perfect balance of essential amino acids for sustaining good health. Not only can hemp seeds provide valuable nutritional benefits to people, they taste very good and can also be used in pet foods. Due to its high content of beneficial oils and natural emollient properties, hemp is becoming a common ingredient in lotions and many other skin, hair, and cosmetic products. It is a good alternative to the often toxic synthetics present in many petroleum based lotions and cosmetics.

Unfortunately, the economic viability of all these 'possibilities' simply has not been there. However, in 2022 following covid, a global political movement emerged for decarbonization and the establishment of major environmental efforts not seen before. This has changed the economic landscape related to environmental projects like this. EarthCorp began investigating the concepts along with new technologies like using nano bubbles to substantially enhance agricultural production. Testing has begun on this to learn if the enhanced production will shift the economics to the viable realm.

We are just getting started

This overview ends here, but we are just getting started. These programs will evolve to reach full economic viability, other programs will arise, bright young minds will come up with infinite ideas, and we will restore balance with our planet. We create everything in life, so let's create something great. Join us, become part of something very special.

TY Cherry

Founder and President, EarthCorp
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