

Well Balanced Pet Inc.

103 Bay Shore Ave.
Long Beach, CA 90803

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MINERAL ANALYSIS

Feline

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------|------------|-----------|-----|---|
| Doctor | Graceful Earth Inc. | Lab Number | 5FE117339 | | |
| Patient Name | Burdock Friedenber | Age | 10 | Sex | m |
| Test Date | 07. Oct. 11 | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|------|
| Essential Macroelements (ppm = mg/kg = mcg/g) | | | | High |
|---|--|--|--|------|

Acceptable Range Test Value

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|--------|-----|-------|
| Calcium | 600.00---800.00 | 403.23 | Low | ***** |
| Magnesium | 100.00---180.00 | 60.33 | Low | ***** |

| | | | |
|--|-----|------------------|------|
| Essential Trace Elements (ppm = mg/kg = mcg/g) | Low | Acceptable Range | High |
|--|-----|------------------|------|

Acceptable Range Test Value

| | | | |
|------------|-----------------|--------|-----------|
| Chromium | 0.02---1.26 | 0.02 | ***** |
| Cobalt | 0.00---0.30 | 0.01 | ***** |
| Copper | 5.00---17.00 | 13.27 | ***** |
| Iodine | 0.02---8.00 | 2.16 | ***** |
| Iron | 5.00---11.00 | 4.35 | Low ***** |
| Manganese | 1.00---4.00 | 0.05 | Low * |
| Molybdenum | 0.50---1.50 | 0.01 | Low * |
| Selenium | 0.80---3.00 | 1.89 | ***** |
| Vanadium | 0.00---0.30 | 0.01 | ***** |
| Zinc | 175.00---275.00 | 168.55 | Low ***** |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|------|
| Nonessential Trace Elements (ppm = mg/kg) | | | | High |
|---|--|--|--|------|

Acceptable Range Test Value

| | | | |
|-----------|-------------|------|-------|
| Boron | 0.15---4.00 | 0.2 | ***** |
| Germanium | 0.00---0.40 | 0.01 | ***** |
| Lithium | 0.01---0.50 | 0.05 | ***** |
| Strontium | 0.30---5.00 | 0.69 | ***** |
| Tungsten | 0.00---0.04 | n.n. | < |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|------|
| Potentially Toxic Elements (ppm = mg/kg = mcg/g) | | | | High |
|--|--|--|--|------|

Acceptable Range Test Value

| | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------|-------|
| Aluminum | 0.00---30.00 | 0.66 | ***** |
| Antimony | 0.00---0.32 | 0.01 | ***** |
| Arsenic-total | 0.00---4.39 | 0.03 | ***** |
| Barium | 0.00---8.60 | 0.07 | ***** |
| Beryllium | 0.00---0.10 | n.n. | < |
| Bismuth | 0.00---0.14 | n.n. | < |
| Cadmium | 0.00---0.50 | n.n. | < |
| Cerium | 0.00---0.05 | n.n. | < |
| Cesium | 0.00---0.20 | n.n. | < |
| Dysprosium | 0.00---0.02 | n.n. | < |

n.n. = not detected

Accreditation: DIN EN ISO 17025; Quality control: Dr. Rauland PhD; Validation: Dr E.Blaurock-Busch PhD

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| Patient Name | Burdock Friedenberg | | Age | 10 | Sex | m |
| Test Date | 07. Oct. 11 | | | | | |
| Erbium | 0.00---0.01 | n.n. | < | | | |
| Europium | 0.00---0.01 | n.n. | < | | | |
| Gadolinium | 0.00---0.02 | n.n. | < | | | |
| Gallium | 0.00---0.10 | n.n. | < | | | |
| Iridium | 0.00---0.01 | n.n. | < | | | |
| Lead | 0.00---1.50 | 0.27 | ***** | | | |
| Lutetium | 0.00---0.01 | n.n. | < | | | |
| Mercury | 0.00---1.50 | 0.28 | ***** | | | |
| Nickel | 0.00---1.20 | 0.04 | ***** | | | |
| Palladium | 0.00---0.05 | 0.01 | ***** | | | |
| Platinum | 0.00---0.01 | n.n. | < | | | |
| Praseodymiu | 0.00---0.03 | n.n. | < | | | |
| Rhenium | 0.00---0.01 | n.n. | < | | | |
| Rhodium | 0.00---0.01 | n.n. | < | | | |
| Ruthenium | 0.00---0.01 | n.n. | < | | | |
| Samarium | 0.00---0.03 | n.n. | < | | | |
| Silver | 0.00---1.00 | 0.12 | ***** | | | |
| Tantalum | 0.00---0.00 | n.n. | < | | | |
| Tellurium | 0.00---0.01 | n.n. | < | | | |
| Thallium | 0.00---0.01 | n.n. | < | | | |
| Thorium | 0.00---0.01 | n.n. | < | | | |
| Thullium | 0.00---0.00 | n.n. | < | | | |
| Tin | 0.00---0.55 | 0.02 | ***** | | | |
| Titanium | 0.00---3.20 | 0.21 | ***** | | | |
| Uranium | 0.00---0.07 | n.n. | < | | | |
| Ytterbium | 0.00---0.01 | n.n. | < | | | |
| Zirconium | 0.00---0.46 | 0.16 | ***** | | | |

n.n. = not detected

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TRACE MINERAL INFORMATION: The spectroanalytical test of your animal's fur/hair sample determined the following mineral deficiencies and excesses. The information contained in this elemental analysis report is designed as an interpretive adjunct to normally conducted diagnostic procedures and is based on current research. Consult your veterinary or nutritional doctor for interpretation and treatment.

CALCIUM (Ca): Calcium is an essential mineral involved in many body functions including bone formation, blood coagulation, muscle contraction and the transmission of nerve impulses. Calcium is present in large amounts in bone and dairy products but there is very little of this mineral in meat. Cats being fed a high protein diet may suffer from calcium deficiency and develop a condition known as rickets, in which the bones become very thick and brittle. Nowadays calcium is added routinely to cat food, and calcium deficiency is uncommon in cats.

IRON (Fe) is essential for the oxygen transport and utilization. Iron is regulated in the body primarily by absorption rather than by excretion. Gastrointestinal function is important in controlling total body iron. Iron in combination with proteins and copper forms hemoglobin (the molecule in red blood cells that carries oxygen). Iron is needed continuously to provide hemoglobin for newly produced red blood cells. Low level of iron will lead to the development of anemia. It is recommended that nursing cats get iron supplements. Cats require about 70 mg of iron for every 1kg of food. Foods high in iron are liver and fish but most commercial cat foods come with easy to absorb iron supplements.

MAGNESIUM (Mg) is an essential element with both electrolyte and enzyme-activator functions. It is a predominately intracellular cation, needed for cell function. Magnesium is important for the proper absorption of calcium, phosphorus, sodium and potassium. It is also required for building bones and protein. Magnesium is found in large quantities in milk and fish. The level of magnesium in the body can be affected by the level of calcium and phosphorus, since these two minerals inhibit magnesium absorption. Magnesium deficiency is rare in cats. A high protein diet may be causing a greater need for magnesium and B-vitamins, which help improve magnesium utilisation.

MANGANESE (Mn) is a co-factor for many enzymes. This is important for the proper function of many proteins and carbohydrates, fertility and growth. Good sources of manganese are eggs, nuts and green vegetables - none of which are a cat's first food of choice. However, many pet food manufacturers also add manganese supplement to their products. Cats require 7 mgs of manganese for each kg of food eaten. The mineral is stored predominantly in the liver and to a lesser extent in the kidneys, pancreas, and bone. Manganese deficiency is rare, and if present it mainly affects kittens. Manganese-deficient cats are likely to be infertile, and may also suffer from stunted growth and some bone changes.

MOLYBDENUM (Mo) serves as a co-factor for xanthine and aldehyde oxidases. Dietary molybdenum is readily absorbed by the intestine and is excreted in the urine and bile. Organ meats are high in Molybdenum.

ZINC (Zn) is now recognized as an essential mineral and the recommended dose for a cat is 75mg per kg of food. Meat and bone are both good sources of zinc. Zinc is important for healthy skin and hair, but also binds to some proteins (called metalloproteinases) which are involved in many immunological processes and are a vital part of the inflammatory processes (which prevent infection after injury). The absorption of zinc by the body is rather poor (estimated absorption is approximately 10-40%) that is why the recommended dose is quite high. B-vitamins can aid the zinc absorption.

The following nutritional program is aimed at providing optimum health. The program is suitable for 3-4 months, after which a repeat analysis is recommended. A follow-up test would evaluate and determine your animal's ability to digest and absorb nutrients. If any questions or problems arise, consult your veterinarian or animal therapist. When certain trace elements are elevated, consider a water analysis.

CALCIUM. Support digestion and exercise to increase calcium absorption.

Increase intake of iron-rich proteins such as liver, beef etc and support digestive function. Increase B-Vitamins intake (such as yeast products) to support iron metabolism. Iron supplementation is recommended only after a blood test (check serum iron levels and serum ferritin levels).

Glucosamine Sulfate 1 caps per 20kg body weight.

Increase manganese intake through increased intake of cartilage meat (which is rich in manganese). Supplementing manganese is only recommended in a multivitamin product suitable for cats.

Organ meats such as liver, eggs and carrots are rich in molybdenum. Molybdenum supplementation is only recommended in a multimineral/vitamin supplement suitable for cats.

ZINC, 2-5mg/day depending on age and status and for a short period only, which should be determined by your veterinary clinic or service