TRADEIQ · SHEET GUIDE

How to read your TradeIQ sheet

Every section of the sheet, top to bottom, using one real example: the ES1! sheet from May 22, 2026.

Introduction

This guide is written for new TradeIQ users who want to understand what they are looking at when they generate a sheet.

The TradeIQ analysis sheet contains a lot of information. If you have never used it before, opening a sheet for the first time can feel overwhelming. That is normal. Every section on the sheet serves a specific purpose, and once you know what each section is measuring and what the numbers mean, the sheet becomes much easier to read.

The goal of this guide is simple. By the time you finish reading it, you should be able to open any TradeIQ sheet, look at each section, and know what it is telling you. You will not become a methodology expert from this guide alone. That is intentional. This is the starting point. Once you are comfortable with the basics, you can go further with the live sessions on my YouTube channel, and more guides are on the way.

For now, the focus is on the basics: what each section is, why it exists, what the numbers mean, and what that section is really telling you about the market.

How this guide is organized

The guide walks through the TradeIQ sheet from top to bottom in the order the sections appear. Each section of the sheet gets its own short chapter. Every chapter follows the same format: a plain-language explanation of what the section is, a short paragraph on why the methodology measures this, an element-by-element breakdown of every number or label, guidance on how to interpret the section, and a one-line takeaway.

A single example is used throughout this guide. The screenshots you will see come from an ES1! S&P futures sheet generated for the Friday May 22, 2026 session. Using one consistent sheet lets you see every section in the same market context, which makes the overall flow easier to understand.

How to Run a Sheet

Before you can read a sheet, you need one. Running a sheet takes about a minute once everything is set up.

What you need

TradingView — A TradingView account. Pro or higher is recommended so your chart has real-time data.

The WaveTech indicators — The WaveTech indicator suite added to your TradingView chart. TradeIQ reads its values, so a sheet can't be built without it. You can add the indicators when you sign up, or see the indicators page.

A TradeIQ account — A TradeIQ membership, which includes 10 starter sheets. ADVIZE Portfolio Manager members can use credits without a membership.

Running it

Step 1, open your chart. Open the symbol and timeframe you want in TradingView, with the WaveTech indicators on the chart.

Step 2, copy the Data Window. Open TradingView's Data Window and copy its contents. No exports or spreadsheets are needed.

Step 3, paste it into TradeIQ. Log in at advize.io/app, choose Paste TradingView Data, paste, and press Paste & Validate. You can load up to 10 symbols at a time.

Step 4, generate. Your sheet is ready in about a minute. Each sheet uses one credit; credits never expire.

> WHAT THIS REALLY TELLS YOU
>
> Chart, Data Window, paste, generate. If the market moves a lot after you run a sheet, run it again so the sheet reflects current conditions.

Quick Sheet Overview

Before walking through each section individually, here is a quick map of the full sheet so you know what you are looking at.

A TradeIQ sheet is organized in a top-to-bottom flow, with the most general information at the top and the most specific analytical detail as you scroll down. The sections appear in this order: Header Strip at the very top, then the Editorial, then a row of three panels covering Pattern Target Analysis, Fibonacci Projection Levels, and Sentiment Gauges, then the OHLC bar, then the Momentum Measurement System (PPM), then the Support/Resistance Probability Grid, then the Trading Opportunity Forecast, then WTAR Moving Averages, then the Multi-Horizon Projection Row, then Key Insights, and finally the Disclaimer.

Every sheet you generate will follow this same layout, which means once you are comfortable reading one sheet, you can read any sheet. The rest of this guide walks through each of these sections one at a time.

CHAPTER 1

The Header Strip

What it is. The header strip is the top bar of the TradeIQ sheet. It shows you the symbol you are looking at, the date, the timeframe, a validity indicator, and a row of six key metrics that give you a quick snapshot of the current market state.

The basic theory. Every TradeIQ sheet is generated for a specific symbol on a specific date and timeframe. The header exists so you can confirm at a glance what you are looking at and get an immediate read on the big picture before you dive into the detailed sections below. Think of it as the dashboard view. If you only had five seconds to look at the sheet, the header gives you the most important information right away.

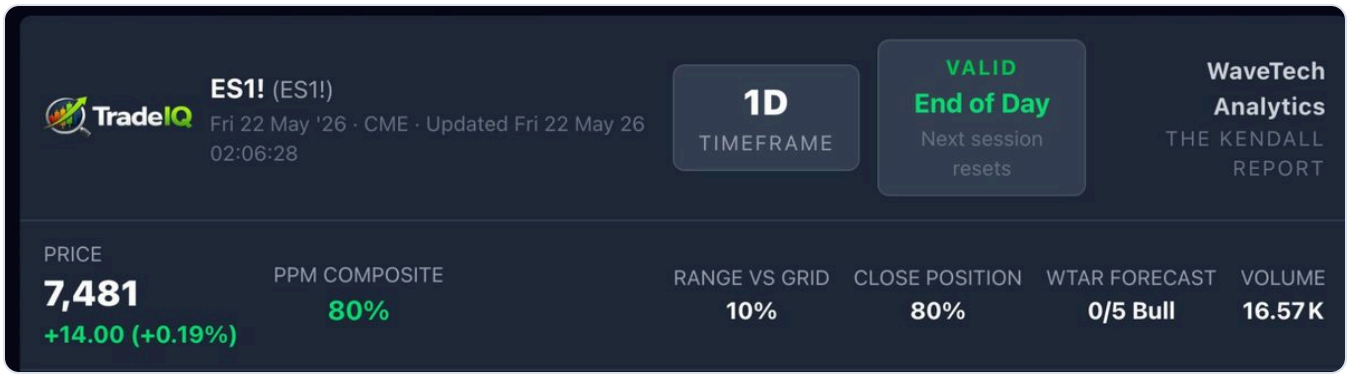

Figure 1. Header strip from the ES1! sheet on May 22, 2026

What the elements mean

Symbol and name — On the left, the TradeIQ logo and the symbol you generated the sheet for. In our example, ES1! is the S&P 500 E-mini continuous futures contract.

Date and venue — The trading date the sheet is for, the exchange (CME in this example), and the timestamp when the sheet was generated.

Timeframe — The timeframe selector showing which period this sheet covers. 1D means the daily timeframe.

Validity indicator — Tells you whether this sheet is still valid. "VALID End of Day" means the sheet was generated at session close and applies to the next trading session.

Branding — WaveTech Analytics and The Kendall Report logos on the right.

PRICE — The closing price for the period, along with the point change and percentage change from the prior close. In our example, 7,481 with a gain of 14.00 points (+0.19%) on the day.

PPM COMPOSITE — A single percentage summarizing the overall momentum condition across all PPM timeframes. Higher numbers indicate stronger bullish momentum; lower numbers indicate bearish or weak momentum. Our example shows 80%, a strong bullish momentum reading.

RANGE VS GRID — Where the day's trading range sits relative to the underlying MarketGrid structural levels. A lower percentage means price spent the day in a tighter part of the grid; higher means it spanned more grid territory.

CLOSE POSITION — Where price closed within the day's range. 80% means price closed near the high of the day's range; 50% would be mid-range; 0% would be at the low.

WTAR FORECAST — A compact summary of how many of the five WTAR timeframes are projecting bullish. "0/5 Bull" means none of the five WTAR horizons are currently bullish.

VOLUME — Total traded volume for the period. 16.57K contracts in our example.

How to read it

Start with the headline metrics. The Price and percentage change tell you whether the session was up or down and by how much. The PPM Composite tells you whether momentum is supporting the direction or fighting it. Close Position tells you whether buyers or sellers had control by the end of the session. High close positions favor bulls, low close positions favor bears. WTAR Forecast as a ratio gives you an immediate sense of how aligned or mixed the forecast model is across timeframes.

In our ES1! example, the header is already telling you something interesting. Price closed up +0.19%, a small but positive gain. PPM Composite is at 80% (strong bullish momentum), and Close Position is at 80% (price closed near the high of the day's range). WTAR Forecast shows 0 of 5 bullish. That is a divergent picture. The momentum backdrop is strongly bullish but the forecast model is cautious across every timeframe. That tension is exactly what the rest of the sheet will help you resolve.

> WHAT THIS REALLY TELLS YOU
>
> The header gives you the quick read. Symbol, date, and the six most important numbers summarizing price, momentum, position in range, forecast alignment, and volume, all in one glance before you dig into the details.

CHAPTER 2

The Editorial

What it is. The Editorial is a written summary sitting directly below the header. It gives you a plain-language explanation of what the methodology sees in the current market, headlined by a bullish confidence percentage and a short tagline.

The basic theory. Numbers alone can be hard to interpret. The Editorial exists to translate the quantitative readings across the entire sheet into a narrative summary that tells you, in sentences, what the data means. It is written from the perspective of the methodology itself, pulling signals from PPM, WTAR, MarketGrid, and pattern analysis into a coherent paragraph. When you want to know "what is the sheet actually saying," the Editorial tells you.

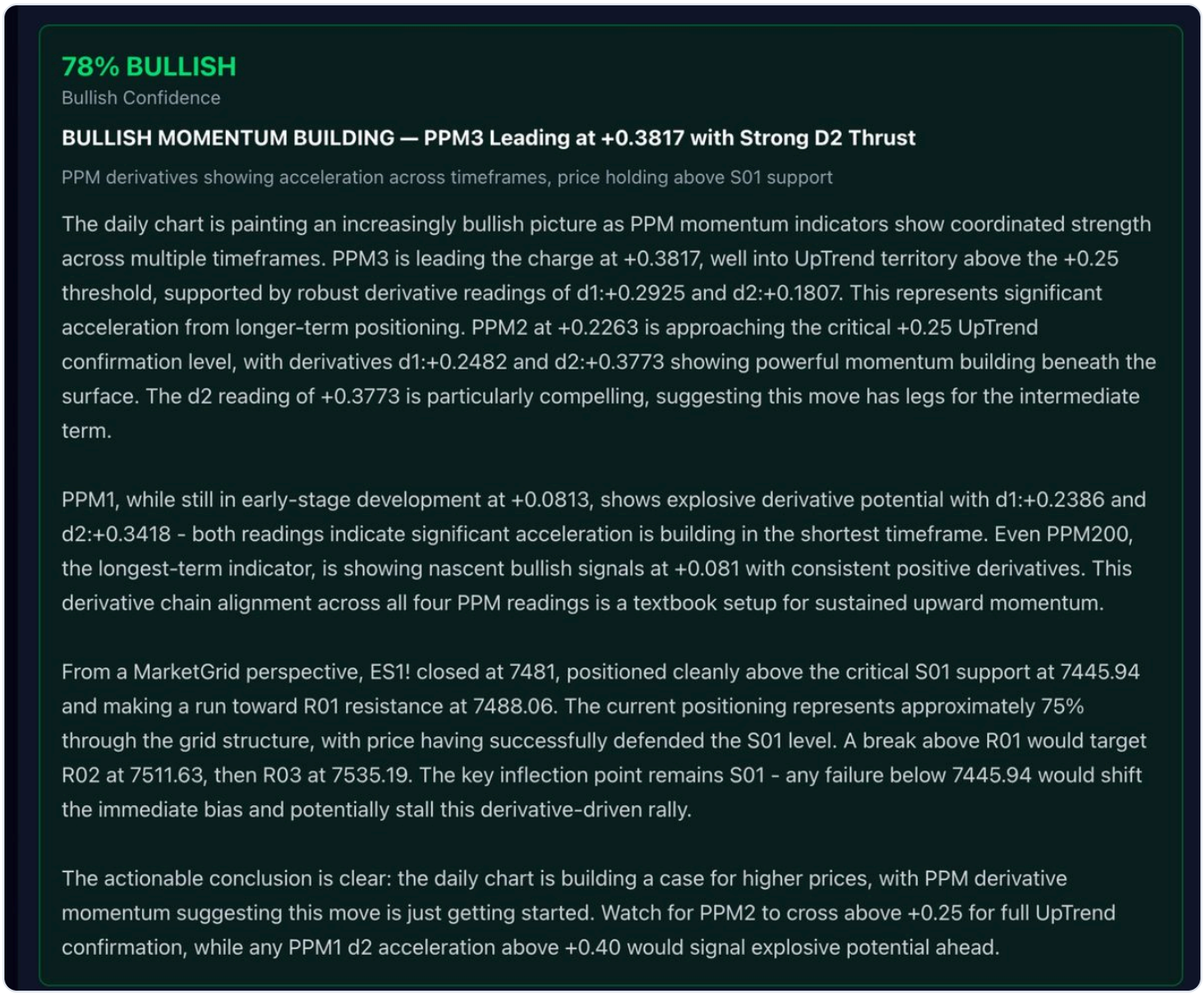

Figure 2. Editorial section from the ES1! May 22, 2026 sheet

What the elements mean

Bullish Confidence percentage — The large headline number at the top of the Editorial box. In our example, 78% Bullish. This is a weighted composite score reflecting how bullish the methodology currently reads the market when all sections are considered together.

Sentiment label — The text below the percentage ("Bullish Confidence" in our example). Labels the direction of the confidence score.

Headline tagline — A bold one-line summary of the key observation. In our example: "BULLISH MOMENTUM BUILDING, PPM3 Leading at +0.3817 with Strong D2 Thrust." This is the most important single takeaway the methodology wants you to see first.

Subhead — A shorter supporting line below the headline. In our example: "PPM derivatives showing acceleration across timeframes, price holding above S01 support." This adds the qualifying condition or secondary observation.

Narrative paragraph — A longer written explanation integrating the main PPM readings, WTAR observations, MarketGrid levels, and pattern interpretation into a full read of the current market state.

How to read it

Read the headline percentage first. That gives you the top-level directional bias. Read the headline tagline next. It captures the single most important observation. Then read the narrative paragraph. The paragraph will typically walk through each major analytical element in plain language, pointing out what is bullish, what is bearish, what is uncertain, and what the most important price levels are.

Pay close attention to any specific price levels mentioned in the Editorial. These are the levels the methodology considers critical to the current read. In our ES1! example, the Editorial names 7445.94 as critical S01 support, 7488.06 as immediate R01 resistance, 7511.63 as R02, 7535.19 as R03, and 7481 as the current close. These are the numbers to watch.

> WHAT THIS REALLY TELLS YOU
>
> The Editorial is the methodology's plain-language summary of what the current sheet is showing. If you read nothing else, the Bullish Confidence number plus the headline tagline tells you most of what you need to know at the top level.

CHAPTER 3

Pattern Target Analysis, Fibonacci, and Sentiment Gauges

What it is. These are three panels displayed side by side beneath the Editorial. Each one gives you a different piece of supporting analytical context: the primary pattern the methodology has detected, the key Fibonacci-based support and resistance levels, and two sentiment dials showing bullish sentiment and structural position.

The basic theory. The Editorial gives you the top-level narrative. These three panels give you the structural context behind that narrative. Pattern Target Analysis tells you what kind of market structure is currently forming. Fibonacci Projection Levels tell you the specific prices where the market is likely to react. Sentiment Gauges give you a visual summary of overall

bullish bias and whether price is trading above or below the broader grid structure. Together these three panels answer the question "what is the structural context underneath the Editorial narrative."

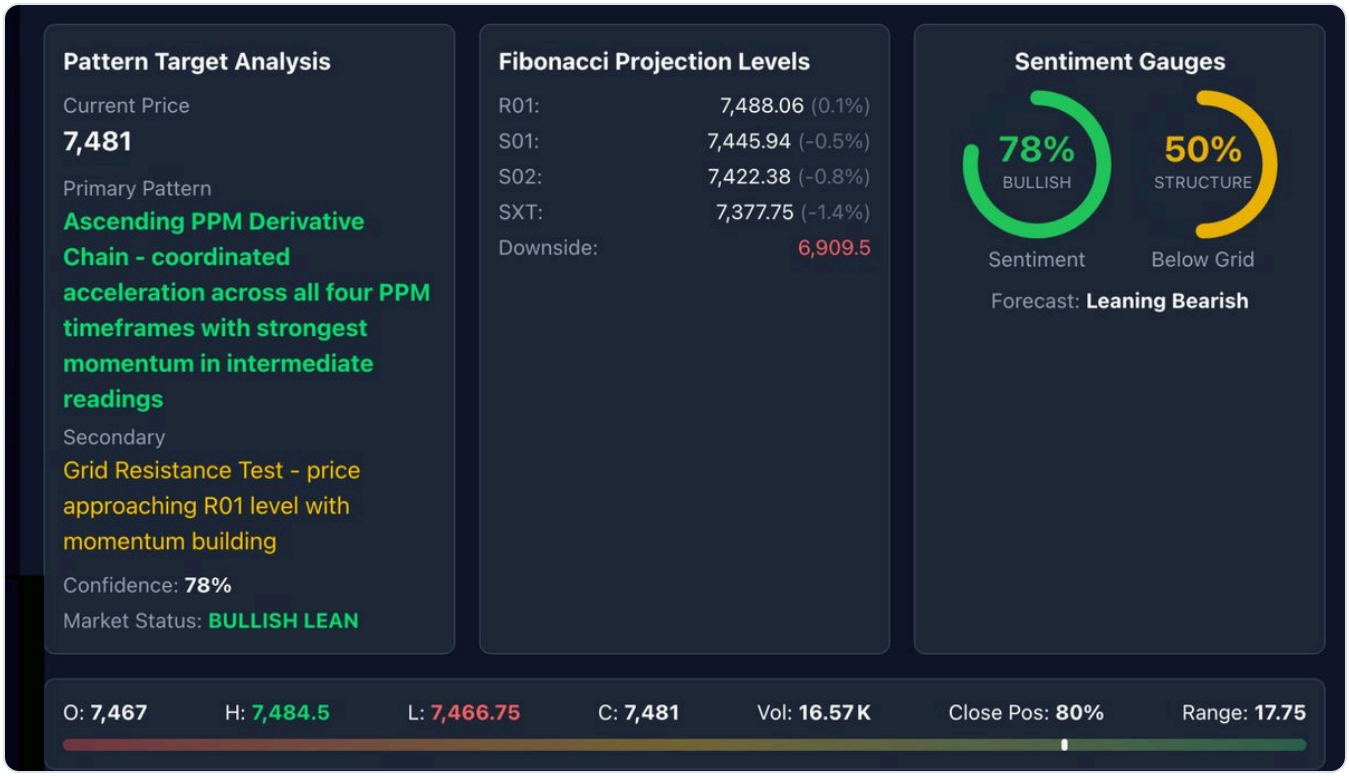

Figure 3. Pattern, Fibonacci, Sentiment Gauges, and OHLC bar from the ES1! May 22 sheet

Pattern Target Analysis

Current Price — The current or most recent closing price (7,481 in our example).

Primary Pattern — The most important pattern the methodology has identified. In our example: "Ascending PPM Derivative Chain, coordinated acceleration across all four PPM timeframes with strongest momentum in intermediate readings." This describes the shape of the current market structure and what it typically implies.

Secondary — A secondary observation or qualifier. In our example: "Grid Resistance Test, price approaching R01 level with momentum building," which highlights the immediate technical challenge ahead.

Confidence — How confident the methodology is in the pattern identification. 78% in our example.

Market Status — A final label summarizing the overall read. "BULLISH LEAN" in our example.

Fibonacci Projection Levels

A list of key price levels above and below current price, each labeled with an identifier and showing the percentage distance from current price. In our example: R01 at 7,488.06 (0.1% above), S01 at 7,445.94 (-0.5%), S02 at 7,422.38 (-0.8%), SXT at 7,377.75 (-1.4%), and Downside extension at 6,909.5.

These are the levels to watch. Price approaching an R level is approaching potential resistance. Price approaching an S level is approaching potential support. The percentage next to each level tells you how close current price is to that level. Levels very close to current price (small percentages) are the most immediately relevant. In our example, R01 at 7,488.06 sits just 0.1% above current price, making it the most immediately relevant level on the sheet.

Sentiment Gauges

Bullish gauge — A dial showing the overall bullish sentiment percentage. 78% in our example.

Structure gauge — A dial showing where price sits relative to the broader grid structure. 50% in our example, labeled "Below Grid."

Forecast label — A short text forecast. "Leaning Bearish" in our example.

The Bullish gauge shows the composite sentiment read, the same 78% you saw in the Editorial. The Structure gauge tells you about the structural position of price within the grid. The Forecast label is the short-term directional lean based on the integrated reading. When the Bullish gauge and the Forecast label disagree (bullish sentiment but leaning bearish forecast, as in this example), it signals the current market is in a mixed or transitional state where sentiment and forward-looking expectation are not fully aligned.

> WHAT THIS REALLY TELLS YOU
>
> These three panels give you the structural context. What pattern the market is forming, what specific price levels matter, and how the overall sentiment and structure readings compare. Look at them together as a group rather than individually.

CHAPTER 4

The OHLC Bar

What it is. A single horizontal bar beneath the Pattern and Gauges panels showing the day's Open, High, Low, Close, Volume, Close Position, and Range, along with a color-coded position indicator.

The basic theory. OHLC stands for Open, High, Low, Close, the four essential price points that summarize any trading session. The OHLC Bar on a TradeIQ sheet packages these values into a single glance-friendly row so you can see the day's structure without having to look at a chart. The color-coded horizontal bar at the bottom visually shows where the close sits within the day's range.

What the elements mean

O (Open) — The opening price for the session. 7,467 in our example.

H (High) — The highest price reached during the session. 7,484.5.

L (Low) — The lowest price reached during the session. 7,466.75.

C (Close) — The closing price for the session. 7,481.

Vol (Volume) — Total contracts or shares traded during the session. 16.57K.

Close Pos — Where the close sits within the day's range, expressed as a percentage. 0% means close at the low, 100% means close at the high. 80% in our example.

Range — The total point range of the session (High minus Low). 17.75 points in our example.

Color gradient bar — A horizontal bar transitioning from red on the left to green on the right, with a small marker showing where the close sits within the day's range.

How to read it

A close near the high of the range (Close Pos above 70%) usually signals buyers had control by the end of the session, even if the day was down overall. A close near the low of the range (Close Pos below 30%) signals sellers had control. A close near the middle signals indecision.

In our ES1! example, the day closed up +0.19% and the Close Position is 80%. Price closed near the high of a tight range (just 17.75 points), with buyers in control through the close. That is a constructive intraday structure that supports the bullish momentum story the rest of the sheet is telling.

> WHAT THIS REALLY TELLS YOU
>
> The day's price structure in one line. Close Position is the key reading, it tells you who had control at the end of the session regardless of whether the day was up or down.

CHAPTER 5

Momentum Measurement System (PPM)

What it is. The Momentum Measurement System is a panel containing four boxes (PPM1, PPM2, PPM3, and PPM200). Each box measures momentum at a different timeframe and includes a main reading, two derivative values, and a trend label.

The basic theory. PPM stands for Price Pressure Momentum. It is a proprietary momentum indicator built into TradeIQ that measures the pressure behind price movement across four different time horizons. Unlike traditional momentum oscillators that only tell you whether momentum is positive or negative, PPM also measures how that momentum is changing over time using two derivatives. The first derivative tells you whether momentum is building or fading. The second derivative tells you whether that change is speeding up or slowing down. This extra layer of measurement is what makes PPM more informative than a standard momentum indicator.

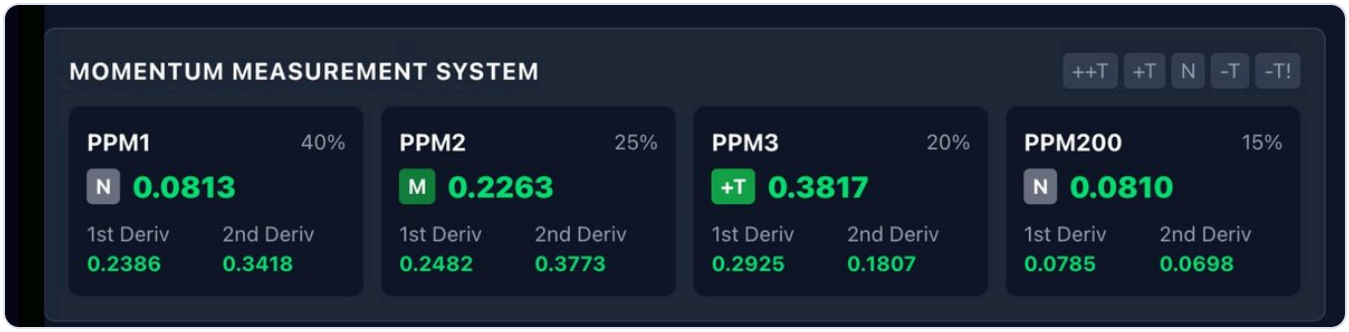

Figure 4. Momentum Measurement System from the ES1! May 22 sheet

What the elements mean

PPM name and weight — PPM1 (40%), PPM2 (25%), PPM3 (20%), PPM200 (15%). The percentage is how much weight this timeframe carries in the overall PPM Composite.

Trend label — A colored tag showing the current trend classification: ++T (strong positive trend), +T (positive trend), M (Maintenance), N (neutral), -T (negative trend), -T! (strong negative trend).

Main reading — The current PPM value. Positive numbers indicate bullish momentum. Negative numbers indicate bearish momentum. The magnitude tells you how strong the momentum is.

1st Deriv — The first derivative of the PPM reading. Positive means momentum is increasing. Negative means momentum is decreasing.

2nd Deriv — The second derivative of the PPM reading. Positive means the change is accelerating. Negative means the change is decelerating.

PPM1 (40% weight) — Fastest timeframe. Captures immediate momentum pressure. The most responsive to current conditions.

PPM2 (25% weight) — Intermediate timeframe. Captures swing-horizon momentum.

PPM3 (20% weight) — Longer swing timeframe. Slower than PPM2, it shows whether momentum is holding up over several weeks, not just days.

PPM200 (15% weight) — Longest-term structural momentum. Moves slowly and captures the big-picture momentum backdrop.

How to read it

Start with the main reading on each box. Positive values across all four boxes equal broad bullish momentum. Negative values across all four equal broad bearish momentum. Mixed values mean momentum is transitional or timeframe-dependent. Then look at the trend label on each box. This gives you a quick visual read of which timeframes are in trend and which are neutral.

Next, check the derivatives. A positive PPM reading with a positive first derivative means bullish momentum that is still building. A positive PPM reading with a negative first derivative means bullish momentum that is fading. A negative first derivative combined with a negative second derivative means momentum is not only fading but the fade is accelerating.

In our ES1! example, PPM1 reads +0.0813 (Neutral label) with first derivative +0.2386 and second derivative +0.3418. The base reading is small but both derivatives are strongly positive, indicating explosive short-term potential building beneath the surface. PPM2 reads +0.2263 (Maintenance) with d1 +0.2482 and d2 +0.3773, just below the +0.25 UpTrend threshold with powerful acceleration. PPM3 reads +0.3817 with a +T (positive trend) label, well above the +0.25 threshold with d1 +0.2925 and d2 +0.1807. PPM200 reads +0.0810 with both derivatives positive (+0.0785 and +0.0698), confirming the long-term backdrop is shifting bullish.

The read across all four timeframes: positive values everywhere, with strongly positive derivatives in the shorter and intermediate frames. This is a textbook setup for sustained upward momentum, all four readings showing coordinated bullish derivative acceleration. That is exactly why the Editorial headline emphasized "PPM3 Leading at +0.3817 with Strong D2 Thrust."

> WHAT THIS REALLY TELLS YOU
>
> PPM gives you a multi-timeframe view of momentum including how momentum itself is changing. Read the main value first, then the trend label, then the derivatives in that order.

CHAPTER 6

Support/Resistance Probability Grid

What it is. A vertical ladder of price levels above and below current price, each with a probability percentage and a colored bar showing how strongly the methodology expects that level to hold or react.

The basic theory. Every symbol has structural price levels where the market tends to react, places where price often pauses, reverses, or accelerates. The Support/Resistance Probability Grid identifies these levels mathematically using the WT_MarketGrid methodology and assigns each level a probability score reflecting how likely that level is to act as support or resistance. Unlike traditional support and resistance drawn subjectively by eye on a chart, these levels are calculated from the underlying volatility and statistical structure of the instrument itself.

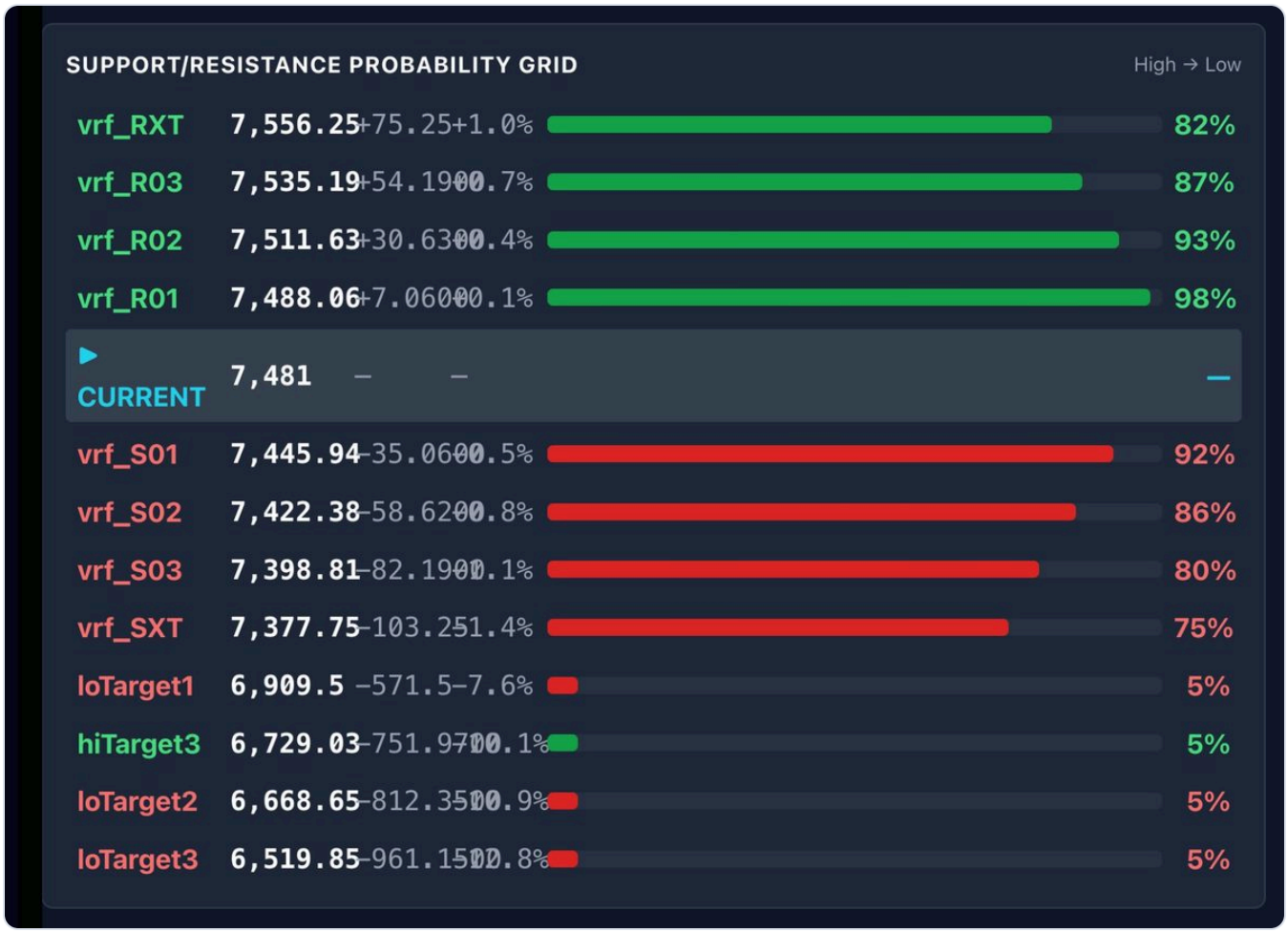

Figure 5. Support/Resistance Probability Grid from the ES1! May 22 sheet

What the elements mean

The grid is organized vertically with highest prices at the top and lowest at the bottom. Current price sits in the middle, highlighted in a distinct row. Each level shows a level name (R for resistance, S for support), the actual price at that level, the point distance from current, the percentage distance, a probability bar (green for resistance above price, red for support below price), and the probability percentage on the right.

In our ES1! example (current price 7,481), the resistance levels above are vrf_RXT at 7,556.25 (+75.25, +1.0%, 82% probability), vrf_R03 at 7,535.19 (+54.19, +0.7%, 87%), vrf_R02 at 7,511.63 (+30.63, +0.4%, 93%), and vrf_R01 at 7,488.06 (+7.06, +0.1%, 98%). The support levels below are vrf_S01 at 7,445.94 (-35.06, -0.5%, 92%), vrf_S02 at 7,422.38 (-58.62, -0.8%, 86%), vrf_S03 at 7,398.81 (-82.19, -1.1%, 80%), and vrf_SXT at 7,377.75 (-103.25, -1.4%, 75%). Extended targets further out show small probabilities.

How to read it

Look at the levels closest to current price first. These are the most immediately relevant. Levels with very high probabilities (90% and above) are the strongest structural barriers and the most likely to produce a reaction.

A level directly next to current price that has a very high probability is critical. In our example, current price is at 7,481 and R01 is sitting directly above at 7,488.06 with a 98% probability, just 7.06 points away. This means the market is essentially right beneath one of the strongest resistance levels on the entire grid. That makes R01 the single most important level on the sheet for today. Below current price, S01 at 7,445.94 carries 92% probability with a 35.06-point cushion, the critical first defense if price reverses.

Higher-probability levels are more likely to produce meaningful reactions, either rejections or breaks. Lower-probability levels are weaker and more likely to be passed through without much resistance or support. When price moves through a high-probability level, that tells you something significant has happened structurally, not just a normal move through a random price point.

> WHAT THIS REALLY TELLS YOU
>
> The key structural price levels for this instrument, ranked by probability. Use this grid to identify where price is likely to react, where stops should sit, and where targets should be placed.

CHAPTER 7

Trading Opportunity Forecast

What it is. Three side-by-side scenario panels describing possible market outcomes, typically a bullish continuation scenario, a bearish breakdown scenario, and a monitoring or confirmation scenario. Each panel includes specific trigger conditions, targets, and supporting rationale.

The basic theory. Markets rarely have one single possible outcome. At any given moment, there are usually two or three plausible directions price can move based on the current setup. The Trading Opportunity Forecast lays out those scenarios explicitly so you can see what conditions would trigger each outcome and what targets each scenario would produce. Rather

than telling you "buy" or "sell," the methodology shows you the complete decision tree with entry triggers, targets, and supporting logic for each possible path.

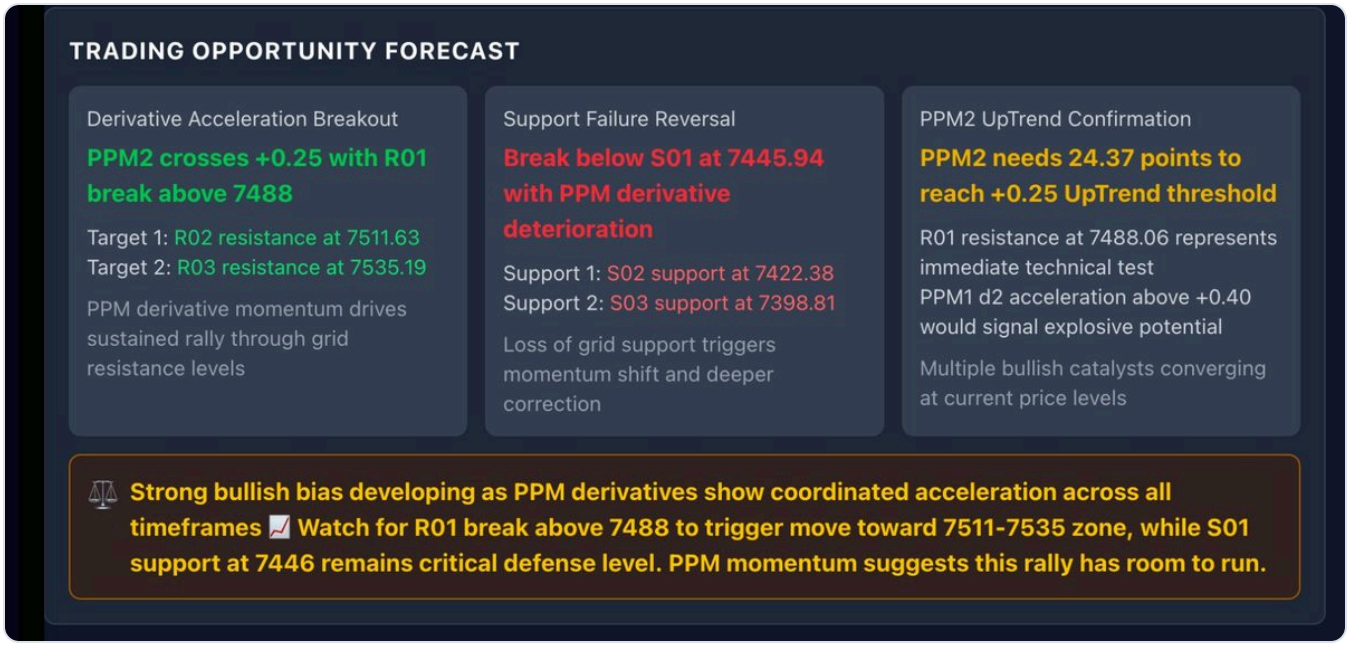

Figure 6. Trading Opportunity Forecast from the ES1! May 22 sheet

What the elements mean

Scenario headline — A short description of the scenario.

Trigger condition — The bold text describing what needs to happen for this scenario to activate.

Targets — The specific price levels the scenario projects toward if triggered.

Supporting rationale — A short explanation of why the scenario would play out if the trigger condition is met.

Below the three panels there is typically a summary callout box that integrates all three scenarios into a single takeaway statement for the current sheet. In our ES1! example, the three scenarios are:

Panel 1, Bullish Continuation: Derivative Acceleration Breakout

Trigger: PPM2 crosses +0.25 with R01 break above 7488. Target 1: R02 resistance at 7511.63. Target 2: R03 resistance at 7535.19. Rationale: PPM derivative momentum drives sustained rally through grid resistance levels.

Panel 2, Bearish Breakdown: Support Failure Reversal

Trigger: Break below S01 at 7445.94 with PPM derivative deterioration. Support 1: S02 support at 7422.38. Support 2: S03 support at 7398.81. Rationale: Loss of grid support triggers momentum shift and deeper correction.

Panel 3, Monitoring: PPM2 UpTrend Confirmation

Trigger: PPM2 needs 24.37 points to reach +0.25 UpTrend threshold. Context: R01 resistance at 7488.06 represents the immediate technical test. PPM1 d2 acceleration above +0.40 would signal explosive potential. Rationale: Multiple bullish catalysts converging at current price levels.

Summary callout

Strong bullish bias developing as PPM derivatives show coordinated acceleration across all timeframes. Watch for R01 break above 7488 to trigger move toward 7511-7535 zone, while S01 support at 7446 remains critical defense level. PPM momentum suggests this rally has room to run.

How to read it

Read each scenario completely. Pay particular attention to the trigger conditions, these are the specific, observable events that would activate each scenario. The scenarios are not predictions. They are "if-then" pathways. If X happens, then expect Y. If X does not happen, the scenario does not activate.

Compare the scenarios against each other. Usually one will be the base-case bullish path, one the base-case bearish path, and one a monitoring or confirmation path. Which one activates depends on what price does next and whether the triggering condition is met. Read the summary callout last. It integrates the three scenarios into one takeaway.

> WHAT THIS REALLY TELLS YOU
>
> The specific triggers and targets for each plausible outcome, so you know in advance what to watch for and what to expect if each scenario develops.

CHAPTER 8

WTAR Moving Averages

What it is. A directional forecast gauge showing the 7-10 day bullish probability, accompanied by a scoring breakdown that explains how that probability was calculated and a "What Changes This" note describing the conditions that would shift the score.

The basic theory. WTAR stands for WaveTech AutoRegressive. It is a forecast model that projects where price is likely to go at multiple future time horizons using autoregressive math, not backward-looking averages. The WTAR Moving Averages panel on the sheet displays the composite 7-10 day forecast as a gauge, plus the component scores that added up to produce that forecast. Unlike a traditional moving average that tells you what already happened, WTAR tells you what the model expects to happen next.



Figure 7. WTAR Moving Averages from the ES1! May 22 sheet

What the elements mean

7-10 Day Directional Forecast gauge — The large semicircular gauge on the left. The needle points to the current bullish probability percentage. Higher on the dial (green side) means more bullish; lower (red side) means more bearish.

Bullish percentage and label — The large percentage on the gauge. 39% BULLISH in our example. This is the composite 7-10 day bullish probability.

Projected Close — The forecast price range the methodology expects for the 7-10 day window. In our example: 7,444.65 to 7,491.91.

Scoring Breakdown — A list showing how the composite score was calculated from five components: Base score, WTAR alignment, PPM confirmation, Derivative momentum, and Grid position.

Total probability — The final composite score (39% in our example).

What Changes This — A note describing the specific conditions that would shift the probability meaningfully.

How to read it

Start with the gauge needle position. This gives you the top-level read, whether the model is bullish, bearish, or neutral for the 7-10 day window. In our example the needle is pointing toward 39%, a mildly cautious bias that sits below the 50% neutral midpoint.

Read the Projected Close next. This tells you the expected price range at the end of the forecast window. In our example: 7,444.65 to 7,491.91, with current price at 7,481 sitting near the upper end of that range. That means the model sees price potentially drifting down slightly but holding within a tight band.

Read the Scoring Breakdown to understand why the probability is what it is. The breakdown shows which components added to the score and which subtracted. In our example, the 39% reading is built from a 40% base score, +4% WTAR alignment, neutral PPM confirmation (+0%), opposing derivative momentum (-10%), and mid-grid position (+5%). The negative derivative momentum component is the main drag despite the strongly positive PPM readings, reflecting how the model weighs derivative signals against the WTAR projections.

Read the "What Changes This" note last. This tells you the specific conditions under which the probability would shift higher or lower. In our example: PPM2 crossing above +0.25 combined with PPM1 d2 holding above +0.30 would raise the 7-10 day bullish probability to approximately 85%, while any PPM3 d1 derivative turning negative below -0.10 would reduce probability to approximately 55%. These are the signposts to watch in the days ahead.

> WHAT THIS REALLY TELLS YOU
>
> The methodology's 7-10 day directional forecast, fully transparent. You see not just the score but exactly how it was built, and what would change it.

CHAPTER 9

Multi-Horizon Projection Row

What it is. A row of five boxes beneath the WTAR Moving Averages gauge, each showing the WTAR forecast value at a specific time horizon (3-Day, 10-Day, 21-Day, 40-Day, 200-Day) with the point and percentage deviation from current price.

The basic theory. The WTAR gauge tells you the 7-10 day composite. The Multi-Horizon Projection Row shows you the individual WTAR forecast values across all five timeframes, so you can see how the model's expectations compare across different horizons. Short timeframes tell you about immediate pressure. Long timeframes tell you about structural expectations. Reading all five at once gives you a complete forecast profile.



Figure 8. Multi-Horizon Projection Row from the ES1! May 22 sheet

What the elements mean

Timeframe label — 3-DAY, 10-DAY, 21-DAY, 40-DAY, or 200-DAY.

Forecast price — The WTAR model's projected price for that horizon.

Point deviation — The point difference between the forecast and current price.

Percentage deviation — The percentage deviation from current price.

Color coding — Green means forecast is above current price (bullish for that horizon). Red means forecast is below current price (bearish for that horizon).

In our ES1! example (current price 7,481): 3-DAY shows 7,460.4167 (-20.58, -0.3%), 10-DAY shows 7,444.65 (-36.35, -0.5%), 21-DAY shows 7,349.3333 (-131.67, -1.8%), 40-DAY shows 7,119.7625 (-361.24, -4.8%), and 200-DAY shows 6,838.2925 (-642.71, -8.6%). All five timeframes show red borders, indicating bearish forecasts across the board.

How to read it

Look at all five boxes together as a group. Read the colors first. How many green and how many red? In our example, zero green and five red. That is a 0/5 bullish alignment, which

matches what the header strip showed in the WTAR FORECAST summary.

Next read the magnitudes. Small percentages (within 1%) indicate the forecast is close to current price and the model does not see a strong directional move. Larger percentages (above 2%) indicate the model sees more meaningful movement. In our example, the 3-Day and 10-Day forecasts are quite close to current price (-0.3% and -0.5%), but the longer horizons project larger drawdowns (-4.8% at 40-Day, -8.6% at 200-Day).

Compare the timeframes to each other. The pattern here is interesting: near-term forecasts hover just below current price while longer-term forecasts project more substantial declines. This suggests the model sees the current rally as a near-term phenomenon that may not be sustained over weeks and months. That tension between strong current PPM momentum and cautious longer-term WTAR projections is exactly the type of disagreement worth flagging.

> WHAT THIS REALLY TELLS YOU
>
> The complete WTAR forecast profile across all five timeframes. Green boxes mean the model sees upside for that horizon, red boxes mean downside. Look at the full row as a pattern rather than focusing on any single box.

CHAPTER 10

Key Insights

What it is. A two-column list of bulleted observations at the bottom of the sheet summarizing the most important takeaways from all the other sections combined.

The basic theory. The TradeIQ sheet contains a lot of detailed information spread across many sections. Key Insights pulls the most important individual observations from across the entire sheet and presents them as a simple bulleted list. Each bullet is a distinct observation, a specific factual statement about something the methodology has identified as important. Reading Key Insights is the fastest way to confirm you have captured the main points of the sheet.

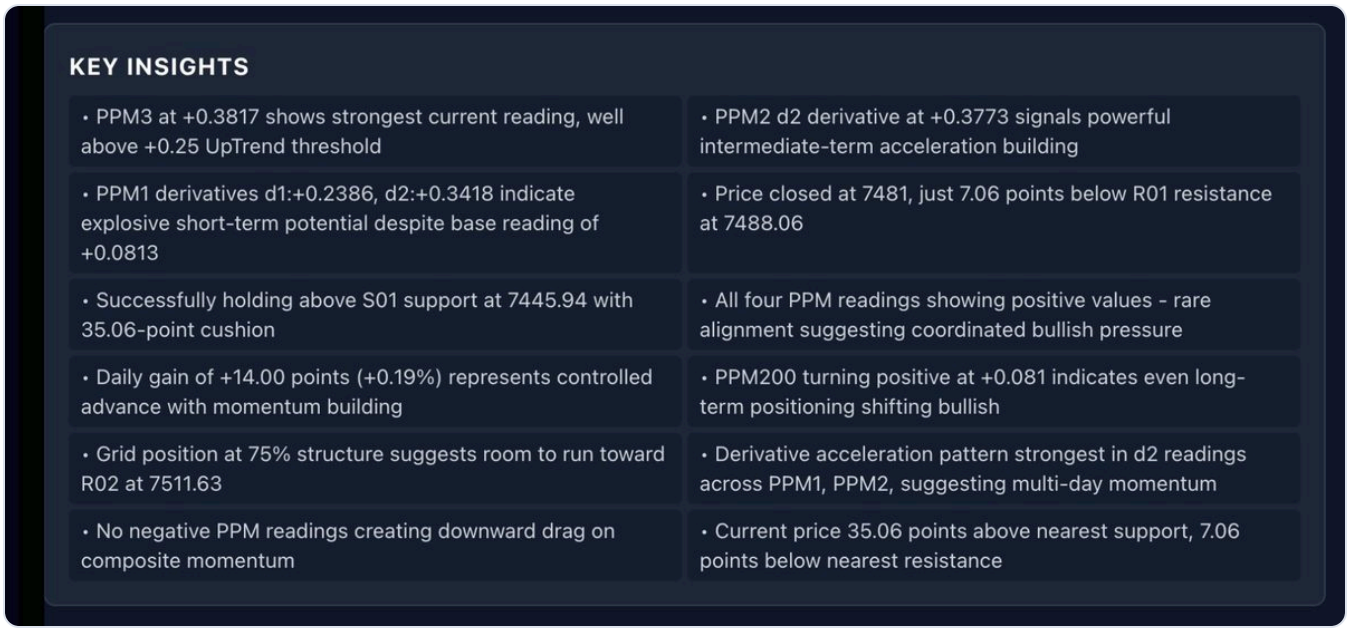

Figure 9. Key Insights from the ES1! May 22 sheet

What the elements mean

Two columns of bullet points organized by theme. Each bullet is a short statement, a specific observation referencing actual values from the sheet (PPM readings, grid levels, price thresholds, derivative states). In our ES1! example, the Key Insights include observations such as: PPM3 at +0.3817 shows strongest current reading well above the +0.25 UpTrend threshold; PPM2 d2 derivative at +0.3773 signals powerful intermediate-term acceleration building; PPM1 derivatives indicate explosive short-term potential despite small base reading of +0.0813; price closed at 7481 just 7.06 points below R01 resistance at 7488.06; successfully holding above S01 support at 7445.94 with 35.06-point cushion; all four PPM readings showing positive values is a rare alignment suggesting coordinated bullish pressure; daily gain of +14.00 points represents controlled advance with momentum building; PPM200 turning positive at +0.081 indicates long-term positioning shifting bullish; derivative acceleration strongest in d2 readings across PPM1 and PPM2 suggests multi-day momentum; no negative PPM readings creating downward drag on composite momentum; current price 35.06 points above nearest support and 7.06 points below nearest resistance.

How to read it

Read through all the bullets in order. Each one is a standalone observation. Pay particular attention to bullets that mention specific price levels (these are the levels to watch) and bullets that mention specific thresholds or conditions (these are the triggers to monitor). The bullets

often come in related pairs, a primary observation followed by a supporting or qualifying observation. Reading them together gives you more context than reading any one in isolation.

Use Key Insights as your final checklist. After reading the other sections of the sheet, scan Key Insights to make sure you have not missed anything important. If a bullet references something that surprises you, go back to the relevant section and re-read it.

> WHAT THIS REALLY TELLS YOU
>
> The most important individual takeaways from the entire sheet, summarized as a bulleted list. A final-pass summary that catches anything you might have missed when reading the detailed sections.

CHAPTER 11

Using the Sheet Each Day

What it is. A simple routine for reading a new TradeIQ sheet when you generate one.

The basic theory. A consistent reading routine helps you get the most out of each sheet. Rather than jumping around between sections, following the same top-to-bottom process every time builds familiarity and makes sure you do not miss anything important. The routine below is a simple framework to follow until reading the sheet becomes second nature.

A simple daily routine

Step 1, check the Header Strip. Look at the six metrics across the top: Price, PPM Composite, Range vs Grid, Close Position, WTAR Forecast, Volume. This gives you the quick-read snapshot of the current session. Thirty seconds.

Step 2, read the Editorial. Read the Bullish Confidence percentage and the headline tagline first. Then read the narrative paragraph. Note any specific price levels mentioned, these are the key numbers the methodology wants you to watch. Two minutes.

Step 3, scan the three-panel row. Check Pattern Target Analysis for the primary pattern. Check Fibonacci Projection Levels for the key support and resistance prices. Check Sentiment Gauges for the overall bullish read and structural position. One minute.

Step 4, check the OHLC bar. Look at Close Position. High close position (above 70%) means buyers had control at the end. Low close position (below 30%) means sellers did. Thirty seconds.

Step 5, read the Momentum Measurement System. Look at the four PPM boxes. Check the main values, the trend labels, and the derivatives. Note whether momentum is broadly bullish, bearish, or mixed, and whether the derivatives are building or fading. Two minutes.

Step 6, study the Support/Resistance Probability Grid. Identify where current price sits in the grid. Note the levels immediately above and below, especially any high-probability levels (90% and above) close to current price. These are the most important structural levels for the session ahead. Two minutes.

Step 7, read the Trading Opportunity Forecast. Read all three scenario panels. Note the specific trigger conditions and targets for each. Read the summary callout at the bottom for the integrated takeaway. Three minutes.

Step 8, check the WTAR Moving Averages. Read the gauge for the 7-10 day bullish probability. Read the Scoring Breakdown to understand how the score was built. Read "What Changes This" for the specific conditions that would shift the read. Two minutes.

Step 9, scan the Multi-Horizon Projection Row. Look at all five timeframes at once. Count greens and reds. Note any timeframe that stands out strongly. One minute.

Step 10, read the Key Insights. Read through all the bullets. Treat this as a final summary and a checklist. If something surprises you, go back to the relevant section. Two minutes.

Total: about fifteen to twenty minutes per sheet once you are comfortable. Faster as you get more familiar with the layout.

Tips for new users

Do not try to trade from the sheet on day one. Spend the first week or two just reading sheets, running them, going through the routine above, building familiarity with what the numbers mean in different market conditions. Every sheet you read makes the next one easier.

Keep a notebook. Jot down observations as you work through each section. Writing things down forces you to think about what you are seeing rather than scanning and moving on.

Compare sheets across days. Look at how a sheet from today compares to a sheet from yesterday or a week ago. Seeing how the readings evolve teaches you more than any single

sheet ever will.

Focus on the sections that directly affect your trading decisions. Over time you will develop a sense for which sections matter most to your style. That is normal. But do not skip sections in the learning phase, every section is there for a reason, and understanding all of them helps you read any one of them better.

> WHAT THIS REALLY TELLS YOU
>
> Follow a consistent routine, take your time, build familiarity first, then apply. The sheet rewards patience.

CHAPTER 12

Disclaimer and Data Attribution

What it is. The legal and data attribution block at the bottom of every TradeIQ sheet.

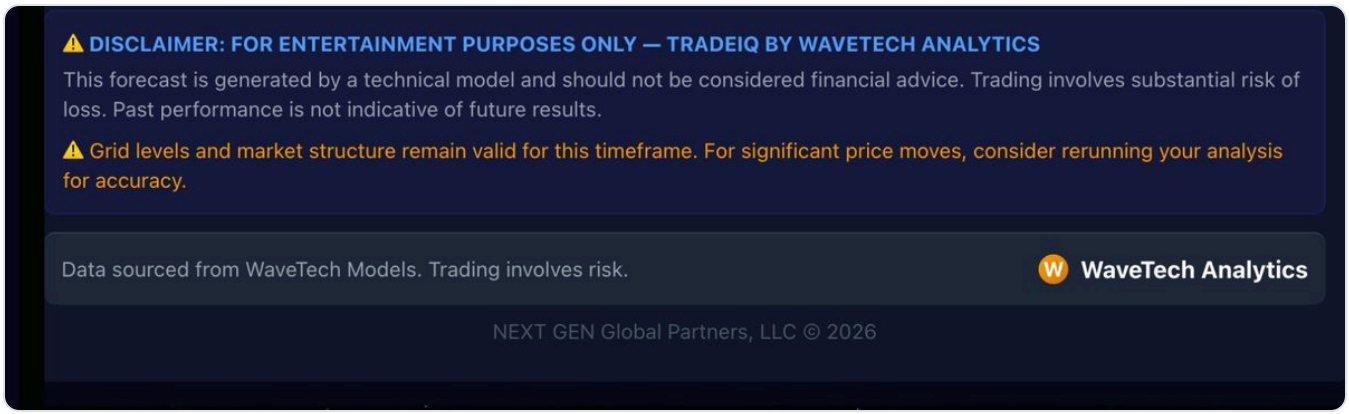

Figure 10. Disclaimer and data attribution from the ES1! May 22 sheet

What the elements mean

Disclaimer — A legal notice clarifying that the sheet is provided for entertainment purposes only, that it is generated by a technical model and should not be considered financial advice, that trading involves substantial risk of loss, and that past performance is not indicative of future results.

Timeframe validity note — A reminder that grid levels and market structure remain valid for the current timeframe, and that significant price moves may warrant rerunning the analysis to ensure the sheet reflects current conditions.

Data attribution — A line noting that data is sourced from WaveTech Models and that trading involves risk.

Platform branding — The WaveTech Analytics logo and company identifier (NEXT GEN Global Partners, LLC).

How to read it

Read the disclaimer once and understand it. The sheet is an analytical tool, not a recommendation service. You are responsible for your own trading decisions. If market conditions change significantly after the sheet was generated, rerun the sheet before acting on it.

Closing

This guide covers the basics of reading a TradeIQ sheet. Each section of the sheet now has a simple purpose you can recognize, a basic theory you understand, and a clear way to read the elements.

Spend time with real sheets. Run them every day for the instruments you follow. Go through the daily routine until it becomes automatic. The more sheets you read, the more the patterns become recognizable and the faster you will be able to extract the important signals.

Once you are comfortable at this level, more guides are on the way, covering how to read the sections in combination and how to spot high-quality setups.

For now, focus on the fundamentals. Understanding what each section is telling you is the foundation for everything else.

Welcome to TradeIQ.

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