MAY 7, 2018

CERTIFICATION TEST REPORT

ENERGETIC PRODUCT EVALUATION

THIS REPORT COMPLETED FOR:

LIQUID MANNA

FOR THE PRODUCT:

PROXIMITY STUDY FOR PRODUCT 14K

REVISION 1.0

PRESENTED BY: DIGITAL DEVELOPMENTS

THINK TANK GREEN, LLC
PO BOX 7639, LITTLE ROCK, AR 72217

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Introduction

An examination was performed in order to confirm that the submitted samples of 14k, an oxygen enhanced water produced by Liquid Manna, Hollister, Missouri, USA, shows the ability to affect an energetic difference on untreated Spring Water, and to further confirm that the energetic difference, if present, is lasting beyond bringing the 14k into the vicinity of a given spring water sample.
According to their website:

"Liquid Manna is a highly oxygenated, natural spring water which has been charged with a proprietary, energy enhancing process designed to maximize the delivery of oxygen to the body.

"Until now oxygen-enhanced water was made by either bubbling oxygen in water or by mixing water with a blender. However, neither of those processes affected the water at the cellular level, where your body uses the oxygen. Liquid Manna enhances water at the cellular level where your body can reap the benefits of an oxygen-rich environment."

https://www.LiquidManna.com

Four sets of four energetic tests were performed. Four sets of three on the base product, a Spring Water of proprietary source and a fourth set of tests on the 14k, to verify its energetic signature against that of previously tested 14k. Results of those tests are contained herein.

Disclaimer: *The information contained in this report is provided for educational use only. It has been prepared by a licensed Civil Engineer with a specialty in Water Resources. It is not provided in order to diagnose, prescribe, or treat any disease, illness, or injured condition of the body. Consult your health care professional if necessary.*

1.1 REFERENCES

The following documents were utilized in the development of the test process and this Certification Test Report:

- *The Energy of Health*. Dr. Konstantin Korotkov., ISBN-13: 978-1539187288, ISBN 10: 1539187284, 2017, Korotkov Konstantin
- *The Emerging Science of Water.* Vladimir Voeikov & Knostantin Korotkov, ISBN 13: 9781973736820., ISBN 10: 1973736829, 2017, Vladimir Voeikov & Knostantin Korotkov
- *Safe Water Drinking Act, 2017*. EPA. https://www.epa.gov/sdwa/title-xiv-public-health-service-act-safety-public-water-systems-safe-drinking-water-act
- *Clean Water Drinking Act, 1972,* EPA. https://www.epa.gov/laws-regulations/history-clean-water-act
- Goel, Gautam, I-Chun Chou, and Eberhard O. Voit. *"Biological Systems Modeling and Analysis: A Biomolecular Technique of the Twenty-First Century."* Journal of Biomolecular Techniques: JBT 17.4 (2006): 252-269. Print.
- Bell, Iris R, (MD), Et.Al., *"Gas Discharge Visualization Evaluation of Ultramolecular Doses of Homeopathic Medicines Under Blinded, Controlled Conditions".,* The Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine; Vol9, Number1, 2003, pp25-38

1.2 TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Area — Bio-Well Software parameter calculated as number of pixels on the GI related to the object being analyzed.

Bio-Well device —The Bio-Well Device is an impulse analyzer device that is able to extract ectrophotonic emission from the conductive object placed on its electrode, capture the resulting gas discharge created by excitation of air molecules by the electrophotonic emission, and send the created glow images to the computer via USB cable.

Bio-Well Server — The Internet server that hosts the code for analyzing/processing the Scans made by the Bio-Well device and keeps the Bio-Well User's databases of Cards and Scans.

Bio-Well software — is a computer program that reads the captured glow images from the Bio-Well device via USB cable, edits them and sends them to the remote server for calculation of the various parameters.

Calibration Unit — The Bio-Well Calibration Unit is an attachment necessary to calibrate the device.

Deviation S — Bio-Well software parameter calculated as standard deviation of the Area parameter of the last 20 captured GI.

Electro-photonic Emission — irradiation from a conductive object under the influence of high frequency high intensity electro-magnetic impulse.

Electro-Photonic Imaging *(EPI)* —This synonym of GDV is a technology based on Kirlian effect that allows the capture and processing of digital images of the Gas discharge, Glow.

Energy — Energy is a Bio-Well Software parameter derived as numeric evaluation of the energy of the Glow captured by the Bio-Well device and calculated by multiplication of Area on Average Intensity with a correction coefficient.

Environment — Environment is a regime or mode of capturing images on the glass electrode of the BioWell device calibration metal cylinder with a fixed interval of 5 seconds between captures. This is accomplished by means of an external electrode which is connected to the Bio-Well. These peripheral pieces of equipment are: The Bio-Glove, the Sputnik sensor and the Water sensor.

Gas discharge *(Glow)* [c]— Glow is the light emitted by the gas, in this case air, due to the excitation of its molecules by the electrons and photons from an object under study with the use of EPI technology.

Glow Images *(GI)* — Glow images are digital images created by the Bio-Well software after processing the Glow from the object placed on the glass electrode of the Bio- Well device.

Gas Discharge Visualization *(GDV)* — Synonym for EPI.

Intensity - Bio-Well Software parameter calculated as average value of the brightness from O, (black), to 255, (white) of the pixels on the Glow Image related to the object being analyzed.

Kirlian effect — phenomenon of electro-photonic emission from conductive objects under the high intensity high frequency electro-magnetic field.

Offline mode — regime of the Bio-Well software functioning without Internet connection. This mode allows the user to capture the Gl but does not allow to process them and get any parameters.

Online mode - regime of Bio-Well software functioning with Internet connection. This mode allows the user to capture the Gl and process them to calculate parameters.

Scan — an experiment made by the Bio-Well User in "Stress test" or "Environment" modes in the BioWell Software.

1.3 ENERGETIC ANALYSIS EXPLAINED

In order to understand the results of this report it is important to first distinguish energetic analysis from chemical analysis or biological analysis and further, to understand the specific mechanisms used by Bio-Well to acquire, collect and process data.

In and of itself, energetics is a study of energy under transformation. Because energy flows at all scales, from the quantum level to the biosphere to the universe itself, energetics is a very broad discipline. It encompasses several sciences including but not limited to thermodynamics, chemistry, biological energetics, biochemistry and ecological energetics.

Biological systems analysis can be traced back to ancient times, some of which include holistic views as well as allopathic views. Hundreds of year ago scientists began to investigate the various systems and structures of the body; the nervous *system*, the digestive s*ystem,* the cardiovascular *system*, as integrated entities, with diverse components that had specific roles yet worked together to achieve tasks than each component could not have accomplished on its own. Ultimately it is concerned with the cells, tissues, organs, and systems that make up a physical lifeform, be it plant or animal, and the understanding of these systems interaction with one another.

Chemical Analysis is the intentional decomposition or separation of a material into its constituent parts in order to find their type and quantity. It falls into two very broad categories: qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis. According to Dictonary.com, *qualitative* analysis is the testing of a substance or mixture to determine the characteristics of its chemical constituents whereas *quantitative* analysis is the analysis of a substance to determine the amounts and proportions of its chemical constituents.

When we speak of energetic analysis in terms of the Bio-Weil, we are not looking at strictly biologic systems, although the Bio-well is an effective tool for such a purpose. We are also not concerned from a chemical perspective with what sort of biologic or chemical component is in the product or how much of any particular biological or chemical material is present or not present. We are really not even concerned with how the product has changed chemically or biologically from any perturbation or stimulus added or subtracted. We are simply measuring the change in energy of the system or product due to a particular perturbation or stimulus and analyzing such a change, if any, by means of descriptive statistics.

In simpler terms, when we measure a product such as a homeopathic remedy, a holistic healing product, or an enhanced water we are not trying to explain how the product has changed chemically or biologically. We are only showing that what we refer to as it's *"Energy Signature"* has changed. We show this by collecting a series of Glow Images from the Bio-Well; specifically the Area, Intensity and Energy of those glow images, and show statistically that while the control group of a product and the treated group of a product are still the parent material, the treated product has a different, typically less variable, or what we call more *"Coherent"*. An example of this might be that the spring water used in an enhanced water product and the product itself are both chemically and biologically the same, and the statistics will show that, however the energetic signature of the enhanced water may be different from that of the original spring water.

1.4 BACKGROUND

Currently, the term Kirlian effect is used to describe the visual observation and digital photographic capturing of biological and non-biological subjects. A glow or "energy field" surrounds the object's surface when it is placed in a charged electrical field and photographed using a gas discharge emission. The results of capturing these biological subjects is known as *"bioelectrography"* or *"electrophotonics"* as well as Kirlian photography.

The emission capturing of humans as well as biological and non-biological objects in electromagnetically charged fields has been known for more than two centuries. However, the complexity of the earlier equipment that was in use at that time hindered the progress of the deeper study of the effect. It was only due to the efforts of Russian inventors, Semyon Davidovich Kirlian & Valentina Khrisanovna Kirlian, who independently discovered this phenomenon in the 1930's. Due to their work, this high-frequency photography method became widely known. For several decades the Kirlians were involved in glow studies of various substances. They attained more than thirty patents. As a result, the phenomenon became universally known as Kirlian effect.

Even the initial studies demonstrated that Kirlian captures could reveal results that correspond to a subject's state of health. For example, it was possible to evaluate the general level and character of the organism's physiological activity judging by the size and shape of the fingertip and toe captures, as well as to assess the state of various systems of the organism. Further, the influence of different impacts, such as medications, therapy, etc. could be followed. This data provided the opportunity to develop various effective systems of diagnostics based on Kirlian effect usage. The two most notable systems of analysis are Peter Mandel's system of Energy Emission Analysis *(EEA)* using a high-voltage analog camera and dark-room technology and more recently, Dr. Konstantin Korotkov's Gas Discharge Visualization *(GDV)* technology, using a much more sophisticated digital camera, and a sophisticated set of algorithms to process and display the finger captures.

Kirlian photography analysis has become widespread as a method of research studies related to energy emissions. There are currently over one thousand publications available on the topic.

1 TEST ITEMS

2.1 HARDWARE

For this test a Bio-Well™ was used in conjunction with a peripheral device known as a Water Sensor.

Bio-Well has been developed by an international team led by Dr. Konstantin Korotkov and brings the powerful technology known as Gas Discharge Visualization technique to market in a more accessible way than ever before. The product consists of a desktop camera and accompanying software. Accessory attachments are also available to conduct Environmental and object scans.

The accessories available for use with the Bio-Well are the Bio-Well Glove, The Water Sensor, and the Sputnik.

The Bio-Well Glove is designed for real-time measurements of a subject's stress level. The Bio-Well

Glove has two options: a conductive glove for one hand, or a sticky electrode which may be placed on any part of the body. Measurements are conducted in *"Environment"* or *"Meditation"* modes. The BioWell Glove is connected to the Calibration Unit supplied with the Bio-Well device.

The Sputnik is a sensor and attachment system that affixes to the Calibration Unit of the Bio-Well device, allowing for the energy of an environment to be read.

The Bio-Well Water Sensor connects to the Calibration Unit similarly to the Sputnik and allows for the testing of a fluid's response to environmental stimuli. It is not designed for evaluation of water quality, turbidity, Total Dissolved Solids, *(TDS)* or any other water quality standard as associated with or described in the "Safe Water Drinking Act" *(SWDA)* of 2017 or the "Clean Water Act" *(CWA)* of 1972.

2.2 SOFTWARE

GDV Technique is the computer registration and analysis of electro-photonic emissions of different objects, including biological *(specifically the human fingers)* resulting from placing the object in the high-intensity electromagnetic field on the device lens.

When a scan is conducted, a weak electrical current is applied to the fingertips for less than a millisecond. The object's response to this stimulus is the formation of a variation of an "electron cloud" composed of light energy photons. The electronic "glow" of this discharge is captured by the camera system and then translated and transmitted back in graphical representations to show stress evaluations.

2.3 PERIPHERALS

The Bio-Well Water sensor is a standard laboratory Oxidation Reduction Potential *(ORP)* meter used for pH measurements of liquids. The tip of the Water sensor is covered with platinum in order to exclude corrosion during measurements. Bio-Well Water sensor is not designed for evaluation of water quality or comparing different types of waters from the quality stand point as described in the CWA and SWDA.

The Water sensor is most useful for relative comparison of liquids with the same chemical composition. For example, water before some non-chemical influence such as magnetic field, invocations, human intention, etc., during and after such stimuli. Comparing waters or other fluids with the emphasis on chemical composition contained in the fluid is not so reliable and absolute values of the GI will have little or no sense at all, only the deviation of signal in time will have some meaning (Deviation S).

2.4 SUPPORT EQUIPMENT/MATERIALS

The following support equipment, materials and data were used in the testing:

Laptop: A PC is used as the liaison between the Bio-Well device and the Bio-Well Server which contains the needed algorithms for evaluation and calculation of the scans.

Miscellaneous Lab Equipment: 250ml Erlenmeyer flasks, stoppers, a digital thermometer, and other basic lab equipment is used to provide the necessary environment to properly execute the required tests.

Antistatic Bags: Since we are dealing with energy measurements on the order of Micro Joules, Antistatic Bags provide a Faraday Cage Effect. Conductive antistatic bags are manufactured with a layer of conductive metal, often aluminum, and a dielectric layer of plastic covered in a static dissipative coating. The Bags used are ROHS compliant.

Atmospheric Data: The Bio-well is sensitive to changes in temperature and humidity. As such, atmospheric conditions at the beginning and the end of the test are recorded to ensure than no drastic changes have occurred during that test. If more than a 5% change in humidity is observed, then the test must be discarded in accordance with standard operating procedure of the bio-Well and sound engineering and scientific practice.

2.5 THIRD PARTY TEST REPORTS

Any collaboration with or use of third party information not directly or indirectly associated with Think Tank Green or the client is referenced in the table below.

Reference Name:	Date:	Description:

TABLE 2.5-1

2.6 PREVIOUS TEST RESULTS

Any prior test results used in this report are referenced in the table below.

Test/Experiment Name:	Test Date:	Description:
Baseline	4/9/18	Testing of Spring Water
14k	5/1/18	Certification Testing of 14k

TABLE 2.6-1

2 TEST PROCESS

3.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Generally speaking, when we discuss a scientific test we are trying to qualify a substance, quantify that substance or do a combination of each. To *quantify* means to find or calculate the quantity or amount of something, whereas to *qualify* means to characterize by naming an attribute; or more succinctly, it means to state any property or characteristic of something. At this level of testing we are only interested in qualifying the product our client has provided for testing. In other words, what we are attempting to show is that the product being tested is in fact different from the parent material. We are not attempting to show quantitatively how different that product is, nor are we attempting to state what the differences are, only that it is in fact different.

In energetic testing the ability to control the level of electromagnetic field *(EMF)* interference is highly important. Before any data can be collected it was important to evaluate the antistatic bags provided by the client. Prior to using these bags, Think Tank Green assembled disposable faraday cages for every test within a given experiment by use of aluminum foil. The anti-static bags were tested, and data recorded against the aluminum foil faraday cages, and also with no EMF protection whatsoever. Both the aluminum foil cages and the antistatic bags produce a noticeable difference in the scans. The antistatic bags are only slightly more effective than the aluminum foil, however, since the protection is present, and the bags are easier to use as well as reusable, we have used them for this series of tests and will continue to use them for subsequent experiments.

3.2 TEST APPROACH

This report contains information from four*(4)* experiments with four*(4)* tests in each experiment. The first part of each experiment is to gather information on the spring water that will be used throughout the test. Each test required 250ml of liquid. Liquid Manna provided two 500ml bottles of the Spring Water Base and two 500ml bottles of the 14k for study.

Atmospheric conditions can play a large role in data collection. Because of this, the temperature, *(F^O)* of the laboratory where the test is performed is recorded as is the exterior temperature, *(F^O)* of the laboratory, the Relative humidity, *(%)*, the Dew Point, *(F^O),* and the barometric pressure, *(mm/Hg).* Other information such as the Schumann resonance, the condition of the sun in terms of solar activity, *(flares, sun spots, solar storms)*, and the moon phase were not deemed necessary as multiple tests were performed and with that, tremendous amounts of data collected.

The data from each test includes the time each data point was recorded, the area of the Gl, the Intensity of the Gl and the Energy in micro Joules of the GI and the Deviation S of the Gl. Based on the time for each test this is approximately 2880 total pieces of information per test. This data set is then saved as a CSV file and uploaded into a statistics program where it is post processed.

The bio-well is set to collect data in an "environment test". The environment test collects a reading of the Glow Image *(GI)* every 5 seconds for the total time of the test. During the first three minutes of any test a baseline signal is recorded. This data is excluded from further analysis. Each test was executed over a minimum of thirty *(30)* minutes. This was performed to procure a set of data points that is vast enough to account for any outliers due to changes during the test, *(i.e. shifts in relative humidity that are less than 5%, or a shift in air temperature of less than 10 F^O).*

3.2.1 TEST PART "A"

For the first part of each test, 250ml of liquid from a given bottle was measured and poured into a borosilicate glass Erlenmeyer flask. The temperature was recorded with a Digital Thermometer to 0.1 F^O. The Water Sensor was then placed into the flask so that it hangs suspended in the water, not touching the sides or bottom of the flask. The connector for the Water Sensor was inserted into the Calibration Unit of the Bio-well which is then inserted into the bio-well device itself. Approximately 2880 total data points divided equally between four criteria were collected. See figures below.

FIGURE 3.2.1-1 THERMOMETER COLLECTS TEMPERATURE

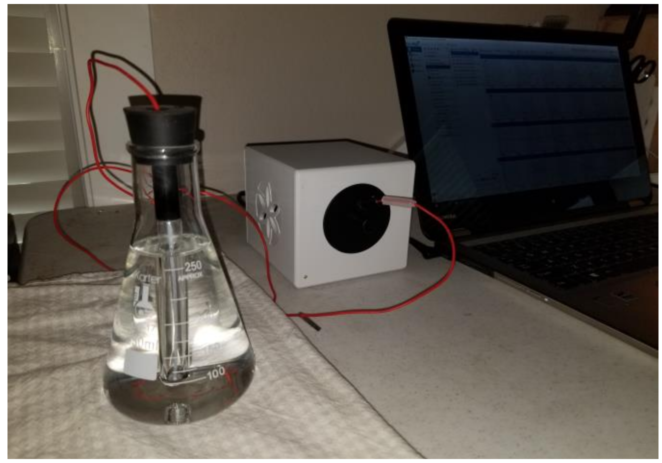


FIGURE 3.2.1-2 FLASK W/WATER PROBE ATTACHED TO BIO-WELL

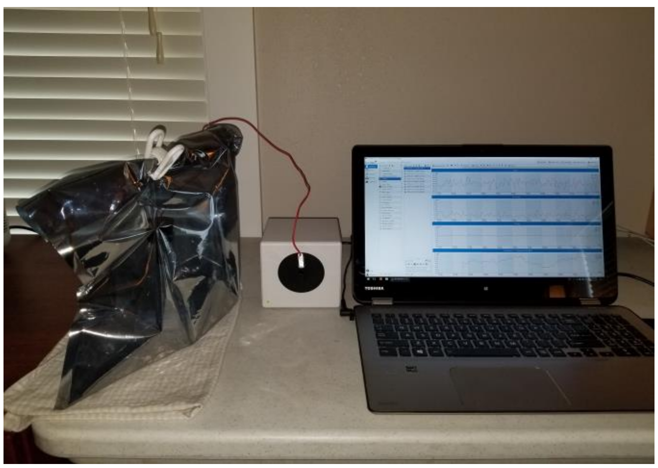


FIGURE 3.2.1-3 TYPICAL SETUP, FLASK IN BAG, READY TO COLLECT DATA

3.2.2 TEST PART "B"

At the end of part "a", the temperature was again taken for the spring water, and data recorded. Then, another 250ml borosilicate glass Erlenmeyer flask containing the 14k, with a stopper was placed into the static bag alongside the spring water. *(See Figure 3.2.2-1.)* The temperature was recorded with a Digital Thermometer to 0.1 F^{O}. The Water Sensor was then placed into the flask so that it hangs suspended in the water, not touching the sides or bottom of the flask. This test was executed over a minimum of thirty *(30)* minutes. Approximately 2880 total data points divided equally between four criteria were collected.

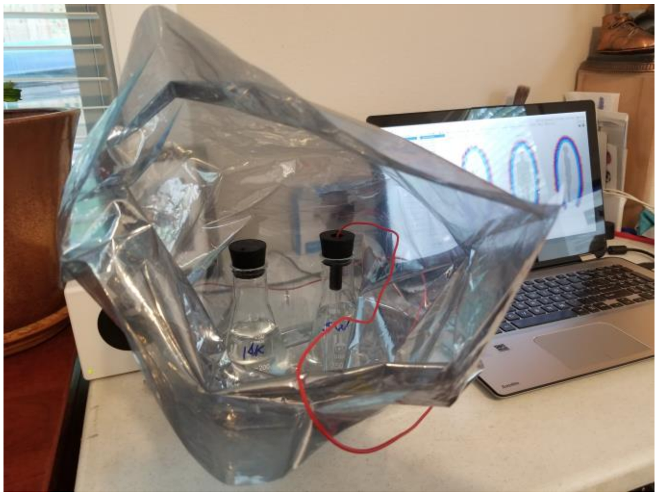


FIGURE 3.2.2-1 SPRING WATER IN BAG WITH 14K "IN PROXIMITY"

3.2.3 TEST PART "C"

At the conclusion of test part "b", the flask containing the 14k was removed and the spring water was tested for a third time for a minimum of thirty *(30)* minutes. The temperature was recorded with a Digital Thermometer to 0.1 F^{O}. The Water Sensor was then placed into the flask so that it hangs suspended in the water, not touching the sides or bottom of the flask. Approximately 2880 total data points divided equally between four criteria were collected.

3.2.4 TEST PART "D"

At the end of test part "c", the flask with the spring water was removed from the bag and replaced with the flask containing the 14k used in test part "b". This was done as a further control to observe whether or not the 14k was also changed as a result of being in proximity with the spring water. The temperature was recorded with a Digital Thermometer to 0.1 F^{O}. The Water Sensor was then placed into the flask so that it hangs suspended in the water, not touching the sides or bottom of the flask. This test was executed over a minimum of thirty *(30)* minutes. Approximately 2880 total data points divided equally between four criteria were collected.

3.3 TEST CASES

The following table shows each test and the related information:

Product Name:	Test Name:	Test Date:	Test Duration:
Spring Water	t1-a	5/3/18	0:30
Spring Water in Proximity	t1-b	5/3/18	0:30
Spring Water, 14k Removed	t1-c	5/3/18	0:30
14k	t1-d	5/3/18	1:05
Spring Water	t2-a	5/4/18	0:30
Spring Water in Proximity	t2-b	5/4/18	0:30
Spring Water, 14k Removed	t2-c	5/4/18	0:30
14k	t2-d	5/4/18	0:34
Spring Water	t3-a	5/4/18	0:30
Spring Water in Proximity	t3-b	5/4/18	0:30
Spring Water, 14k Removed	t3-c	5/4/18	0:40
14k	t3-d	5/4/18	0:30
Spring Water	t4-a	5/4/18	0:30
Spring Water in Proximity	t4-b	5/4/18	0:30
Spring Water, 14k Removed	t4-c	5/4/18	0:31
14k	t4-d	5/4/18	0:35

TABLE 3.3-1

4. TEST FINDINGS

4.1 BASELINE TESTS

Four tests on the Spring Water Base were performed on 4/9/2018. The liquid was kept at a constant 70.0 Fahrenheit degrees. The barometric pressure ranged from 30.11 *mm/Hg* to 30.12 *mm/Hg* and the humidity ranged from 70.27% to 44.2% over the course of the day. No single test had humidity or pressure changes of more than 5% and none of the tests had temperature fluctuations above the 10 degree Fahrenheit threshold during the test.

The results are plotted in terms of the three data points in terms of the fourth (Deviation), given by the equipment. Each result has been given a 95 percent confidence ellipse around the data. A 95% confidence ellipse means that we can be 95% sure that any other data gathered under the exact circumstances of the given test will fall within that ellipse. Energy in Micro Joules as a function of Deviation is found in Chart 4.1-1. Intensity of Glow Image as a function of Deviation is found is Chart 4.1-2. Area of Glow Image as a function of Deviation is found in Chart 4.1-3.

Note that in all cases, the Deviation ranges from about 40 to about 140 with a few outliers in test SW-t4 and some in test SW-t2. The results in Chart 4.1-2 and three are similar. It may also be interesting that in test SW-t4 there are two patterns of data. Using Chart 4.1-2, one pattern ranges from an intensity of about 128 RU to 131 RU and the second sits above it around the 132-134, and also contains the outliers.

The confidence ellipses generally follow a similar pattern, shape, and size. It is not unreasonable to assume that if the apparent outliers in test SW-t4 were not present then the ellipses would be even more similar.

This series of patterns gives us the general Energetic Signature for each test of the Spring Water.

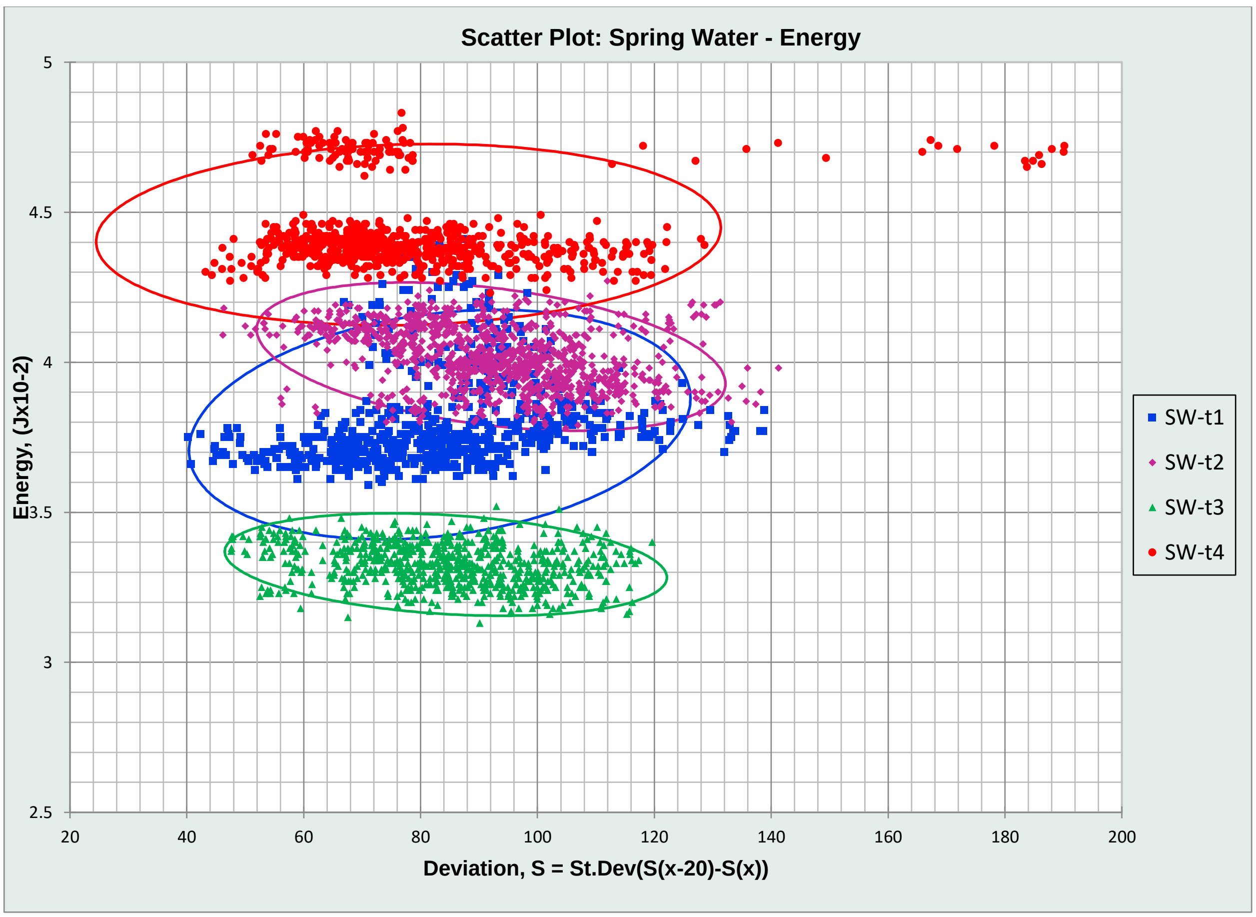


CHART 4.1-1

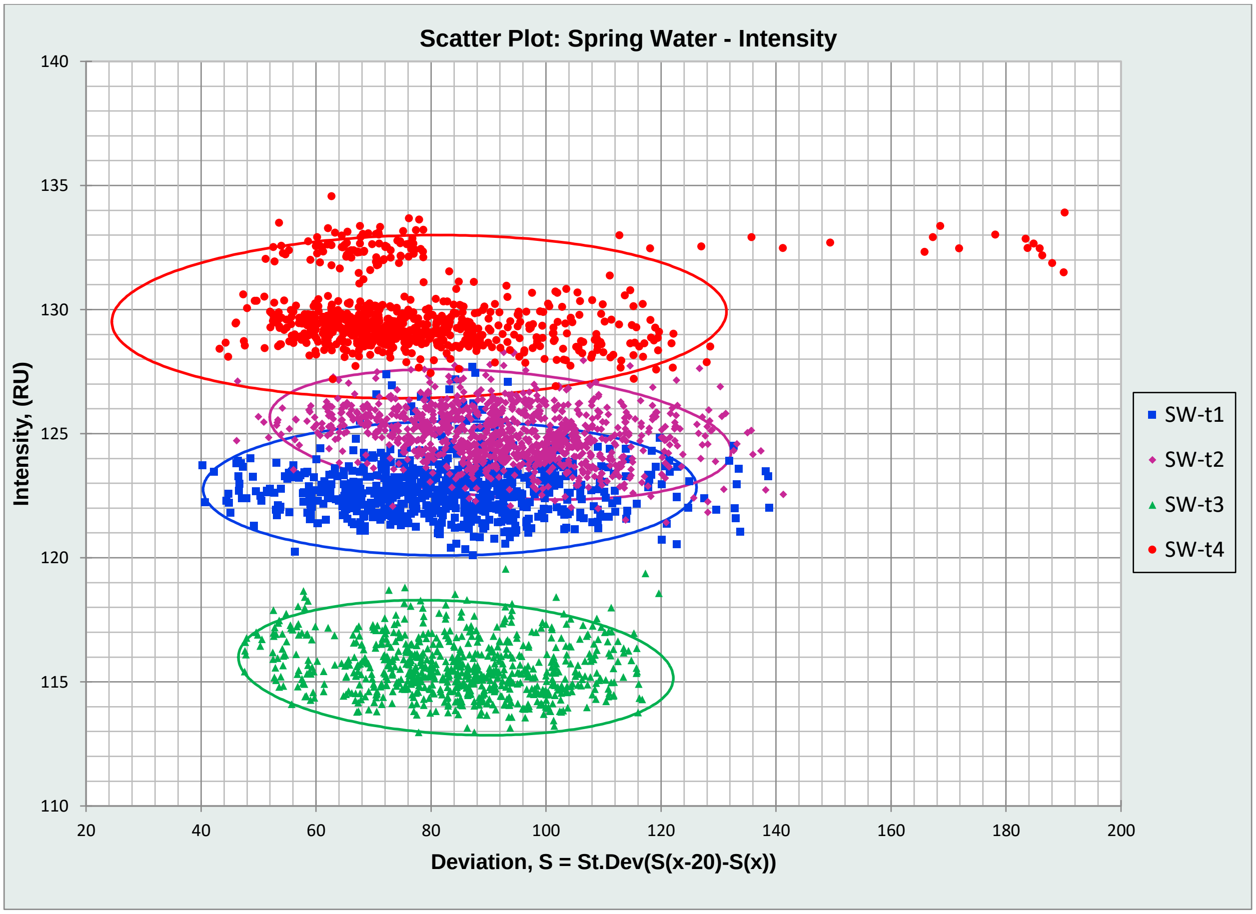

Scatter Plot: Spring Water - Intensity
Intensity, (RU)
140
135
130
125
120
115
110
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
Deviation, S = St.Dev(S(x-20)-S(x))
SW-t1
SW-t2
SW-t3
SW-t4

CHART 4.1-2

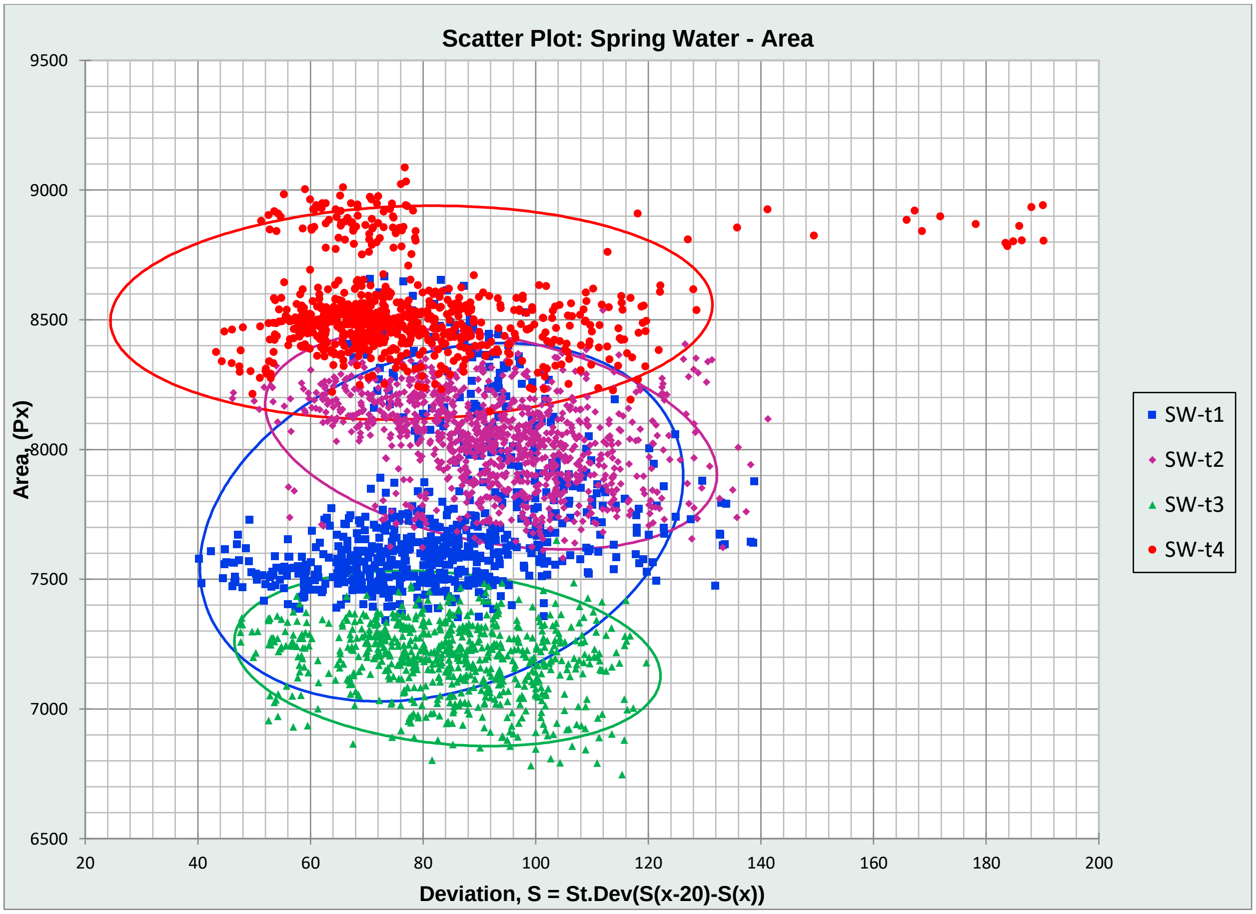


Chart 4.1-3

4.2 14K Tests

Four tests on the Liquid Manna Product known as 14k were performed on 4/26/18. At no time did any test have a temperature fluctuation of more than 10 degrees Fahrenheit. The barometric pressure ranged from 29.93*mm/Hg* to 29.95 *mm/Hg* and the humidity ranged from 56.19% to 77.33. No single test had humidity or pressure changes of more than 5%.

The results are plotted by the three data points related to the deviation as given by the bio-well. Each result has been given a 95% confidence ellipse around the data. A 95% confidence ellipse means that we can be 95% sure that any other data gathered under the exact circumstances of the given test will fall within that ellipse. Energy in Micro Joules as a function of Deviation is found in Chart 4.2-1. Intensity in Relative Units as a function of Deviation is found in Chart 4.2-2. Area of Glow in pixels as a function of Deviation is found in Chart 4.2-3.

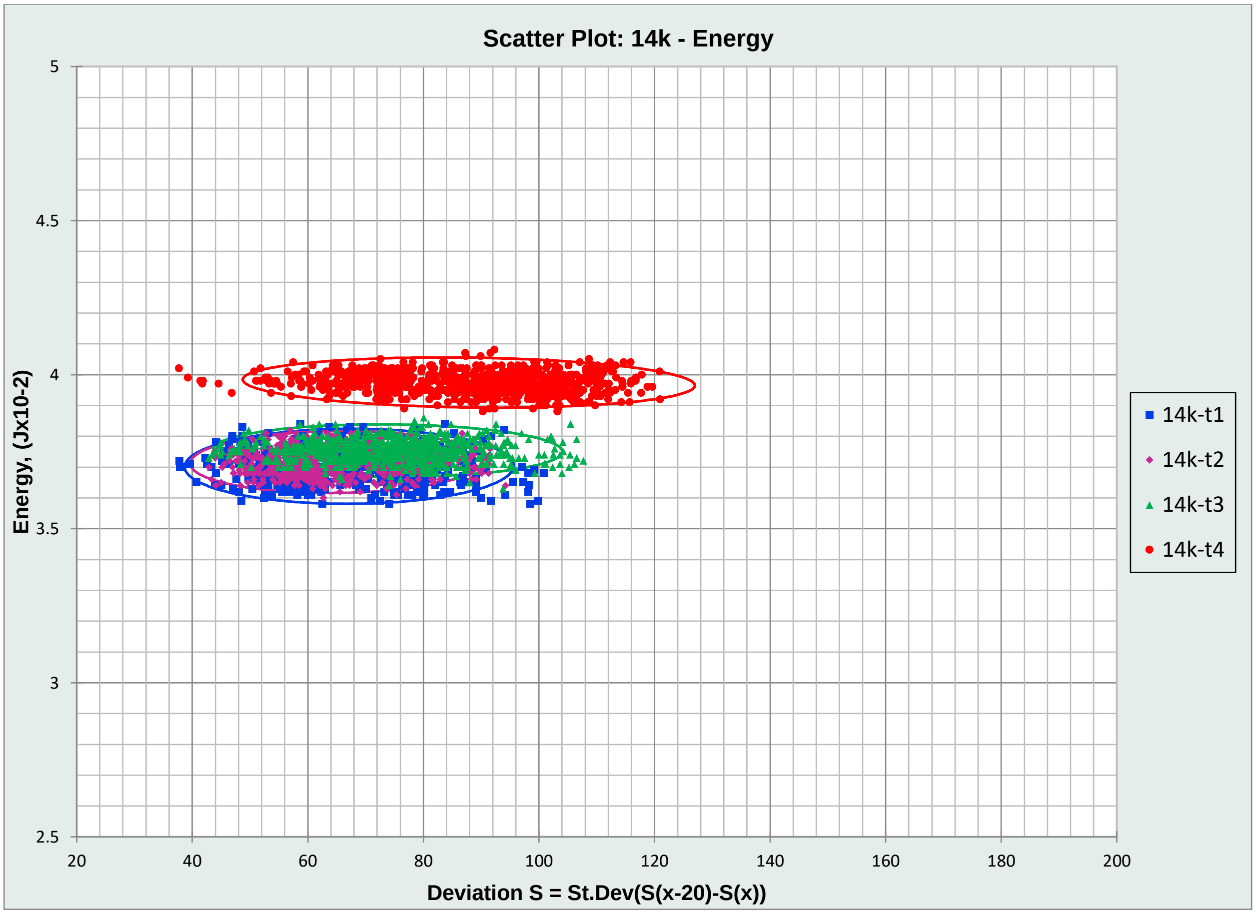


CHART 4.2-1

Note that in three of four cases, the Deviation ranges from about 40 to about 120 with a few outliers in 14k-t4. 14k-t4 seems to show a slightly larger variability in deviation and overall area and Intensity as well, see: Energy (Chart 4.2-1), Intensity (Chart 4.2-2) and Area (Chart 4.2-3). The size and shape of the ellipse in test 14k-t4 is also a bit different from the other three tests. Overall, it is evident that each ellipse is nearly the same size, shape, and angle for each type of plot, Energy, Area, or Intensity.

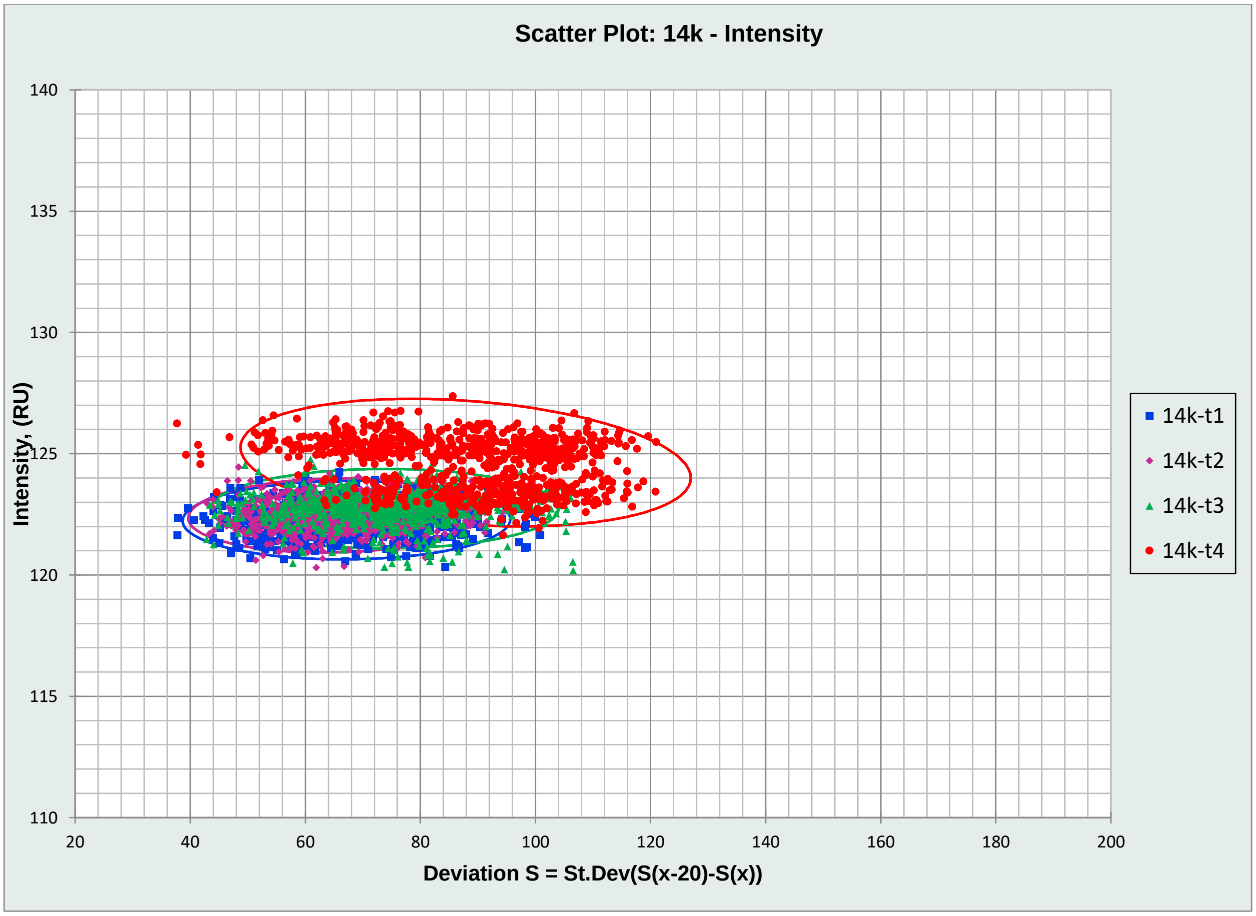

Scatter Plot: 14k - Intensity
140
135
130
125
120
115
110
Intensity, (RU)
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
200
Deviation S = St.Dev(S(x-20)-S(x))
14k-t1
14k-t2
14k-t3
14k-t4

CHART 4.2-2

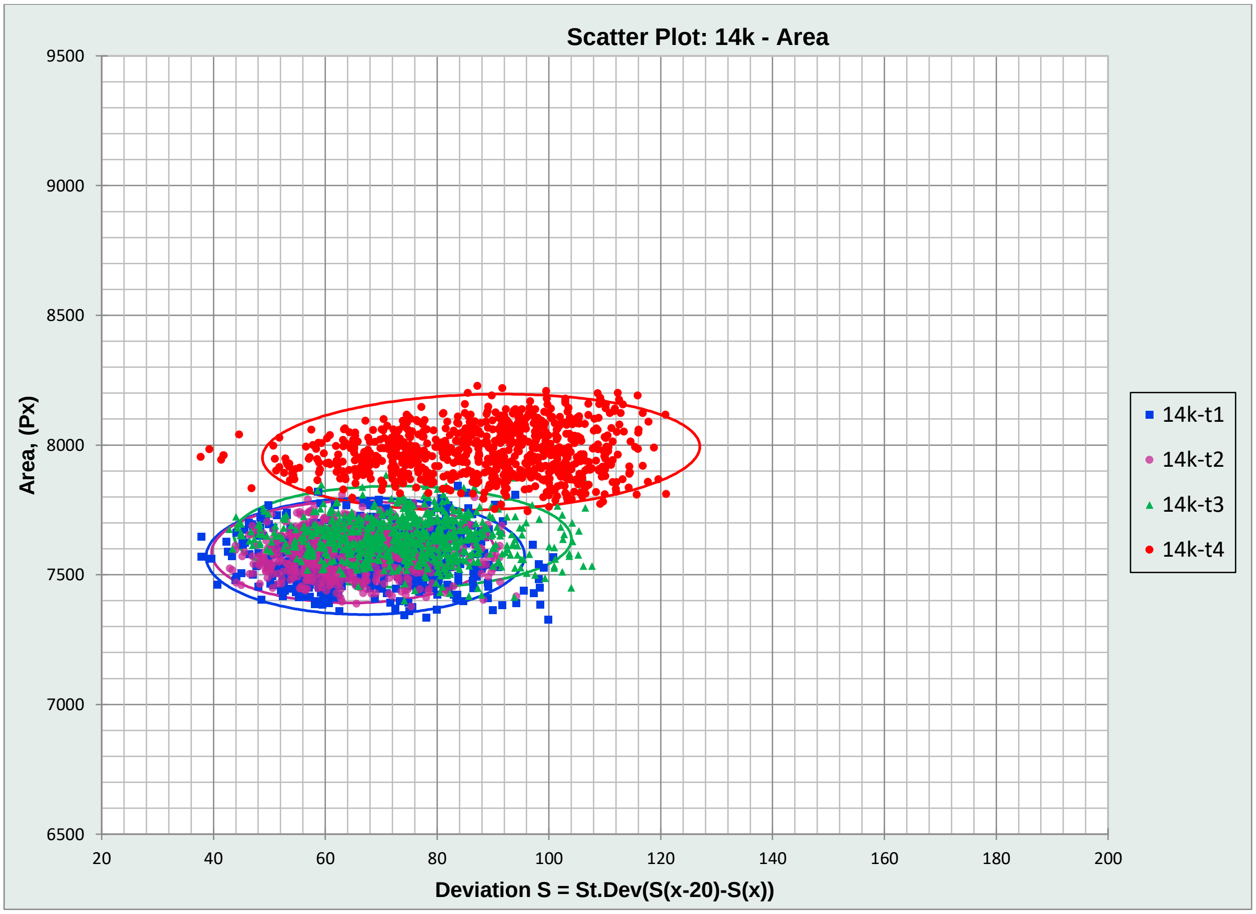


CHART 4.2-3

4.3 DEALING WITH OUTLIERS

In order to prepare the results of the previous tests with Spring water and 14k, *(ref. Table 2.6-1)* for use with this assay, it was necessary to remove possible outliers from the data. Speaking graphically, it is easy to observe that the outlying test for the spring water is test SW-t4. One will observe in Chart 4.1-1, Chart 4.1-2, and Chart 4.1-3 that the confidence ellipses are different in size shape and position when compared to the other three tests. Likewise, in the results of the 14k tests previously conducted, *(ref. Table 2.6-1),* Chart 4.2-1, Chart 4.2-2, and Chart 4.2-3 clearly demonstrate that test 14k-t4 is not cohesive with tests 14k-t1, 14k-t2 and 14k-t3. The data from these two tests was removed from the spreadsheets and not used in the remaining calculations.

In terms of the proximity tests, a Grubbs test for outliers was performed on the deviation data. A Grubbs Test, also known as the maximum normalized residual test or extreme studentized deviate test, is a statistical test used to detect outliers in a univariate data set assumed to come from a normally distributed population. Deviation was chosen because of the four types of data collected from the Bio-Well, it typically is the deciding factor above the other as to whether a perturbed sample is statistically different from an unperturbed sample. The proximity testing did not yield any large outliers, however, since only three data sets were used for the Spring Water and the 14k, and for overall similarity as well as readability the data for assay t3 was not used in the rest of the calculations. The data from the Grubbs Test is shown below.

Grubbs Test Summary statistics:				
Variable	***Minimum***	***Maximum***	***Mean***	***Std. deviation***
SW	40.22	141.25	90.03	17.11
t1	39.37	159.88	75.46	18.66
t2	42.56	112.28	71.05	12.15
t3	38.63	114.72	69.80	13.86
t4	40.81	103.73	69.39	11.44
14k	37.84	100.80	65.99	11.12

TABLE 4.3-1

Grubbs test for outliers / Two-tailed test (SW):	
G (Observed value)	2.9939
G (Critical value)	4.1176
p-value (Two-tailed)	< 0.0001
alpha	0.05
99% confidence interval on the p-value	

TABLE 4.3-2

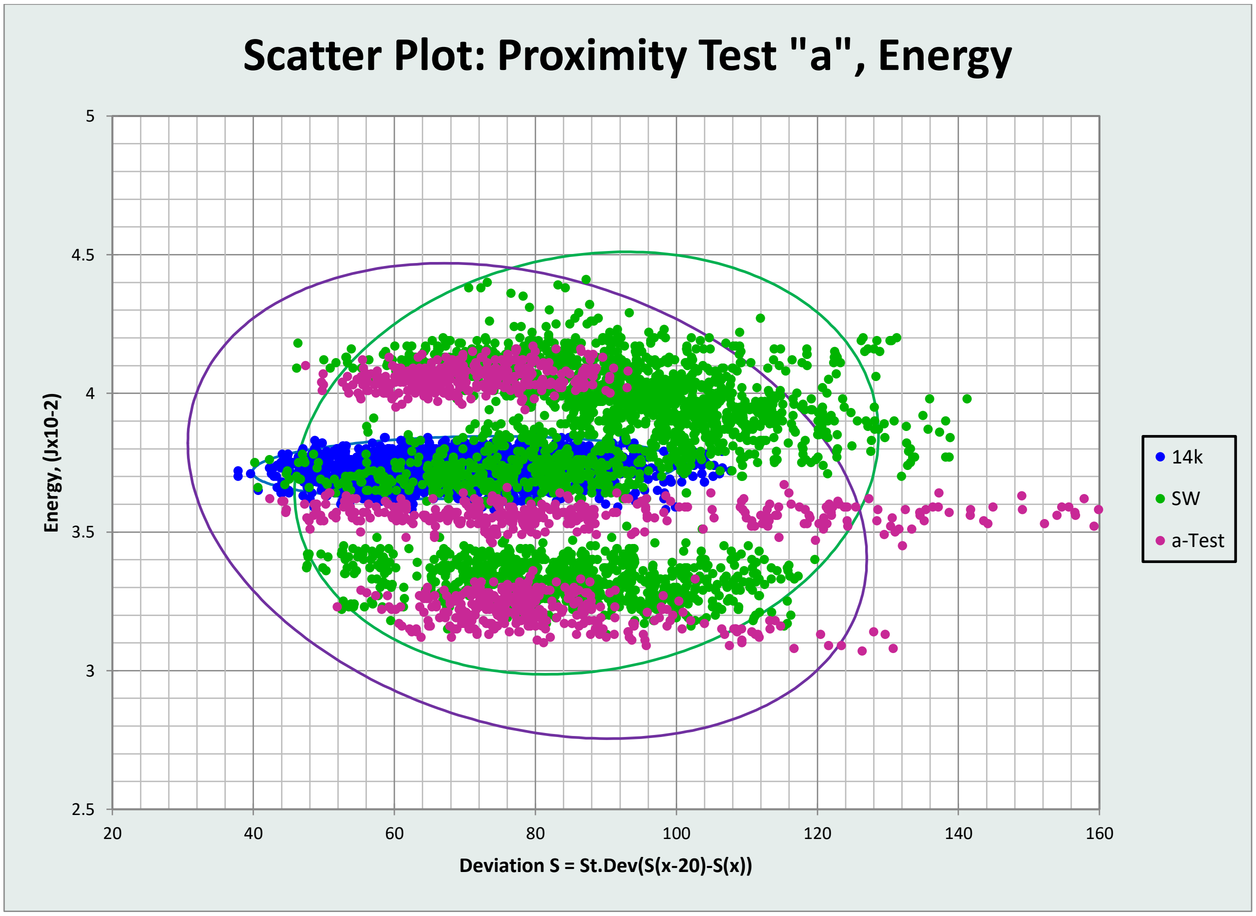
4.4 RESULTS OF TESTING

In order to correlate the data visually, scatter plots with 95% confidence ellipses of Area, Energy, and Intensity were prepared for each type of test, “a”, “b”, “c”, and “d” as described in Section 3.2 Test Approach, *(subsections 3.2.1 to 3.2.4).* The results are shown in the following sections. For readability and uniformity of data, the most closely matching three of the four proximity tests are included in each graph.

4.4.1 “A” TESTS

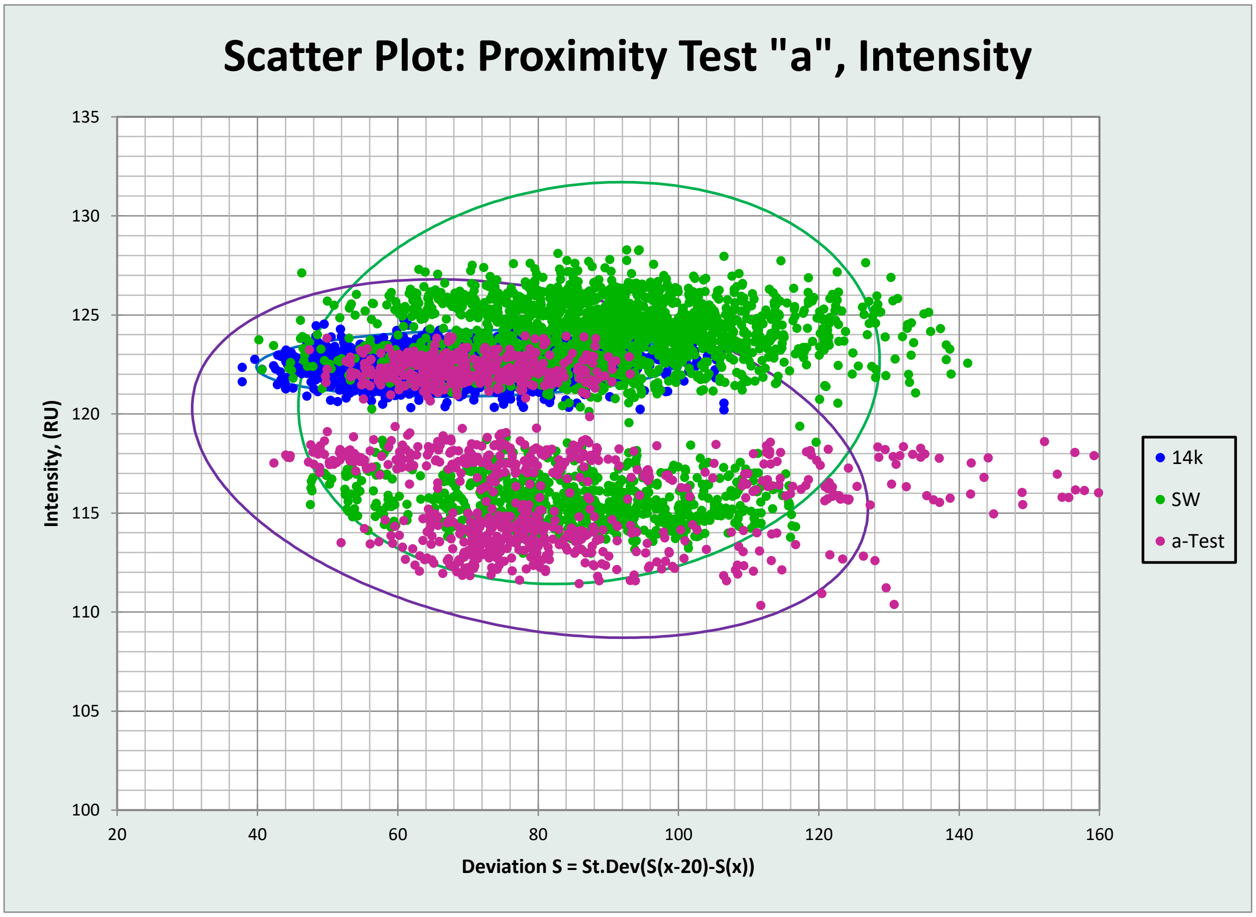
The first part of this assay is the “a” tests. Spring Water was tested and then it’s data was compared to existing data from the Spring Water Baseline Assay,*(ref. Table 2.6-1)* to determine if the results generally matched that of the original Baseline Assay. There are three charts in this section corresponding to Energy *(Chart 4.4.1-1)*, Intensity of Glow *(Chart 4.4.1-2),* and Area of Glow *(Chart 4.4.1.-3).*

The Spring water tested, (a-Test) is shown in purple, the original data containing the Baseline Assay for Spring Water is shown in green and the product assay for 14k *(ref. Table 2.6-1)* is shown in blue. Note that the scatter plots show the Spring Water used in this test are highly similar to the Baseline Spring Water Assay in both pattern and confidence ellipse. Even the data points outside the ellipse are similar. Although not a statistical analysis, this graphic representation leads us to believe that the Spring Water used in this assay is likely equivalent to that of the original Spring Water Baseline Assay.



Scatter Plot: Proximity Test "a", Energy
5
4.5
4
3.5
3
2.5
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
Energy, (Jx10-2)
Deviation S = St.Dev(S(x-20)-S(x))
14k
SW
a-Test

CHART 4.4.1-1



Scatter Plot: Proximity Test "a", Intensity
135
130
125
120
115
110
105
100
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
Intensity, (RU)
Deviation S = St.Dev(S(x-20)-S(x))
14k
SW
a-Test

CHART 4.4.1-2

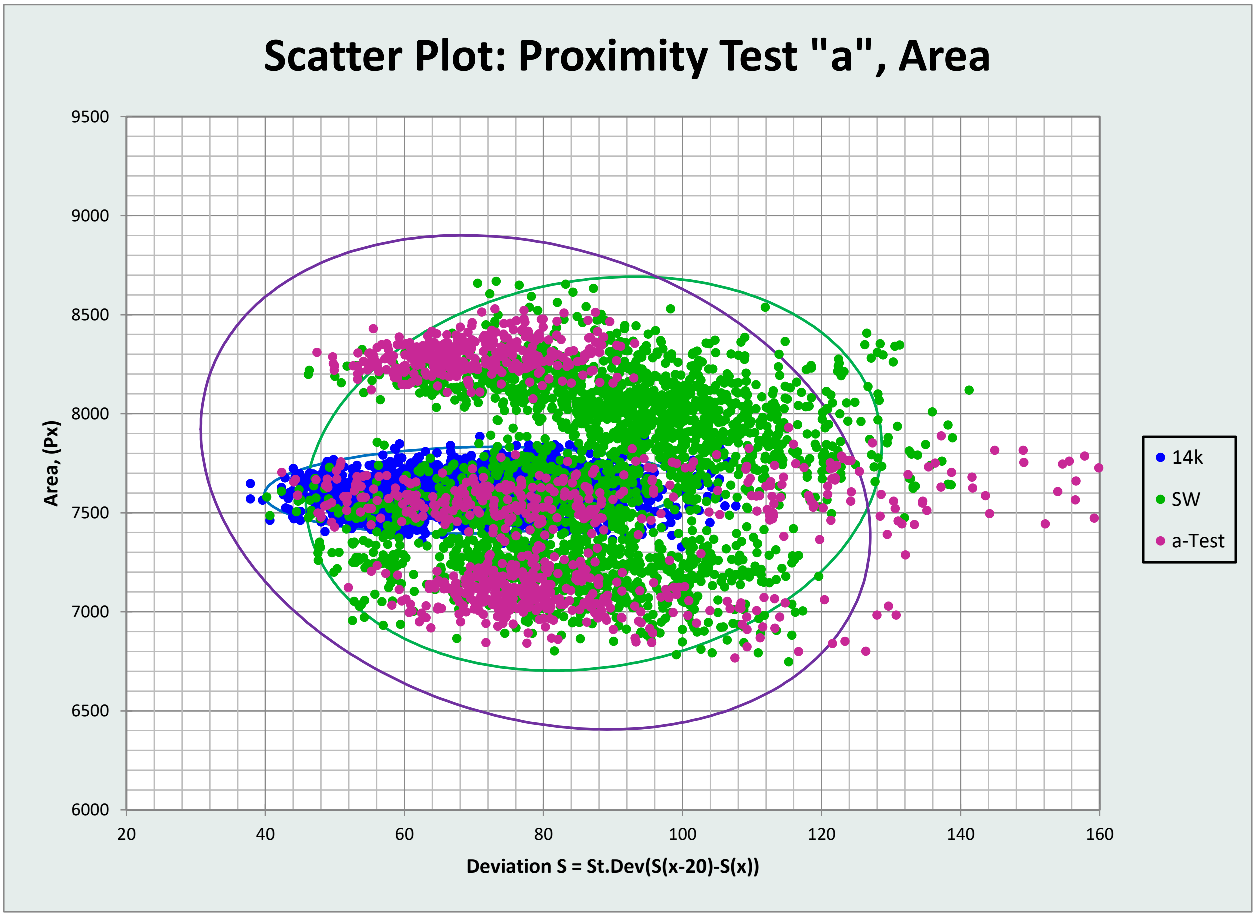

Scatter Plot: Proximity Test "a", Area
9500
9000
8500
8000
7500
7000
6500
6000
Area, (Px)
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
Deviation S = St.Dev(S(x-20)-S(x))
14k
SW
a-Test

CHART 4.4.1-3

4.4.2 "B" TESTS

The second part of this assay is the "b" tests. 14k has been placed next to the Spring Water in the static bag and the Bio-well environment test was run again. There are three charts in this section corresponding to Energy *(Chart 4.4.2-1)*, Intensity of Glow *(Chart 4.4.2-2),* and Area of Glow *(Chart 4.4.2-3).*

The Spring water tested (b-Tests) is shown in purple, the original data containing the Baseline Assay for Spring Water is shown in green and the Product Assay for 14k *(ref. Table 2.6-1)* is shown in blue. Note that the scatter plots show the Spring Water used in this test are now *not* highly similar to the Baseline Spring Water Assay in both pattern and confidence ellipse. Although they are not exactly matching that of the 14k, you will note that the range of Deviation is much closer to matching that of 14k; the range being from about 40 to around 110. You may also consider that the confidence ellipses are now much smaller and seem to be approaching the size and shape of the 14k.

Although not a statistical analysis, this graphic representation leads us to believe that the 14k has now had an energetic effect simply due to being placed in proximity of the Spring Water used in this Assay.

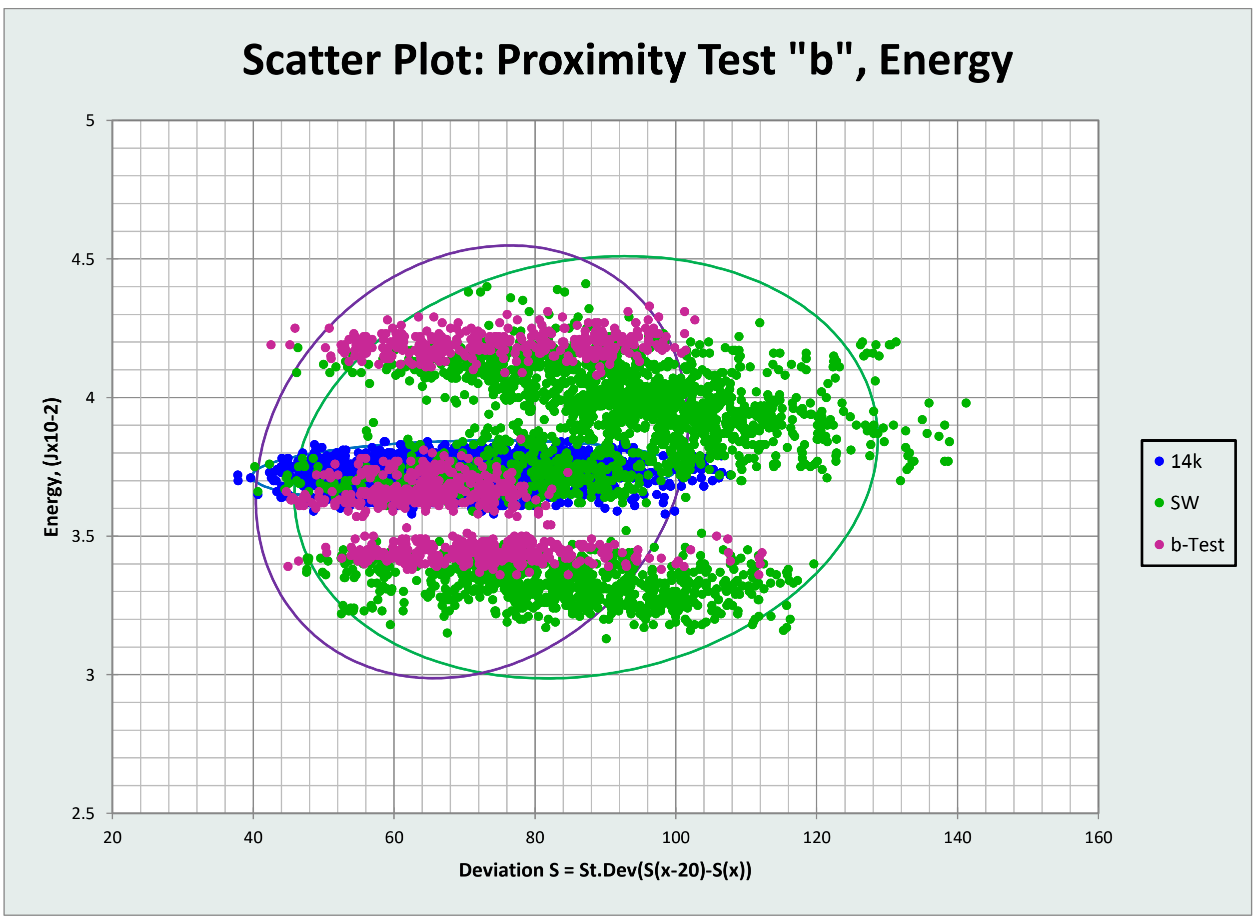
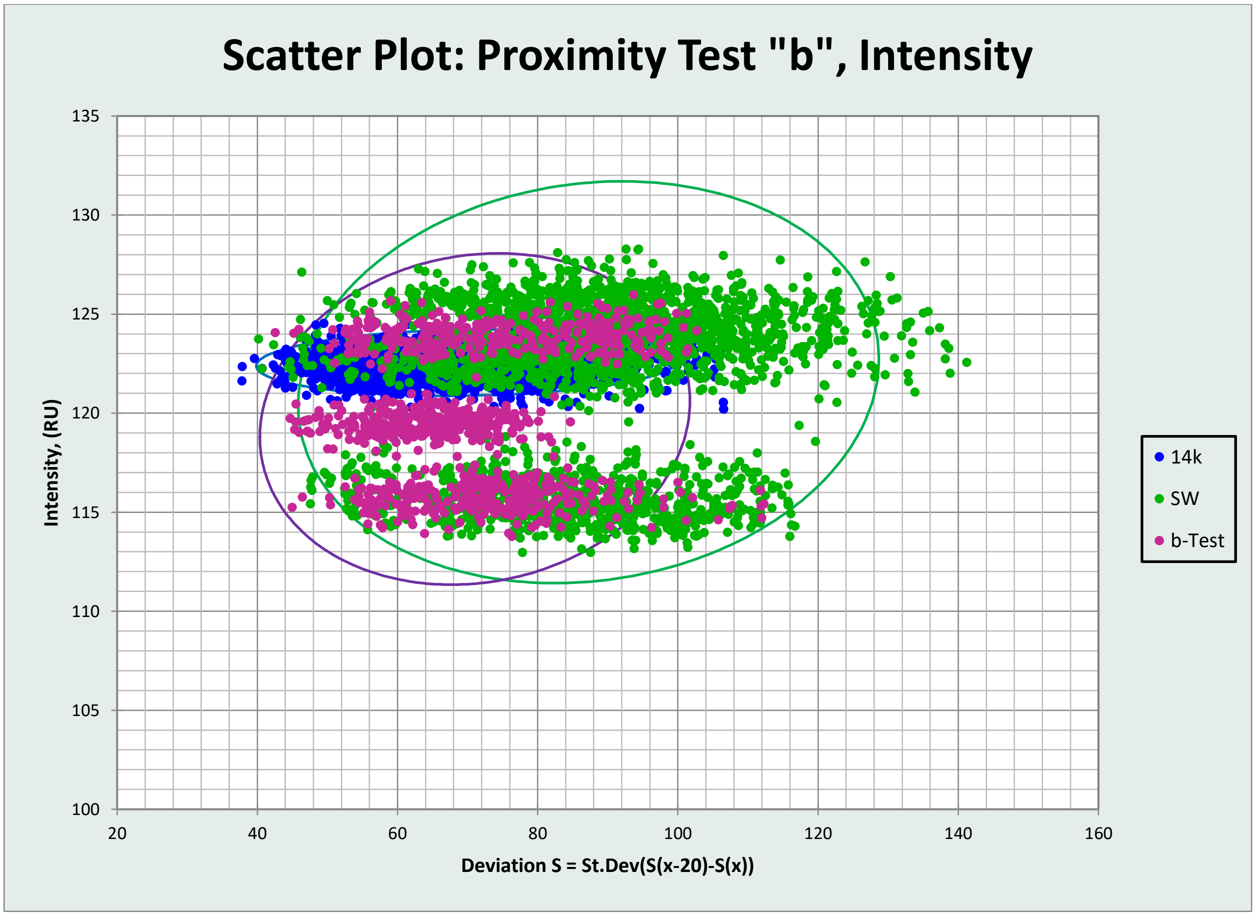


CHART 4.4.2-1



Scatter Plot: Proximity Test "b", Intensity
135
130
125
120
115
110
105
100
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
Intensity, (RU)
Deviation S = St.Dev(S(x-20)-S(x))
14k
SW
b-Test

CHART 4.4.2-2

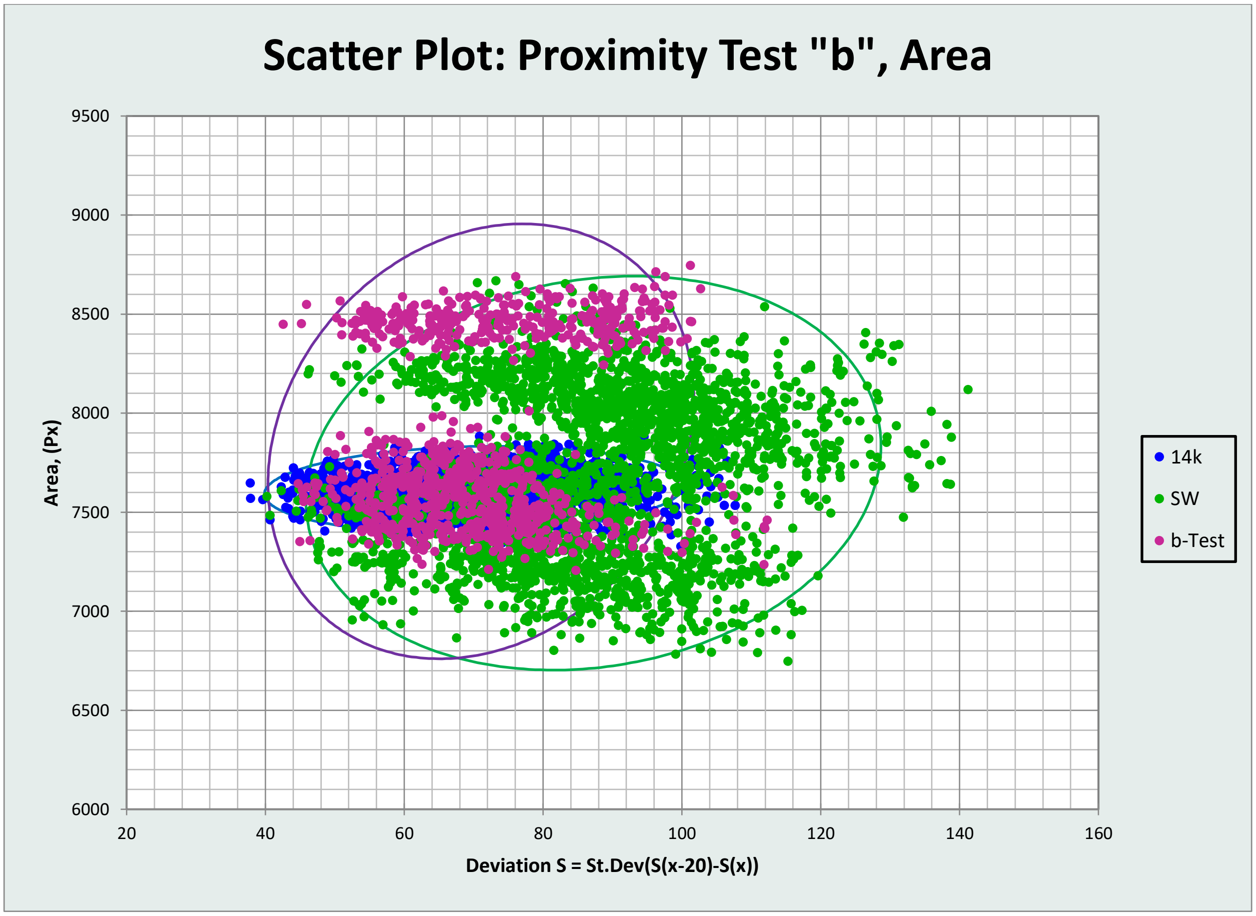

Scatter Plot: Proximity Test "b", Area
9500
9000
8500
8000
7500
7000
6500
6000
Area, (Px)
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
Deviation S = St.Dev(S(x-20)-S(x))
14k
SW
b-Test

CHART 4.4.2-3

4.4.3 "C" TESTS

The third part of this assay is the "c" tests. 14k has been placed next to the Spring Water in the static bag during the "b" tests and now it is removed; and the Bio-well environment test was run again. There are three charts in this section corresponding to Energy *(Chart 4.4.3-1)*, Intensity of Glow *(Chart 4.4.3-2),* and Area of Glow *(Chart 4.4.3-3).*

The Spring water tested (c-Tests) is shown in purple, the original data containing the Baseline Assay for Spring Water is shown in green and the Product Assay for 14k *(ref. Table 2.6-1)* is shown in blue. Note that the scatter plots show the Spring Water used in this test are now again becoming similar to the Baseline Spring Water Assay in both pattern and confidence ellipse. Although they are not exactly matching that of the Spring water, they are also not matching that of the 14k. Note that although the range of Deviation is much closer to matching that of 14k; the range being from about 40 to around 110, the confidence ellipses are becoming closer to the Spring Water.

Although not a statistical analysis, this graphic representation leads us to believe that with the 14k removed, the Spring Water has now begun to energetically return to that of the original Baseline Assay due to not being in proximity of the 14k used in this assay.

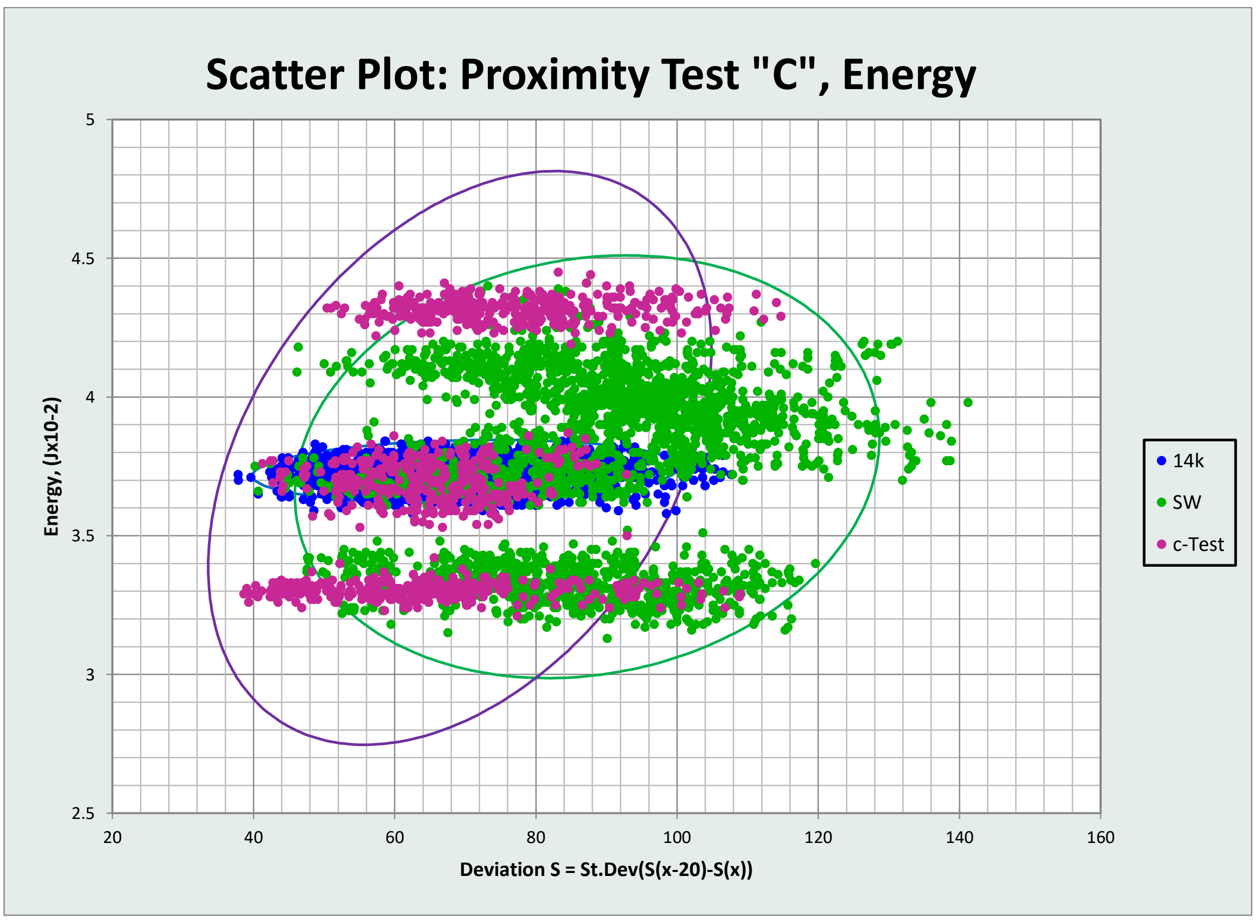


CHART.4.3-1

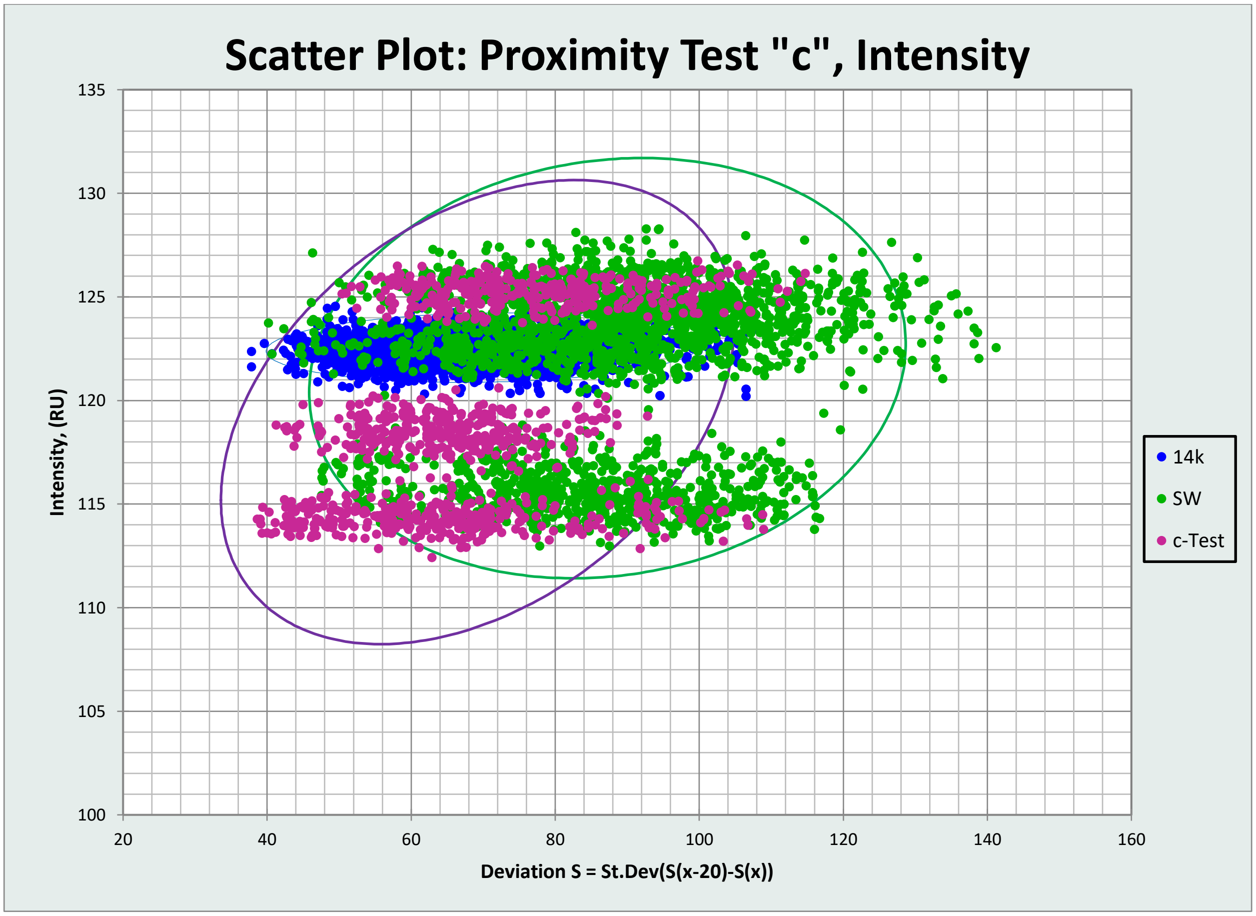

Scatter Plot: Proximity Test "c", Intensity
135
130
125
120
115
110
105
100
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
Intensity, (RU)
Deviation S = St.Dev(S(x-20)-S(x))
14k
SW
c-Test

CHART 4.4.3-2

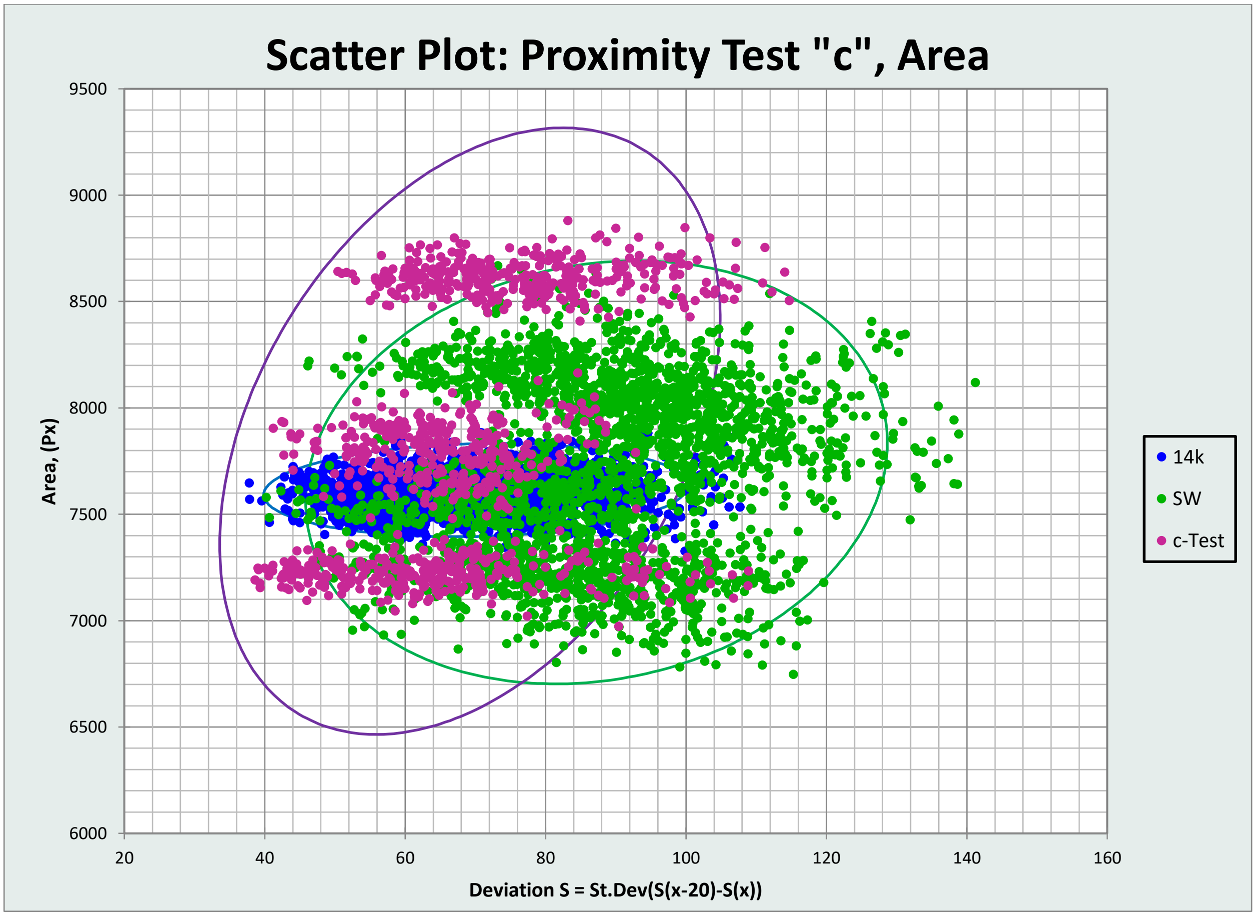

Scatter Plot: Proximity Test "c", Area
9500
9000
8500
8000
7500
7000
6500
6000
Area, (Px)
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
Deviation S = St.Dev(S(x-20)-S(x))
14k
SW
c-Test

CHART 4.4.3-3

4.4.4 "D" TESTS

The last part of this assay is the "d" tests. In tying all this data together, it is important to see whether or not there was an effect on the 14k when it was placed in proximity to the Spring Water, just as there was a question as to whether there was a measurable change in the Spring Water when the 14k was placed in proximity to it.

In this test, the spring Water was now removed from the static bag and the 14k has been placed in the static bag and the Bio-well environment test was run a final time. There are three charts in this section corresponding to Energy *(Chart 4.4.4-1)*, Intensity of Glow *(Chart 4.4.4-2),* and Area of Glow *(Chart 4.4.4-3).*

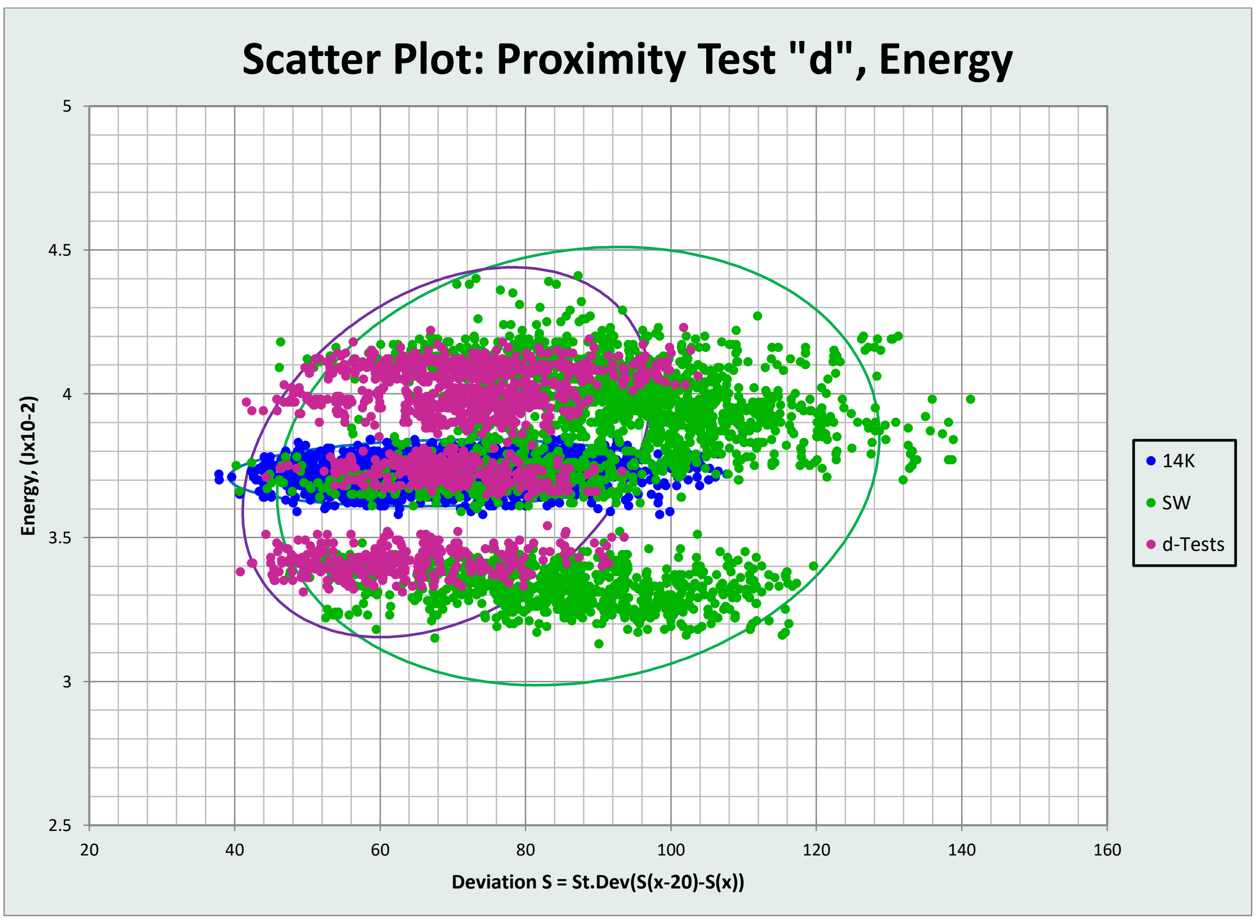


CHART 4.4.4-1

The 14k tested (d-Tests) is shown in purple, the original data containing the Baseline Assay for Spring Water is shown in green and the Product Assay for 14k *(ref. Table 2.6-1)* is shown in blue. Note that the scatter plots now show the 14k used in this test approaching the original 14k Assay in both pattern and confidence ellipse. Although they are not exactly matching that of the 14k, you will note that the range of Deviation is much closer to matching that of 14k; the range being from about 40 to around 110. It is also worthy consider that the confidence ellipses are now much smaller and seem to be approaching the size and shape of the 14k. Finally, one can intuitively notice that the data points for each test within the overall assay seem to be more "clustered" together like that of the 14k Assay.

Although not a statistical analysis, this graphic representation leads us to believe that the 14k has begun to return to its original energy signature however, it is possible that some of the energy may have been "lost" in transfer to the Spring Water used in this test.

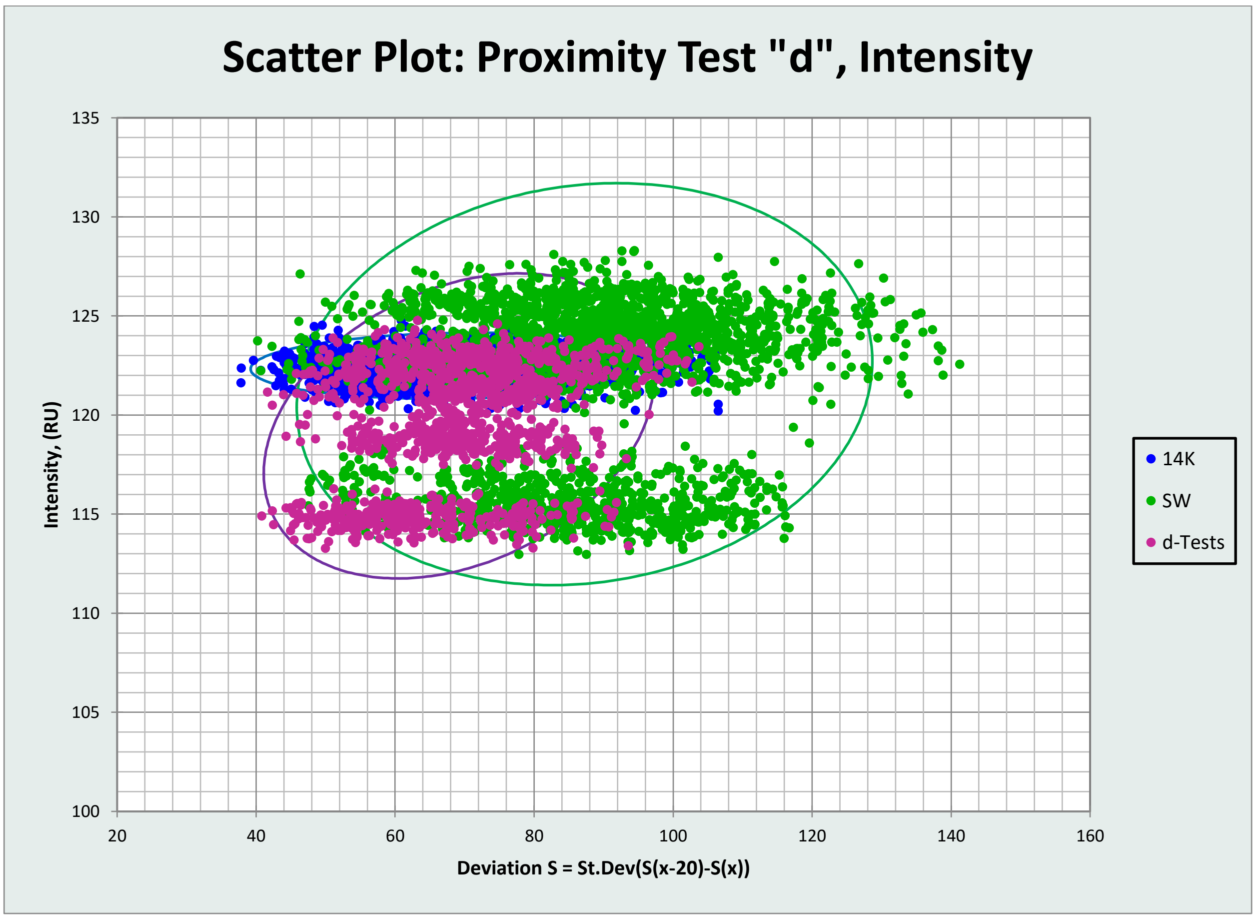


CHART 4.4.4-2

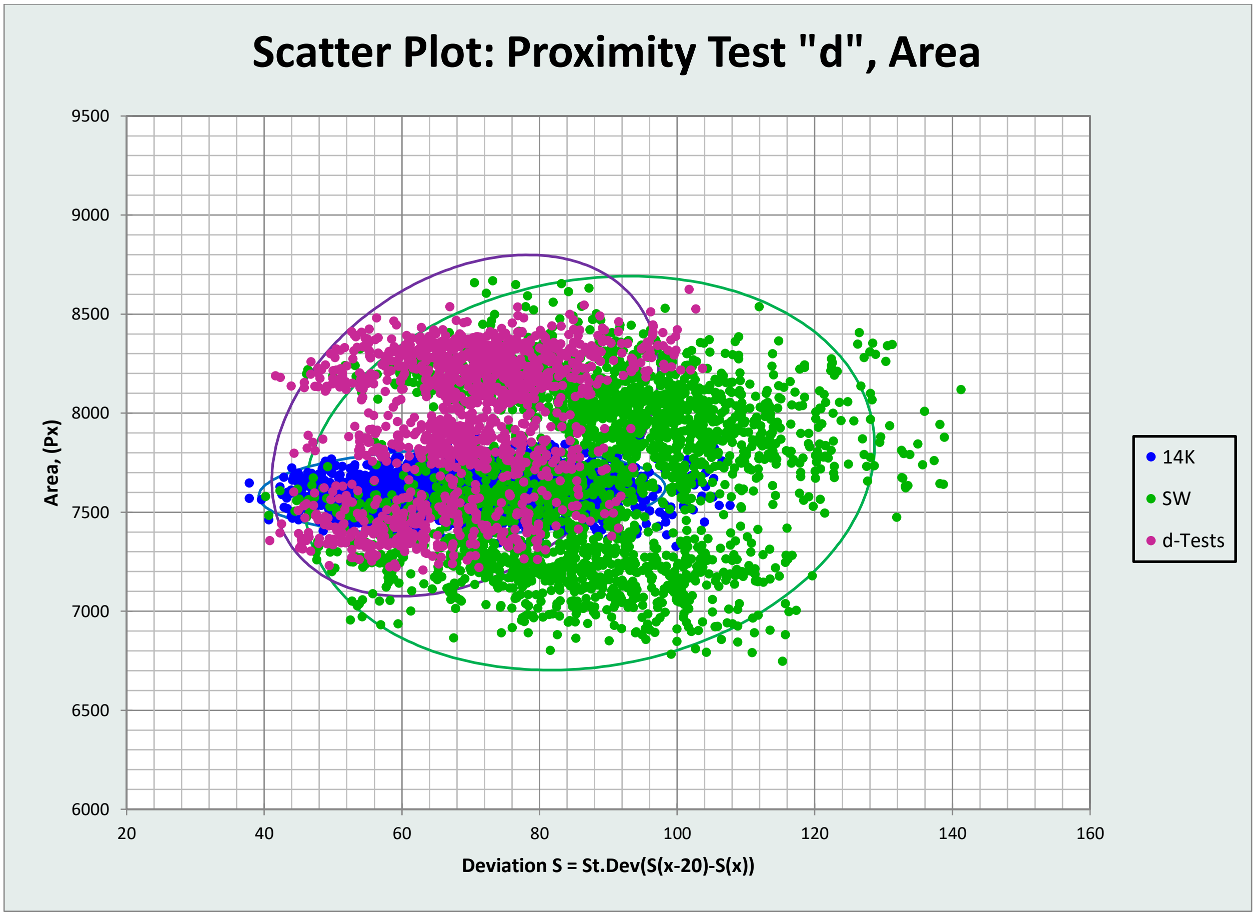

Scatter Plot: Proximity Test "d", Area
9500
9000
8500
8000
7500
7000
6500
6000
Area, (Px)
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
Deviation S = St.Dev(S(x-20)-S(x))
14K
SW
d-Tests

CHART 4.4.4-3

4.5 CONCLUSIONS

4.5.1 DISCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Scatter plots are an excellent means of visualizing data however, they are not a true statistical analysis of that data. We have prepared four tables showing basic descriptive analyses of the various data points; they are arranged by type and test and appear in Table 4.5.1-1 (Energy), Table 4.5.1-2 (Intensity), Table 4.5.1-3 (Area), and Table 4.5.1-4 (Deviation).

Please note that these tables are for informational purposes only. The Baseline Spring Water Assay is denoted by the letters “SW” and the 14k Assay by “14k”. The data in these table looks at each test as if it was the only test that was performed. This experiment involved making observations dynamically, based on the assumption that the spring water tested starts as just spring water and then is somehow *“changed”* by being brought into proximity with the 14k, and further that the 14k is also having the effect of being *“changed”* by being used to *“charge”* the spring water. As such, a deeper level of analysis is necessary, and that data will be discussed in the sections following this one.

Energy	*SW*	*a-Tests*	*b-Tests*	*c-Tests*	*d-Tests*	*14k*
Mean	3.75	3.67	3.79	3.84	3.80	3.72
Standard Error	0.00619012	0.00862901	0.00749873	0.01023653	0.00697923	0.00101704
Median	3.8	3.67	3.77	3.97	3.82	3.73
Mode	4	3.56	3.85	3.3	4.09	3.75
Standard Deviation	0.31	0.32	0.28	0.38	0.26	0.05
Sample Variance	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.15	0.07	0.00
Kurtosis	-1.22	-1.28	-1.13	-1.34	-1.25	-0.28
Skewness	-0.32	-0.28	0.29	-0.20	-0.39	-0.25
Range	1.28	1.1	0.97	1.24	0.92	0.28
Minimum	3.13	3.07	3.36	3.21	3.31	3.58
Maximum	4.41	4.17	4.33	4.45	4.23	3.86
Sum	9,485.42	5,101.16	5,210.95	5,364.93	5,357.37	8,060.38
Count	2530	1389	1376	1396	1411	2164
Largest(1)	4.41	4.17	4.33	4.45	4.23	3.86
Smallest(1)	3.13	3.07	3.36	3.21	3.31	3.58
Confidence, (95.0%)	0.012	0.017	0.015	0.020	0.014	0.002

TABLE 4.5.1-1

Intensity	*SW*	*a-Tests*	*b-Tests*	*c-Tests*	*d-Tests*	*14k*
Mean	121.57	118.62	119.91	120.16	119.45	122.49
Standard Error	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.11	0.08	0.01
Median	123.12	119.85	120.00	121.21	120.07	122.51
Mode	123.24	121.11	119.17	125.43	122.86	122.80
Standard Deviation	4.15	3.55	2.99	4.17	3.14	0.68
Sample Variance	17.19	12.61	8.94	17.37	9.85	0.46
Kurtosis	-1.095	-1.230	-0.929	-1.321	-1.173	0.202
Skewness	-0.649	-0.445	-0.087	-0.207	-0.444	-0.235
Range	17.37	13.6	12.19	14.32	11.5	4.58
Minimum	112.96	110.33	113.77	112.41	113.26	120.19
Maximum	130.33	123.93	125.96	126.73	124.76	124.77
Sum	307,573	164,762	165,000	167,739	168,548	265,066
Count	2530	1389	1376	1396	1411	2164
Largest(1)	130.33	123.93	125.96	126.73	124.76	124.77
Smallest(1)	112.96	110.33	113.77	112.41	113.26	120.19
Confidence, (95.0%)	0.162	0.187	0.158	0.219	0.164	0.029

TABLE 4.5.1-2

Area	*SW*	*a-Tests*	*b-Tests*	*c-Tests*	*d-Tests*	*14k*
Mean	7,698.04	7,727.38	7,886.48	7,978.13	7,937.59	7,602.44
Standard Error	8.08	12.37	10.58	14.15	9.35	1.93
Median	7716	7802	7852.5	8113	7985	7606.5
Mode	8066	8304	8433	8583	8259	7620
Standard Deviation	406.18	461.02	392.43	528.51	351.33	89.84
Sample Variance	164,980	212,544	154,005	279,318	123,435	8,072
Kurtosis	-1.087	-1.193	-1.127	-1.283	-1.140	-0.127
Skewness	-0.103	-0.229	0.365	-0.250	-0.393	-0.029
Range	1920	1764	1540	1907	1417	558
Minimum	6747	6765	7205	6973	7207	7326
Maximum	8667	8529	8745	8880	8624	7884
Sum	19,476,038	10,733,337	10,851,802	11,137,472	11,199,945	16,451,675
Count	2530	1389	1376	1396	1411	2164
Largest(1)	8667	8529	8745	8880	8624	7884
Smallest(1)	6747	6765	7205	6973	7207	7326
Confidence, (95.0%)	15.83	24.27	20.75	27.75	18.35	3.79

TABLE 4.5.1-3

Deviation	*SW*	*a-Tests*	*b-Tests*	*c-Tests*	*d-Tests*	*14k*
Mean	87.23	75.52	71.05	69.75	69.18	68.75
Standard Error	0.34	0.50	0.33	0.37	0.30	0.26
Median	87.21	72.20	69.63	68.87	68.83	68.01
Mode	93.33	76.01	74.51	71.35	68.48	59.19
Standard Deviation	16.91	18.59	12.15	13.82	11.45	12.05
Sample Variance	285.96	345.41	147.56	191.05	131.15	145.24
Kurtosis	-0.058	3.535	-0.088	0.200	-0.123	-0.210
Skewness	0.085	1.609	0.450	0.429	0.200	0.330
Range	101.03	120.51	69.72	76.09	62.92	69.87
Minimum	40.22	39.37	42.56	38.63	40.81	37.84
Maximum	141.25	159.88	112.28	114.72	103.73	107.71
Sum	220,682	104,897	97,759	97,366	97,617	148,771
Count	2530	1389	1376	1396	1411	2164
Largest(1)	141.25	159.88	112.28	114.72	103.73	107.71
Smallest(1)	40.22	39.37	42.56	38.63	40.81	37.84
Confidence, (95.0%)	0.659	0.978	0.642	0.726	0.598	0.508

TABLE 4.5.1-4

4.5.2 KRUSKAL WALLIS ANALYSIS

The Kruskal-Wallis one-way ANOVA is a non-parametric method for comparing multiple independent samples, *(k samples).* When observations represent highly different distributions, such as we have in this experiment, it should be regarded as a test of dominance between distributions. By comparison, if the original observations are identically distributed, it can be interpreted as testing for a difference between medians. If observations are also assumed to be distributed symmetrically, it can be interpreted as testing for a difference between means.

In laymen's terms, what we are trying to understand is whether the Spring water in this experiment is:

a) indeed, spring water as defined by the Baseline Assay
b) is changed or not changed by being brought into proximity with the 14k
c) if it is changed, is the change lasting
d) and finally, how is the 14k used in the experiment effected by this test

4.5.3 KRUSKAL WALLIS FOR ENERGY

Summary statistics:				
Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. deviation
SW	3.1300	4.4100	3.7492	0.3114
a-Tests	3.0700	4.1700	3.6725	0.3216
b-Tests	3.3600	4.3300	3.7870	0.2782
c-Tests	3.2100	4.4500	3.8431	0.3825
d-Tests	3.3100	4.2300	3.7969	0.2622
14k	3.5800	3.8600	3.7248	0.0473

TABLE 4.5.3-1

Kruskal-Wallis test:	
K (Observed value)	294.7018
K (Critical value)	11.0705
DF	5
p-value (Two-tailed)	< 0.0001
alpha	0.05

TABLE 4.5.3-2

p-values:						
	SW	a-Tests	b-Tests	c-Tests	d-Tests	14k
SW	1	**< 0.0001**	0.1164	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**
a-Tests	**< 0.0001**	1	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	0.5006
b-Tests	0.1164	**< 0.0001**	1	**< 0.0001**	0.0157	**< 0.0001**
c-Tests	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	1	0.0535	**< 0.0001**
d-Tests	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	0.0157	0.0535	1	**< 0.0001**
14k	**< 0.0001**	0.5006	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	1
Bonferroni corrected significance level: 0.0033						

TABLE 4.5.3-3

Significant Differences:						
	SW	a-Tests	b-Tests	c-Tests	d-Tests	14k
SW	No	**Yes**	No	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**
a-Tests	**Yes**	No	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	No
b-Tests	No	**Yes**	No	**Yes**	No	**Yes**
c-Tests	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	No	No	**Yes**
d-Tests	**Yes**	**Yes**	No	No	No	**Yes**
14k	**Yes**	No	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	No

TABLE 4.5.3-4

4.5.4 KRUSKAL WALLIS FOR INTENSITY

Summary statistics:				
Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. deviation
SW	112.96	130.33	121.57	4.15
a-Tests	110.33	123.93	118.62	3.55
b-Tests	113.77	125.96	119.91	2.99
c-Tests	112.41	126.73	120.16	4.17
d-Tests	113.26	124.76	119.45	3.14
14k	120.19	124.77	122.49	0.68

TABLE 4.5.4-1

Kruskal-Wallis test:	
K (Observed value)	1698.3015
K (Critical value)	11.0705
DF	5
p-value (Two-tailed)	< 0.0001
alpha	0.05

TABLE 4.5.4-2

p-values:						
	SW	a-Tests	b-Tests	c-Tests	d-Tests	14k
SW	1	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	0.0439
a-Tests	**< 0.0001**	1	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**
b-Tests	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	1	**< 0.0001**	**0.0004**	**< 0.0001**
c-Tests	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	1	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**
d-Tests	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	**0.0004**	**< 0.0001**	1	**< 0.0001**
14k	0.0439	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	1
Bonferroni corrected significance level: 0.0033						

TABLE 4.5.4-3

Significant differences:						
	SW	a-Tests	b-Tests	c-Tests	d-Tests	14k
SW	No	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	No
a-Tests	**Yes**	No	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**
b-Tests	**Yes**	**Yes**	No	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**
c-Tests	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	No	**Yes**	**Yes**
d-Tests	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	No	**Yes**
14k	No	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	No

TABLE 4.5.4-4

4.5.5 KRUSKAL WALLIS FOR AREA

Summary statistics:				
Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. deviation
SW	6,747.00	8,667.00	7,698.04	406.18
a-Tests	6,765.00	8,529.00	7,727.38	461.02
b-Tests	7,205.00	8,745.00	7,886.48	392.43
c-Tests	6,973.00	8,880.00	7,978.13	528.51
d-Tests	7,207.00	8,624.00	7,937.59	351.33
14k	7,326.00	7,884.00	7,602.44	89.84

TABLE 4.5.5-1

Kruskal-Wallis test:	
K (Observed value)	1045.2724
K (Critical value)	11.0705
DF	5
p-value (Two-tailed)	< 0.0001
alpha	0.05

TABLE 4.5.5-2

p-values:						
	SW	a-Tests	b-Tests	c-Tests	d-Tests	14k
SW	1	0.0048	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**
a-Tests	0.0048	1	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**
b-Tests	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	1	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**
c-Tests	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	1	0.7680	**< 0.0001**
d-Tests	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	0.7680	1	**< 0.0001**
14k	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	1
Bonferroni corrected significance level: 0.0033						

TABLE 4.5.5-3

Significant differences:						
	SW	a-Tests	b-Tests	c-Tests	d-Tests	14k
SW	No	No	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**
a-Tests	No	No	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**
b-Tests	**Yes**	**Yes**	No	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**
c-Tests	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	No	No	**Yes**
d-Tests	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	No	No	**Yes**
14k	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	No

TABLE 4.5.5-4

4.5.6 KRUSKAL WALLIS FOR DEVIATION

Summary statistics:				
Variable	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. deviation
SW	40.22	141.25	87.23	16.91
a-Tests	39.37	159.88	75.52	18.59
b-Tests	42.56	112.28	71.05	12.15
c-Tests	38.63	114.72	69.75	13.82
d-Tests	40.81	103.73	69.18	11.45
14k	37.84	107.71	68.75	12.05

TABLE 4.5.6-1

Kruskal-Wallis test:	
K (Observed value)	1989.1345
K (Critical value)	11.0705
DF	5
p-value (Two-tailed)	< 0.0001
alpha	0.05

TABLE 4.5.6-2

p-values:						
	SW	a-Tests	b-Tests	c-Tests	d-Tests	14k
SW	1	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**
a-Tests	**< 0.0001**	1	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**
b-Tests	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	1	0.0213	**0.0030**	**< 0.0001**
c-Tests	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	0.0213	1	0.5063	0.0618
d-Tests	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	**0.0030**	0.5063	1	0.2539
14k	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	**< 0.0001**	0.0618	0.2539	1
Bonferroni corrected significance level: 0.0033						

TABLE 4.5.6-3

Significant differences:						
	SW	a-Tests	b-Tests	c-Tests	d-Tests	14k
SW	No	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**
a-Tests	**Yes**	No	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**
b-Tests	**Yes**	**Yes**	No	No	**Yes**	**Yes**
c-Tests	**Yes**	**Yes**	No	No	No	No
d-Tests	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	No	No	No
14k	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**	No	No	No

TABLE 4.5.6-4

4.5.7 SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

The Kruskal Wallis tests yield a plethora of information. In terms of the Deviation *(see section 4.5.6),* the Spring Water Baseline shows significant differences from the d-test and the 14k which is expected and also shows significant differences in the b-tests and c-tests which is also expected. What is unexpected is that the Spring Water Baseline shows a significant difference from the Spring Water used in the experiment.

The Energy of the Spring Water Baseline *(see section 4.5.3)* shows significant differences from the d-test and the 14k which is expected. What is unexpected is that the Spring water used in the experiment appears to be significantly different Spring Water used in the Baseline test, and further that there appears to be no difference in the b-test; when the 14k was placed in proximity.

The Intensity of the Spring Water Baseline *(see section 4.5.4)*compared with all tests shows significant differences from the a-test through the d-test. We would have expected the a-test to no be significantly different. Also, the 14k and Spring water Baseline Assays appear to not be significantly different where we would have expected them to be substantially different based on previous testing.

Finally, we consider the Area of Glow *(see section 4.5.4)* for each test as well as the Spring Water Baseline and the 14k. Here we see the expected results and they collaborate with the charts in previous sections. We can observe from table 4.5.5-4 that the Spring water used in the a-tests is not significantly different than the Spring Water used in Baseline Experiments and that all other tests show significant changes in either the Spring Water or the 14k as measured in the d-tests.

p-values seem to agree overall with other results. In the Deviation results, *(Table 4.5.6-3),* the c-test and d-test accepts the Null Hypothesis meaning that from a standpoint of Deviation, the Spring water treated with 14k by proximity and the 14k used in the test are no different from one another; meaning the spring water was energetically changed. In the Area results, *(Table 4.5.5-3),* the c-test and d-test accepts the Null Hypothesis meaning that from a standpoint of Deviation, the Spring water treated with 14k by proximity and the 14k used in the test are no different from one another; again, meaning the spring water was energetically changed. The results for Intensity *(Table 4.5.4-3*), are inconclusive and would lead us to believe that all samples should reject the Null Hypothesis; meaning all samples are statistically the same, however, the significant differences result from the Kruskal-Wallis were also inconsistent with the other analysis, and Intensity is the least important of the four criteria in terms of determination of results. Intensity will therefore not be given nearly the same weight in the final decisions in terms of this analysis.

4.5.8 CERTIFICATION AND RECOMENDATIONS

At the beginning of this report we posed three questions:

a) Does 14k have the ability to affect an energetic difference on untreated Spring Water?
b) If an energetic difference is present, is it lasting?
c) How is 14k affected when used to effect change in spring water?

Since the results for p-value and for Significant Differences in the Kruskal-Wallis Statistical Analysis from section 4.5.2 through 4.5.6 seem to generally agree with the Charts of the data in sections 4.1, 4.2 and 4.4 the following certifications and recommendations are stated:

It is the professional opinion of Think Tank Green that 14k appears to have the ability to affect its surroundings simply by being placed in close proximity to a given sample. No mixing of 14k with the sample is necessary for these changes to occur. The data clearly shows Spring Water undergoing changes. Quantifying those changes is beyond the scope of this study. Further studies are warranted to more deeply explore the mechanisms of change, thereby qualifying those changes more precisely and to perhaps develop an assay that would quantify such changes.

It is the professional opinion of Think Tank Green that the effect created by 14k appears to be lasting. Changes occurred. Those changes continued to be present after the 14k was removed. It is unknown whether the changes will last more than the time tested. Further testing for this purpose is warranted as well. Quantifying those changes is beyond the scope of this study as well. Further studies could include longer "dosing times" and longer studies after such dosing; *i.e. testing immediately after dosing as in this test, and then testing again after a prescribed period of hours or days.* Qualifying those changes more precisely may lead to the development an assay that would quantify such changes.

It is the professional opinion of Think Tank Green that 14k appears to "lose" some of its "energy". In Newtonian Physics the law of conservation of energy states that the total energy of an isolated system remains constant; it is said to be *conserved* over time. This means that energy can neither be created nor destroyed; rather, it can only be transformed from one form to another. That 14k loses some if its energy is expected and makes the other parts of this experiment much more plausible and believable.

It is further recommended that future testing of 14k, Spring Water, and the relationship of 14k as it interacts with other substances such as Spring Water be considered, with varying controls such as temperature, pressure, and/or contact with a known electromagnetic field, *(EMF)* to verify these claims more deeply and to obtain more data for better results.

5. APPENDIX – DATA SETS

Data Sets will be included in a separate Excel File as they would be far too large to include in this report.