APRIL 18, 2018

CERTIFICATION TEST REPORT

ENERGETIC PRODUCT EVALUATION

THIS REPORT COMPLETED FOR:

LIQUID MANNA

FOR THE PRODUCT:

RAD D-TOX

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CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

An examination was performed in order to confirm that the submitted samples of Rad D-Tox, an oxygen enhanced water produced by Liquid Manna™ of Hollister, Missouri, USA, shows an energetic difference from the untreated Spring Water used as a base in their product line.
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 energetic tests were performed on the base product, a Spring Water of proprietary source and four tests were performed on Rad D-Tox, one of their products. The 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
- 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.

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 GI 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 GI 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 system, 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 pant 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. Aglow 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.

2. 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 2.5-0-1

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

TABLE 2.6-1

3. 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 two experiments with 4 tests in each experiment. The first experiment is the Baseline experiment referenced above. It was conducted with the Spring Water Base used by Liquid Manna in their products. The second experiment was conducted using their product: Rad D-Tox; again, with four tests.

Each test required 250ml of liquid. Liquid Manna provided two 500ml bottles of the Spring Water Base and the Rad D-Tox for study.

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. See pictures to the left and below.

FIGURE 3.2-1 THERMOMETER COLLECTS TEMPERATURE

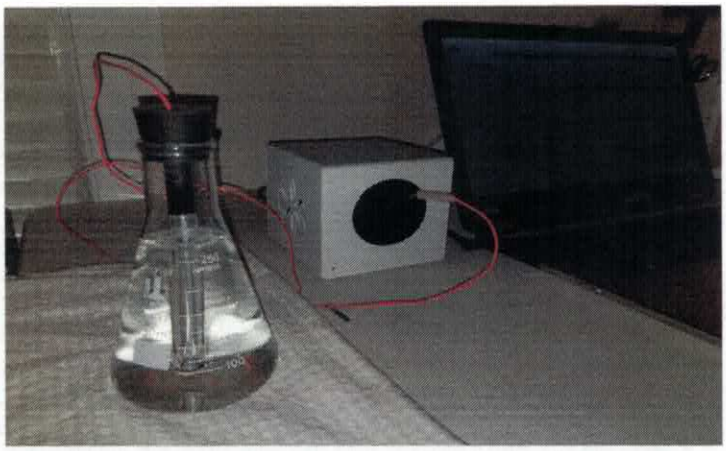

FIGURE 3.2-2 FLASK W/ WATER PROBE ATTACHED TO BIO-WELL

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 one hour. 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).

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 GI, the Intensity of the GI and the Energy in micro Joules of the GI and the deviation S of the GI. Based on the time for each test this is approximately 3600 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.

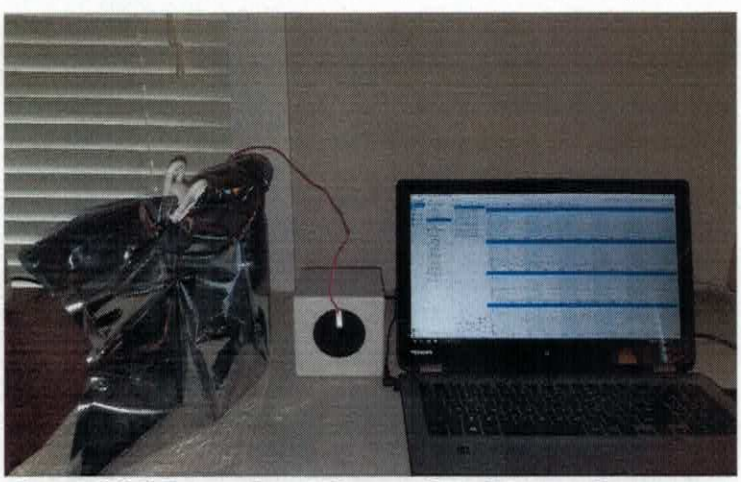

FIGURE 3.2-3 TYPICAL SETUP. FLASK IN BAG, READY TO COLLECT DATA

3.3. TEST CASES

The following Table shows each test and the related information:

Product Name:	Test Name:	Test Date:	Test Duration:
Spring Water	SW-t1	4/9/18	1:01
Spring Water	SW-t2	4/9/18	1:29
Spring Water	SW-t3	4/9/18	1:19
Spring Water	SW-t4	4/9/18	1:03
Rad D-Tox	RD-t1	4/16/18	1:00
Rad D-Tox	RD-t2	4/16/18	1:01
Rad D-Tox	RD-t3	4/16/18	1:00
Rad D-Tox	RD-t4	4/16/18	1:00

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%. 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 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 1. Intensity of Glow Image as a function of Deviation is found is Chart 2. Area of Glow Image as a function of Deviation is found in Chart 3.

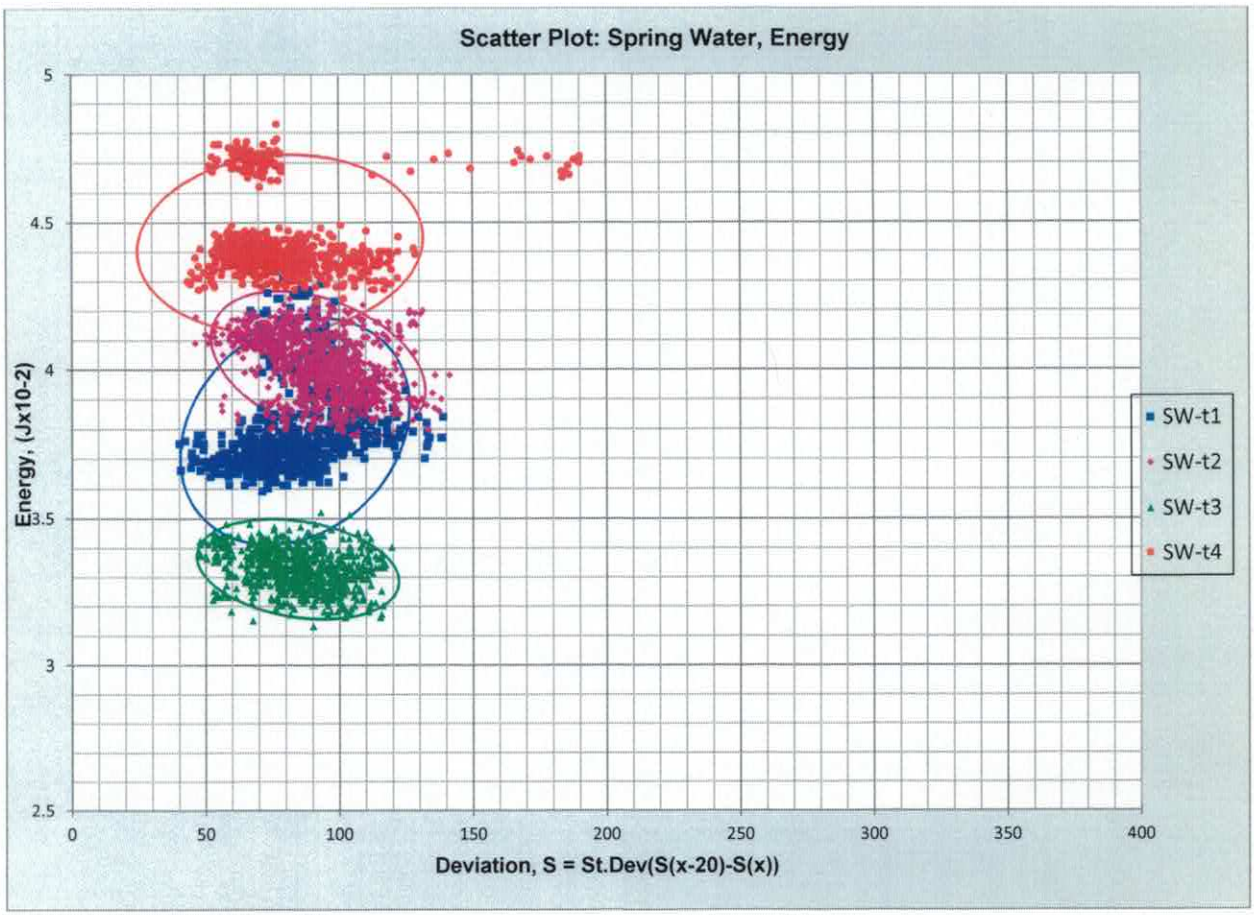

CHART 1

Note that in all cases, the Deviation ranges from about 40 to about 140 with a few outliers in test SW-4 and some in test SW-t2. The results in Chart 2 and three are similar. It may also be interesting that in test SW-t4 there are two patterns of data. Using Chart 2, one pattern ranges from an intensity of about 128 RU to 131 RIJ 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.

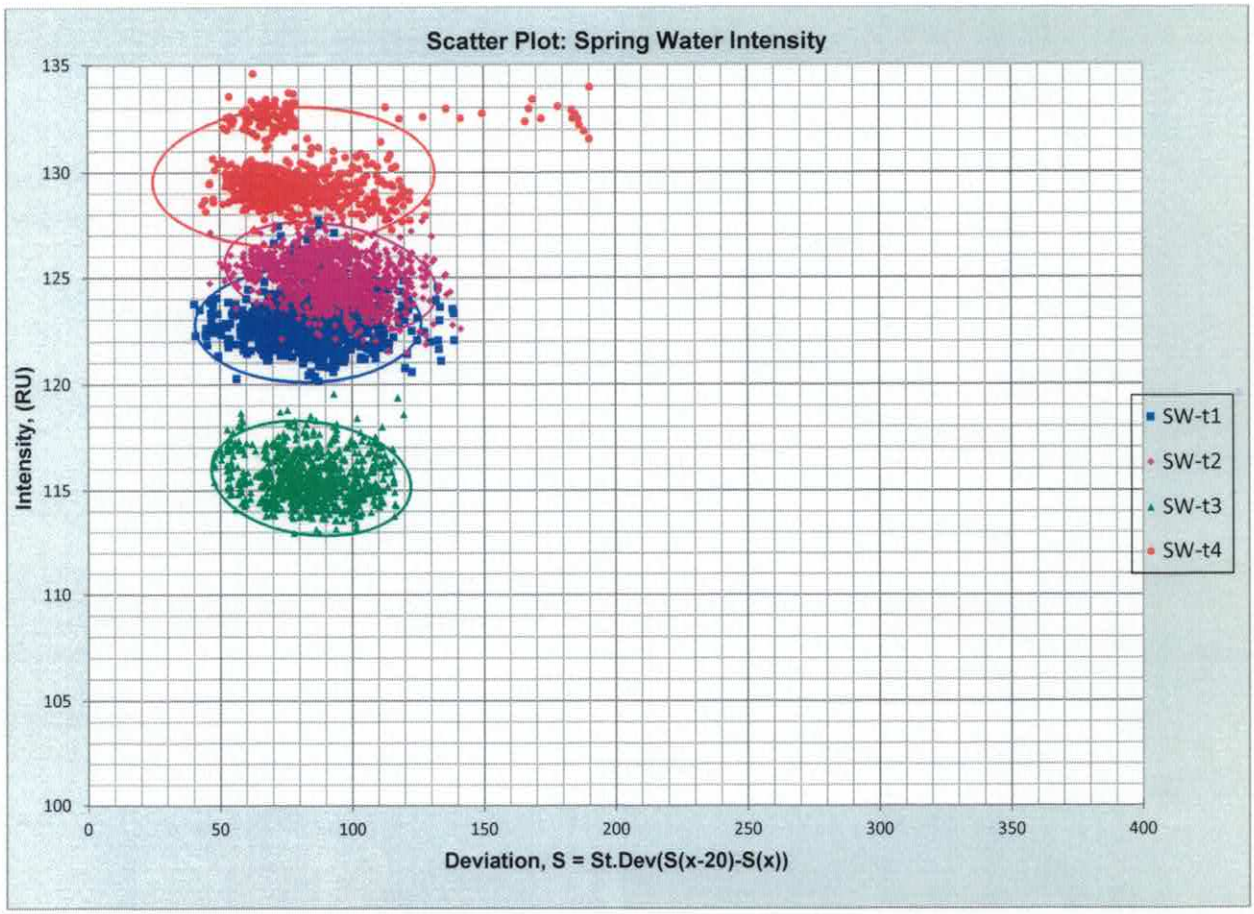
Scatter Plot: Spring Water Intensity
Intensity, (RU)
135
130
125
120
115
110
105
100
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
Deviation, S = St.Dev(S(x-20)-S(x))
SW-t1
SW-t2
SW-t3
SW-t4

CHART 2

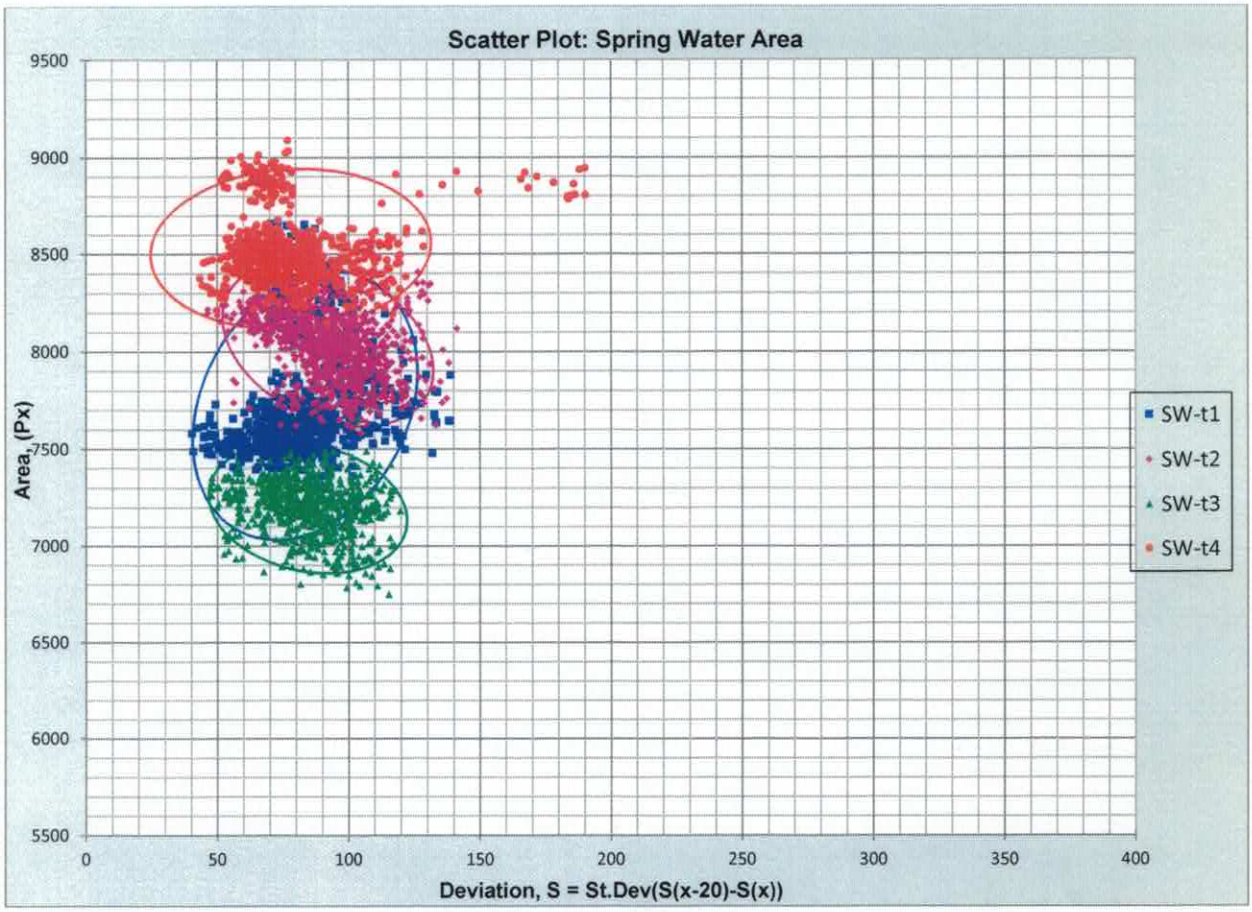

CHART 3

4.2. RAD D-TOX TESTS

Four tests on the Liquid Manna Product known as D-Tox were performed on 4/16/18. At no time did any test have a temperature fluctuation of more than 10 degrees Fahrenheit. The barometric pressure ranged from 30.07 mm/Hg to 30.21 mm/Hg and the humidity ranged from 24.4% to 35.27% on 4/16/2018. No single test had humidity or pressure changes of more than 5%.

The results are plotted by the three data points 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. Intensity of Glow Image as a function of Deviation is found is Chart 5. Area of Glow Image as a function of Deviation is found in Chart 6.

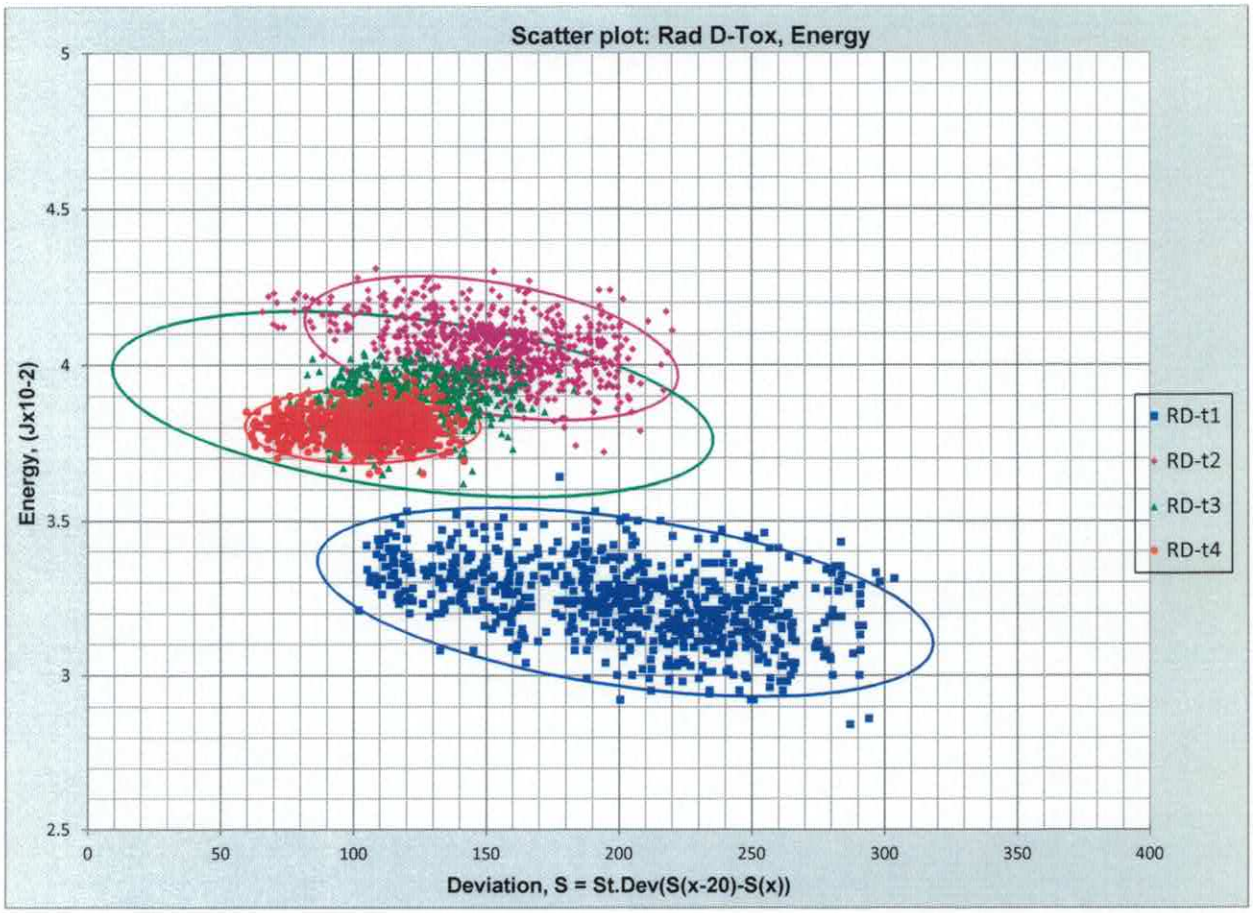

CHART 4

Note that in three of four cases, the Deviation ranges from about 60 to about 225 with a few very large outliers in RD-t3. RD-t1 seems to show a larger variability in outliers, deviation and overall energy (Chart 4), Intensity (Chart 5) and Area (Chart6). The size of the ellipse in test RD-t3 is also quite a bit larger than Rd-t2 and RD-t3. It is also evident that each ellipse is nearly the same size, shape, and angle for each type of plot, Energy, Area, or Intensity, except for the skewing of results via outliers and test RD-t1.

Since this was the case we removed the outliers from RD-t3 and the results from RD-t1 and saw much better results in the final scatter plots.

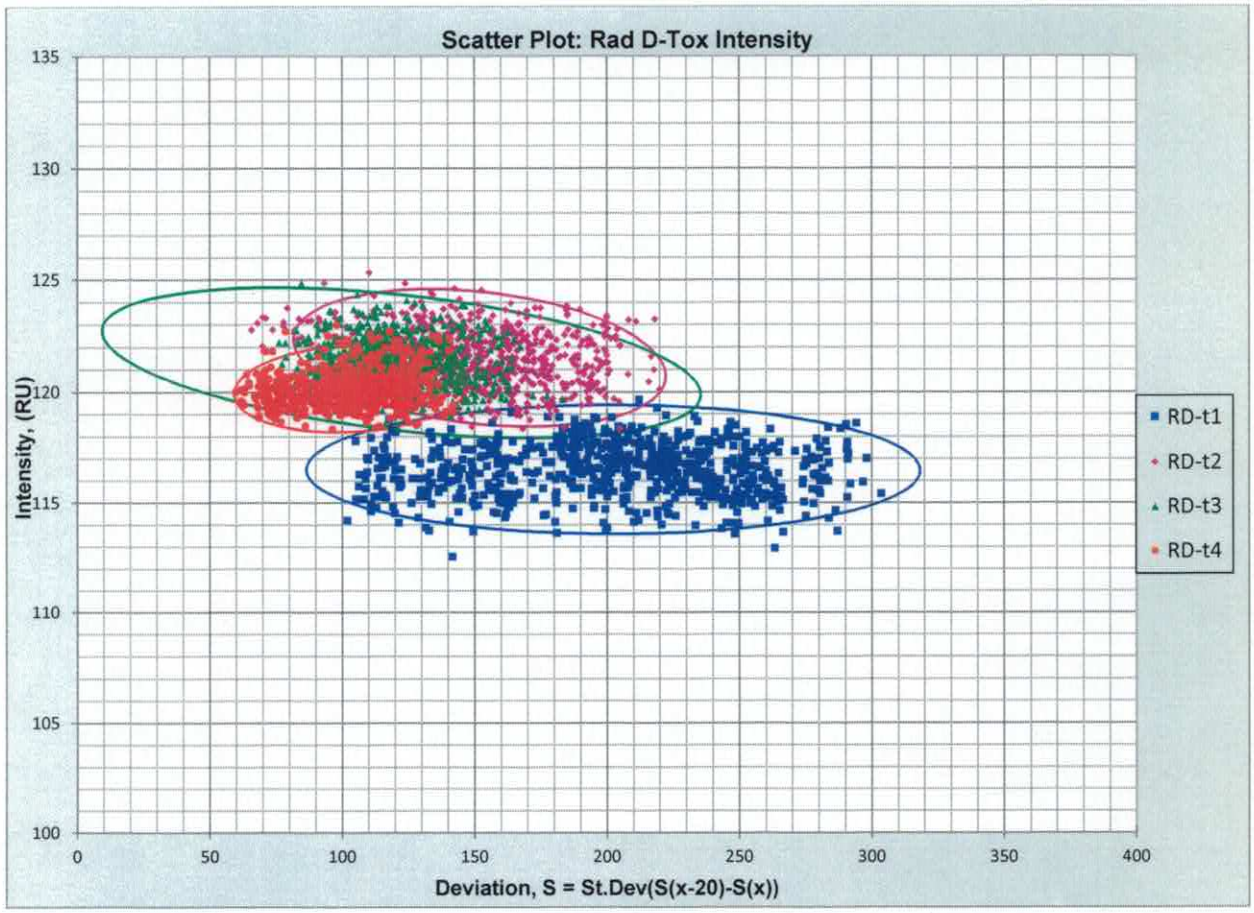
Scatter Plot: Rad D-Tox Intensity
Intensity, (RU)
135
130
125
120
115
110
105
100
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
Deviation, S = St.Dev(S(x-20)-S(x))
RD-t1
RD-t2
RD-t3
RD-t4

CHART 5

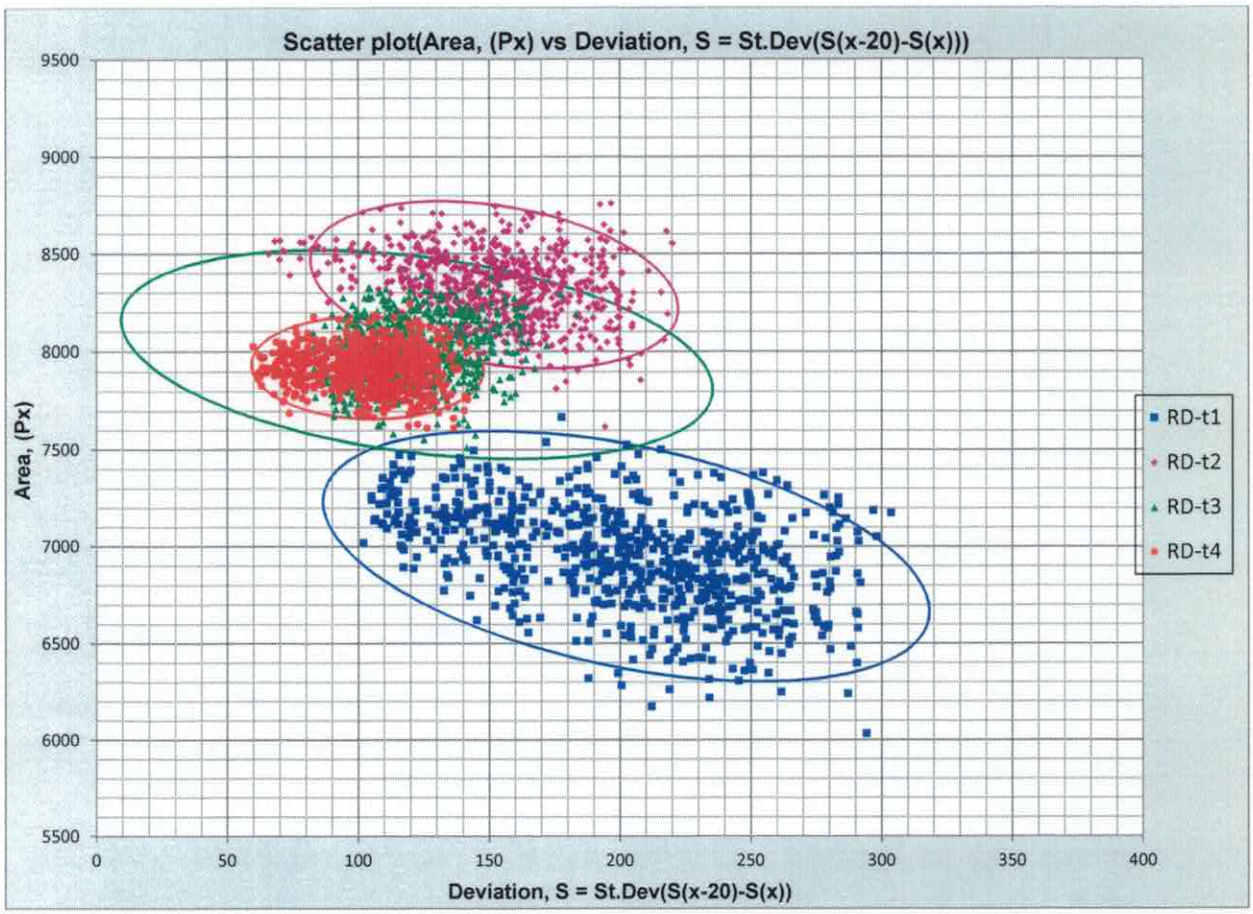

CHART 6

4.3.CONCLUSIONS

In order to correlate the data visually, scatter plots with 95% confidence ellipses of Area, Energy, and Intensity were prepared and are shown below in Chart 7, (Energy), Chart 8, (Intensity) and Chart 9, (Area). These results were corrected for outliers in RD-t3 and the Results from RD-t1 were not included as they did not correlate well with the other three tests of Rad D-Tox.

It is clear in all cases that the product Rad D-Tox produces points that are more tightly packed together than the regular untreated spring water. We call this lack of variability the products' *"Coherence"*, and in the case of Rad D-Tox the product appears to be substantially more coherent than the regular spring water.

In addition to these plots, we prepared three tables showing basic descriptive analyses of the various data points; they are arranged by type and test and appear in Table 3 (Area), Table 4(intensity) and Table 5 (Energy).

A Mann-Whitney Test was performed on all the data from the four Spring water tests and all the data from the four Rad D-Tox Tests. The data showed the following statistics:

Energy	Observations	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. deviation
Spring Water	3268	3.130	4.830	3.902	0.398
Rad D-Tox	2827	2.060	5.230	3.744	0.322

TABLE 4.3-1

And the following results:

Mann-Whitney test / Two-tailed test:

U	5722731
U (standardized)	16.108
Expected value	4619318.000
Variance (U)	4692650183.182
p-value (Two-tailed)	< 0.0001
alpha	0.05

TABLE 4.3-2

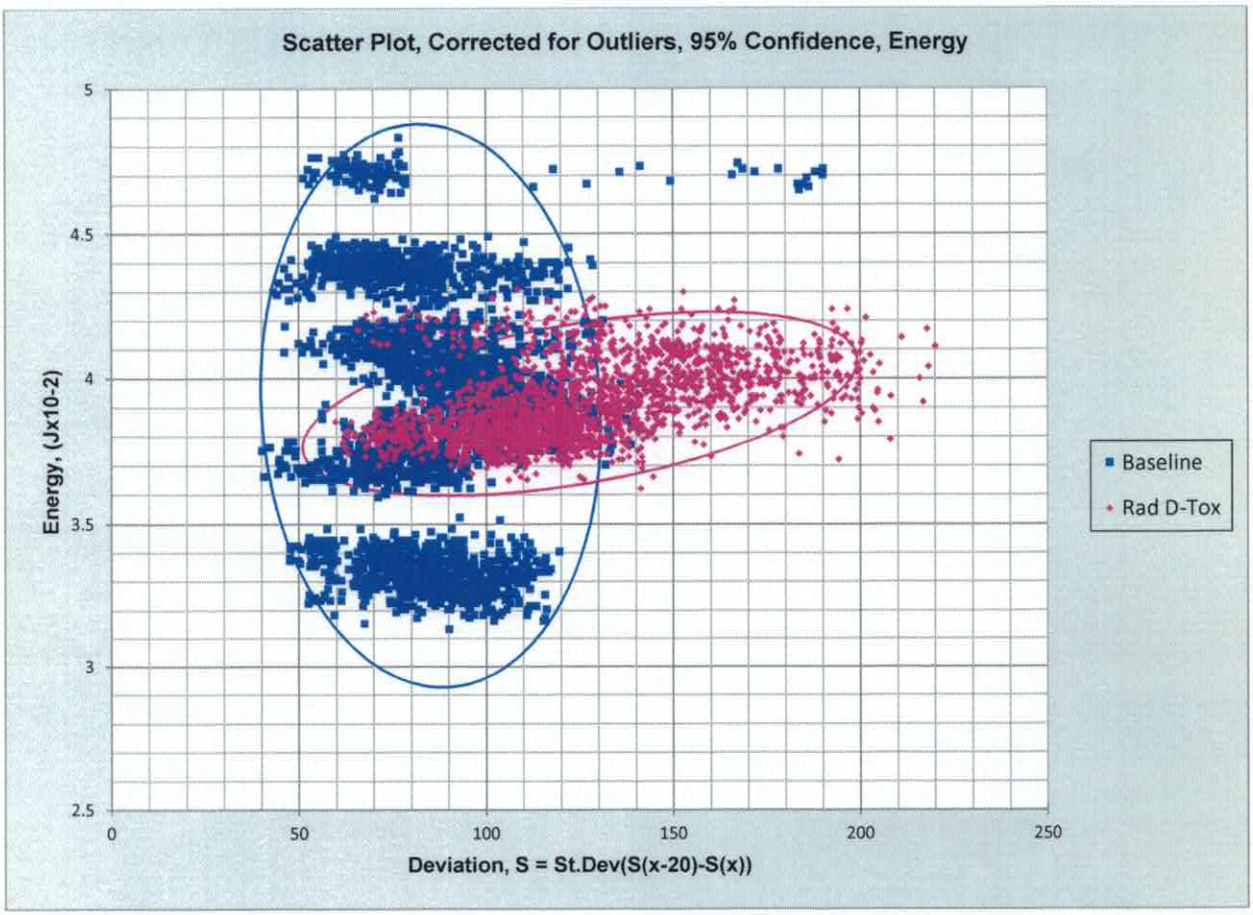
Scatter Plot, Corrected for Outliers, 95% Confidence, Energy
Energy, (Jx10-2)
5
4.5
4
3.5
3
2.5
0
50
100
150
200
250
Deviation, S = St.Dev(S(x-20)-S(x))
Baseline
Rad D-Tox

CHART 7

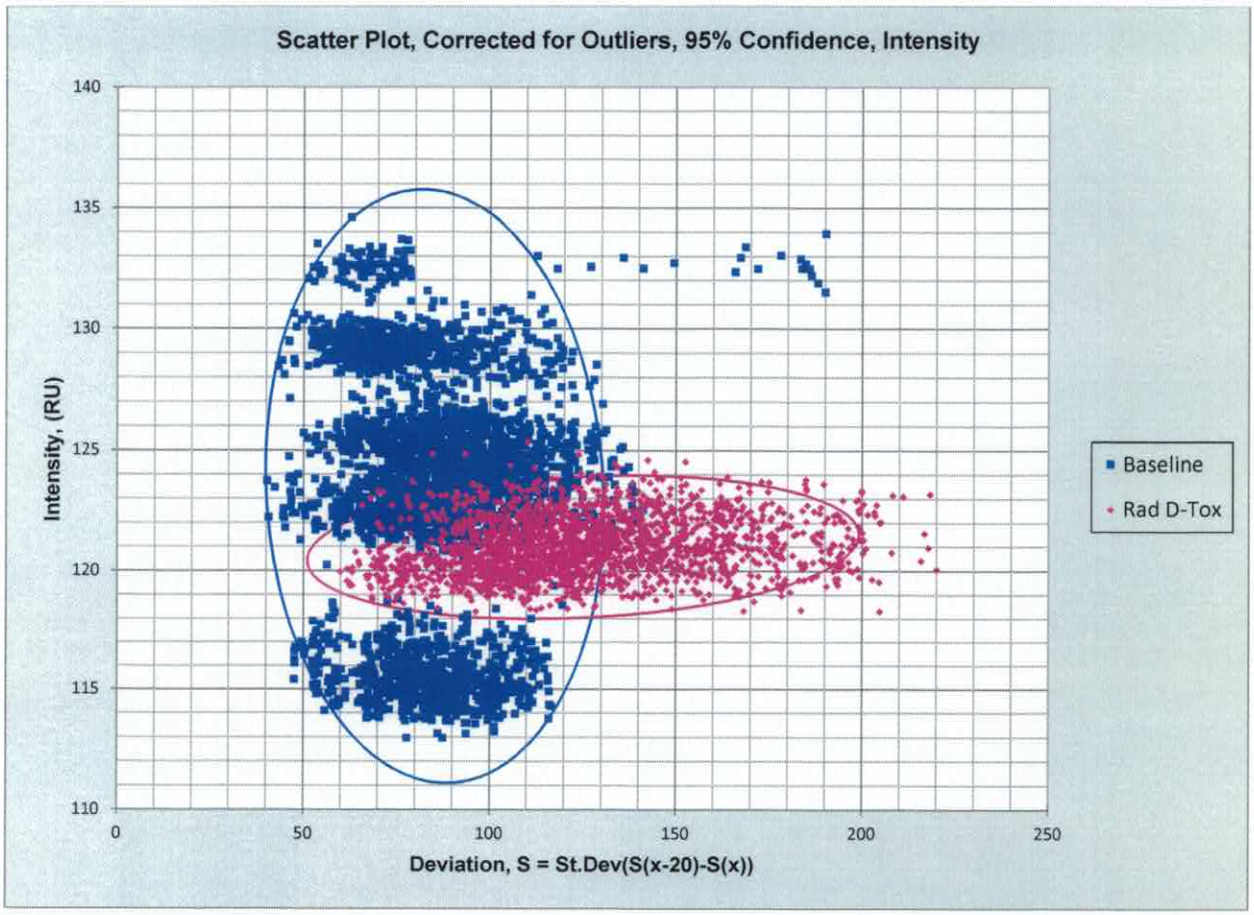
Scatter Plot, Corrected for Outliers, 95% Confidence, Intensity
Intensity, (RU)
140
135
130
125
120
115
110
0
50
100
150
200
250
Deviation, S = St.Dev(S(x-20)-S(x))
Baseline
Rad D-Tox

CHART 8

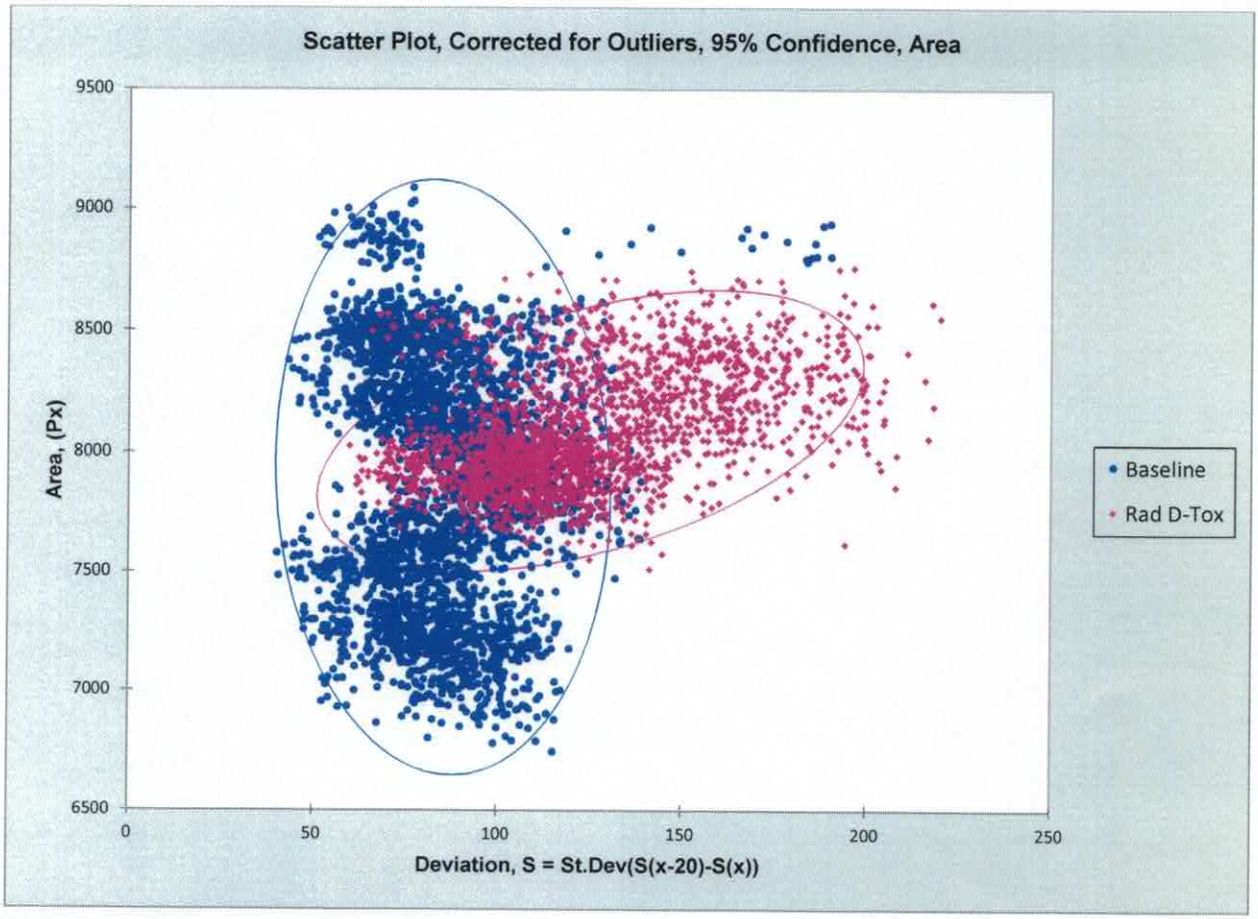

CHART 9

Table 4.3-3, below shows the descriptive statistics for the Area of Glow for each test. Note that the mean, median and mode for each test is similar, given the data points in each test. We will now examine the sample variance for each test between the spring water (SW-t1 through SW-t4) and the Rad D-Tox Product, (RD-t1 through RD-t4). It is not evident that the Rad D-Tox has a sample variance that is generally more or less than the spring water. RD-t1 is shown in these results even though we did not use it for the overall statistical analysis; it is shown for informational purposes only.

Area	SW-t1	SW-t2	SW-t3	SW-t4	RD-t1	RD-t2	RD-t3	RD-t4
Mean	7,719.73	8,039.33	7,194.55	8,527.68	6,948.49	8,342.86	7,990.05	7,919.19
Standard Error	10.46	5.32	5.02	6.16	9.97	6.53	5.92	3.99
Median	7625	8056	7212.5	8494	6970	8356	7980	7923
Mode	7510	8066	7273	8449	7121	8252	7872	7890
Standard Deviation	281.18	172.89	137.50	167.77	264.05	174.27	157.39	105.61

Sample Variance	79,064	29,890	18,907	28,146	69,721	30,371	24,772	11,153
Kurtosis	1.43	-0.61	0.12	0.89	-0.17	-0.01	-0.47	-0.13
Skewness	1.46	-0.27	-0.49	1.09	-0.31	-0.30	0.05	-0.14
Range	1324	956	903	941	1638	1140	876	631
Minimum	7343	7581	6747	8146	6028	7619	7511	7611
Maximum	8667	8537	7650	9087	7666	8759	8387	8242
Sum	5,573,645	8,481,495	5,395,913	6,319,013	4,877,843	5,948,456	5640977	5,559,274
Count	722	1055	750	741	702	713	706	702
Largest(1)	8667	8537	7650	9087	7666	8759	8387	8242
Smallest(1)	7343	7581	6747	8146	6028	7619	7511	7611
Confidence, (95.0%)	20.54	10.44	9.86	12.10	19.57	12.81	11.63	7.83

TABLE 4.3-3

Table 4.3-4, below shows the statistics for the Intensity of Glow for each test. Note that the mean, median and mode for each test is similar. We will now examine the sample variance for each test between the spring water (SW-t1 through SW-t4) and the Rad D-Tox Product, (RD-t1 through RD-t4). It is not evident that the Rad D-Tox has a sample variance that is more or less than the spring water. RD-t1 is shown in these results even though we did not use it for the overall statistical analysis; it is shown for informational purposes only.

Intensity	SW-t1	SW-t2	SW-t3	SW-t4	RD-t1	RD-t2	RD-t3	RD-t4
Mean	122.80	124.97	115.57	129.71	116.48	121.50	121.32	120.13
Standard Error	0.041	0.033	0.040	0.049	0.045	0.047	0.040	0.030
Median	122.69	124.99	115.405	129.39	116.535	121.47	121.29	120.06
Mode	123.27	125.34	115.24	129.5	116.65	122.31	121.03	120.3
Standard Deviation	1.101	1.070	1.108	1.339	1.182	1.252	1.072	0.798
Sample Variance	1.211	1.145	1.228	1.793	1.396	1.566	1.149	0.637
Kurtosis	2.347	0.108	-0.044	0.929	-0.211	-0.498	-0.218	0.658
Skewness	0.987	-0.032	0.487	1.259	-0.175	-0.008	0.038	0.748
Range	7.58	6.86	6.59	7.65	8.03	7	6.42	4.65
Minimum	120.11	121.42	112.96	126.91	112.52	118.32	118.42	118.3
Maximum	127.69	128.28	119.55	134.56	120.55	125.32	124.84	122.95
Sum	88,658	131,846	86,679	96,117	81,765	86,629	85649	84,334
Count	722	1055	750	741	702	713	706	702
Largest(1)	127.69	128.28	119.55	134.56	120.55	125.32	124.84	122.95
Smallest(1)	120.11	121.42	112.96	126.91	112.52	118.32	118.42	118.3
Confidence, (95.0%)	0.080	0.065	0.079	0.097	0.088	0.092	0.079	0.059

TABLE 4.3-4

Finally, Table 4.3-5, below shows the statistics for the Energy for each test. Again, note that the mean, median and mode for each test is similar. We will now examine the sample variance for each test between the spring water (SW-t1 through SW-t4) and the Rad D-Tox Product, (RD-t1 through RD-t4). It is evident that the Rad D-Tox has a sample variance that is slightly less than the spring water. RD-t1 is shown in these results even though we did not use it for the overall statistical analysis; it is shown for informational purposes only.

Energy	SW-t1	SW-t2	SW-t3	SW-t4	RD-t1	RD-t2	RD-t3	RD-t4
Mean	3.79	4.02	3.33	4.43	3.24	4.05	3.88	3.81
Standard Error	0.0058	0.0031	0.0025	0.0045	0.0047	0.0035	0.003	0.0018
Median	3.75	4.02	3.33	4.39	3.24	4.06	3.88	3.8
Mode	3.71	3.98	3.37	4.39	3.3	4.09	3.89	3.8
Standard Deviation	0.1557	0.1007	0.0695	0.1230	0.1243	0.0938	0.076	0.0489
Sample Variance	0.0242	0.0101	0.0048	0.0151	0.0154	0.0088	0.006	0.0024
Kurtosis	3.0305	-0.8925	-0.6425	1.5125	-0.1436	-0.0996	-0.241	0.0363
Skewness	1.8040	-0.1056	-0.0944	1.6231	-0.1107	-0.0690	-0.288	0.0200
Range	0.82	0.49	0.39	0.6	0.8	0.59	0.42	0.31
Minimum	3.59	3.78	3.13	4.23	2.84	3.72	3.62	3.65
Maximum	4.41	4.27	3.52	4.83	3.64	4.31	4.04	3.96
Sum	2,738.05	4,239.89	2,494.50	3,279.06	2,272.50	2,890.91	2,737.23	2,671.32
Count	722	1055	750	741	702	713	706	702
Largest(1)	4.41	4.27	3.52	4.83	3.64	4.31	4.04	3.96
Smallest(1)	3.59	3.78	3.13	4.23	2.84	3.72	3.62	3.65
Confidence, (95.0%)	0.0114	0.0061	0.0050	0.0089	0.0092	0.0069	0.0056	0.0036

TABLE 4.3-5

In summary, since the p-value is less than Alpha of 5% (0.05) in the Mann-Whitney test we can safely reject the null hypothesis and say that the two sets of results are statistically different. We have visually observed that the 95% Confidence Ellipses of the Rad D-Tox are smaller and the data points slightly more organized than the spring water control group. We have further observed that in every case of every test the variance of the product Rad D-Tox is not significantly different that the spring water, however, the deciding factor is the p-value so we must still reject the null hypothesis that the spring water and the Rad D-Tox are the same and note that there is a 95% chance that we will not be incorrect in declaring the Rad D-tox is statistically different.

It is the professional opinion of Think Tank Green that Rad D-tox is statistically different from the spring water. However, since the results were relatively close to that of spring water it is recommended that further testing of Rad D-tox 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.