# Psy-Tek Labs, LLC

## Non-Invasive Scanning and Subtle Energy Testing Lab

# GDV measurements of water exposed to charged and non-charged Sheex beige and red polyester and bamboo fabrics: Preliminary study

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## Abstract

Arrowhead spring water was exposed to 2 pieces of polyester fabric (one beige the other red) and one piece of bamboo fabric all charged with KitCore Enhancement Technology for 4 days. The size of the samples immersed in water were 4' x 4'. These treated pieces of fabric were compared to samples of Arrowhead spring water exposed to similar pieces of fabric not treated with KitCore Enhancement Technology for the same duration.

Spring water exposed to the Sheex beige and red polyester fabrics charged with KitCore Enhancement Technology released more electrons making the exposed water more prone to release electrons that neutralize oxidative stress involved in inflammatory processes. This result also implies that KitCore Enhancement Technology increases the absorbability of water by the body for these charged samples compared to their non-charged version; this was not the case for the bamboo fabric. Since the body is 70% water, it is expected that wearing charged Sheex beige and red polyester fabric will have a similar effect of the body water content i.e. increase its fluidity and absorbability by cells inside the body. Entropy was significantly higher for the charged red polyester fabric compared to the non-charged red polyester fabric; it can be concluded that there was much more decoherence in that sample probably due to an uneven distribution of matter inside the measured water droplets. This may explain why there was less release of electrons for the charged red polyester sample compared to the beige polyester sample. On the other hand, the significantly higher Spatial fractality produced in water by the charged bamboo fabric compared to the non-charged fabric sample indicates an increase in self-symmetry at different scales and that is an indication of increased coherence in the sample. This increase in coherence for the charged bamboo sample will probably result in a subtle improvement in absorbability of the water exposed to it.

### Goal

This pilot project was designed to find out energetic differences as seen by the Electro-Photonic Imager/Gas Discharge Visualization (EPI/GDV; details in Appendix C) between 6 samples of Arrowhead spring water, 3 non-charged pieces each in their own jar filled with spring water (beige

and red polyester and bamboo fabrics) and 3 charged pieces each in their own jar filled with spring water (beige and red polyester and bamboo fabrics).

## Statement of Work

Six (6) pieces of fabrics were delivered to Psy-Tek labs; four (4) polyester pieces (100% polyester) and 2 bamboo fabric pieces. Two pieces of polyester fabric (one beige and one red) and one piece of bamboo fabric were charged with KitCore Enhancement Technology (one beige and one red) and other pieces were not charged. Each piece of fabric was placed in its own jar filled with Arrowhead spring water and left there for at least 4 days. All jars were filled with spring water from the same bottle. Each jar constitutes a sample for the purpose of analysis. The 6 water samples were compared for differences in specific parameters of the EPI/GDV according to the protocol next described.

## Protocol

Six 6 drops were measured twice, for a total of 12 measurements per sample. Six new tuberculin syringes were used, one for each sample. After each use, the syringe was primed with the sample prior to a drop measurement. The GDV captured images at a rate of 5 images per second (or 5 frames per second) for 24 seconds giving 120 images per measurement. For each sample, the 2 GDV measurements taken of the first drop were not use for data analysis, and the first 20 images were discarded from all drop measurements leaving 100 images per measurement × 2 measurements × 5 drops = 1,000 images to analyze per sample. Parameters analyzed included: Area, Average Intensity, Form Coefficient, Entropy and Spatial Fractality.

## What is the EPI/GDV measuring?

The parameters analyzed are: Area, Average Intensity, Form Coefficient, Entropy and Spatial Fractality. Area gives an indication of the energy of the electrons emitted while Average Intensity is proportional to the number of these electrons that are emitted from the sample. A large Area indicates that electrons are easily leaving the sample (lightly bounded to the sample) while a larger Average Intensity indicates a larger number of electrons emitted and thus more electrons are available in the sample to react with positive charges of compounds or molecules in the body and thus more electrons can be transferred to the body resulting in a better absorption of the sample by the body. The 3 other parameters: Form Coefficient, Entropy and Spatial Fractality are related to coherence. A lower value for these parameters would suggest a better coherence or flow of electrons within the molecules of the test sample (suggesting a more homogeneous distribution of the molecules inside the sample).

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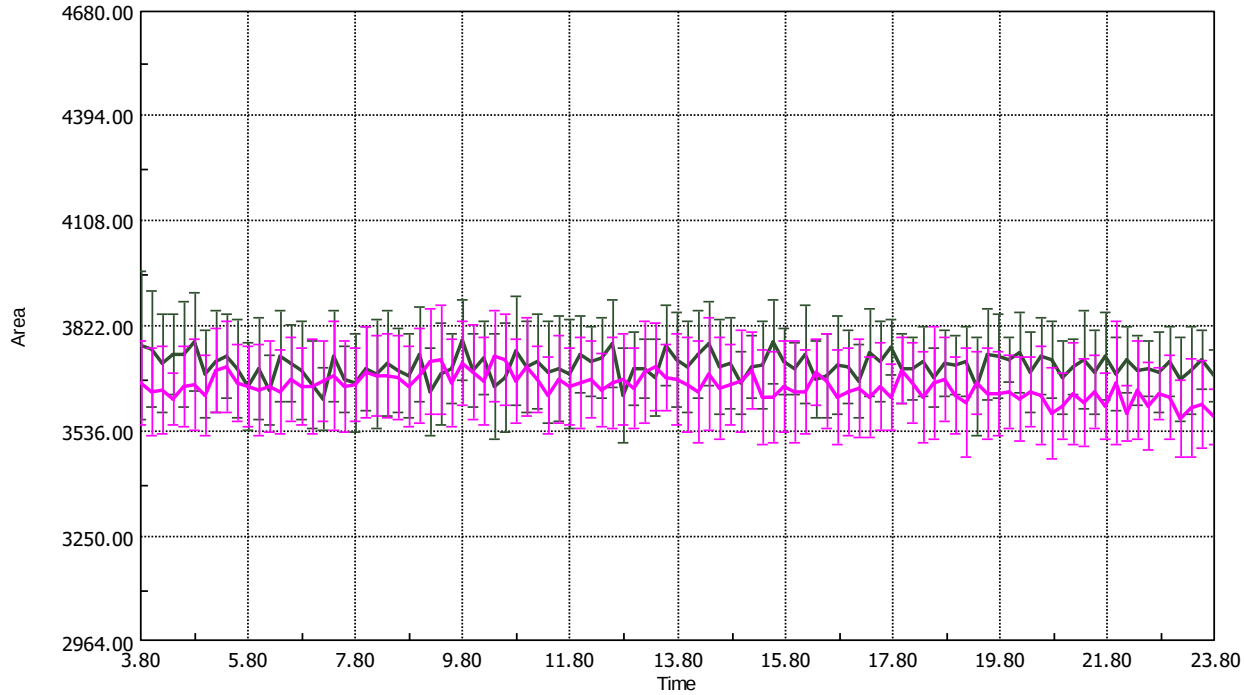
## Results

### BAMBOO Fabric

#### *Area*

Figure 1 shows the time series of the 100 images (from frame 21 to frame 120) analyzed for each of the 2 water samples (Sample 1 = water + bamboo fabric = Baseline Sample; Sample 2 = water + charged bamboo fabric i.e. treated with KitCore Enhancement Technology = Charged Sample) for the Area of the glow around water drops. The first 20 images were removed as per the protocol. Since 10 recordings were used for the analysis of each sample (the first 2 recordings done with the first drop were not used), each point on the graph is the average of 10 data points and the vertical lines represent the confidence intervals for these 10 data points at each frame. If the confidence interval of 2 samples do not overlap, the 2 samples can be considered statistically significantly different. In Figure 1, they clearly overlap.




Sample 1: Non-charged bamboo sample *Mean + confidence interval*
Sample 2: Charged bamboo sample *Mean + confidence interval*

**Figure 1:** Area vs. time for the 2 water samples with bamboo fabrics. The units of the Area are arbitrary. The vertical bars represent the confidence interval for 10 data points.

Figure 2 present the statistical analysis comparing mean Area of the glow of each bamboo sample. As anticipated, Figure 2 shows that there is no statistically significant difference between the mean Areas of the glow of the 2 bamboo samples with a probability p = 0.457762.

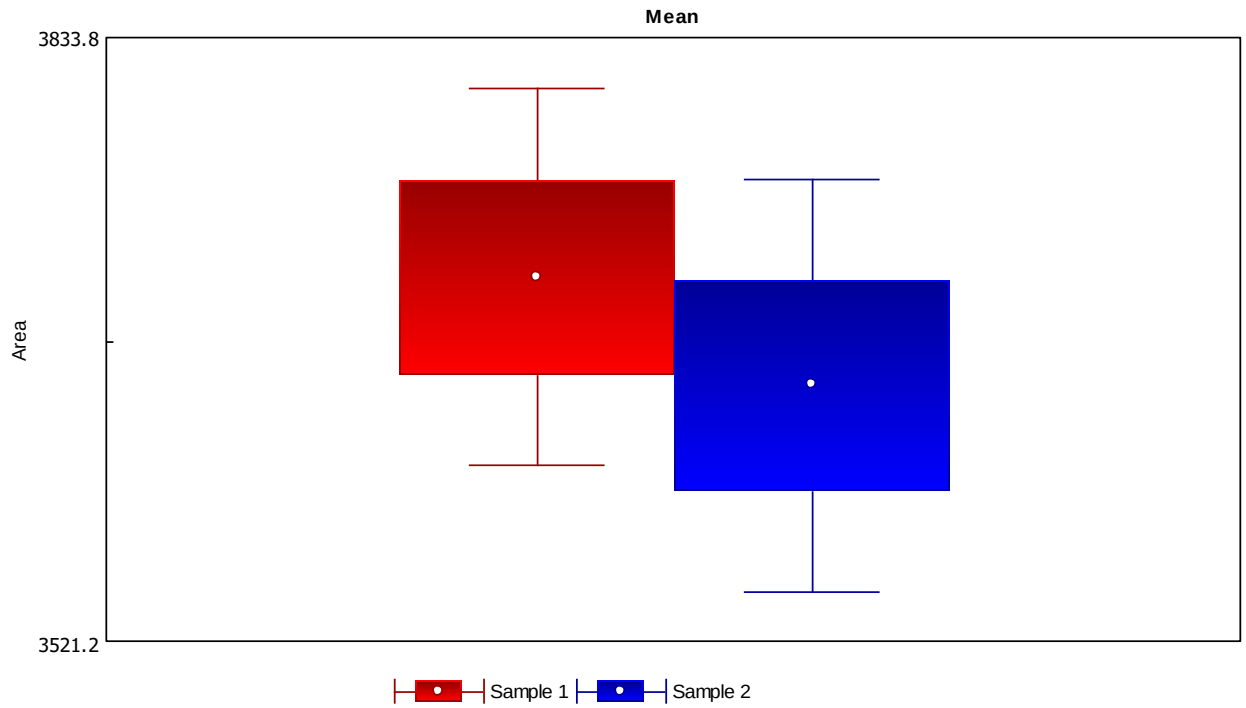
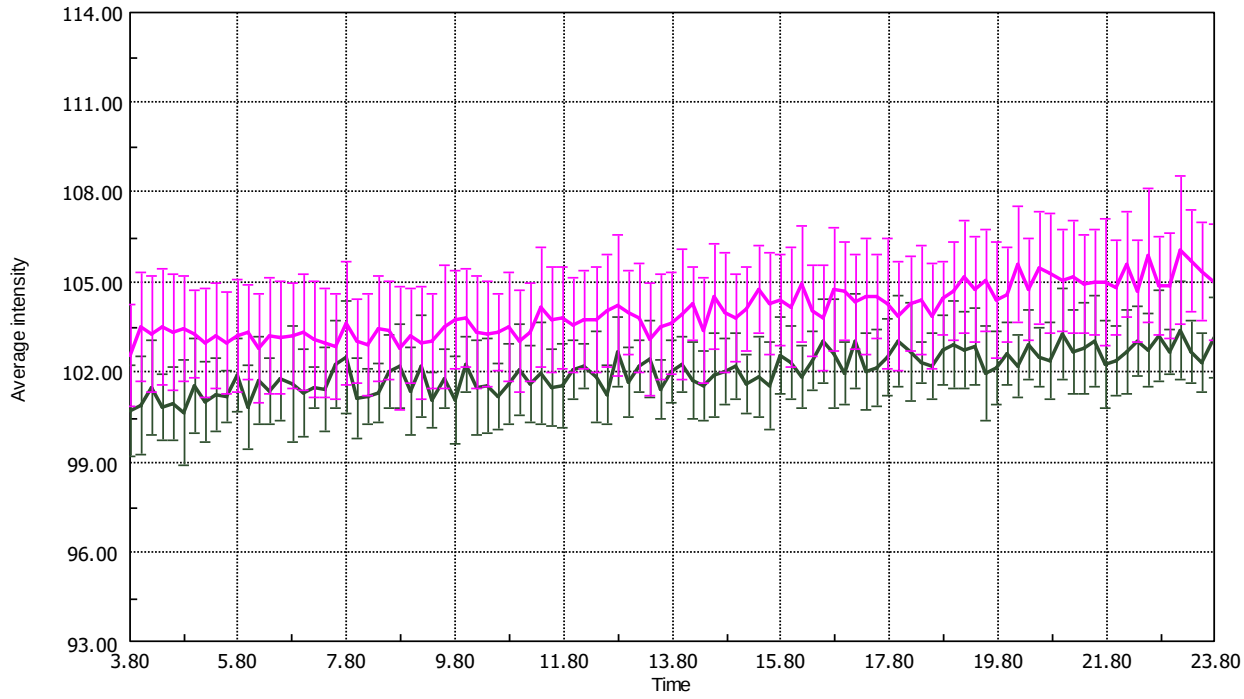



**Figure 2:** Statistical comparison between the mean Areas of the two bamboo samples. By Student test the samples are not statistically significant different with a probability p = 0.457762.

### *Average intensity*

Figure 3 shows the time series of the 100 images analyzed for each of the 2 water samples (Sample 1 = water + bamboo fabric = Baseline Sample; Sample 2 = water + charged bamboo fabric i.e. treated with KitCore Enhancement Technology = Charged Sample) for the Average intensity of the glow around water drops. The first 20 images were removed as per the protocol. Since 10 recordings were used for the analysis of each sample (the first 2 recordings done with the first drop were not used), each point on the graph is the average of 10 data points and the vertical lines represent the confidence intervals for these 10 data points and for each frame. If the confidence interval of 2 samples do not

overlap, the 2 samples can be considered statistically significantly different. In Figure 3, it is not clear how much overlap there is, so it is uncertain if this will show significant results or not.




Sample 1: Non-charged bamboo sample *Mean + confidence interval*
Sample 2: Charged bamboo sample *Mean + confidence interval*

**Figure 3:** Average Intensity vs. time for the 2 water samples with bamboo fabrics. The units of the Average Intensity are arbitrary. The vertical bars represent the confidence interval for 10 data points.

Figure 4 present the statistical analysis comparing mean Average Intensity of the glow of each bamboo sample. Figure 4 shows that there is no statistically significant difference (even though very close since p = 0.05 is the threshold for statistical significance) between the mean Average Intensity of the glow of the 2 bamboo samples with a probability p = 0.0520074.

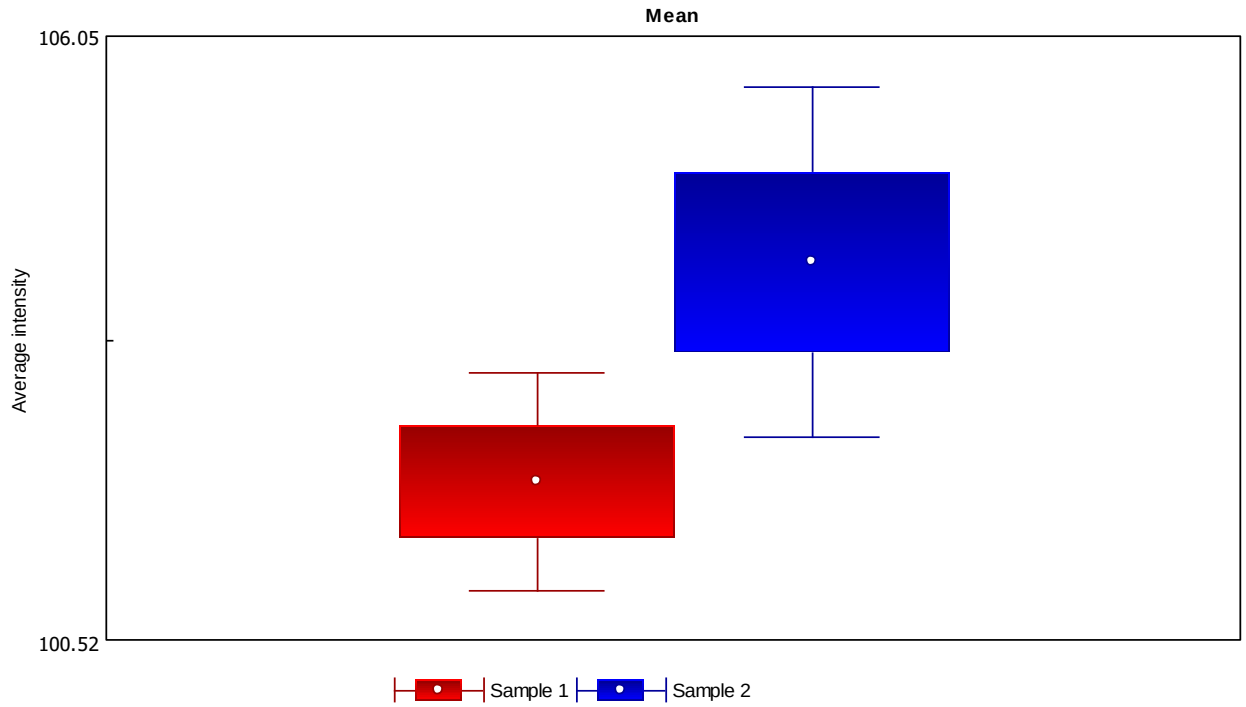
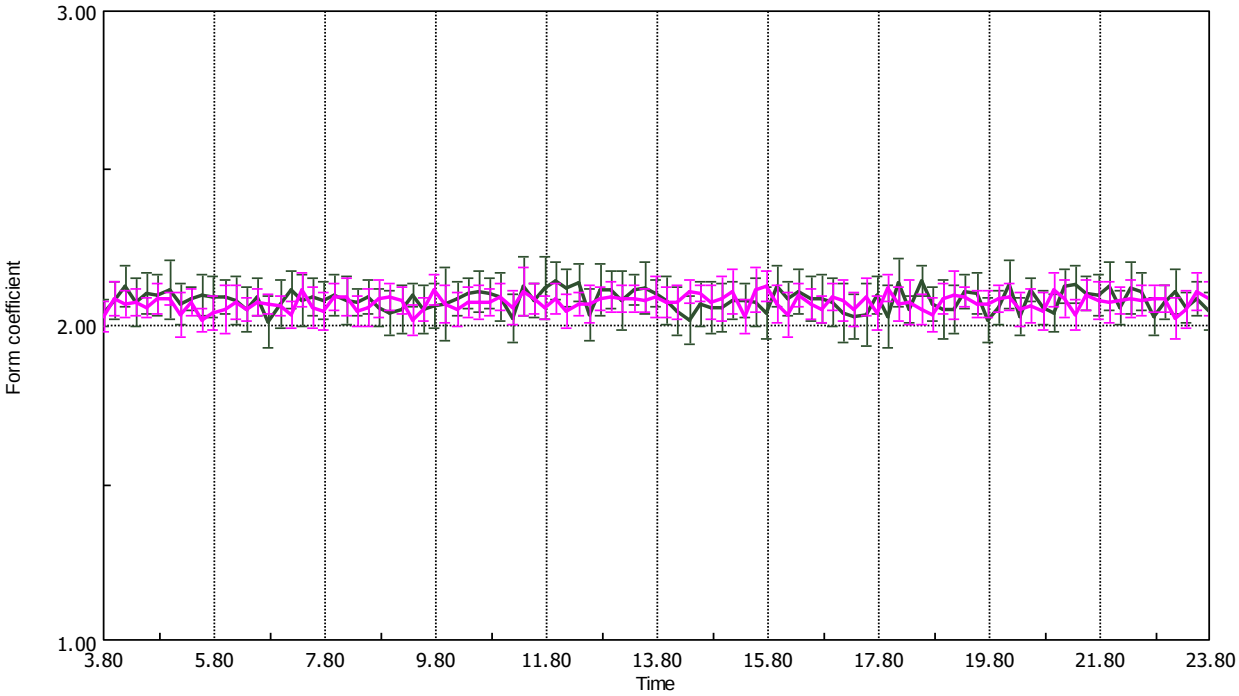



**Figure 4:** presents the statistical analysis comparing Average Intensity of the glow of each bamboo sample. By Student test bamboo samples have no statistically significant differences; p = 0.0520074.

### *Form coefficient*

Figure 5 shows the time series of the 100 images analyzed for each of the 2 water samples (Sample 1 = water + bamboo fabric = Baseline Sample; Sample 2 = water + charged bamboo fabric i.e. treated with KitCore Enhancement Technology = Charged Sample) for the Form coefficient of the glow around water drops. The first 20 images were removed as per the protocol. Since 10 recordings were used for the analysis of each sample (the first 2 recordings done with the first drop were not used), each point on the graph is the average of 10 data points and the vertical lines represent the confidence intervals for these 10 data points and for each frame. If the confidence interval of 2 samples do not overlap, the 2 samples can be considered statistically significantly different. In Figure 5, they clearly overlap.




Sample 1: Non-charged bamboo sample *Mean + confidence interval*
Sample 2: Charged bamboo sample *Mean + confidence interval*

**Figure 5:** Form coefficient vs. time for the 2 water samples. The units of Form coefficient are arbitrary. The vertical bars represent the confidence interval for 10 data points.

Figure 6 present the statistical analysis comparing mean Form coefficient of the glow of each sample. As anticipated, Figure 6 shows that there is no statistically significant difference between the mean Form coefficients of the glow of the 2 samples with a probability p = 0.713773.

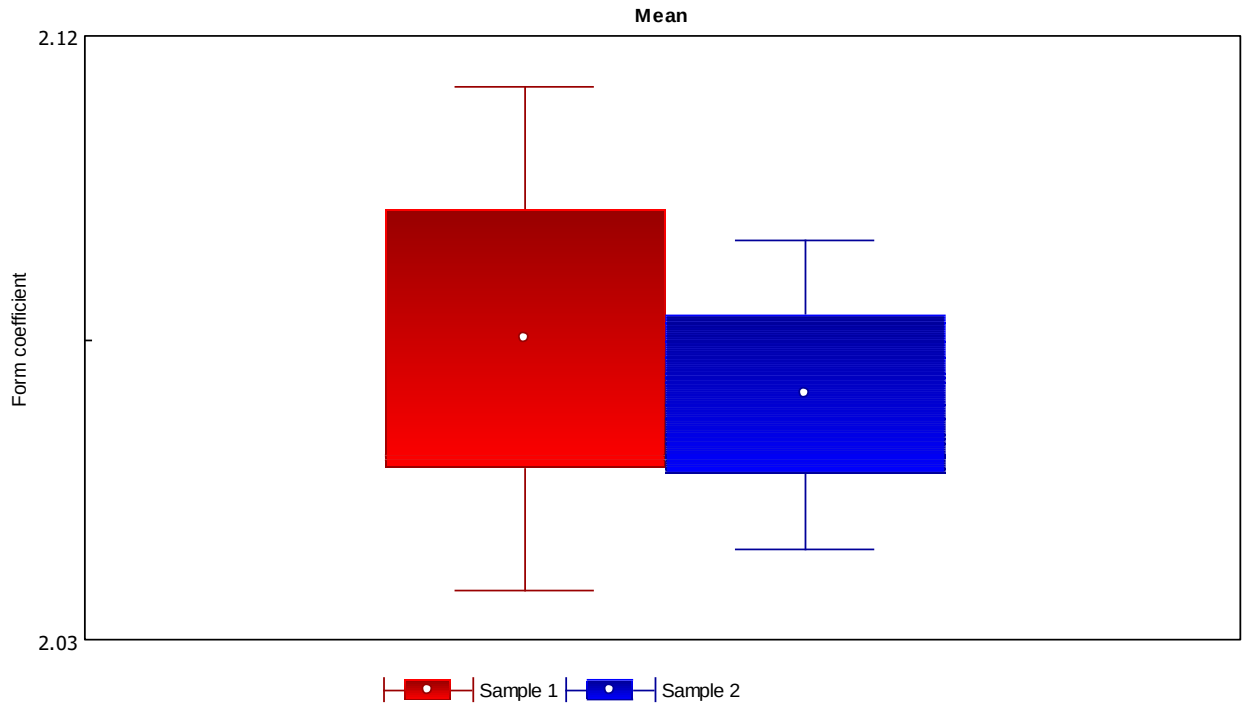
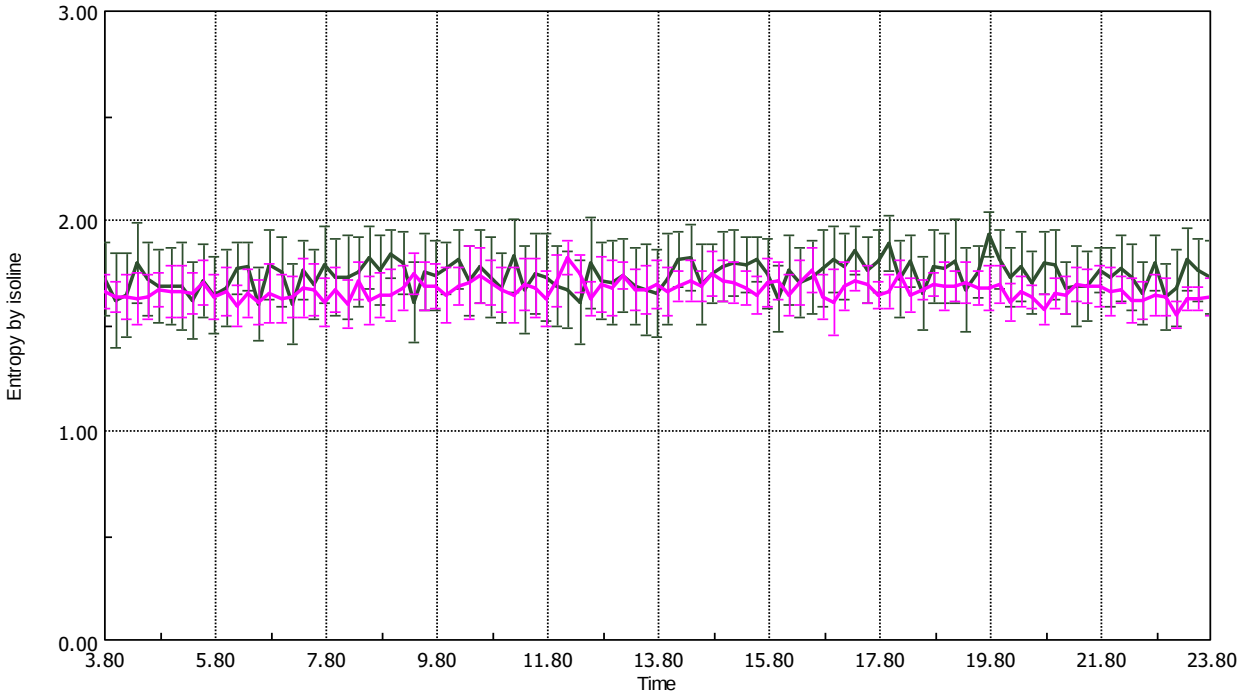



**Figure 6:** Statistical comparison between the mean Form coefficients of the two bamboo samples. By Student test the samples have no statistically significant differences with a probability p = 0.713773.

### *Entropy*

Figure 7 shows the time series of the 100 images analyzed for each of the 2 water samples (Sample 1 = water + bamboo fabric = Baseline Sample; Sample 2 = water + charged bamboo fabric i.e. treated with KitCore Enhancement Technology = Charged Sample) for the Entropy of the glow around water drops. The first 20 images were removed as per the protocol. Since 10 recordings were used for the analysis of each sample (the first 2 recordings done with the first drop were not used), each point on the graph is the average of 10 data points and the vertical lines represent the confidence intervals for these 10 data points and for each frame. If the confidence interval of 2 samples do not overlap, the 2 samples can be considered statistically significantly different. In Figure 7, they clearly overlap.




Sample 1: Non-charged bamboo sample *Mean + confidence interval*
Sample 2: Charged bamboo sample *Mean + confidence interval*

**Figure 7:** Entropy vs. time for the 2 bamboo water samples. The units of Entropy are arbitrary. The vertical bars represent the confidence interval for 10 data points.

Figure 8 present the statistical analysis comparing mean Entropy of the glow of each sample. As anticipated, Figure 8 shows that there is no statistically significant difference between the Entropy of the glow of the 2 samples.

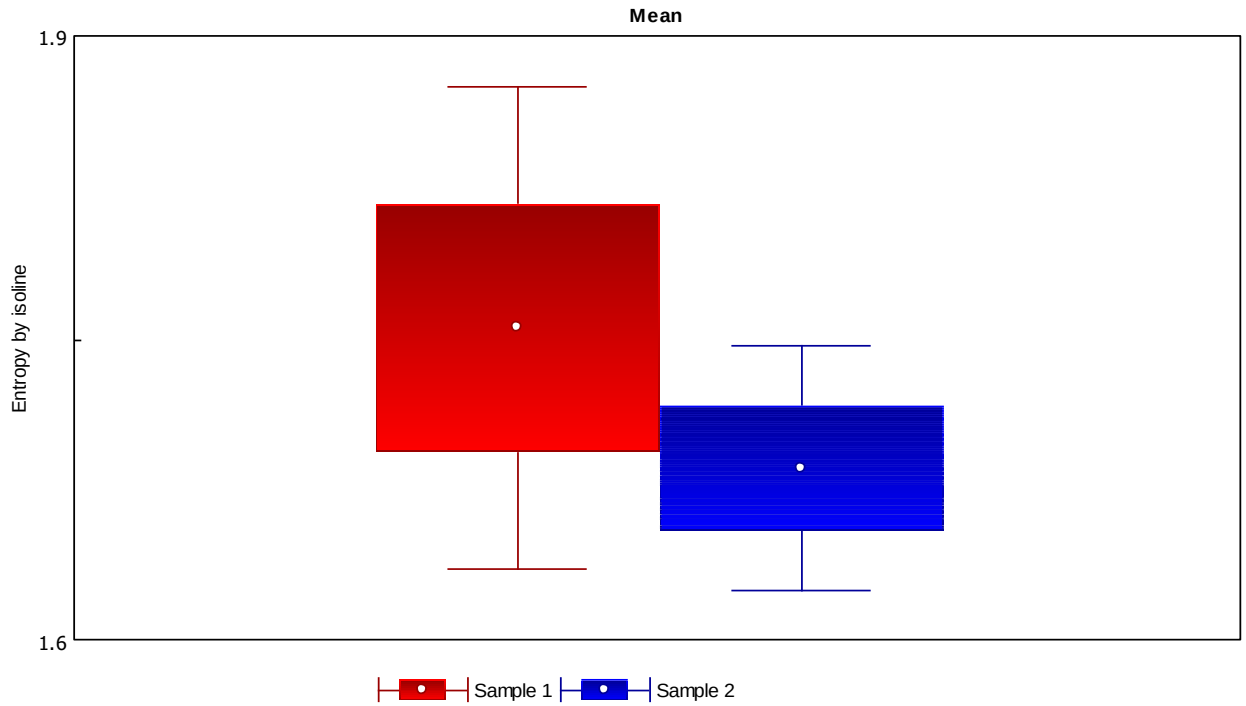
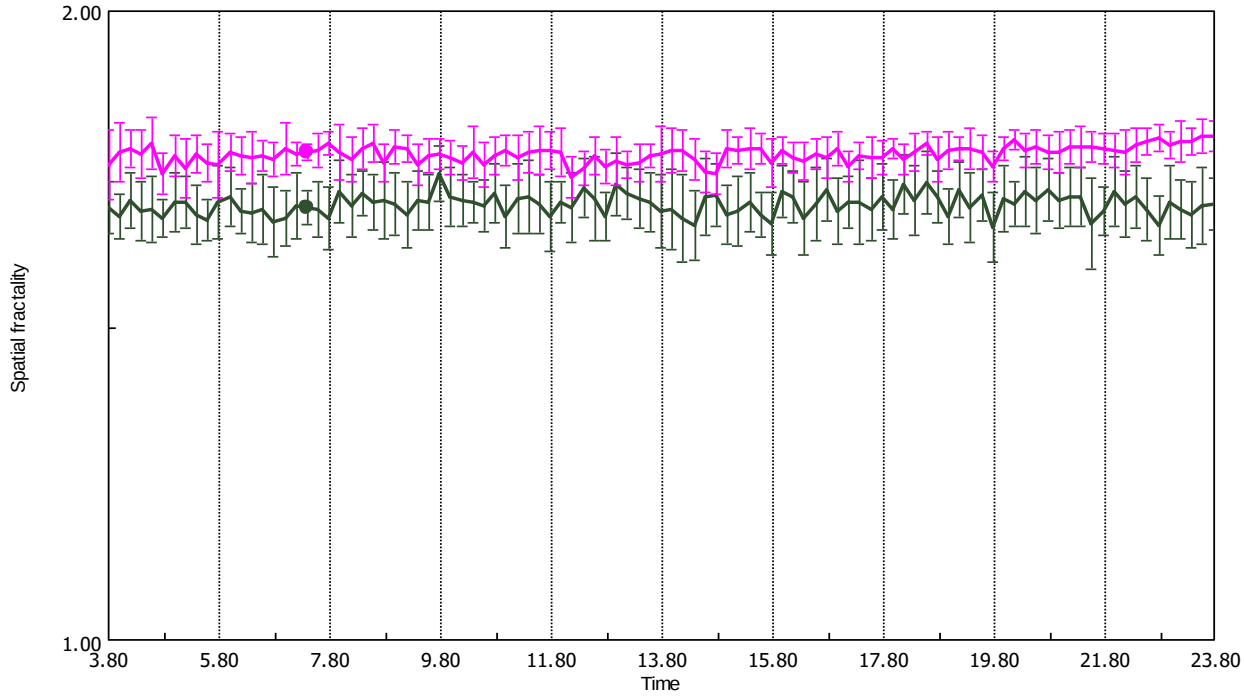



**Figure 8:** Statistical comparison between the mean Entropy of the two samples. By Student test the samples have no statistically significant differences with a probability p = 0.324652.

### *Spatial fractality*

Figure 9 shows the time series of the 100 images analyzed for each of the 2 water samples (Sample 1 = water + bamboo fabric = Baseline Sample; Sample 2 = water + charged bamboo fabric i.e. treated with KitCore Enhancement Technology = Charged Sample) for the Spatial fractality of the glow around water drops. The first 20 images were removed as per the protocol. Since 10 recordings were used for the analysis of each sample (the first 2 recordings done with the first drop were not used), each point on the graph is the average of 10 data points and the vertical lines represent the confidence intervals for these 10 data points and for each frame. If the confidence interval of 2 samples do not overlap, the 2 samples can be considered statistically significantly different. In Figure 9, they almost never overlap.




Sample 1: Non-charged bamboo sample *Mean + confidence interval*
Sample 2: Charged bamboo sample *Mean + confidence interval*

**Figure 9:** Spatial fractality vs. time for the 2 water samples. The units of Spatial Fractality are arbitrary. The vertical bars represent the confidence interval for 10 data points.

Figure 10 present the statistical analysis comparing mean Spatial fractality of the glow of each sample. As anticipated, Figure 10 shows that there is a statistically significant difference between the Spatial fractality of the glow of the 2 samples with a probability p = 0.000286488.

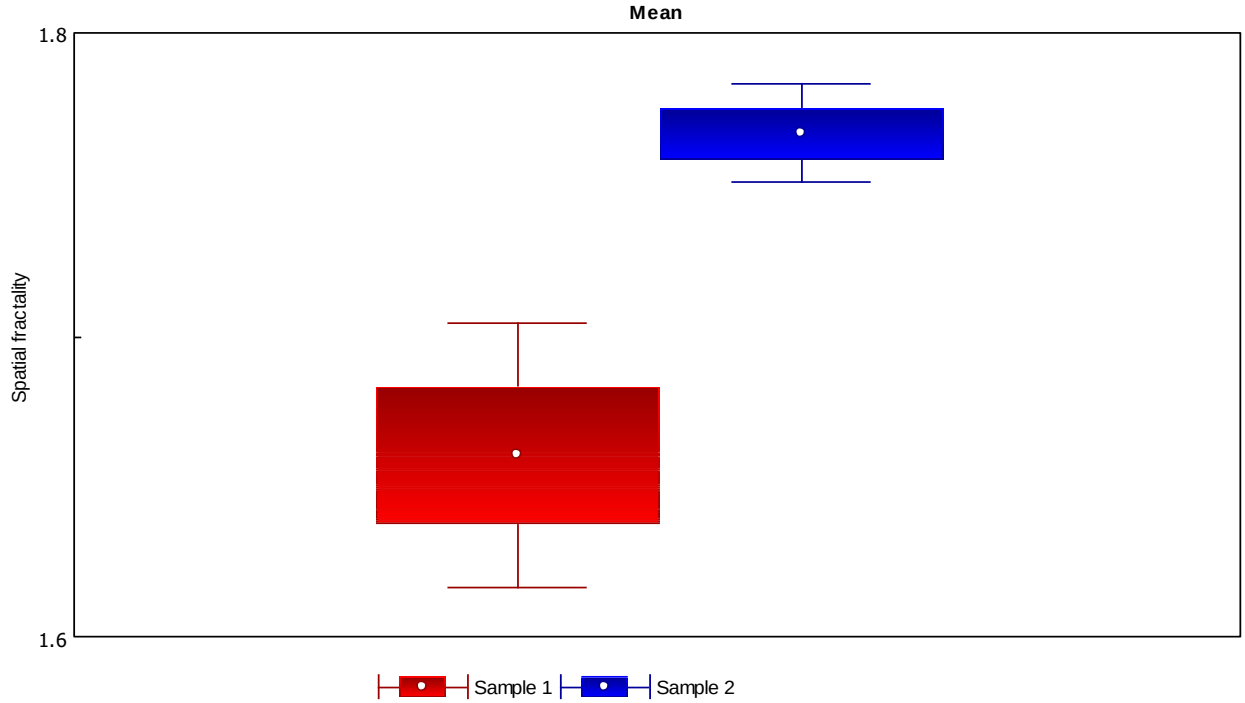
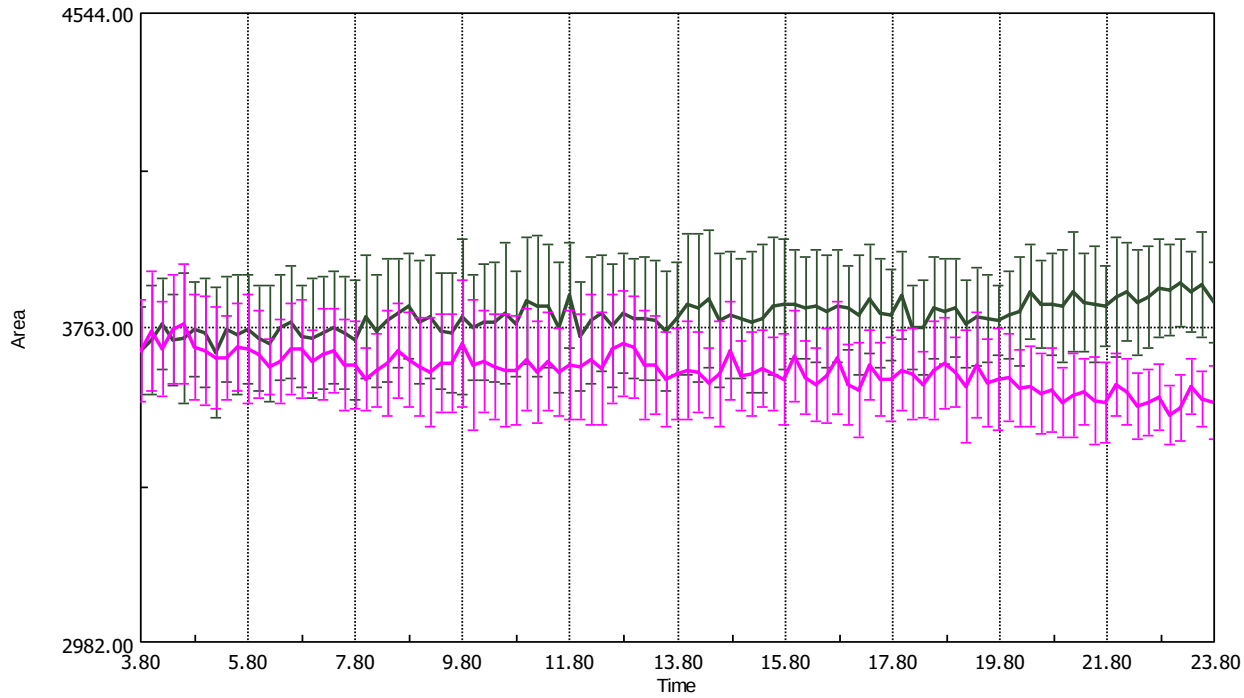



**Figure 10:** Statistical comparison between the mean Spatial fractality of the two samples. By Student test the samples are statistically significant dissimilar with a probability p = 0.000286488.

**BEIGE POLYESTER Fabric**

***Area***

Figure 11 shows the time series of the 100 images (from frame 21 to frame 120) analyzed for each of the 2 water samples (Sample 1 = water + Beige polyester fabric = Baseline Sample; Sample 2 = water + charged beige polyester fabric i.e. treated with KitCore Enhancement Technology = Charged Sample) for the Area of the glow around water drops. The first 20 images were removed as per the protocol. Since 10 recordings were used for the analysis of each sample (the first 2 recordings done with the first drop were not used), each point on the graph is the average of 10 data points and the vertical lines represent the confidence intervals for these 10 data points at each frame. If the confidence interval of 2 samples do not overlap, the 2 samples can be considered statistically significantly different. In Figure 11, some parts overlap while others don't, specially towards the end.




Sample 1: Non-charged beige polyester sample *Mean + confidence interval*
Sample 2: Charged beige polyester sample *Mean + confidence interval*

**Figure 11:** Area vs. time for the 2 water samples with beige polyester fabrics. The units of the Area are arbitrary. The vertical bars represent the confidence interval for 10 data points.

Figure 12 present the statistical analysis comparing mean Area of the glow of each sample. Figure 12 shows that there is no statistically significant difference between the Area of the glow of the 2 samples with a probability p = 0.106514.

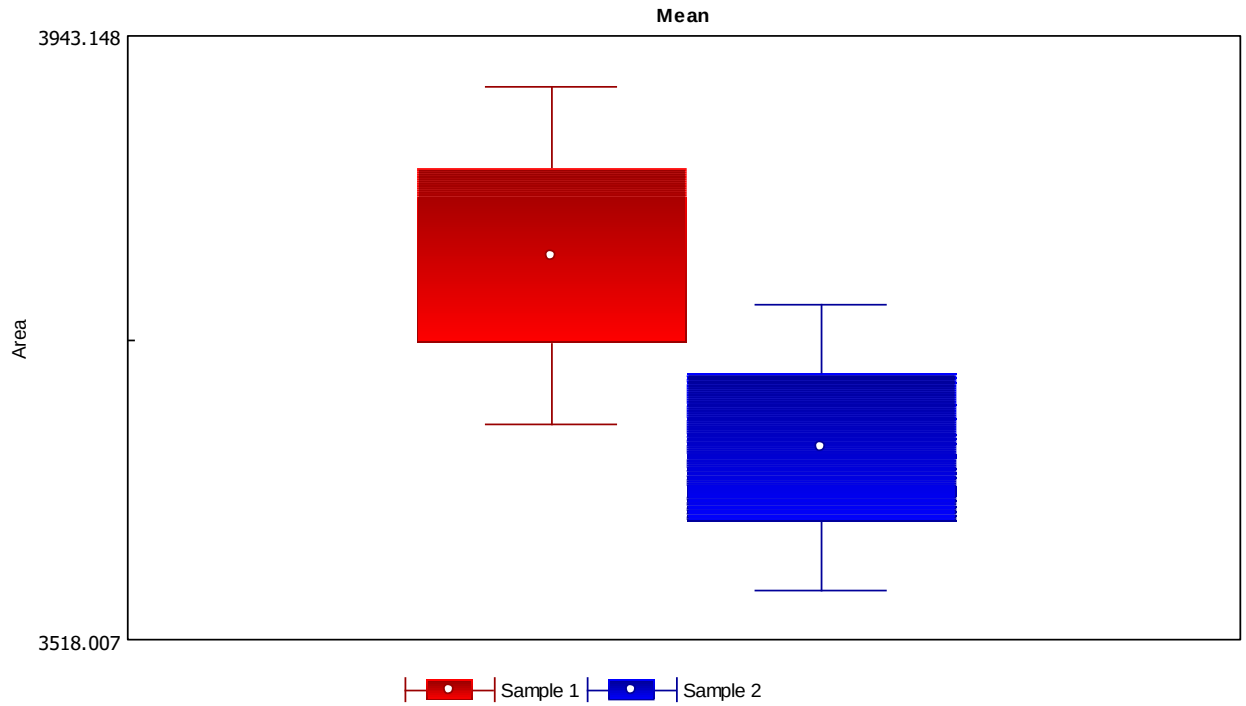
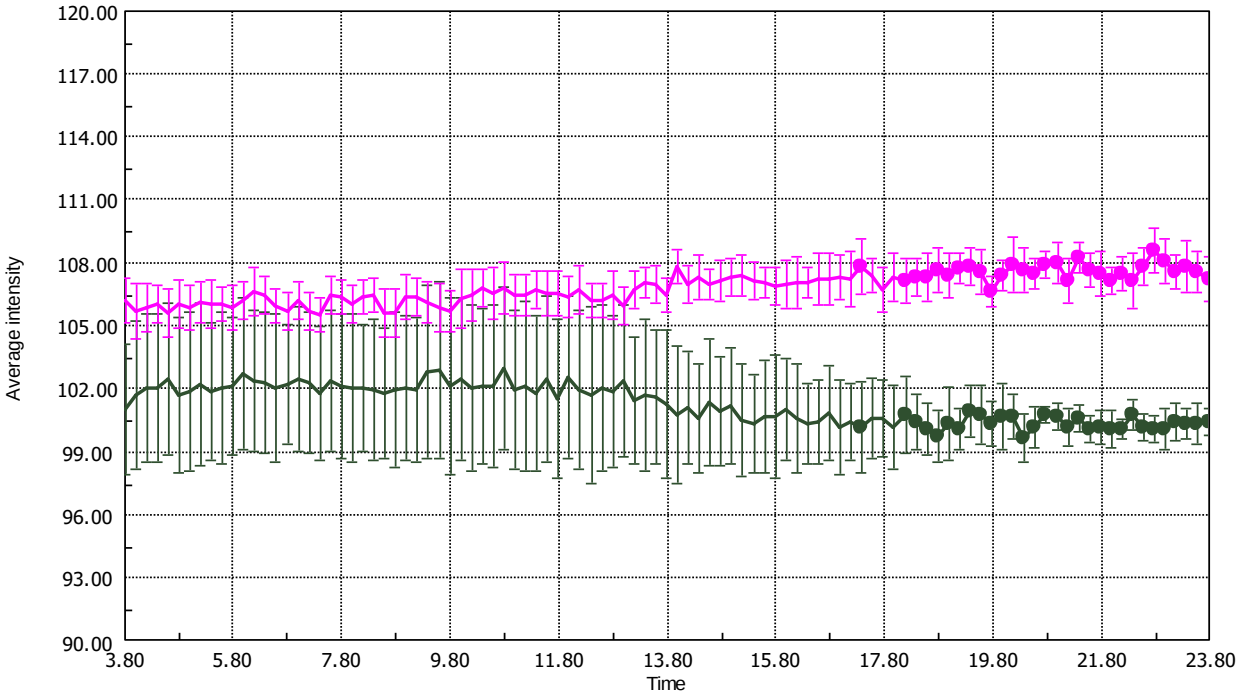



Figure 12 present the statistical analysis comparing mean Area of the glow of each beige polyester sample. As anticipated, Figure 12 shows that there are no statistically significant differences between the mean Areas of the glow of the 2 beige polyester samples with a probability p = 0.106514.

***Average intensity***

Figure 13 shows the time series of the 100 images analyzed for each of the 2 water samples (Sample 1 = water + Beige polyester fabric = Baseline Sample; Sample 2 = water + charged beige polyester fabric i.e. treated with KitCore Enhancement Technology = Charged Sample) for the Average intensity of the glow around water drops. The first 20 images were removed as per the protocol. Since 10 recordings were used for the analysis of each sample (the first 2 recordings done with the first drop were not used), each point on the graph is the average of 10 data points and the vertical lines represent the confidence intervals for these 10 data points and for each frame. If the confidence interval of 2 samples do not overlap, the 2 samples can be considered statistically significantly different. In Figure 13, there is not much overlap, so it is probably showing significant results.




Sample 1: Non-charged beige polyester sample *Mean + confidence interval*
Sample 2: Charged beige polyester sample *Mean + confidence interval*

**Figure 13:** Average Intensity vs. time for the 2 water samples with beige polyester fabrics. The units of the Average Intensity are arbitrary. The vertical bars represent the confidence interval for 10 data points.

Figure 14 present the statistical analysis comparing mean Average Intensity of the glow of each sample. Figure 14 shows that there are statistically significant differences between the Average Intensity of the glow of the 2 samples with a probability p = 0.000149734.

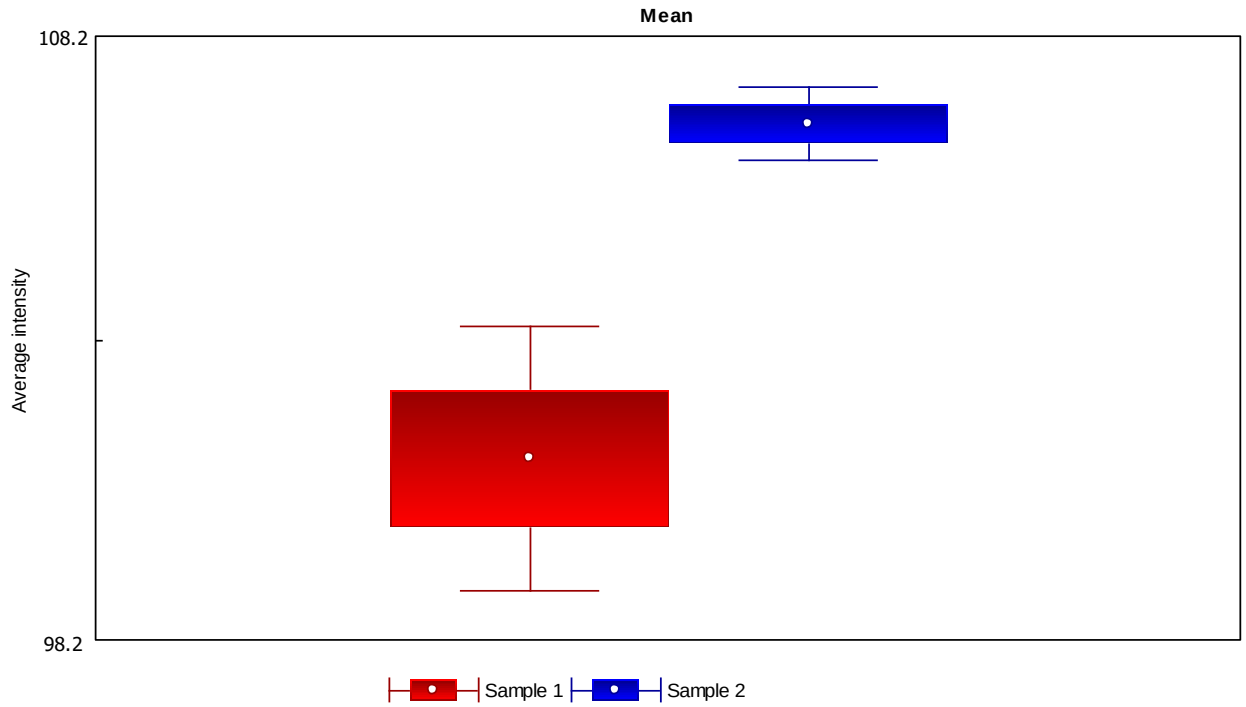
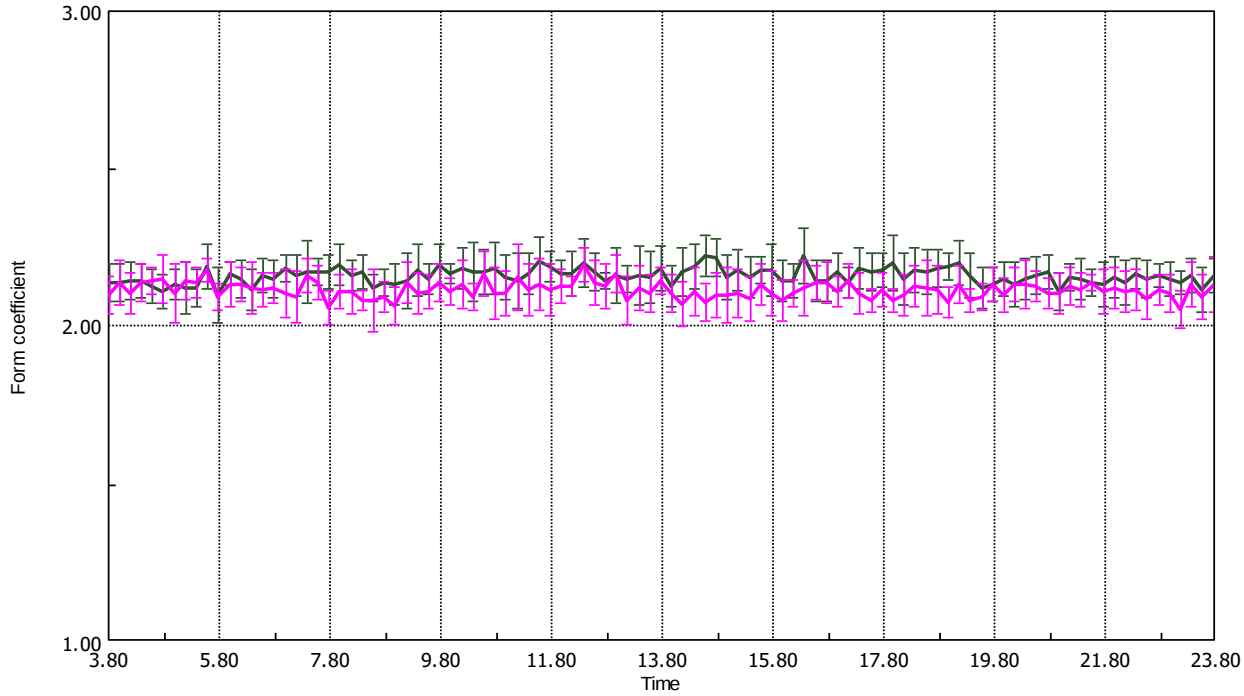



**Figure 14:** presents the statistical analysis comparing Average Intensity of the glow of each beige polyester sample. By Student test beige polyester samples are statistically significant differences; p = 0.000149734.

### *Form coefficient*

Figure 15 shows the time series of the 100 images analyzed for each of the 2 water samples (Sample 1 = water + Beige polyester fabric = Baseline Sample; Sample 2 = water + charged beige polyester fabric i.e. treated with KitCore Enhancement Technology = Charged Sample) for the Form coefficient of the glow around water drops. The first 20 images were removed as per the protocol. Since 10 recordings were used for the analysis of each sample (the first 2 recordings done with the first drop were not used), each point on the graph is the average of 10 data points and the vertical lines represent the confidence intervals for these 10 data points and for each frame. If the confidence interval of 2 samples do not overlap, the 2 samples can be considered statistically significantly different. In Figure 15, they clearly overlap.




Sample 1: Non-charged beige polyester sample *Mean + confidence interval*
Sample 2: Charged beige polyester sample *Mean + confidence interval*

**Figure 15:** Form coefficient vs. time for the 2 beige polyester water samples. The units of Form coefficient are arbitrary. The vertical bars represent the confidence interval for 10 data points.

Figure 16 present the statistical analysis comparing mean Form coefficient of the glow of each beige polyester sample. As anticipated, Figure 16 shows that there is no statistically significant difference between the mean Form coefficients of the glow of the 2 samples with a probability p = 0.0574165.

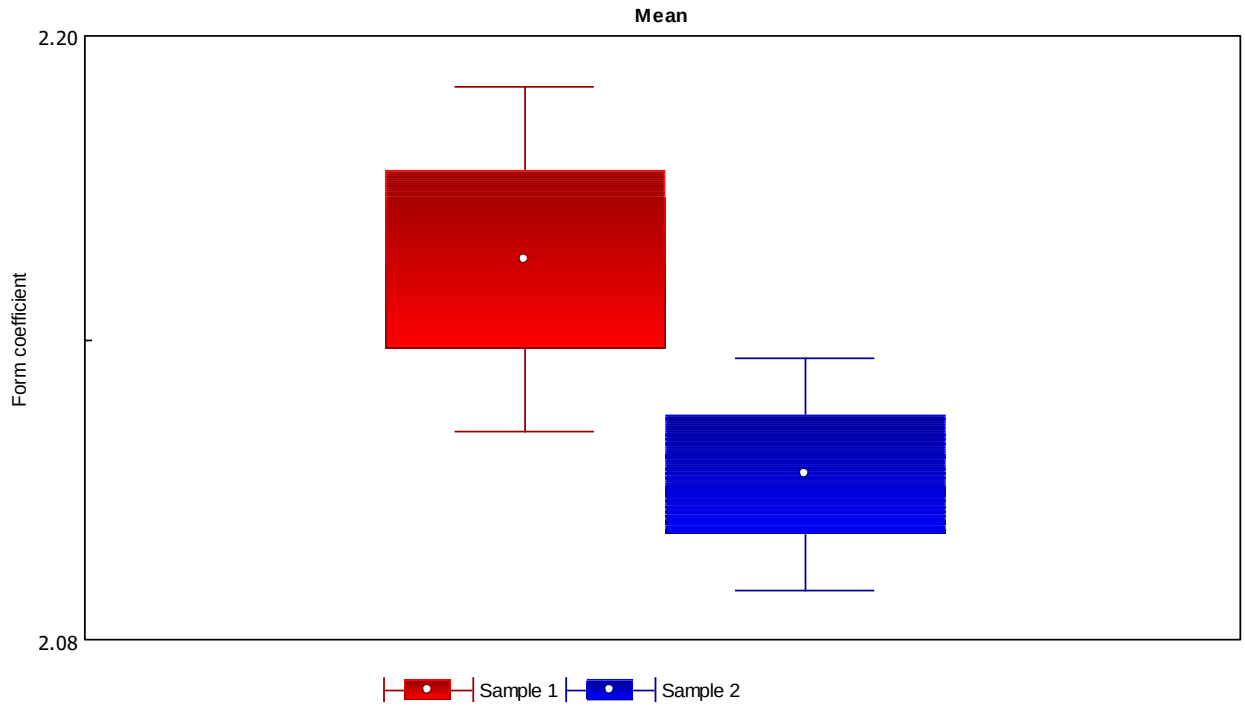
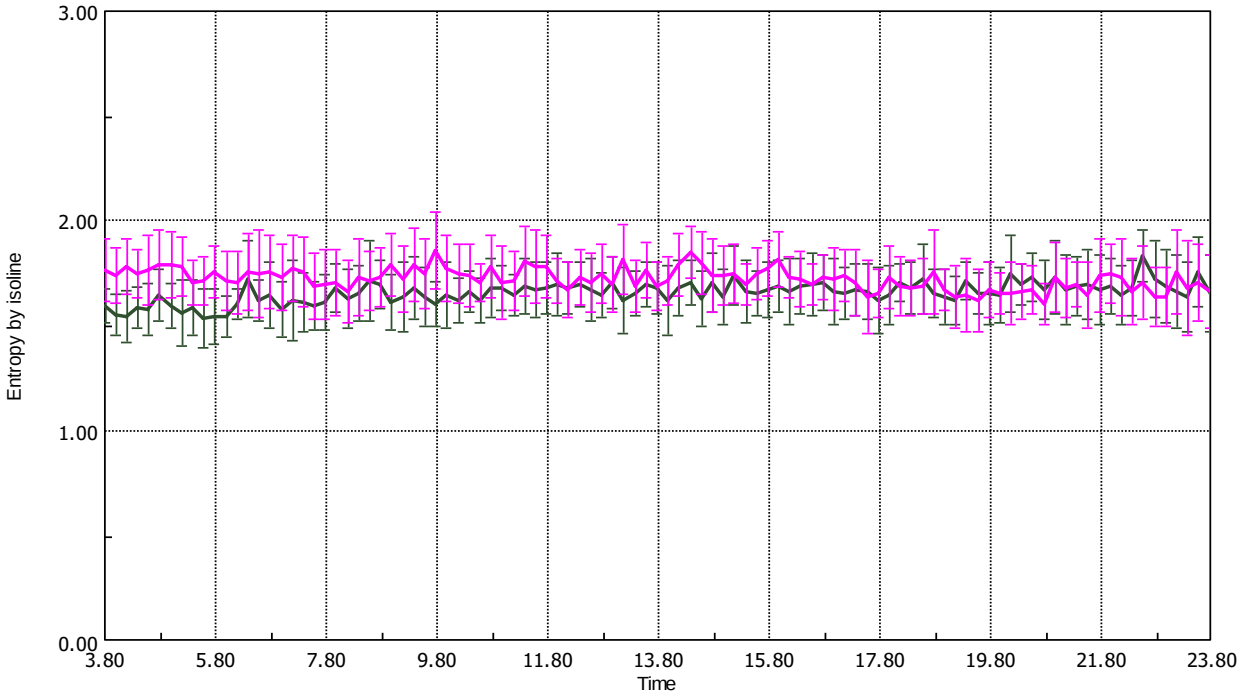



**Figure 16:** Statistical comparison between the mean Form coefficients of the two beige polyester samples. By Student test the samples have no statistically significant differences with a probability p = 0.0574165.

***Entropy***

Figure 17 shows the time series of the 100 images analyzed for each of the 2 water samples (Sample 1 = water + Beige polyester fabric = Baseline Sample; Sample 2 = water + charged beige polyester fabric i.e. treated with KitCore Enhancement Technology = Charged Sample) for the Entropy of the glow around water drops. The first 20 images were removed as per the protocol. Since 10 recordings were used for the analysis of each sample (the first 2 recordings done with the first drop were not used), each point on the graph is the average of 10 data points and the vertical lines represent the confidence intervals for these 10 data points and for each frame. If the confidence interval of 2 samples do not overlap, the 2 samples can be considered statistically significantly different. In Figure 17, they clearly overlap.




Sample 1: Non-charged beige polyester sample *Mean + confidence interval*
Sample 2: Charged beige polyester sample *Mean + confidence interval*

**Figure 17:** Entropy vs. time for the 2 beige polyester water samples. The units of Entropy are arbitrary. The vertical bars represent the confidence interval for 10 data points.

Figure 18 present the statistical analysis comparing mean Entropy of the glow of each beige bamboo sample. As anticipated, Figure 18 shows that there is no statistically significant difference between the Entropy of the glow of the 2 samples.

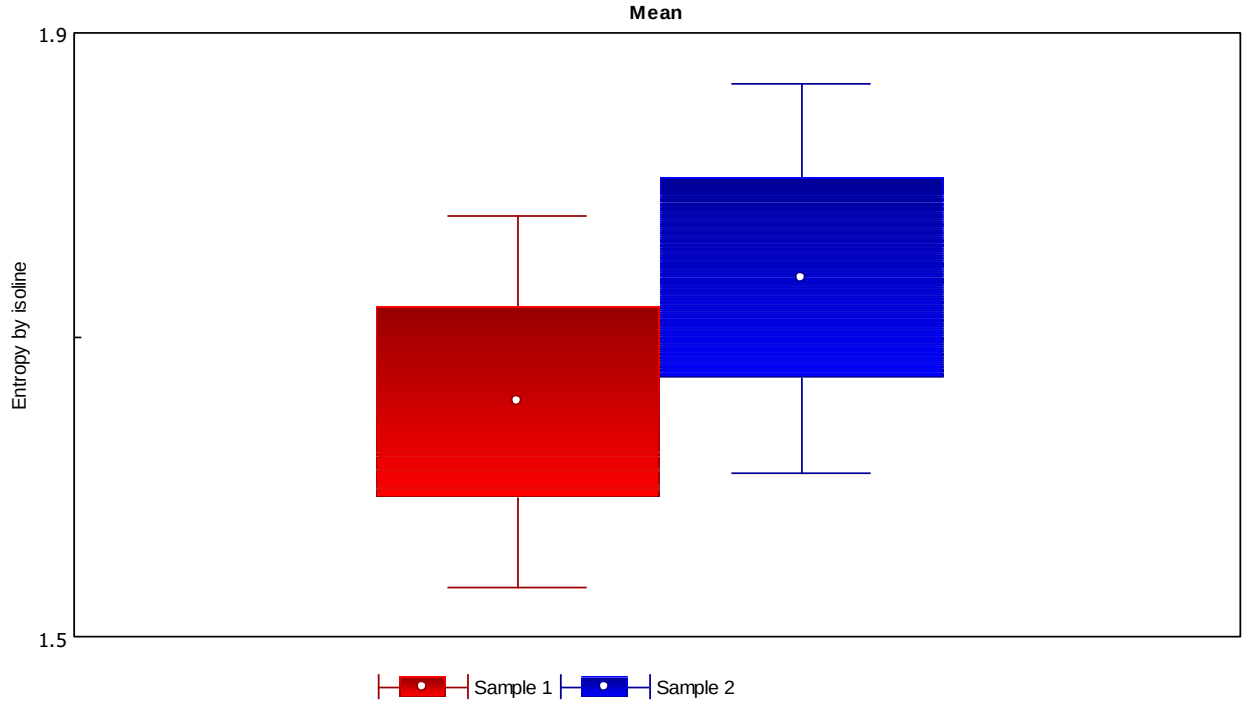
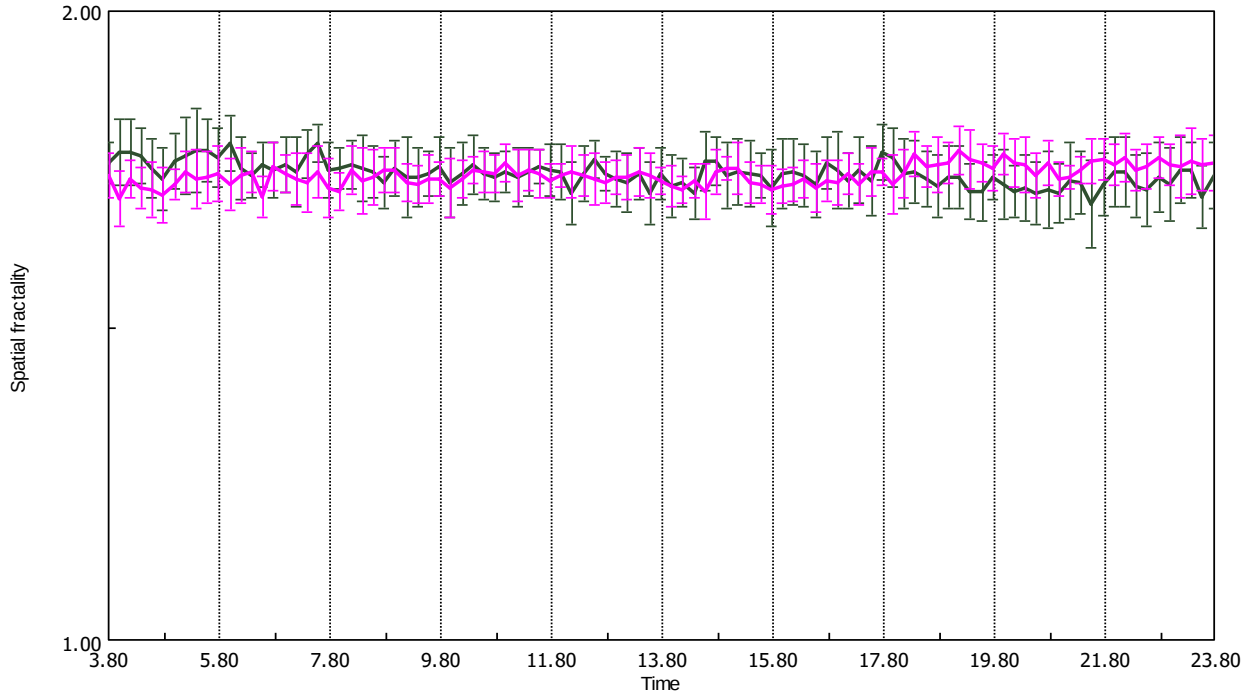



**Figure 18:** Statistical comparison between the mean Entropy of the two beige polyester samples. By Student test the samples have no statistically significant differences with a probability p = 0.381274.

### *Spatial fractality*

Figure 19 shows the time series of the 100 images analyzed for each of the 2 water samples (Sample 1 = water + Beige polyester fabric = Baseline Sample; Sample 2 = water + charged beige polyester fabric i.e. treated with KitCore Enhancement Technology = Charged Sample) for the Spatial fractality of the glow around water drops. The first 20 images were removed as per the protocol. Since 10 recordings were used for the analysis of each sample (the first 2 recordings done with the first drop were not used), each point on the graph is the average of 10 data points and the vertical lines represent the confidence intervals for these 10 data points and for each frame. If the confidence interval of 2 samples do not overlap, the 2 samples can be considered statistically significantly different. In Figure 19, they clearly overlap.




Sample 1: Non-charged beige polyester sample *Mean + confidence interval*
Sample 2: Charged beige polyester sample *Mean + confidence interval*

**Figure 19:** Spatial fractality vs. time for the 2 beige polyester water samples. The units of Spatial Fractality are arbitrary. The vertical bars represent the confidence interval for 10 data points.

Figure 20 present the statistical analysis comparing mean Spatial fractality of the glow of each sample. As anticipated, Figure 20 shows that there are no statistically significant differences between the Spatial fractality of the glow of the 2 samples with a probability p = 0.937545.

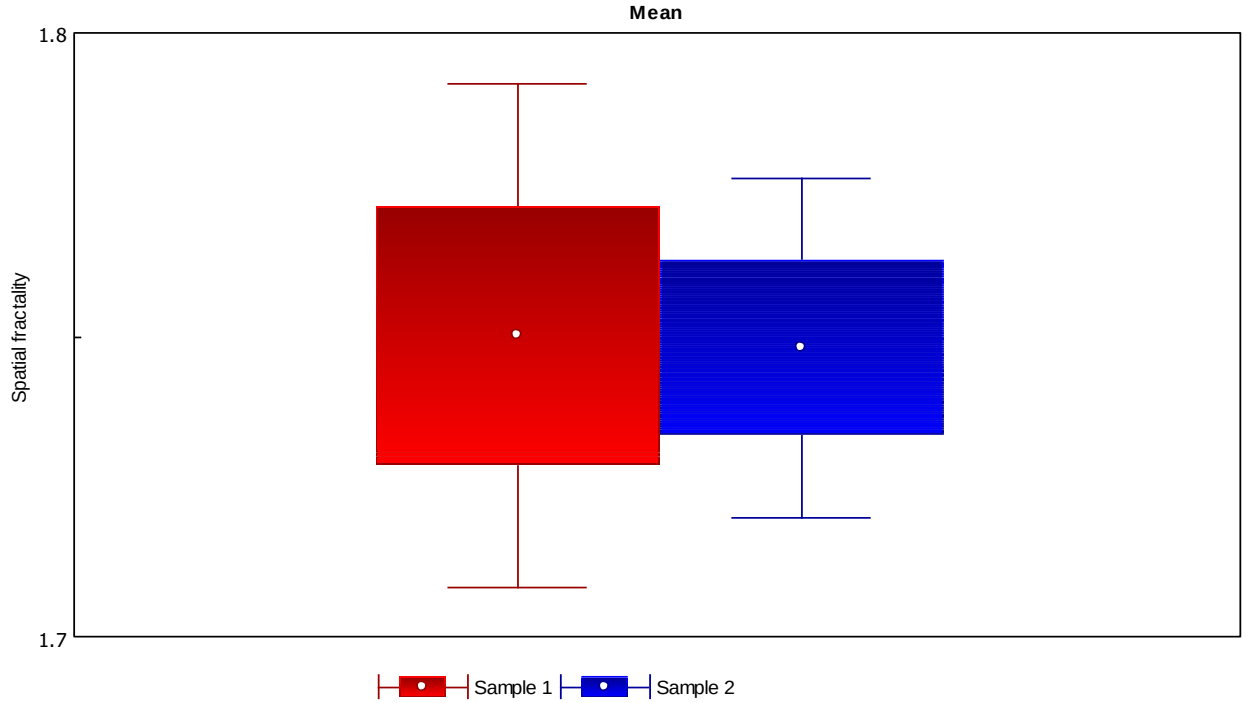
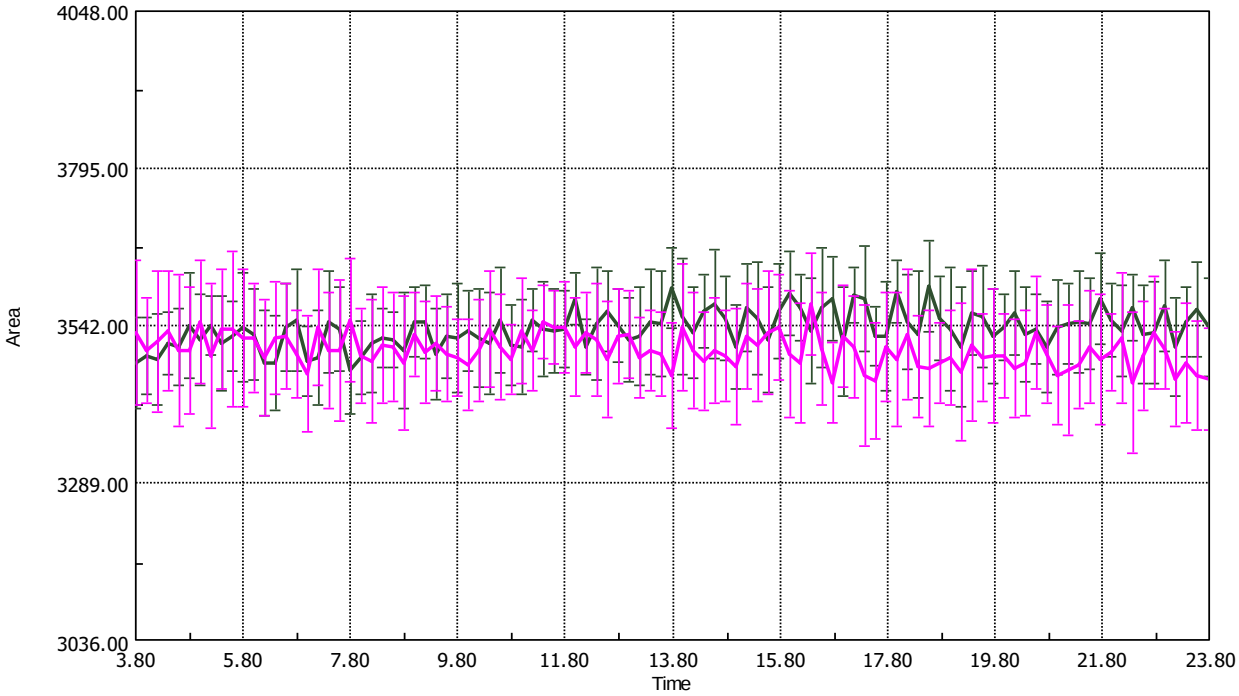



**Figure 20:** Statistical comparison between the mean Spatial fractality of the two beige polyester samples. By Student test the samples have no statistically significant differences; p = 0.937545.

## RED POLYESTER Fabric

### *Area*

Figure 21 shows the time series of the 100 images (from frame 21 to frame 120) analyzed for each of the 2 water samples (Sample 1 = water + Red polyester fabric = Baseline Sample; Sample 2 = water + charged red polyester fabric i.e. treated with KitCore Enhancement Technology = Charged Sample) for the Area of the glow around water drops. The first 20 images were removed as per the protocol. Since 10 recordings were used for the analysis of each sample (the first 2 recordings done with the first drop were not used), each point on the graph is the average of 10 data points and the vertical lines represent the confidence intervals for these 10 data points at each frame. If the confidence interval of 2 samples do not overlap, the 2 samples can be considered statistically significantly different. In Figure 21, both samples clearly overlap.




Sample 1: Non-charged red polyester sample *Mean + confidence interval*
Sample 2: Charged red polyester sample *Mean + confidence interval*

**Figure 21:** Area vs. time for the 2 water samples with red polyester fabrics. The units of the Area are arbitrary. The vertical bars represent the confidence interval for 10 data points.

Figure 22 present the statistical analysis comparing mean Area of the glow of each sample. Figure 22 shows that there is no statistically significant difference between the Area of the glow of the 2 samples with a probability p = 0.427486.

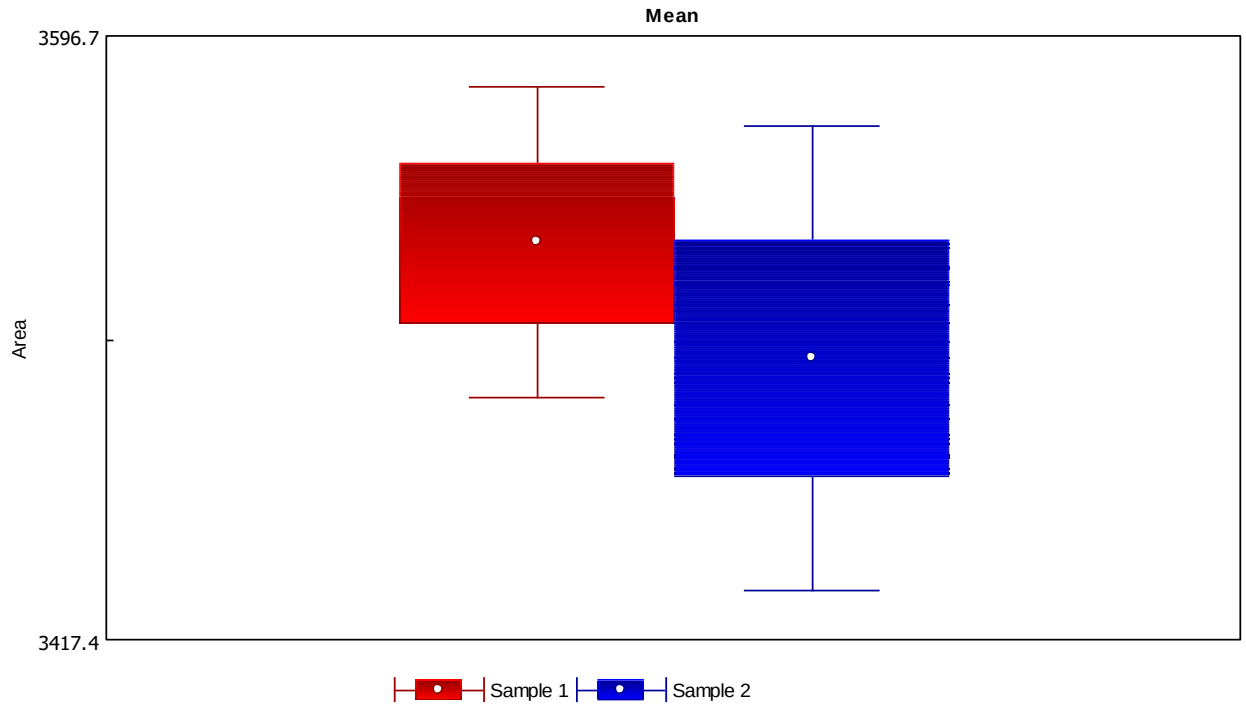
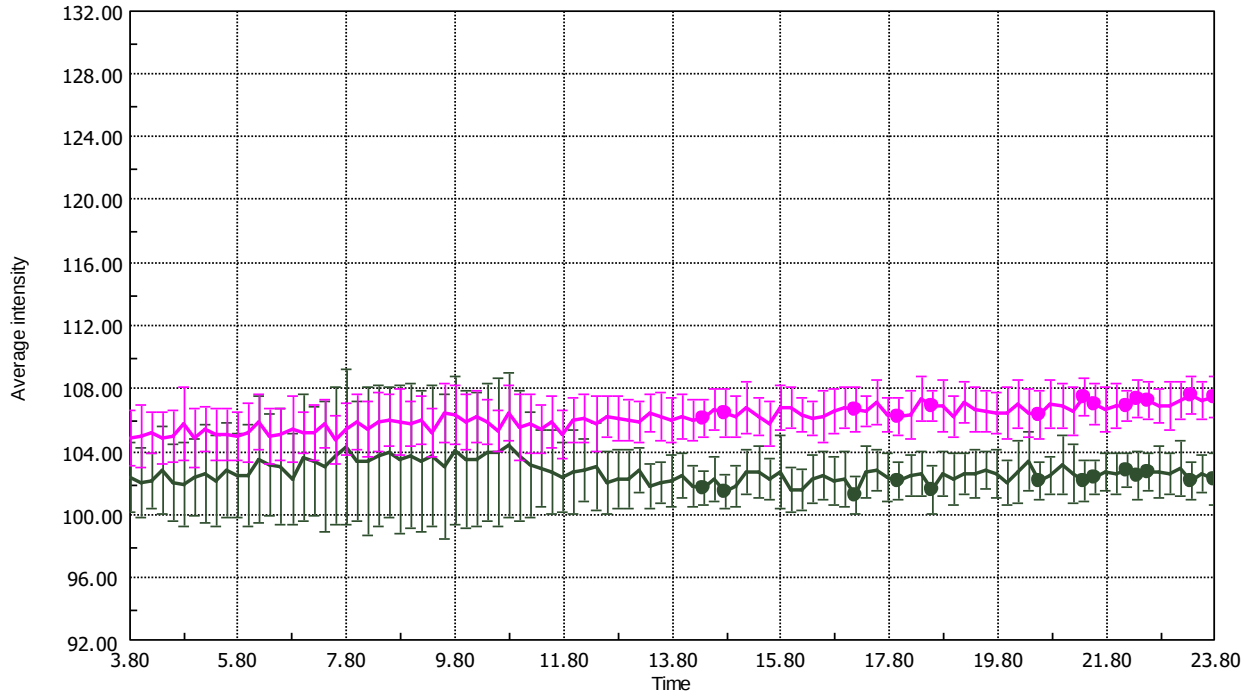



Figure 22 present the statistical analysis comparing mean Area of the glow of each red polyester sample. As anticipated, Figure 22 shows that there are no statistically significant differences between the mean Areas of the glow of the 2 red polyester samples with a probability p = 0.427486.

***Average intensity***

Figure 23 shows the time series of the 100 images analyzed for each of the 2 water samples (Sample 1 = water + Red polyester fabric = Baseline Sample; Sample 2 = water + charged red polyester fabric i.e. treated with KitCore Enhancement Technology = Charged Sample) for the Average intensity of the glow around water drops. The first 20 images were removed as per the protocol. Since 10 recordings were used for the analysis of each sample (the first 2 recordings done with the first drop were not used), each point on the graph is the average of 10 data points and the vertical lines represent the confidence intervals for these 10 data points and for each frame. If the confidence interval of 2 samples do not overlap, the 2 samples can be considered statistically significantly different. In Figure 23, there is not much overlap, so it is probably showing significant results.




Sample 1: Non-charged red polyester sample *Mean + confidence interval*
Sample 2: Charged red polyester sample *Mean + confidence interval*

**Figure 23:** Average Intensity vs. time for the 2 water samples with red polyester fabrics. The units of the Average Intensity are arbitrary. The vertical bars represent the confidence interval for 10 data points.

Figure 24 present the statistical analysis comparing mean Average Intensity of the glow of each sample. Figure 24 shows that there are statistically significant differences between the Average Intensity of the glow of the 2 samples with a probability p = 0.0110054.

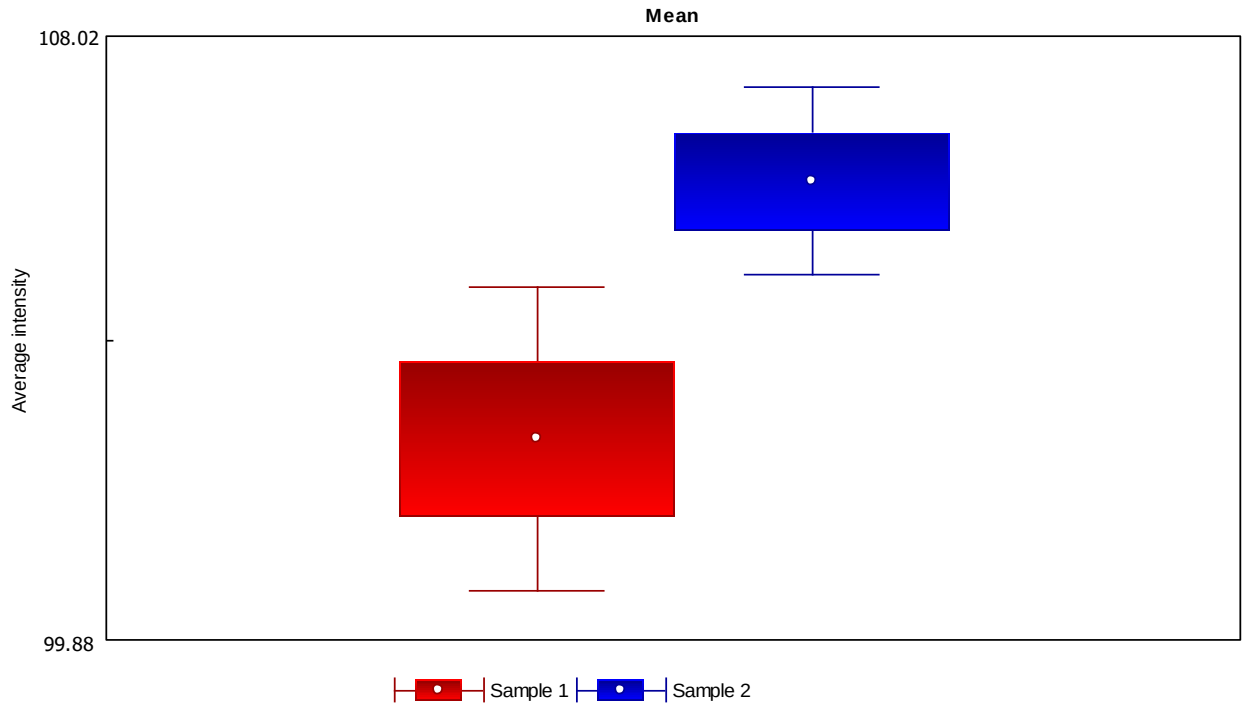
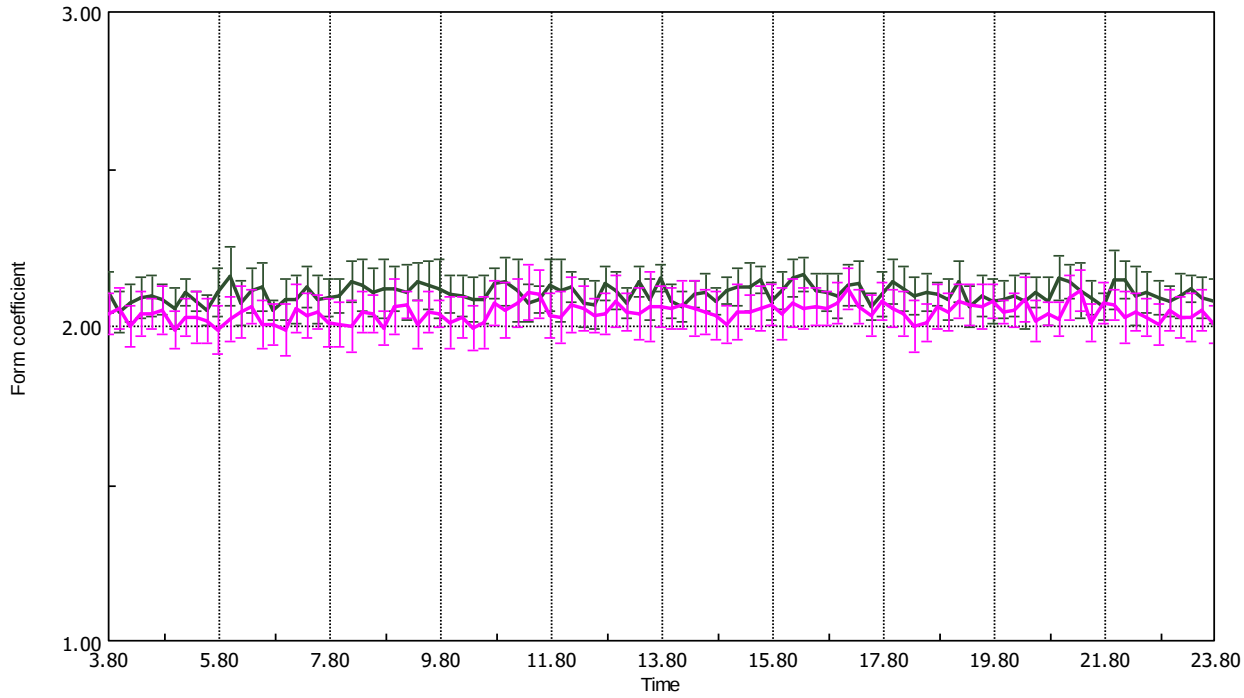



**Figure 24:** This figure presents the statistical analysis comparing Average Intensity of the glow of each red polyester sample. By Student test red polyester samples have a statistically significant difference; p = 0.0110054.

### *Form coefficient*

Figure 25 shows the time series of the 100 images analyzed for each of the 2 water samples (Sample 1 = water + Red polyester fabric = Baseline Sample; Sample 2 = water + charged red polyester fabric i.e. treated with KitCore Enhancement Technology = Charged Sample) for the Form coefficient of the glow around water drops. The first 20 images were removed as per the protocol. Since 10 recordings were used for the analysis of each sample (the first 2 recordings done with the first drop were not used), each point on the graph is the average of 10 data points and the vertical lines represent the confidence intervals for these 10 data points and for each frame. If the confidence interval of 2 samples do not overlap, the 2 samples can be considered statistically significantly different. In Figure 25, they overlap.




Sample 1: Non-charged red polyester sample *Mean + confidence interval*
Sample 2: Charged red polyester sample *Mean + confidence interval*

**Figure 25:** Form coefficient vs. time for the 2 red polyester water samples. The units of Form coefficient are arbitrary. The vertical bars represent the confidence interval for 10 data points.

Figure 26 present the statistical analysis comparing mean Form coefficient of the glow of each beige polyester sample. As anticipated, Figure 26 shows that there is no statistically significant difference between the mean Form coefficients of the glow of the 2 samples with a probability p = 0.0554775.

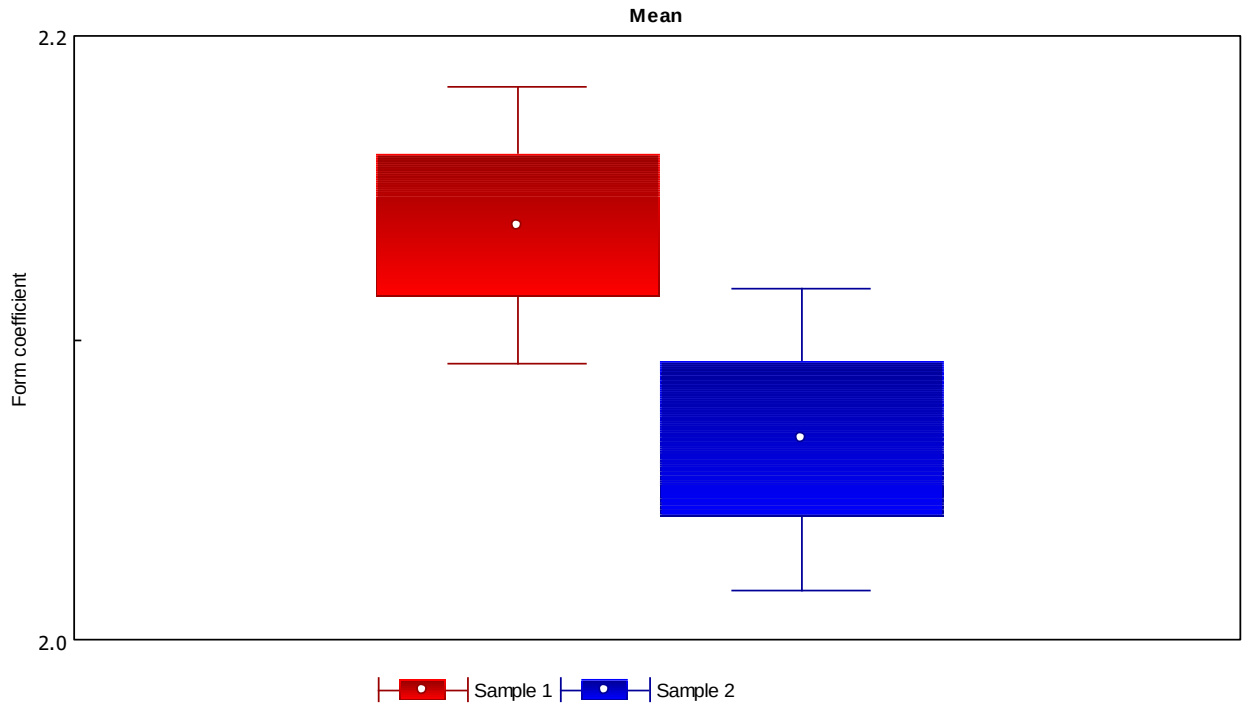
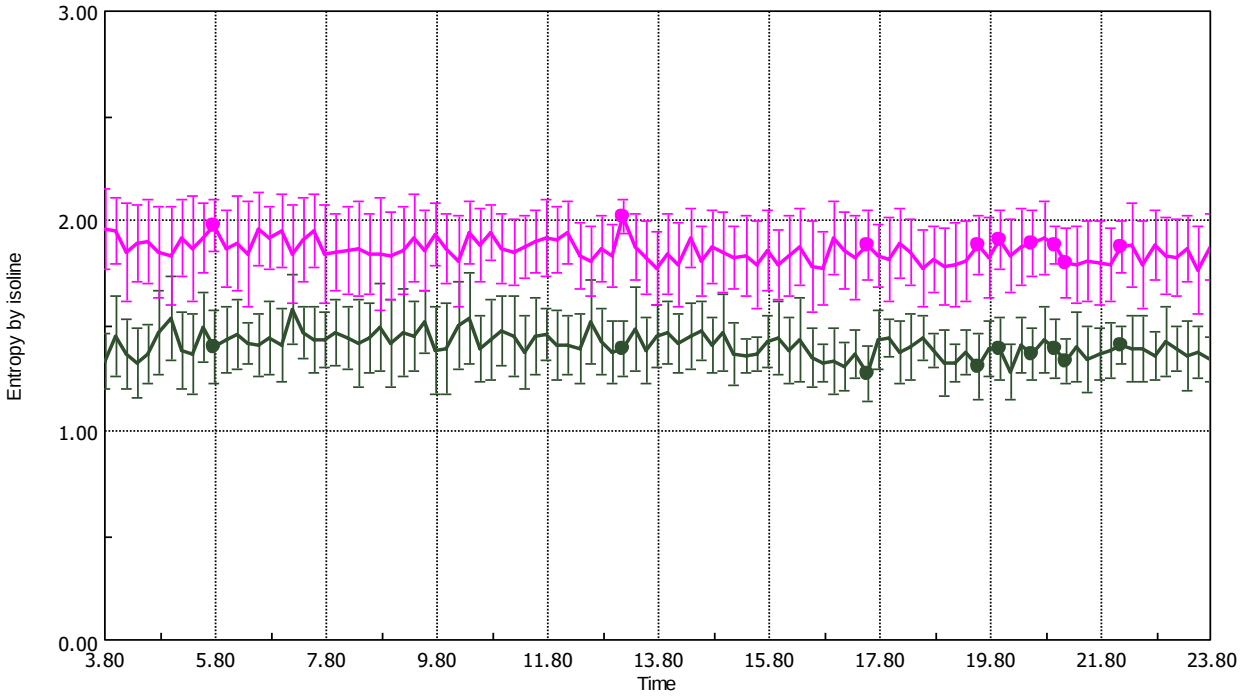



**Figure 26:** Statistical comparison between the mean Form coefficients of the two beige polyester samples. By Student test the samples have no statistically significant differences with a probability p = 0.0554775.

***Entropy***

Figure 27 shows the time series of the 100 images analyzed for each of the 2 water samples (Sample 1 = water + Red polyester fabric = Baseline Sample; Sample 2 = water + charged red polyester fabric i.e. treated with KitCore Enhancement Technology = Charged Sample) for the Entropy of the glow around water drops. The first 20 images were removed as per the protocol. Since 10 recordings were used for the analysis of each sample (the first 2 recordings done with the first drop were not used), each point on the graph is the average of 10 data points and the vertical lines represent the confidence intervals for these 10 data points and for each frame. If the confidence interval of 2 samples do not overlap, the 2 samples can be considered statistically significantly different. In Figure 27, they clearly do not overlap.




Sample 1: Non-charged red polyester sample *Mean + confidence interval*
Sample 2: Charged red polyester sample *Mean + confidence interval*

**Figure 27:** Entropy vs. time for the 2 red polyester water samples. The units of Entropy are arbitrary. The vertical bars represent the confidence interval for 10 data points.

Figure 28 present the statistical analysis comparing mean Entropy of the glow of each beige bamboo sample. As anticipated, Figure 28 shows that there is a statistically significant difference between the Entropy of the glow of the 2 samples with a probability p = 0.000218163.

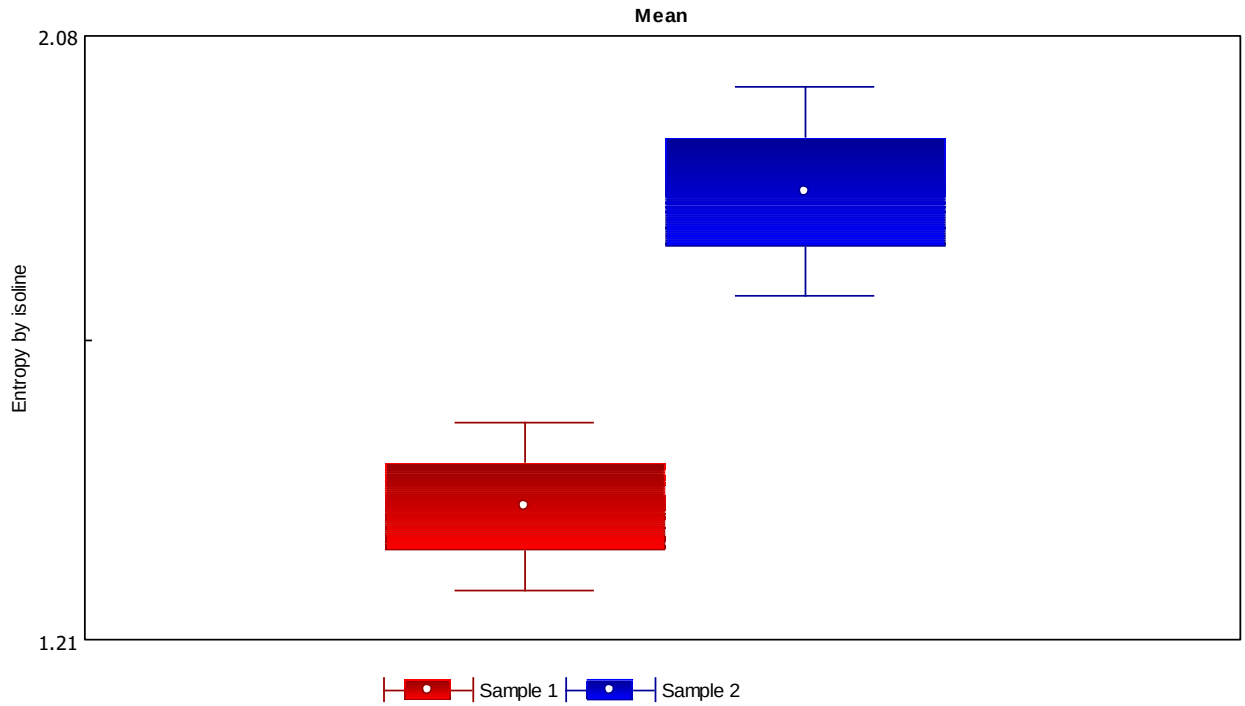
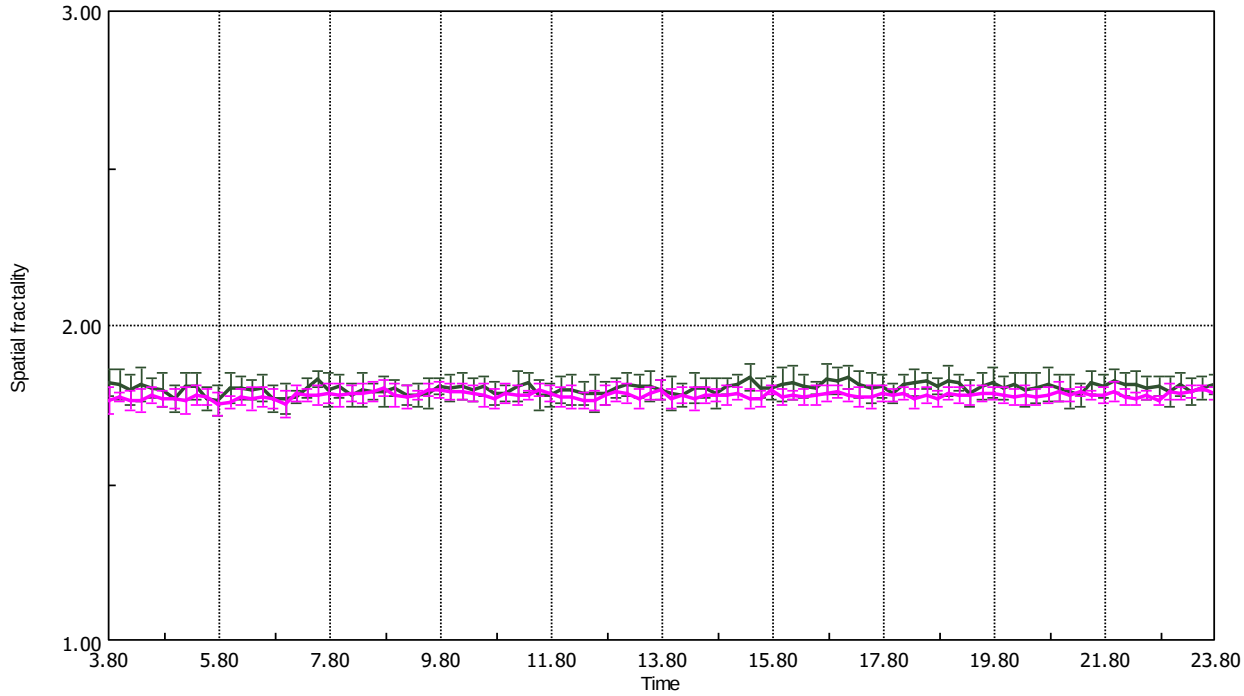



**Figure 28:** Statistical comparison between the mean Entropy of the two red polyester samples. By Student test the samples are statistically dissimilar with a probability p = 0.000218163.

### *Spatial fractality*

Figure 29 shows the time series of the 100 images analyzed for each of the 2 water samples (Sample 1 = water + Red polyester fabric = Baseline Sample; Sample 2 = water + charged red polyester fabric i.e. treated with KitCore Enhancement Technology = Charged Sample) for the Spatial fractality of the glow around water drops. The first 20 images were removed as per the protocol. Since 10 recordings were used for the analysis of each sample (the first 2 recordings done with the first drop were not used), each point on the graph is the average of 10 data points and the vertical lines represent the confidence intervals for these 10 data points and for each frame. If the confidence interval of 2 samples do not overlap, the 2 samples can be considered statistically significantly different. In Figure 29, they clearly overlap.




Sample 1: Non-charged red polyester sample *Mean + confidence interval*
Sample 2: Charged red polyester sample *Mean + confidence interval*

**Figure 29:** Spatial fractality vs. time for the 2 red polyester water samples. The units of Spatial fractality are arbitrary. The vertical bars represent the confidence interval for 10 data points.

Figure 30 present the statistical analysis comparing mean Spatial fractality of the glow of each sample. As anticipated, Figure 30 shows that there are no statistically significant differences between the Spatial fractality of the glow of the 2 samples with a probability p = 0.089874.

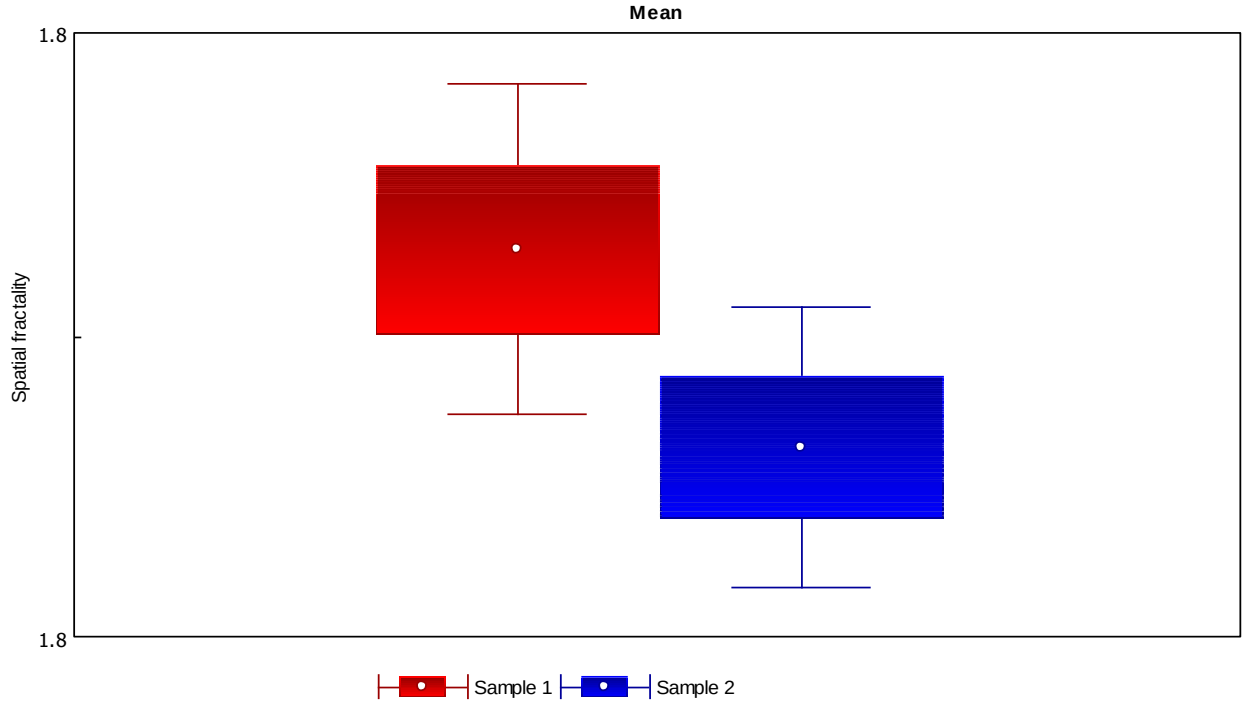



**Figure 30:** Statistical comparison between the mean Spatial fractality of the two red polyester samples. By Student test the samples have no statistically significant differences; p = 0.089874.

## Discussion

GDV analysis showed a significant difference in Area and Average Intensity between the charged and control samples but not in Form Coefficient, Entropy and Spatial Fractality. Since Area gives an indication of the energy of the electrons emitted, it must be concluded that the control sample's emitted electrons had more energy than those of the charged sample on average. Average Intensity is proportional to the number of electrons emitted from the sample. Since the charged sample had a higher Averaged Intensity, it is concluded that the number of electrons (and other small molecules, if any) emitted by the charged sample was higher than for the control sample. This means that, in the case of these polyester samples, KitCore Enhancement Technology had the effect of increasing the number of electrons available but decreased their average energy. Still this result is encouraging because it means that KitCore Enhancement Technology enhanced the ability of the polyester fabric to release electrons that neutralize free radicals and other positively charged molecules such as those involved in the inflammatory process.

Form Coefficient, Entropy and Spatial Fractality are related to coherence. Since the value for these parameters were the same for both waters in this study, this result suggests the same level of coherence or flow of electrons within the molecules of the test samples (suggesting the same level of homogeneous distribution of the molecules inside the samples).

**Discussion**

GDV analysis showed a significant difference for a number of samples. For instance, Average Intensity was significantly higher for the charged fabric in both polyester samples (beige polyester p = 0.000149734; red polyester p = 0.0110054), Entropy was significantly higher for the charged red polyester fabric compared to the non-charged red polyester fabric, and Spatial fractality was significantly higher for the charged bamboo fabric compared to the non-charged one.

Average Intensity is proportional to the number of electrons emitted from the sample. Therefore, it must be concluded from the Average Intensity results that the charged polyester fabrics emitted a larger number of electrons (and maybe some negatively charged molecules, if any) compared to the non-charged polyester samples on average with the beige polyester fabric emitting the most electrons (because the results are more significant for this sample). This means that, in the case of these polyester samples, KitCore Enhancement Technology had the effect of increasing the number of electrons available. This result is encouraging because it means that KitCore Enhancement Technology enhanced the ability of the polyester fabric to release electrons that neutralize free radicals and other positively charged molecules such as those involved in the inflammatory process.

Entropy and Spatial Fractality are related to coherence in a different way. Entropy is a measure of disorder. Since the value for Entropy was significantly higher for the charged red polyester fabric compared to the non-charged red polyester fabric, it can be concluded that there was much more decoherence in that sample probably due to an uneven distribution of matter inside the measured water droplets. On the other hand, the significantly higher Spatial fractality in the charged bamboo fabric compared to the non-charged sample indicates an increase in self-symmetry at different scales and that is an indication of increased coherence in the sample.

**Conclusion**

Arrowhead spring water exposed to the Sheex beige and red polyester fabrics charged with KitCore Enhancement Technology released more electrons making the exposed water more prone to release electrons that neutralize oxidative stress involved in inflammatory processes. This result also implies that KitCore Enhancement Technology increases the absorbability of water by the body for these charged samples compared to their non-charged version; this was not the case for the bamboo fabric. Since the body is 70% water, it is expected that wearing charged Sheex beige and red polyester fabric will have a similar effect of the body water content i.e. increase its fluidity and absorbability by cells

inside the body. Entropy was significantly higher for the charged red polyester fabric compared to the non-charged red polyester fabric; it can be concluded that there was much more decoherence in that sample probably due to an uneven distribution of matter inside the measured water droplets. This may explain why there was less release of electrons for the charged red polyester sample compared to the beige polyester sample. On the other hand, the significantly higher Spatial fractality produced in water by the charged bamboo fabric compared to the non-charged fabric sample indicates an increase in self-symmetry at different scales and that is an indication of increased coherence in the sample. This increase in coherence for the charged bamboo sample will probably result in a subtle improvement in absorbability of the water exposed to it.

# Psy-Tek Labs, LLC

## Non-Invasive Scanning and Subtle Energy Testing Lab

### APPENDIX A

### Gaétan Chevalier, Ph.D.,

### Biographical Sketch

Dr. Gaétan Chevalier received his Ph.D. from the University of Montréal in Atomic Physics and Laser Spectroscopy. After 4 years of research at UCLA in the field of nuclear fusion, he became professor and Director of Research at the California Institute for Human Science (CIHS) for 10 years doing research on human physiology and electrophysiology. Dr. Chevalier is currently faculty member of CIHS, invited scientist in the Department of Developmental and Cellular Biology at UC Irvine and he has been Director of Research at Psy-Tek since June 2010.

# Psy-Tek Labs, LLC

## Non-Invasive Scanning and Subtle Energy Testing Lab

### APPENDIX B

**Jessica Luibrand, BS, CCT, CCTT, Thermographer, Subtle Energy Researcher**

Jessica Luibrand received her Bachelor's degree from Grand Valley State University in Health Sciences while double minoring in Biology & Sociology. Being passionate about alternative and complementary medicine, she facilitated natural health & wellness seminars and discovered field of Thermography. Jessica moved to Florida in order to train under Dr. Carol Chandler, the 'Mother of thermography.' Jessica became a Certified Clinical Thermographer and Clinical Certified Thermography Trainer and trained doctors on how to use the camera, the software, and taught doctors how to incorporate Thermography into their practice. Jessica is the Chief Clinical Director of Psy-Tek Subtle Energy Laboratory & subtle energy researcher.

# Psy-Tek Labs, LLC

## Non-Invasive Scanning and Subtle Energy Testing Lab

### APPENDIX C

#### EPI/GDV

The Electro-Photonic Imaging (EPI) device, formerly known as Gas Discharge Visualization (GDV), is an advanced form of Kirlian photography developed by Dr. Konstantin Korotkov (Figure C-1). This technology produces an electric impulse, which generates a response of the object in the form of electron and photon emission. The glow of the photon radiation owing to the gas discharge generated from the electromagnetic field is captured by a digital camera and processed by sophisticated software that can perform sophisticated statistical analyses of the data looking and many different parameters such as brightness and size of the glow. Figure 2 shows an example of a gas discharge glow produce around a metal cylinder used to calibrate the EPI/GDV system.

**Figure C-1:** Photograph of GDV Camera pro version 3 designed for measuring drops of liquid. There is a special syringe holder that is placed on top of the black ring which can hold a drop from a syringe just above the glass plate where the measurement is performed.


**Figure C-2:** Example of EPI/GDV image captured from a drop of tap water.