LIFEWATER SCIENCES

LIFEWATER FLOWING FROM THE FOUNTAIN OF LIFE®

LifeWater Sciences WET (Water Enhancement Technology) Ceramic Ore Activation of Water Summarized

The LifeWater resonating ore technology is not a method of water purification but rather an activation of the water itself. In order to explain this process and it's many benefits it is necessary to understand how this change and activation occurs by understanding more about hydrogen bonding and electron transfer.

The study of water involves chemistry, biology and quantum physics. Through the combination of these three different fields and the work of our Japanese scientists have perfected our technology whereby applying the mineral rock's re-crystallization power energetically activates water.

What is meant by "applying mineral rock's re-crystallization power to water"? When mineral rocks are sintered, it removes mineral rock's crystal water and interlayer water. These mineral rocks re-crystallize by heat. Our associated Japanese partners and their scientific team have exteriorized the molecular specific vibration and found a mineral rock that holds the same molecular vibration as water, which causes "resonation", thus controlling this vibration to activate water.

Because these molecular vibrations are already in existence and since we are just using what already exists, our technology does not "change" the chemical bond of the OH but rather activates the water to a de-oxidized state creating activated de-oxidized water.

The ceramic ores are comprised of a variety of minerals and magnetic clays, each one dosed at a specific determined amount with the final recipe arrived upon after years of stringent testing (trial and error). Chemically it is important to understand the synergistic relationship between minerals and water inclusive of their similar structures and characteristics.

Other companies have created similar products by sintering various combinations of minerals but have had a very limited effect due to their lack of knowledge and formulating methodology. Many of these similar products are ordinary ceramics having no vibrational or resonating frequency. The specific formulation of our ceramic ores is of course proprietary knowledge.

Our mineral ore's work by resonate frequencies broadcast to the water molecules similar to what transpires in nature, creating an effect by activating the electrical charges of the hydrogen atom. These resonating frequencies transmit at a particular wavelength and cause changes to occur to the chemical structure or bonds of the water molecules. The ores continuously resonate these frequencies or wavelengths at an optimum balance, meaning not too strong or not too weak.

This process produces a buffering or balancing effect when the activated water is consumed or absorbed on oxidants and reactive oxygen species (free radicals). A sort of de-oxidizing effect which has shown to be quite beneficial for living organisms and human beings. Consumption of the activated water produces a neutralizing and synergetic effect on all organisms which in turn helps promote a healthier and vital environment. LifeWater so to speak.

Our ceramic technology requires no energy source that needs an energy supply. The ores are dependent on electro static energy (vibration of dipoles in water) that is created naturally without supplying anything. The ceramic ore's vibrational frequency can basically last forever and is essentially activating the already existing energy in the water.

Consisting of a mineral paste, the ceramic ores are bound together with Si2O and baked at extremely high temperatures (1100 °C +) producing a nearly indestructible ball that will not dissolve or add anything to the liquid they are being utilized with. It is simply vibrational resonation technology born out of the combination of chemistry, biology and quantum physics.

Myth about smaller cluster = better absorption

It is true that there are more clusters when water is oxidized, and less clusters when water is deoxidized, but this has nothing to do with the absorption. How cells absorb water is only through electric potential difference.

In the recent findings of biochemistry physics, the longest water molecule chain found is 12 chains = 12 hydrogen bond. However, smaller clustered water has more free H+ electrons. By having more H+ electrons, this means that water is de-oxidized. Again, however, this has nothing to do with body absorbing the water quickly. You can say that the smaller the cluster is better because it is de-oxidized.

Electron transfer (ET) is the process by which an electron moves from one atom or molecule to another atom or molecule. ET is a mechanistic description of the thermodynamic concept of redox, wherein the formal oxidation states of both reaction partners change. Numerous essential processes in biology employ ET reactions, including: oxygen binding/transport, photosynthesis/respiration, metabolic syntheses, and detoxification of reactive species. Additionally, the process of energy transfer can be formalized as a two electron exchange (two concurrent ET events in opposite directions). ET reactions commonly involve transition metal complexes, but there are now many examples of ET in organic molecules.

The human body has an electron transfer system or this can be rephrased as the human body is an electronic device.

For Plants, LifeWater's ceramic ores provide more H+ ions that can help preserve internal cellular water. This means that the cells in plants will maintain better water in their system, improving cellular function and optimum growth potential.

For Produce, LifeWater Sciences water enables intracellular water to remain in the cell with less water evaporation allowing the produce to stay fresh and moist longer. More H+ remains in the cellular water which means the cells survive longer as intracellular water doesn't go bad.

H2O + H+ water

If cellular water is oxidized, more H+ goes out. If cellular water is de-oxidized, H+ does not need to go out (water metabolizes and circulates within the cell structure). Cells survive longer. On the other hand as more moisture evaporates, more shrinkage of the produce will occur.

Regular Water vs. LifeWater's Activated Water

Oxidation	LifeWater's activated water
Donates Oxygen	Accepts Oxygen
Accepts Hydrogen	Donates Hydrogen
Withdraws electrons from atoms or ion to increase positive electric charge	Donates electrons to atoms or ions to decrease positive valiancy number or positive electric charge

When one substance is oxidized or reduced, another reaction is always reduced or oxidized, respectively. Thus the reaction is called oxidation-reduction reaction.

Water is hydrated to become (H3O+)(H2O)n. When the oxidation ion is decomposed as follows: H3O+ >H2O+H+ this reaction is charge transfer (CT) reaction. The electric charge moves from the ion to the neutral particle by the reaction between the positive or negative ion and the neutral atom or molecule. This type of reaction is commonly observed in solution including inorganic chemistry also. There are two kinds of CT reactions: the first type of reaction in only electric charge transfer and another type of reaction is secondary ions desegregation. Each reaction can be classified as a resonance or non-resonant process. When the reaction heat of charge transfer process is closer to zero and the kinetic energy of ion is relatively small, the cross section of the reaction increases to be 10 to the -15 cm2 for thermal energy ion. On the other hand for non-resonance process, when kinetic energy of ion is smaller and the cross section of reaction is relatively small, the kinetic energy and the cross section become bigger.

For CT reaction of negative ion, an electron moves from a negative ion with small atomic affinity to neutral particle with big atomic affinity to resonant. The electronic affinity which is most important physical parameter for a negative ion shows the stability of atoms, molecule, and free radical etc.upon transformation into large or small negative ions.

On the other hand, when an electron enters into water it becomes a hydrated electron. The electron which is hydrated can be expressed as e_{ag}. The most of reduced free radials, which were believed to be hydrogen atoms generated in the earlier stage of the water radiolysis are found to be these hydrated electrons. These electrons are called hydrated electrons. The absorption spectrum of hydrated electron has the maximum value at 720 mm at the room temperature and is observed over a wide range from the visible absorption region to the infrared absorption. A reduction agent with potential to be -2.7V approximately is considered a strong one and has a short life (10^{-3}sec or less). H_2O which is not hydrated is reduced by the hydrated electron at -0.8281V: $2H_2O + 2e \rightarrow H_2^+ + 2OH^-$. As a result the electrons are excited by internal vibration of stone crystal or ceramic ore reacting with water to give the products of water reaction as shown below:

$H_3O^+ \rightarrow H_2O + H^+$
$2H_2O + (2e^-) \leftrightarrows H_2^+ + 2OH^-$

This state of water is created instantly.