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## **The Effects of SRT on Six Different Types of Water**

**Summary:** The effects of SRT on water were measured. The subtle energetics, pH, and ORP of water, with and without SRT processing, were measured for six different types of water, five of which are commercial bottled waters, and one of which was prepared in BR's laboratory using special processing. The results show some consistent changes due to SRT, including more photon emission from the waters, and improved antioxidant properties. In brief, it is shown that SRT adds subtle energy/information to the water and lowers the ORP, which helps reduce oxidative stress.

### **I. High Voltage Electrophotography**

#### *Introduction*

This is an exploratory pilot study to test a variety of drinking waters with and without SRT-treatment. The purpose is compare the subtle energy aspects of the various waters as visualized by means of high-voltage electrophotography, and to demonstrate how SRT processing of the water affects their subtle energy.

#### *Materials and Methods*

5 types of commercially available bottled drinking waters were processed with SRT for 45 hours. In addition, a microstructured water made by filtering tap water and exposing it to a strong electromagnetic field to erase residual information was also processed with SRT, and referred to herein as "BR" water. These were then compared with the same water samples without SRT, using the GDV (gas discharge visualization) Camera Pro. This device ([www.korotkov.org](http://www.korotkov.org)) is an advanced form of digital high-voltage photography with a sophisticated software analysis. It is known and used worldwide in energy medicine research to explore human health and healing, homeopathic remedies, natural products, and other materials testing.

The hanging drop method was employed. This means that a single drop of each water sample was suspended from a 1 ml plastic syringe just above the electrified glass plate of the camera. Each sample was exposed for 1 second duration to a sequence of high frequency, high voltage electricity to excite it to emit light in the form of a corona discharge. Camera voltages used ranged from 13.4 to 24 kV, with a frequency of 1000

Hz. The light pattern emitted from each sample was registered by a CDC (charge-coupled detector) inside the GDV camera. The digital photograph of each light pattern was sent to a computer for image processing and parametric analysis. 4 images at each of 4 voltages were made for each droplet; and this was repeated in duplicate for another droplet of each sample. This procedure yielded 32 photographs (called “GDV-grams”) for each type of water sample. By these means, a total of 192 photos from the various water droplets were made and analyzed.

GDV-grams were analyzed using a GDV-processor software algorithm to filter out noise and also to color-enhance them. These photos were parametrically analyzed and compared. Parameters analyzed include area (glow area, or number of illuminated pixels), brightness (intensity of the light), and density (measure of uniformity of the light pattern).

In addition to still GDV-grams, video footage (AVI files) of the flickering light patterns was also taken for 2 seconds for some of the higher voltages where the light emission was considerable, to observe how the light emission varied over time.

### *Results*

Sample GDV-grams that are examples of the photographs obtained are provided for visual comparison (photos were emailed previously). It was observed that each type of water had a distinctly different light emission pattern at a given voltage.

Table 1 shows the numerical data calculated for the 6 drinking waters. Mean area, brightness, and density of the light emission patterns are shown for each water, with and without SRT Processing. A calculated difference of  $\{(SRT - \text{no SRT}) / [\text{no SRT}] \times 100\%$  is also shown for each parameter.

It was found that SRT enhanced the light emission pattern glow area for each type of water. SRT consistently made each water sample emit more light over a larger area. SRT also produced a wide variety of changes in brightness and in density of light emission patterns.

**Calistoga**

Mean	No SRT	SRT	% Diff.
Area	3.25	3.39	4.30%
Brightness	135	136	0.74%
Density	0.27	0.236	-12.60%

**Evian**

Mean	No SRT	SRT	% Diff.
Area	0.125	0.39	212%
Brightness	178	157	-11.80%
Density	0.546	0.708	29.70%

**Fiji**

Mean	No SRT	SRT	% Diff.
Area	3.29	3.98	21%
Brightness	130	131	0.70%
Density	0.293	0.318	8.53%

**Trinity DW**

Mean	No SRT	SRT	% Diff.
Area	0.86	1.06	23.30%
Brightness	146	182	24.70%
Density	0.423	0.42	-0.70%

**Trinity  
NMS**

Mean	No SRT	SRT	% Diff.
Area	2.21	2.53	14.50%
Brightness	149	154	3.36%
Density	0.599	0.395	-34.10%

**BR water**

Mean	No SRT	SRT	% Diff.
Area	2.99	3.70	23.75%
Brightness	210	212	1%
Density	0.16	0.542	238%

Table 1: Comparison of GDV Parameters for 6 Waters

Figure 1 shows the comparative results of SRT as it affects the area, brightness, and density of the 6 types of water.

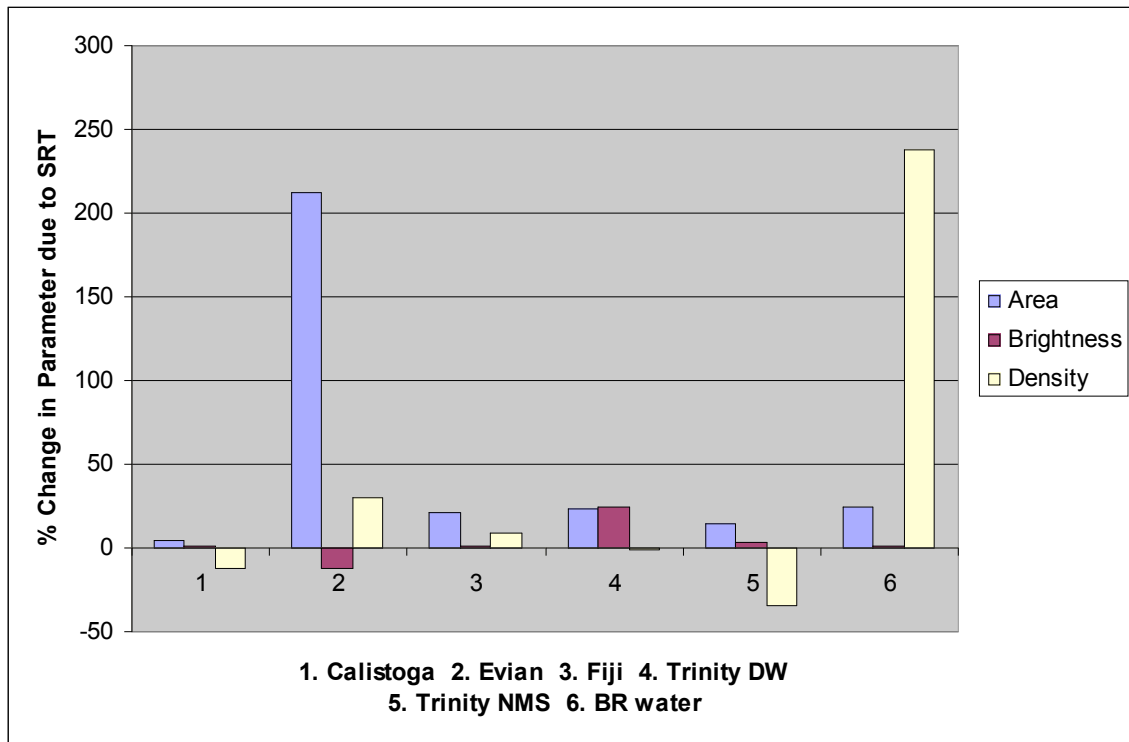


Figure 1: Effects of SRT on Changes in Parameters of Light Emission Patterns from 6 Types of Water

*Conclusions*

A variety of light emission patterns from the waters were observed, as each type of water, with its unique mineral content, pH, and other physical properties yields a distinct pattern in the GDV-grams. SRT was observed to enhance the photon emission from each water sample. Upon processing by SRT, Fiji water and BR water showed the largest area of light emission of all 6 waters.

45 hours of treatment with SRT was found to energize each of the 6 drinking waters. Evian and BR water were the most influenced by SRT, and Calistoga was the least influenced by SRT. BR water with SRT was enhanced considerably both in pattern area and density emitted.

The light emission pattern area (glow area) is the most obvious parameter associated with the degree of subtle energy and information in biofield science. Distilled water, which is lifeless and does not support life has an extremely small glow area (not shown). By contrast, natural mineral waters, such as these, show considerably larger areas of light emission, and these waters naturally support life.

In conclusion, SRT enhances the subtle energy properties of all the drinking waters as demonstrated by the GDV technique for assessing subtle energy patterns. This result suggests that SRT may make water more life-supporting to humans by virtue of bringing information to the water that strengthens the human biofield.

## **II. ORP (Oxidative-Reductive Potential) Testing and pH Testing**

Unopened bottles of the drinking waters with and without SRT treatment were used. The ORP and the pH were measured twice using a Thermo-Orion multi-function meter. ORP is expressed in millivolts (mV). Average values were calculated from duplicate measurements. Table 2 and Figure 2 summarize the results of 192 measurements.

The pH refers to the acidity (pH less than 7), neutrality (pH = 7.00), or alkalinity of the water (pH greater than 7). Alkaline water is considered best for drinking, as it neutralizes the acid of metabolic waste.

ORP refers to the chemical potential energy. Typically water samples show a positive ORP of over 100 mV. A positive ORP means that the sample is oxidized and has no chemical potential energy for further oxidation; that is, it has no free electrons. Such substances have no antioxidant potential to support life. A negative value of ORP means that the sample possesses chemical potential energy and is rich in electrons. Substances with negative ORPs have antioxidant properties and are beneficial in that they combat oxidative stress. Water with a negative ORP is found on the earth under pristine conditions in a natural setting, such as alpine lakes.

**Calistoga**

	No SRT	SRT	% Diff.
pH	7	6.98	0.00%
ORP	+180	+175	-2.8%

**Evian**

	No SRT	SRT	% Diff.
pH	7.17	6.7	-7%
ORP	+160	+158	-1.25%

**Fiji**

	No SRT	SRT	% Diff.
pH	7.39	7.77	5%
ORP	+168	+165	-1.8%

**Trinity  
DW**

	No SRT	SRT	% Diff.
pH	9.33	9.32	0.00%
ORP	+166	+160	-3.6%

**Trinity NMS**

	No SRT	SRT	% Diff.
pH	9.57	9.44	-1.40%
ORP	+155	+150	-3.23%

**BR Water**

	No SRT	SRT	% Diff.
pH	9.62	9.50	-1.25%
ORP	-150	-160	-6.7%

Table 2: pH and ORP values (mV) on 6 types of water with and without SRT

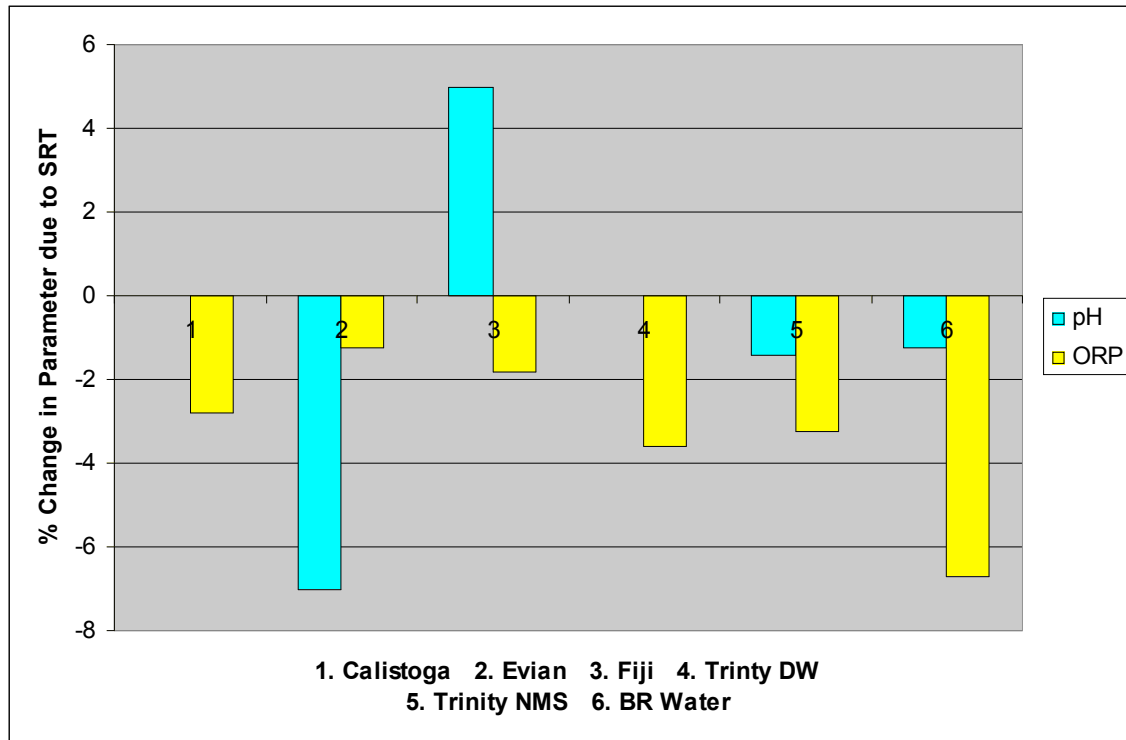


Figure 2: Percentage change in pH and ORP of 6 drinking waters due to SRT

### Conclusions

Calistoga and Evian are essentially neutral waters, whereas Fiji is slightly alkaline, and the Trinity waters are distinctly alkaline. SRT processing apparently caused some changes in pH, but no overall trend was observed. The results of SRT on pH were highly dependent upon the water type.

However, the effects of SRT on ORP were similar for all 6 waters, in that SRT reduced the ORP from 1 to 7%, depending upon the water type. The fact that SRT reduces the ORP shows that SRT improves water quality, because the more reductive capacity the water has, the better it will help the organism fight oxidative stress due to free radicals.

Of the 6 water types, only BR water had a negative ORP at -150 mV. The ORP of the 5 bottled drinking waters ranged from +155 to +180 mV. Thus, the BR water had the highest antioxidant capacity of all the waters. Furthermore, SRT enhanced the ORP value of BR water by 6.7%

## *Overall Conclusions and Discussion*

This study showed the effects of SRT on physical properties as well as the subtle energetic properties of water. However, not all waters appear to react in the same way to SRT. Some waters show stronger effects than others. The most notable changes were the amount of light emitted as seen in electrophotography and a lowering of the ORP. That means that SRT adds subtle energy-information to the water, and this water, with a reduced ORP, lowers oxidative stress. Moreover, this is consistent with previously published research on SRT, which shows that SRT makes human cells, tissues, organs, microbes, and persons more resistant and resilient to the ravages of stress.

The fact that various types of water react somewhat differently to SRT may be due to their mineral composition and their ability to hold new information. It is also possible that the various bottled waters may already contain information from the processing at the bottling plant, which makes it harder for them to hold SRT processing.

BR water was produced in the laboratory by Beverly Rubik by pre-filtering municipal tap water and removing all informational and energetic influences on the water using a very strong electromagnetic field. This was done just before SRT processing. BR water showed the strongest effects with SRT. The resulting BR water with SRT is demonstrated to be the most significant water among the 6 waters studied here in terms of beneficial properties. These include high alkalinity, high negative ORP, and a strong light emission pattern in electrophotography. This combination of water qualities in BR water is comparable to that of natural alpine lakes studied at the source.

In summary, SRT is shown to enhance drinking water properties including its subtle energetic-informational content and antioxidant capacities. The effects of SRT appear to be strongest when the water has already been stripped of energetic-informational contents just prior to SRT processing.