

Water, mass, magnetism, and gravity

Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to discuss the dynamic states of water and how Earth energies (eg. magnetism, gravity, etc.) influence these states. Of course, there is nothing definitive about these states as the understanding of how water responds to magnetism, and indeed how gravity is influenced by magnetism, is not fully understood in science.

Water on, and within the Earth is dynamic due to the changing influences of magnetism, gravity, sunspot activity, earthquakes, etc. At a microscale, the fresh surface water that is flowing in pristine streams is influenced by light photons, minerals that the water flows over, biological activity and the dynamics of flow (turbidity, flow rate, etc.). The natural particles in water (photons, microbes, minerals organic matter, etc.) determine its mass behaviour and therefore its natural crystalline structure (structured water) as found in a pristine flowing stream.

A MEA water conditioning device has been designed to restructure water from a destructured state (eg. urban and bottled water) into a permanent six-sided crystalline, structured state using a unique magnet array and sacred geometry spacings. In effect, the water is naturally magnetised, energised and activated to replicate water in nature.



The nature of the dynamical hydrogen/oxygen-bond network of liquid water under ambient conditions has challenged both experimental and theoretical researchers for decades and remains a topic of intense debate. Water's crystalline structure is based on **tetrahedral geometry where oxygen atoms form the centre of each tetrahedron**. Under ideal circumstances, as water tetrahedra join together, a repeating hexagonal pattern emerges with oxygen atoms forming the vertices of each hexagon.

The energy of water

When scientists realise the presence of an inbuilt intelligence and consciousness within water to receive, store and transmit information, they will understand how structured water is the

basis of the living state that sustains the health of all species. Similarly, it is important to understand that water responds to mass, magnetism, and gravity. This understanding will drive innovations in the design and application of magnetic (energy) water conditioning devices.

The major factor that will open the door to *water energy technology* is simply recognising the natural relationship between a natural water vortex and magnetic fields. In the year 1885, a physicist, C.A. Bjerkness, had the idea that energy could be explained as *small spheres that pulsate at some unknown universal frequency*. The positive result of Bjerkness's theory is that, if the magnetic pulsations are in phase, the particles attract according to the **inverse square law**. Also, if they act out of phase the particles repel according to the same law. The same principle pertains if they are halfway between being completely in, or out of phase, they are then neutral. Bjerkness's ideas helped to explain how MEA water device's function, and why certain water conditions respond to magnetic fields. Also, these ideas help to explain a wide range of outcomes, when returning water to its natural, pristine, flowing, structured state.

In order to fully grasp the dynamic principle of the water vortex in its proper connection with mass, magnetic and gravity energy, we must expand several areas of water structure knowledge. Firstly, we need to start with the universe. In this context we need to think about fields of energy and not solids (mass). The universe is full of energy fields, and it is like dropping a stone into water to create expanding, concentric wave rings. However, waves pass through a point in space and there is a fluctuation of energy at that point. These fluctuations or changes show up as particles. For example, light is a wave in the electromagnetic field, and while it has no point in space, a photon particle is detectable. Light can travel outwards as far as the universe allows, however gravity waves decay (entropy) with distance from an object. Mass is a more mysterious and infinite field that does not decay with distance and always has a value greater than zero. This mass field interacts with everything except light. That is, photons are massless and travel very fast, and everything else has some mass and travels more slowly. The mass generating field is fundamental to understanding how the universe works.

A force which has come to be called gravity plays a part in all systems, including the MEA water device that is magnetised. Unfortunately, the word gravity is often defined to mean an unchangeable force, and this is too limiting to explain the workings of the MEA device. For example, if gravity is in fact *compressed magnetism and the catalyst for all energy flow*, then different assumptions can be made about the properties of structured water (eg. roles in biological transmutation, transformation, material exclusion, etc.).

It is important to focus on this idea to understand the processes of the MEA water device and the natural forces that drive its functionality. All things move toward the Earth because of two compatible yet distinct forces, a *push*, and a *pull*, with one force not able to manifest without the other. Keeping this in mind as *basic knowledge*, it is shown later in this paper the flow pattern within this device is affected by this *push/pull* phenomenon.

I will now explain the sequence of actions and reactions within the MEA water device to give a better understanding of the device functions. The device's unique magnet array and sacred geometry spacing around the inner copper pipe is in harmony with the rotational (anti-clockwise) effects of the Earth, and anti-clockwise pathway around the sun. The magnetic force entrained by this device is a natural phenomenon caused by the centrifugal force of the water vortex (including embedded vortices within vortices). The Earth is perfectly balanced into the magnetism flow directions (vortexing anti-clockwise and clockwise) in a figure 8 or infinity form as a repeated cycle of flow from north to south poles through the Earth's equatorial/core zones.

It is important to note the reason for calling the gravity energy *compressed magnetism*, is not from a positive/negative charge stance, but from a neutral position, and until an activity (ie. change in magnetic field force) **influences** its gravitational force. Gravity or compressed magnetism can take on an infinite variety of polarities that are all magnetic in nature. In this compressed magnetism form, there will be a large amount of magnetic energy that is held in a small amount of space. That small amount of space should be compared with the Earth in relationship to the Universe.

North and South denominations inaccurately describe magnetic polarities because we state that north attracts south, north repels north, south repels south. This implies that opposite energy fields attract, and similar energy fields repel. Magnets are open systems with energy flowing in and out of them. The similarity of the energy flow is what attracts magnets to each other. Magnets unite inflow to outflow to form a larger system that maintains a similar flow, and systems attract in the most compatible formation to each other because it enables the energy to continue flowing smoothly (eg. see the magnet composite example on page 7).

The magnetic energy in a water vortex formation creates a wavelength that temporarily alleviates the effects of compressed magnetism (gravity). Generally, we are conditioned to think that gravity cannot be altered until we begin to look into the field of magnetic energy, and the forces created in space by different magnet configurations.

There is an intense magnetic oscillating process that is administered to the MEA water device and when the water exits the device it remains ***permanently in a high state of magnetic excitation with a permanent negative charge***. This state enables certain molecular changes to take place that will bring the water to its full or living, crystalline structure that is necessary for cell health. The water's vortex motion through the magnetised device is the only requirement to administer this final state in the water. The water motion can be achieved either through a pump or gravity, and through the magnetic resonance entrained and contained within the copper tubing of the MEA device.

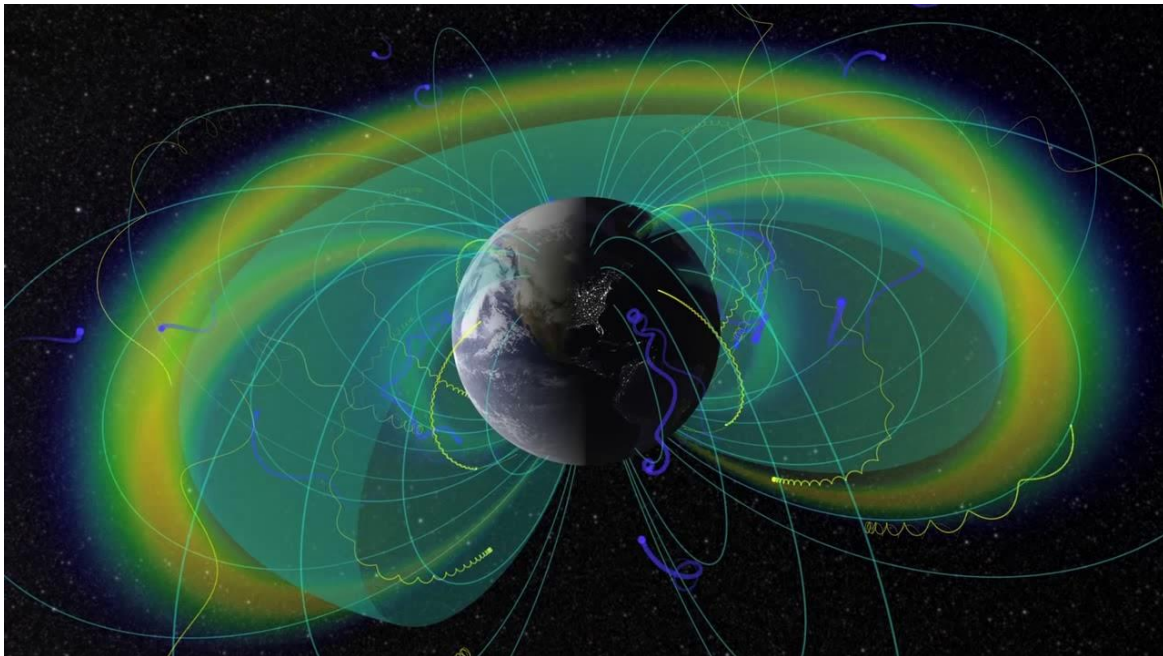
The different patterns of magnetic molecular structures within the device are influenced by the water source, and hence accomplish different results. If we could peer into the various forms of energy within this MEA device we would see many different patterns of magnetic structures

within the electrons of the copper tube, the unique water properties (eg. water source memory), and the space (volume of water, magnetic energy, etc.) within the device. The possibilities are endless given that electrons are not homogeneous, unchanging spheres of energy, they are more like snowflakes with unique crystalline structures. No two waters are exactly the same, but their similarities cause electrons to be attracted to each other. The various elements, motions, and magnetic fields (polarities) within this MEA device establish the polarities that entrain the electrical charge. Magnetic energy has an infinite variety of uses, it just needs the proper physical conditions and magnetic resonance frequencies to be useful.

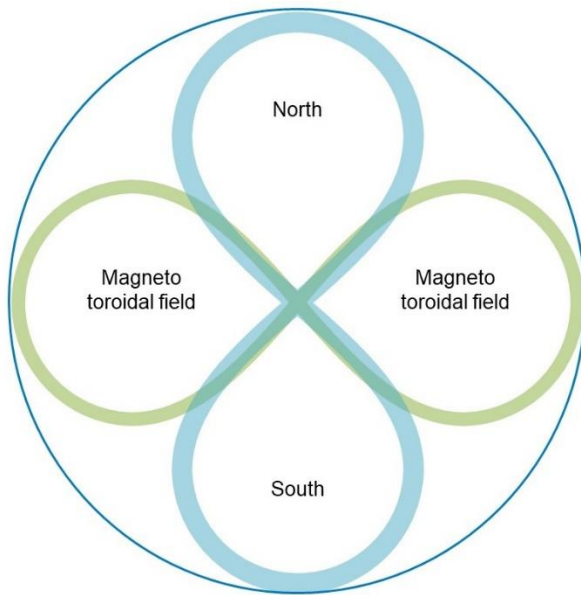
Magnetism

Current theory is that the Earth's magnetic field is generated in the fluid outer core by a self-exciting dynamo process. Electrical currents flowing in the slowly moving molten iron generate the magnetic field. In addition to sources in the Earth's core the magnetic field observable at the Earth's surface has sources in the crust and in the ionosphere and magnetosphere. The geomagnetic fields vary in a range of scales and the description of these variations in low frequency to high frequency, in both space and time domains.

Earth's magnetic field, also known as the geomagnetic field, is **the magnetic field that extends from Earth's interior out into space, where it interacts with the solar wind, a stream of charged particles emanating from the Sun.**



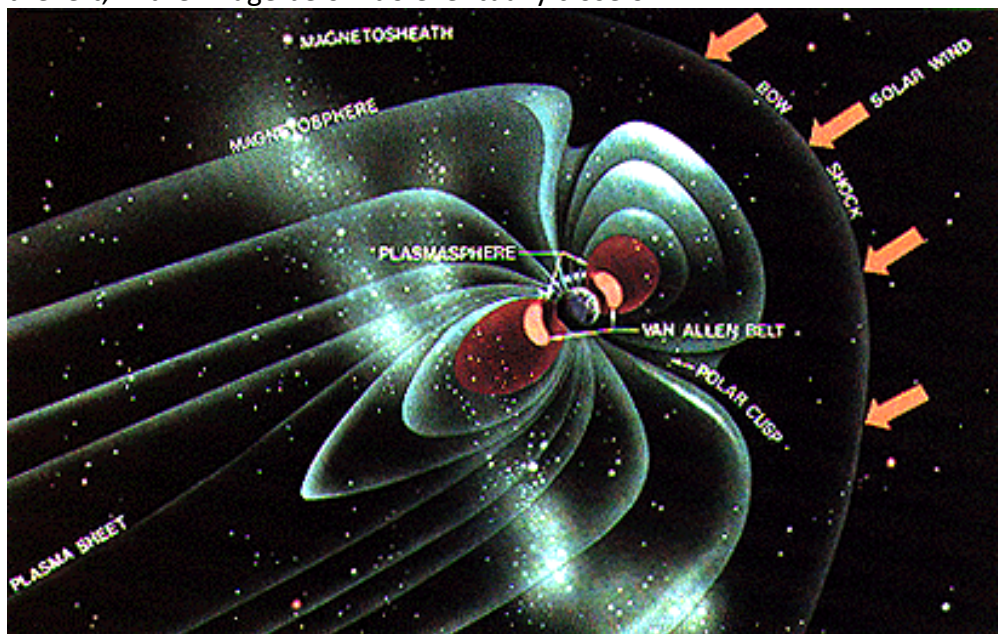
The geomagnetic field shields the Earth's surface from the solar wind by deflecting high energy particles emitted by the Sun. During magnetic storms, vast amounts of the Sun's energy and plasma are dumped into the Earth's upper atmosphere affecting satellites, electricity supplies, radio communication and producing expanded auroral displays. The Earth's magnetic field is a vector quantity, meaning it has both a magnitude (size) and direction.



The image on the left represents the magnetic flow within the Earth, with the **Magnetic North and South** (poloidal fields) and the equatorial **Magneto Toroidal Fields**. The flow of magnetic energy is in a vortex or DNA form (represented here as an infinity symbol). Toroidal fields are magnetic fields with no radial components, eg. force, velocity, acceleration where the magnetic lines of force lie on an electrically conducting spherical surface such as the surface of the Earth's core. Such a field is not detectable at the Earth's surface (except for experimental configurations on page 7), in contrast to a poloidal field (N and S).

In the Earth, **toroidal fields are confined to the core and are not detectable at the Earth's surface**. Nevertheless, the toroidal force plays an important role in the production of the magnetic field. The formation of the magnetic force is within the toroid and is non-uniform.

There is also the view that generally the Earth is toroidal. Since it is constantly being subjected to the forces of the solar wind, the outer layers at the sun-facing side of the Earth get a bit squashed and on the other side it stretches away from Earth. The inner layers, seeing less effect from solar wind do get nearly toroidal. Without the solar wind, Earth's magnetic field would be a very nicely shaped torus. The field lines you see stretching away from Earth off the frame to the left, in the image below do eventually close off.



Relationship between mass, gravity, and magnetism

Gravity and magnetism are not the same thing. In fact, they are completely separate forces.

Gravity is a force that acts between *any* two objects with **mass**. No matter what they are made of, both objects get pulled towards each other just because they have mass. The reason it seems like gravity only pulls you towards the Earth, is because the Earth is so big that the pull from you on it isn't enough to do much to its motion.

Unlike gravity, which occurs between any objects, **magnetism** depends on specific properties of objects (mass). Also, magnets and Earth magnetism are not the same, and the observed magnet fields from magnets have blurred the understanding of magnetism, and particularly how magnets are used to produce magnetised water. Magnetism in magnets can either pull the two objects together or push them apart, depending on which way the magnets point. Most importantly, it depends on what is going on with the electrons in the material, since each electron is like a tiny magnet itself. Most materials feel very little magnetic force because their electrons act like magnets that are pointing every which way, more or less equal numbers pulling or pushing.

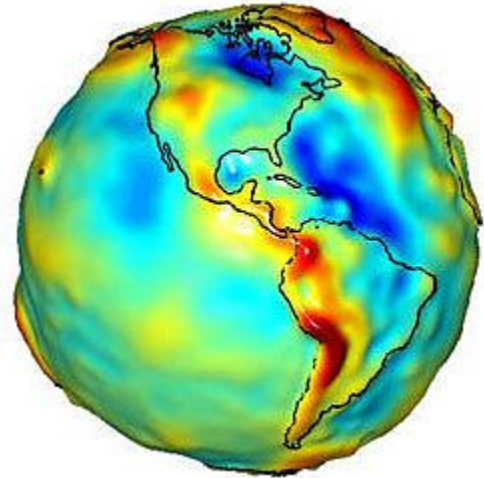
In some materials, the electrons can lower their energy by lining up magnetically into magnetic domains. In each domain, most of the electrons pull and push together, so you can get big forces. In some materials (permanent magnets) the domains can all be lined up, so you get really big magnetic forces. In the past, scientists provided hard evidence to show that the electron must have a core structure. The fact is that each electron has an identifiable core structure of its own, composed of magnetic molecular structures.

If you measure very carefully you can find that there are small magnetic forces between magnets and *non-magnetic* materials like pieces of copper or pieces of wood or people. Some of those *non-magnetic* things are attracted to magnets and others are repelled.

Both magnetism and gravity can affect objects at a distance. Both get weaker as the objects get farther apart. This is why you are affected by the pull of gravity from the Earth, but not from distance planets. It is also why two magnets may move together or apart if you set them near each other, but if you set them far apart nothing will happen. However, as two objects get far apart, the gravity between them goes down by a factor of four when you double the distance. On the scale of the solar system, with planets far apart, gravity is much more important than magnetism.

The acceleration of a body due to gravity is a constant 9.81 meters per second squared. Indeed, the assumption would be true if Earth were a smooth sphere made of uniform elements and materials, however the opposite is reality.

Earth's diverse topography includes mountains, valleys, deep underground water stores and caverns, oceans and their expansion joints, and glaciers. Since gravity is directly related to mass, and different surface and sub-surface features contain more or less mass than others, slight variations in gravity exist across the surface of the planet (eg. mountain ranges compared with plains). Image to right: A gravity model of the Earth constructed with data from GRACE. Credit: University of Texas Center for Space Research and NASA.



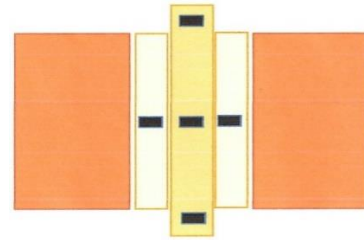
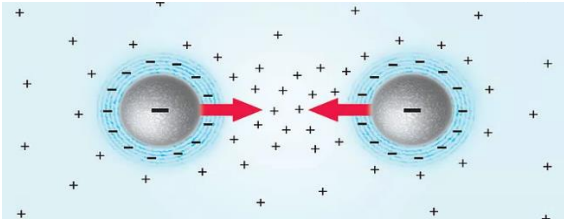
While tiny changes in gravity may be negligible, they can be a critical clue to understanding the structure of the Earth, ocean circulation, the expanding Earth, water generated within the Earth and why sea-levels rise, and fluctuations in the amount of water stored as surface and deep groundwater sources.

Gravitational force is an attraction between masses. **The greater the size of the masses, the greater the size of the gravitational force** (also called the gravity force). If the mass of the Earth increases, then gravity increases and hence the gravitational force or the weight of the Earth increases. In the context of the **Expanding Earth Theory** new matter is created in the Earth, including water, gases, oil, and minerals, through a process of radioactivity transmutation. It can be assumed in this theory that both the area and mass of the Earth increased over time. It is possible that this increase in gravity made dinosaurs unstable and was a factor in their demise, albeit a drying Earth, retreat of rainforests and meteorite strikes contributed to a change in environmental conditions and food diversity and availability. However, the concept of varying gravity was controversial during the 1950-1960's, as some scientists (eg. Jordan and Egyed) considered that the Earth expansion was due to *decreased* gravity. Further information on the **Expanding Earth theory** can found in *Theories of the Earth and Universe*, Prof. William Carey, 1988, *A Voyage to Discovery*, Prof. Lance Endersbee, 2005, and *Beyond Plate Tectonic*, Dr. James Maxlow, 2021.

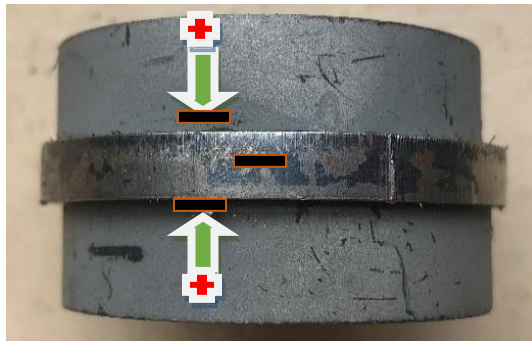
Mass, magnetism, and gravity at the micro-scale

There are micro-scale aspects of the relationship between mass, gravity, and magnetism to consider. Generally, we know HOW magnetism and gravity operate, however the WHY is another question and this is where the scientific literature varies with opinions or explanations. For example, there is an opinion that atoms are made of positively charged and negatively charged particles, called protons and electrons, and therefore in a normal everyday object they exist in equal amounts so they cancel each other out and hence the *object will have no net charge*. However, healthy cells carry a net negative charge, and a MEA water device can entrain to water a permanent negative (-mV) charge.

Prof. Gerald Pollack's concept of cell charge is on the left image below (ie. interfacial positive charge space outside of the cell and an interfacial negative charge at the cell membrane) and a further explanation of the cell membrane by Robert Gourlay is in the right image.



The *Gourlay concept* is that negative charge sources facing each other create a more powerful negative force field source (space of compression) between the opposing negative charge sources, that holds or interlocks the negative charges together. This interlocking field force, in the case of a cell membrane (**magneto toroidal field**) may be occupied with a dense array of oxygen (O^-), negative charge particles, light photons, or other negative charge magnetic forces.



In an experiment of the Gourlay concept with magnets (ie. two magnets with the **negative north facing each other** with a metal spacer in between as in the image to the left), the three (3) separate components weighed 225.24 grams, however when they are assembled (as in the image) the **weight decreases** to 172.44 grams, ie. anti-gravity or gravity reduction effect of 23.44%. The spacer amplifies the **magneto toroidal field** of the composite magnet.

The way gravity works is that it ***pulls at space*** and not at the object. An object that has mass (ie. made of matter) changes the shape of the space around it. This creates a shape like a bowl, meaning things roll towards the middle, where the object has mass. In a scientific context, **mass is the amount of *matter* in an object (although matter may be difficult to define), whereas weight is the force exerted on an object's space by gravity.** Therefore, we can assume that in the example above the space around the **total mass space (magnets plus the metal spacer) has increased and there is less gravity pull on this mass space, due to the increased energy propagated in the magneto toroidal field.** Consequently, the **mass weight has decreased.** The result is that magnetic properties and state of magnetisation of an object does have an influence on its interaction with gravitational field under certain conditions, contrary to some scientific options, eg. if magnetism changes the space around the object, then gravity is affected/influenced (ie. gravity is repulsed).

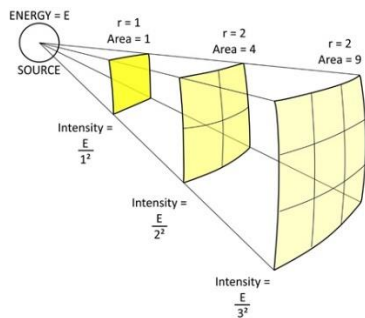
It is worth noting that in the example on page 7, the measured magnetic force (negative charge) from the metal spacer is greater (space of compression) than the combined magnetic

force of the two magnets when separated, and therefore the magnetic field around the mass space has increased mass space and hence decreased or repulsed gravity. The results are the same when the positive charge of both magnets faces the in-between spacer. Magnetic field strength is measured in units called *Tesla's*. For example, the Earth's magnetic field is just 0.000025 to 0.000065 Tesla, and a fridge magnet is about one hundredth of a Tesla.

At this point in the discussion, it is worth mentioning the Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) scanner used in hospitals. MRIs employ powerful magnets which produce a strong magnetic field that forces protons in the body to align with that field. When a radiofrequency current is then pulsed through the patient, the protons are stimulated, and spin out of equilibrium, straining against the pull of the magnetic field. When the radiofrequency field is turned off, the MRI sensors are able to detect the energy released as the protons realign with the magnetic field. The time it takes for the protons to realign with the magnetic field, as well as the amount of energy released, changes depending on the environment and the chemical nature of the molecules. The question that arises from MRI imaging is whether it adversely affects cell function, including DNA. This issue is addressed later in this paper.



Gravity bends space around the object. For example, this would be equivalent to the moon moving further from the Earth or an increase in Earth mass space. However, it is also clear that increased magnetism around an object can increase mass space and hence decrease gravity intensity or pull, at least at a micro-scale.



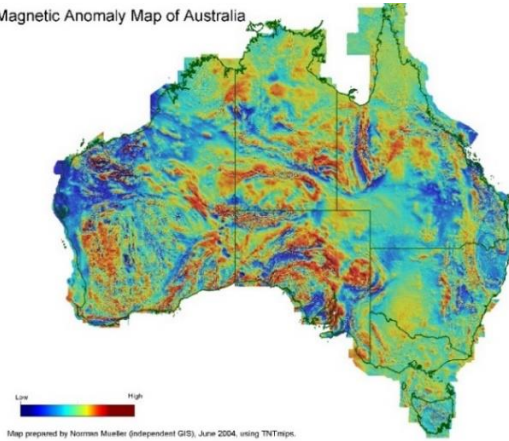
In many respects, this gravity effect is like the inverse square law that states for a point source of waves that can radiate omnidirectionally and with no obstructions in the vicinity, the intensity decreases with the square of the distance, from the source. For example, if the mass space doubles, then the energy effect is spread over 4 times the area, and hence 1/4th the intensity. In the example, the gravity pull intensity has reduced.

In the example above, the mass space of the object would have expanded by 0.875 fold for a gravity intensity reduction of 23.44%. Any innovation in antigravity technology would revolutionise space exploration and energy production. It would slash the energy demands of travel and transportation. First, however, we would have to drastically alter our understanding of physics and figure out how to convert gravity to an antigravity force. The example above may throw some light on to ways to develop antigravity technology.

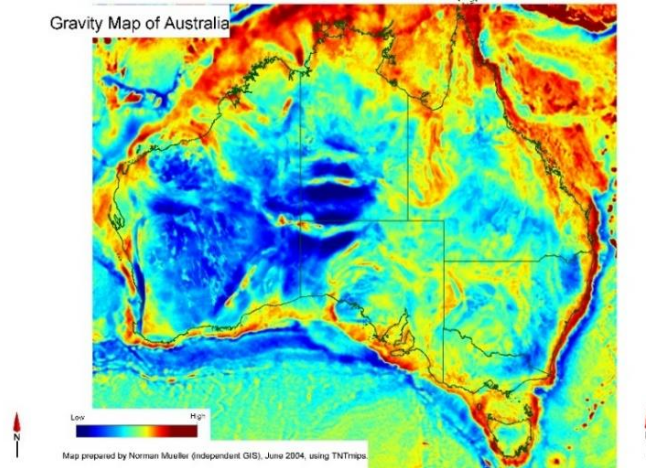
In another field of my research, I use Earth magnetic and gravity data to map the sources of deep groundwater. Following on page 10 are magnetic and gravity maps that indicate areas (blue) of deep groundwater basins within Australia. The third map is a classification of

magnetic and gravity data and highlights potential deep groundwater areas in the brown colours.

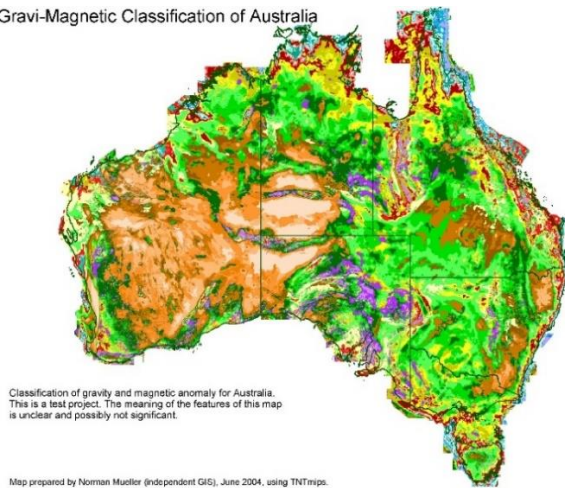
Magnetic Anomaly Map of Australia



Gravity Map of Australia



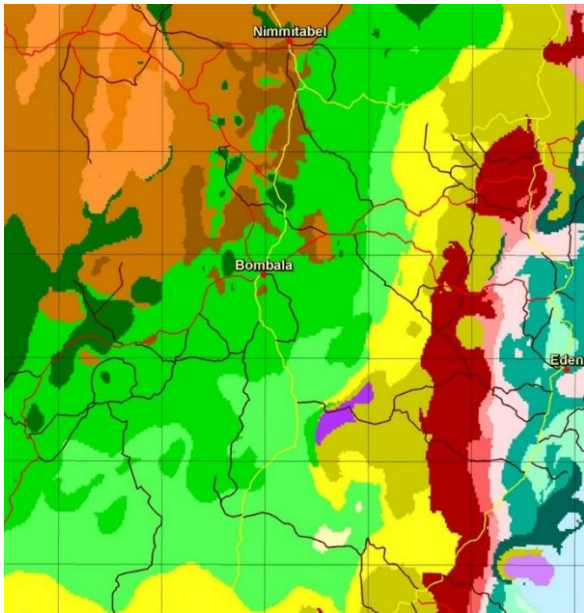
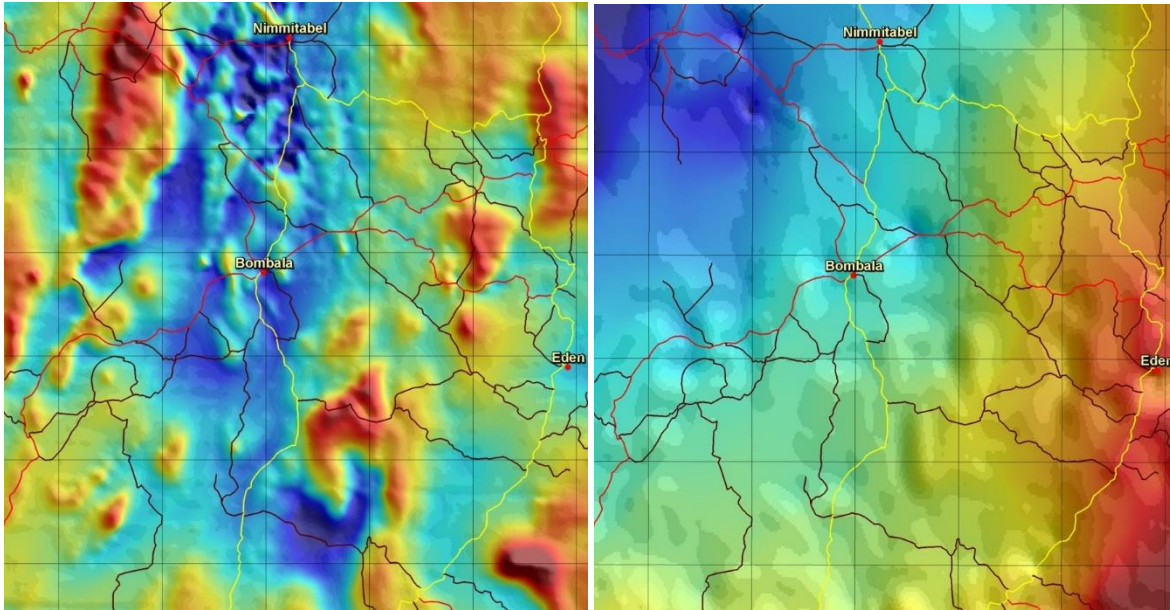
Gravi-Magnetic Classification of Australia



This map is a data integration through classification of the magnetic and gravity data to highlight the variation in patterns of deep groundwater probability. The brown areas are high probability due to the cooccurrence of magnetic and gravity in these zones. Light brown areas have the highest yield probability and dark brown areas have lesser probability. The red, yellow, and light green have the lowest probability for deep and high yielding groundwater sources, relative to the whole of Australia.

Earth magnetic emissions are highest (red in the magnetic image) from solid rock and lowest (blue in the magnetic map) in areas where the magnetism emission is damped by the presence of deep and extensive groundwater sources. The gravity emission signatures are similar to the magnetic, however differ in that the gravity emission is more influenced by deeper rock and groundwater structures variations. Therefore, in situations (highlighted in the gravity and magnetic classification) where there is a spectral and spatial co-occurrence of magnetic and gravity low emissions (ie. light brown areas), the likelihood of high yielding, deep groundwater sources are greatest.

The maps that follow below, are a subset of a range of maps produced for groundwater exploration. The left map is a magnetics map, the right map is a gravity map.



The map on the left is a classification of the magnetic and gravity data sets covering the same area as the magnetic and gravity maps above (ie. Bombala, NSW). The co-occurrence of the magnetic low and the gravity low is highlighted in the brown areas in the north-west corner of the map. The highest probability of high yielding, deep groundwater sources would be in the dark brown areas, and to a lesser extent in the middle brown to lighter brown areas.

These magnetic, gravity and magnetic/gravity classification maps highlight the close relationship between groundwater mass, magnetism, and gravity. However, the question these data pose is, are areas of co-occurring low magnetism and gravity, the evidence of *compressed magnetism* and hence low gravity, at a macro-scale?

On Earth, the flow of liquid metal in the outer core of the planet generates electric currents. However, could the upward flow of earth generated, magnetised water in the outer core also generate electromagnetic energy. Electromagnetic radiation is a form of energy that includes radio waves, microwaves, X-rays, and gamma rays, as well as visible light (eg. sunlight). The

rotation of Earth on its axis causes these electric currents to form a magnetic field which extends around the planet. The magnetic field is extremely important to sustaining life on Earth. Without it, we would be exposed to high amounts of radiation from the Sun and our atmosphere would be free to fade into space.

Gravity is a property of all objects that have mass. Like all planets, moons and stars, the Earth is made of matter and mass is the property of matter (including water) which causes gravity. The mass of the Earth attracts itself, that's why the Earth is (nearly) a perfect sphere, slightly oblate at the equator because of the spin of the Earth around its axis. We look at objects on the Earth and regard them as separate from the Earth but that is just how we think; they are part of the Earth, as we are, and all these seemingly independent chunks of the Earth are attracted to the Earth as a whole. General relativity describes the effect of the gravitational field of a mass aggregate on all actions occurring in the field, but does not explain how this happens, it only describes the effect, not the mechanism by which it works. We can only say that gravity *comes from* mass, but that falls short of really describing gravity as a force.

Hence, we need to address this deeper question: why do objects that have mass have gravity? Albert Einstein said that mass distorts space, and that this spatial distortion is what we see as *gravity*. The issue here is that this just pushes the question further down the line to the questions: why does mass distort space? I guess ultimately, we don't know why, and this is not unique to gravity, it is also true of most other things we know about the universe.

However, given that magnetic force comes from accelerated charges and electric field comes from charge, we could say that **gravity comes from mass**. Then, perhaps mass is not a thing at all, and mass is actually more of potential and kinetic energies of particles zooming around, eg. Quarks and electrons. Therefore, if you add up the masses of all the quarks and electrons, you have the potential and kinetic energy due to their presence. In this context we could assume that **gravity comes from energy**. On the other hand, we could say that gravitational force is not a thing at all, or there is no such thing as gravity. Perhaps because the Earth is moving, we could consider an object in the air does not fall down, instead it is more appropriate to think of the ground as moving to meet the object. There are of course a few pitfalls associated with this logic, and this eventually led Einstein to his infamous general theory of relativity.

Magnetism is another example, we know it is there and we know it is a property of atoms, and while we can go down the *rabbit-hole of explanations*, however in the end, it is just something that we know the universe does, and we do not know why. That is, the universe is full of mystery, and without mystery life would be boring and aimless. Perhaps gravity is an illusion.

In summary, and according to Newton's theory of gravitation, **gravity comes from the mass**. Magnetic force comes from magnetic particles. Electric force comes from charged particles. Accelerating charged particles produce electromagnetic field or wave or radiation, not magnetic force. Electric field is produced by charged particles itself, there is no need for another charged particle (or difference in charges) to produce an electric field. So magnetic charge and electric

charge are intrinsic properties of any particle. These charges produce magnetic field and electric field respectively. And if any other charge comes within the influence of these field, they feel force being exerted on them. In the same way, you can consider mass as a special kind of *charge* which is also an intrinsic property. Any particle having mass will produce gravity and if any other massive particle comes within the influence of this field, it will feel a gravitational force being exerted on it.

When Einstein came along, he changed the whole idea of gravity. According to his general theory of relativity, **gravity is not a force at all**. Rather, it is just the disturbance (curving and bending) of space-time caused by matter or energy. Therefore, any object with mass will bend the space-time around it, same is true for energy, because $E=mc^2$ so energy will also bend the space-time around it. Also, if any other particle (massive or massless) travels through such curved space-time then it will be deflected from its original path towards the massive object. Gravity does not come from anywhere. It is the shape of space as influenced by the presence of mass, and therefore this deflection can be called a ***gravitational force***.

In 1873, Scottish physicist James Clerk Maxwell showed that magnetism and electricity were connected and developed a unified theory of electromagnetism. The study of electromagnetism deals with how electrically charged particles interact with each other and with magnetic fields. Maxwell developed a set of formulas, called Maxwell's equations, to describe the different interactions of electricity and magnetism. Though there were initially 20 equations, Maxwell later simplified them to just four basic ones. In simple terms, these four **equations** state the following:

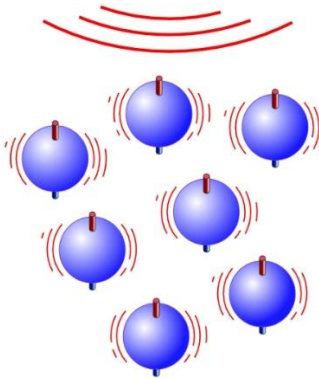
1. The force of attraction or repulsion between electric charges is inversely proportional to the *square of the distance* between them
2. Magnetic poles come in pairs that attract and repel each other, much as electric charges do
3. An electric current in a wire produces a magnetic field whose direction depends on the direction of the current
4. A moving magnetic field produces an electric field, and vice versa.

Maxwell addressed the electric force after submitting two papers on the magnetic force for publication. The key issue was where the energy resides. Previous theories had assumed that the energy was located at or on magnets or electrically charged bodies. In Maxwell's theory, however, the magnetic energy was in the surrounding *space, or field*, as he called it. The energy was, in other words, the kinetic energy of the vortices. In this respect, this idea could explain the anti-gravity effects outlined in the example on page 6. Also, in equation 2 (page 12), it is assumed that Maxwell was saying that the negative North and positive South can be used to attract (opposite charge) and repel (same charge), however as can be seen in the example on page 6, the same charge (eg. negative) can attract in resonance phase to an interfacial medium (metal) and thereby increase the magnetic force field/space around the object. This magnetic

effect on the flow pattern within this device could be explained by the *push/pull* (gravity) phenomenon that includes a negative (-mV) charge flowing in both directions from the device.

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)

As mentioned earlier in this paper, a negative (-mV) magnetic charge has beneficial effects on cell water and is necessary to produce magnetised water. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is using a magnetic field and computer-generated radio waves to create detailed images of the organs and tissues in your body. Most MRI machines are large, tube-shaped magnets. When you lie inside an MRI machine, the magnetic field temporarily realigns water molecules in your body. Radio waves cause these aligned atoms to produce faint signals, which are used to create cross-sectional MRI images.



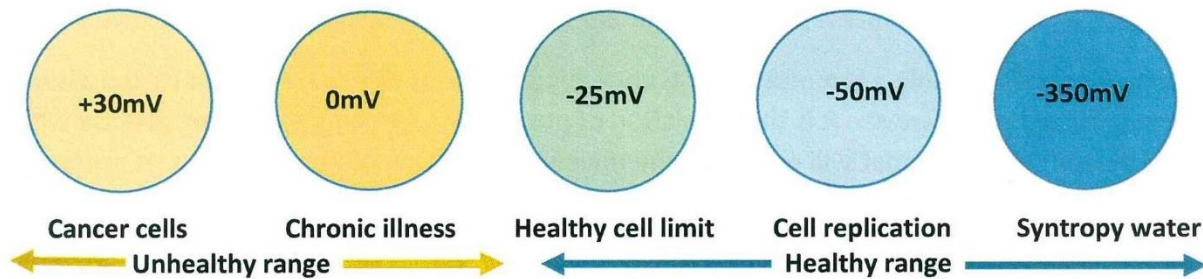
Given that MRI uses magnets *and* radio waves to *produce* images on a computer, the question is what magnetic charge is being used: is it a **positive (South pole) or negative charge (North pole)**? While the medical literature is at pains to point out that there are no radiation or other side effects, the literature does not discuss the nature of the magnetic energy that is used by the MRI scanner to **force water molecule alignment (protons with a positive charge)**.

Therefore, we have to assume that the centre chamber of the MRI scanner is bombarded with high positive magnetic charge to realign the hydrogen protons. Under normal circumstances, these hydrogen proton *bar magnets* spin in the body with their axes randomly aligned. When the body is placed in a strong magnetic field, such as an MRI scanner, the protons' axes all line up, as in the diagram above. This uniform alignment creates a magnetic vector oriented along the axis of the MRI scanner. When additional energy (in the form of a **radio wave**) is added to the magnetic field, the magnetic vector is deflected. The radio wave frequency (RF) that causes the hydrogen nuclei to resonate is dependent on the element sought (hydrogen in this case) and the strength of the magnetic field. In large part, this alignment occurs because the body molecules are 99.9% water molecules.

There has recently been an increased interest in the potential long-term health risks of MRI, especially in the light of the controversy resulting from a small number of research studies reporting an increase in DNA damage following exposure, with calls to limit its use and avoid unnecessary examination, according to the precautionary principle. Overall, the published data are somewhat limited and inconsistent; the ability of MRI to produce DNA lesions has yet to be robustly demonstrated and future experiments should be carefully designed to optimise sensitivity and benchmarked to validate and assess reproducibility. The majority of the current studies have focussed on the initial induction of DNA damage.

If we assume that MRI can induce DNA lesions, then the kinetics of induction and repair of any such lesions are unclear from current studies, and remain a crucial question that needs to be addressed. Are these lesions formed directly during imaging where some of the lesions may persist to later times, or are they formed through indirect processes that continue after imaging with a constant turnover as lesions are produced and repaired?

In our physiology, DNA is the interface between cell matter and our consciousness. This is the nature of life, and the interface is seamless. Therefore, every event, like an MRI scan affects the state of cell matter, and particularly cell water charge, and therefore consciousness is affected. The realignment of water molecules in an MRI scan is not a natural process in physiology, and therefore it has to be assumed that such application of magnetic energy will have an adverse effect on cell health.



For example, MRI is not recommended for people with internal metallic objects such as bullets or shrapnel, as well as surgical clips, pins, plates, screws, metal sutures, or wire mesh. Also, MRI scans should not be performed on pregnant women, along with people with implanted pacemakers, intracranial aneurysm clips, Cochlear implants, certain prosthetic devices, implanted drug infusion pumps, neurostimulators, bone-growth stimulators, certain intrauterine contraceptive devices; or any other type of iron-based metal implants. Given these risks, then you would have to assume that the scan could potentially affect all people due to fact that the human body is magnetic, red blood cells carry iron, and cell water is adversely affected by positive charge magnetic energy.

It's no secret that pharmaceutical drugs come with side effects, and this includes medical technologies where the medical industry does not fully disclose these sides effects or conduct independent research on MRI patients. However, given the magnetic example shown on page 8, there would be a case for the design of an MRI scanner that uses only negative charge (North pole) magnetic resonance.

Conclusion

Based on experimental and application experiences with MEA magnetic devices and restructuring water, it can be assumed that **magnetism provides the vibration or resonant energy (sound)** that enables *coherent harmonics* to restructure water from a destructured state to a structured state. Also, in this interplay, there is an effect on gravity because the

magnetised water that flows in the MEA water device has mass, and it carries a permanent negative electrical charge (-mV), as per the 4th equation statement on page 13. It is for this reason that there is a pathway between water (including seawater) mass, magnetism, and anti-gravity/free energy possibilities.

Water is the most conductive of all materials/mass. Water is therefore a super conductor or capable of being the orchestra of our cells. However, it is our DNA that is the amplifier of water's energy. Structured water carries Earth frequencies that are beneficial to cell function, and this is why MEA devices are infused with sacred frequencies that are perfect for our DNA to amplify into every cell of our body.

Magnetism and gravity will always have mystery however it is important to distinguish magnetism from a magnet. **Magnetism is a force of nature** produced by moving electric charges. On the other hand, a magnet is man-made, albeit it can be a rock like lodestone that is a natural magnet, however when scientists learned about lodestone, they also learned how to make other metals into magnets. A magnet then is a piece of metal that can pull certain types of metal toward itself. However, the force of magnets, called magnetism, is still a basic force of nature, like electricity and gravity. Magnetism works over a distance, and this means that a magnet does not have to be touching an object to pull it. The issue with the definition of magnetism in nature and its application in magnetising water or in therapeutic applications is that the science has been based on observations with man-made magnets. Consequently, the negative north and positive south of a magnet has driven design principles, without an understanding of how natural Earth magnetism influences water, mass, and gravity; at a macro (eg. deep groundwater sources) and at a micro-scale (eg. cellular). Examples in this paper demonstrate that magnetism does influence the force of gravity.

Electricity can also create magnets, because electricity is a flow of electrons. For example, as electrons move through a piece of wire, they have the same effect as electrons spinning around the nucleus of an atom and is called an electromagnet. The metals iron, steel, nickel, and cobalt make good magnets because of the way their electrons are arranged. Once these metals become magnets, they can stay **magnets forever**, and are called hard magnets. However, these metals and others can also act like magnets temporarily, after they have been near a hard magnet, and are called soft magnets. Most other materials (objects) such as water, air, and wood have very weak magnetic properties.