

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
**CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH CENTER FOR TRADI-
TIONAL MEDICAL TREATMENT AND DIAGNOSTICS METHODS**

REPORT

on a Research Work on the Subject:

Detecting Conductivity Variations in Water under the Action of the
Radiation Emitted by a Radiotelephone With or Without
the AIRES Electromagnetic Abnormalities Neutralizer

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The Problem Laboratory for Scientific Substantiation of Traditional Medical Treatment and Diagnostics Methods (the Clinical and Experimental Research Center for Traditional Medical Treatment and Diagnostics Methods, the Russian Federation Ministry of Public Health) instituted an investigation into the effect of the radiation emitted by a radiotelephone on the conductivity of water with or without the Aires Neutralizer of Electromagnetic Abnormalities. The investigation was carried out by the method of differential-conductometric measurement of water samples (type "Super-Q") according to a specially developed and patented technique (Patent #2109301, Priority Date: September 30, 1996).

The conductivity of the cuvette is proportional to the current strength measured.

By using the information system of water as a detector, and by applying a differential scheme to measuring such an integral physical parameter of water as conductivity, we can observe variations in the structural state of water in an experimental sample as compared to the control one.

The measurement procedure consisted of the following operations:

1. Each chamber of a two-chamber cuvette (or each of two separate cuvettes) was filled with a similar amount of distilled water. Each chamber, used as a shoulder of a bridge, was connected to a steady power supply source, and a measuring device was used to estimate the difference between the readings of each of the shoulder, which reflected how the experimental and the control water samples differed in conductivity.
2. The power supplies were turned on for a short period of time (20-30 sec.) sufficient for a steady reading to settle.

The obtained "zero" indication was taken as a reference value.

3. The chambers were emptied of the measured water and then filled with a new portion of water taken from the same common container. Then operations 1 and 2 were repeated.
4. The set was considered to be operational if the reference value remained unchanged during the entire experiment after refilling the chambers and turning on the power supplies again.
5. Two small containers were prepared and then each one of them was filled with an amount of water necessary for carrying out the measurement. One of the filled containers was set aside so as to use its water for filling the control chamber, and the other container was intended for being exposed to an energoinformation action.

6. In general, exerting some kind of action via bioenergoinformation transfer should be made in another room similar to that where the measurements are carried out.
7. Besides the requirement to follow the standard measurement procedure, it is imperative that the experimenter should not affect in any way the water samples, for which purpose the control water sample must also be taken out from the measurement room to another room where the experimenter is not present.
8. After the exposure was over, both the control and the experimental water containers were brought in the measurement room. It was preferred that both the experimental and the control water samples were poured into the respective chambers in a simultaneous and similar manner.
9. By simultaneously turning on the power supplies in the shoulder of the bridge, the difference between the readings taken from the experimental and the control water samples was measured. The difference between the readings was considered to be objective if another measurement gave a similar result or if the difference tended smoothly to pass to a new steady value.
10. After completing the measurements, the chambers were emptied of water and filled with another portion of water from the same common container and a control test was performed to measure the initial “zero” value.
11. The experiment was considered to be successful if the “zero” value agreed with the initial one taken in the beginning of the experiment or was within an expected range of the drift of the zero line due to some temperature and pressure variations in the surroundings.

Between 1995 and 2001 the above technique was elaborated in the investigations into the effect of dozens of different bioenergetic devices on the conductivity of water. The average magnitude of the water conductivity difference produced by different bioenergetic devices was from five to 10 μA (NB: The conductivity of the cuvette is proportional to the current strength).

The Results of the Investigation

The following data were obtained in the investigation into how the conductivity of water was changed under the action of the radiation emitted by a radiotelephone with or without the Aires Neutralizer of Electromagnetic Abnormalities:

Table**Exposure Time: 16.45-17.15 and 17.20-17.50 (April 15, 2002)**

Time of observation	The kinetics of water electroconductivity variations after the action of a radiotelephone, μA	The kinetics of water electroconductivity variations after the action of a radiotelephone with the Aires Neutralizer, μA
17.15 17.20	- 10 μA	- 2 μA
17.16 17.21	- 8 μA	- 3 μA
17.17 17.22	- 6 μA	- 2 μA
17.18 17.23	- 5 μA	- 2 μA
17.19 17.24	- 5 μA	0 μA

The values listed in the above table are primarily indicative of the objectivation of the protective effect of the Aires Neutralizer of Electromagnetic Abnormalities. The kinetics of the water electroconductivity variations in the presence of the neutralizer points to the fact that the effect of the radiation emitted by a radiotelephone on the structured state of water is compensated completely.

From the data obtained, we can state that the observed considerable compensation of the effect of a radiotelephone on the water electroconductivity provides reason enough to undertake further research.