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BIONEvapo® TEST REPORT
PRODUCT EFFECTS
“QHRS Biopyramid”

Testing client:
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Testing contractor:
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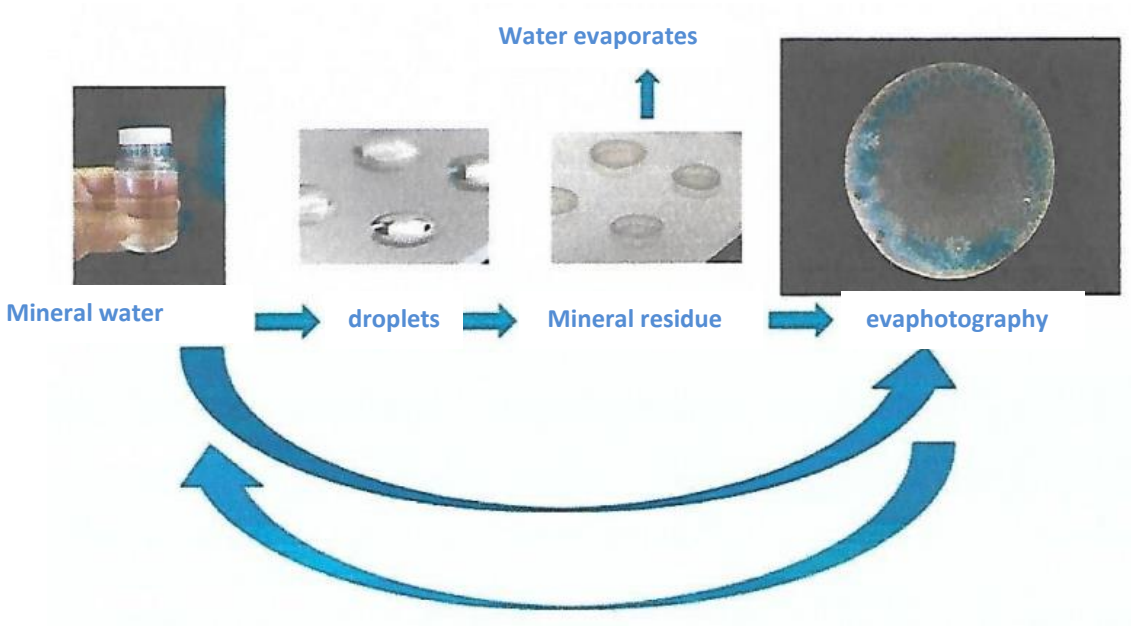
SUMMARY

1. BIONEVAPO® METHOD

The BionEvapo® method is a standardized method for examining changes in the structure of water caused by various factors. Applying an imaginary combination of methods and procedures, we may observe and evaluate structures of change that cannot be measured by conventional methods. Applying the BionEvapo® method, we analyzed samples of solid substances as remnants on the slide after the water droplet has dried. Using darkfield microscopy, we observed shapes produced under different conditions and evaluate images using a special computer program for capturing and textually analyzing photographs (Figure 1). From the computer processing of the photographs of the droplet residues, we conclude that certain changes occur in the water sample exposed to various influences.



Picture 1: Schematic representation of the BionEvapo® method

2. ANALYSIS

In this study, we tested the influence of QHRS Biopyramids (hereinafter "pyramids", Picture 2) on the structure of tap water quality and selected spring water with a low content of dissolved particles, whose properties are scientifically proven and allow us to optimally assess changes. QHRS Biopyramid contains spirally arranged discs of nanocrystals that are supposed to create an energy field with a large number of positive effects.

Picture 2: The subject of the test was the QHRS Biopyramid with a chip (middle image). In the left picture there is a closed pyramid (outside the pyramid with a chip and the control pyramid do not differ) on the right there is a control pyramid (pyramid without a chip and a hollow square)

Test unit:

• **EXPERIMENTAL CONTROL** (K designation) - laboratory glass, which was not exposed to any influence and provides a picture of the water on which we test the changes or demonstrates its initial state
• **CONTROL PYRAMID** (PK designation) - pyramid without chip
• **PYRAMID TEST** (PT designation) - pyramid with a chip

In this analysis, we tested 3 different pyramids: 3 test and 3 control ones. Since the test pyramids (PT) have a range of 7 meters, and the impact of the test and control pyramids (PK) should be tested at the same time, the test pyramid (PT) was positioned in one room, the control pyramid (PK) in another and experimental control (K) in the laboratory in which we prepared water droplets.

The selected test water (tap water or spring water) was poured into 3 glasses, after 5 minutes (time 0 or time before the experiment) the droplets were poured from each onto a glass slide (for microscopy) and dried. One beaker was left in the laboratory (control - K), placed the other on or next to the test pyramid (PT), and the third on or next to the control pyramid (PK). Only one glass of water was tested at a time: either above the pyramid that was open or next to the pyramid that was closed (Picture 3). After half an hour of exposure to the effects, we moved glasses of water to the laboratory, which stood in positions near the PC and PT, and prepared the drops again.

In each glass, 8 drops of water were dripped, before the experiment and 8 drops after the experiment. They were dried under constant conditions (temperature between 22 and 24°C, humidity 44-47%). The test was repeated three times with three different test and control pyramids for each water (tap and spring) behind each glass position (next to the pyramid, above the pyramid), a total of 500 drops and photographs.

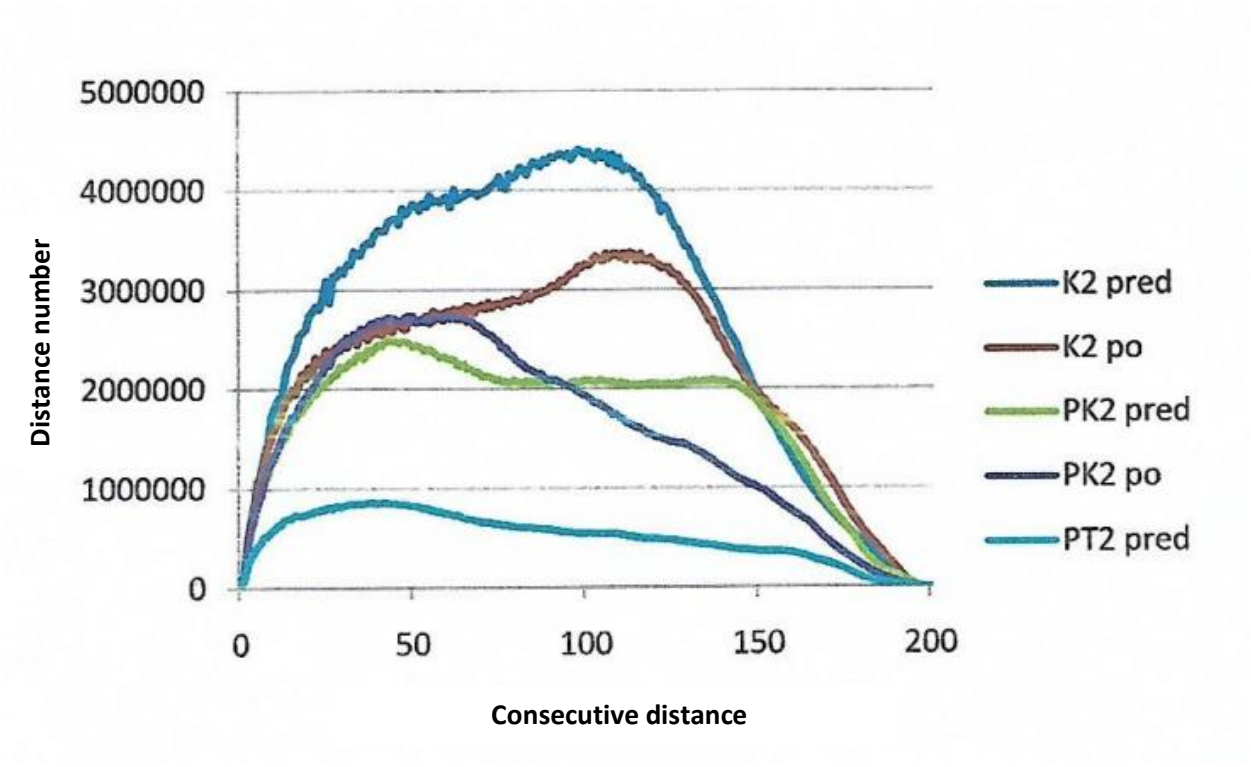
Picture 3: Photographs of the experiment process: a glass of water placed above the open pyramid and a glass of water placed next to the closed pyramid.

The dried droplets were observed under a microscope, photographed and evaluated by a special computer program, which determines the distances between the illuminated points in the photographs of the mineral residues of the droplets (frequency analysis). The results are shown in a graph of the average frequency distribution of these distances, which presents each distance between two bright spots in the photograph. Only results from the same series can be compared.

3. RESULTS

In this study, pictures 5 and 6 represent a collection of standard textures of water droplets from tap and spring water before and after testing the mechanism of action of QHRS Biopyramid (when a glass of water was placed on top of the pyramid, - the top of the pyramid was previously removed) and pictures 6 and 7 demonstrate when a glass of water positioned next to the pyramid (the pyramid with the top). The assessment of changes is based on a visual inspection of individual drops and additional computer analysis of the distance between the illuminated points.

In addition, the focus was on the position of the peak of the frequency distribution curve (Picture 4) in the droplets, and on the width of the curve or distance intervals that most commonly occur in a single test unit and repetition. Where necessary, the second axis was introduced a second axis to apply the shape of the curves before and after the test. All graphs are in the attachment.



Picture 4: Graph example of the frequency distribution of the distance between the dots. Additional graphs are in the attachment.

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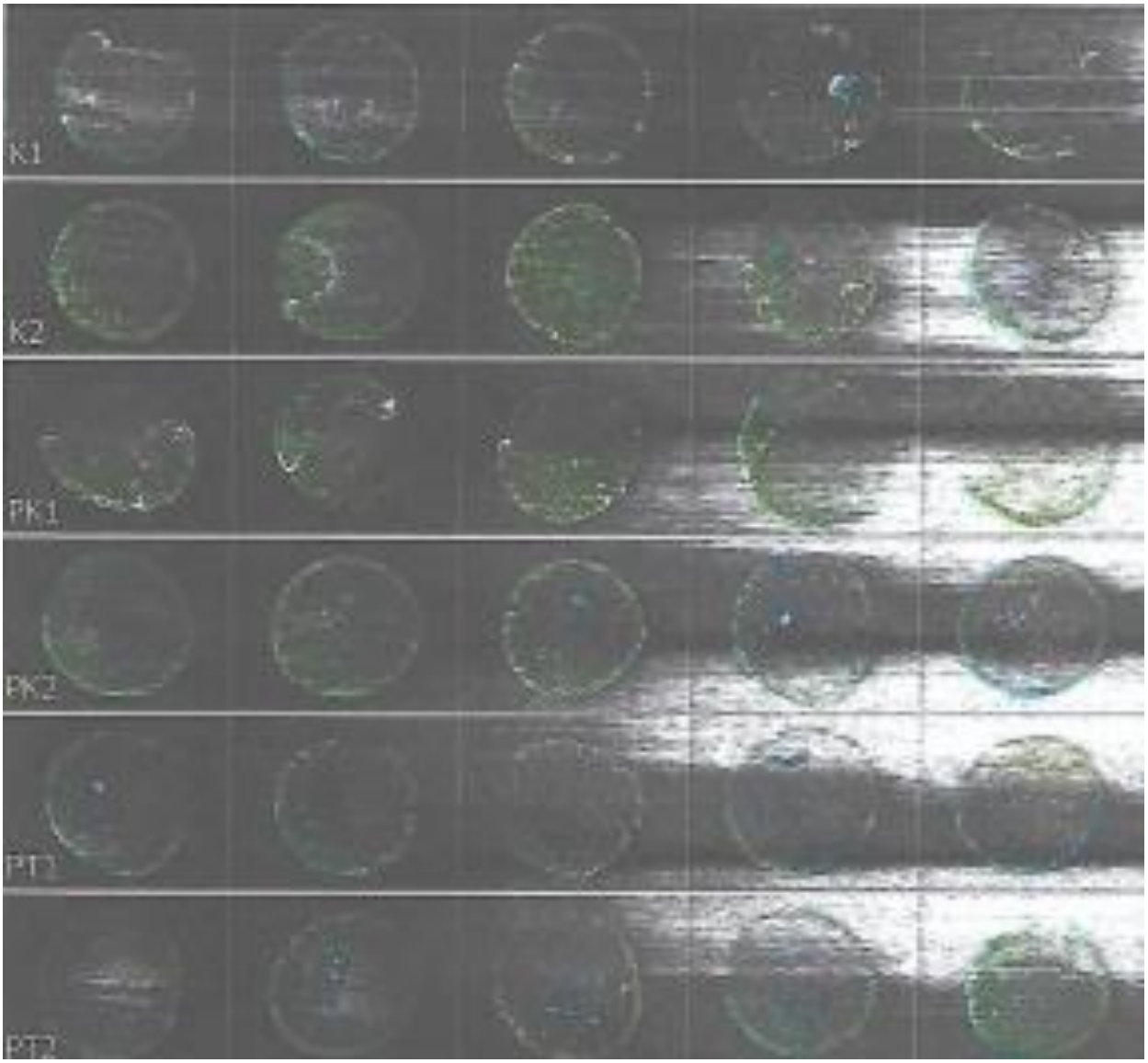
3.1. TAP WATER ABOVE THE PYRAMID

Picture 5 demonstrates the residues of dry drops of tap water before and after the test (3rd repetition) when a glass of water was placed over an open pyramid. All droplets were regular in shape, had a shaped edge and a basic texture (the droplets were not differentiated into marginal and central regions, did not have larger complex structures, or did not have a blue colour). No differences were observed between the test units before and after the pyramid test.

The analysis of the frequency distribution of the test of the influence of the pyramid on tap water (Annex 1) showed in control (K) that in all three repetitions the movement of the curved tip, after testing, to the right, in the control pyramid (PK) after testing the curve tip shifted to the right in two repetitions, and in the test pyramid (PT) the top of the curve shifted to the left after the test was completed. There is also a tendency of the curve to extend to the right on K and PK, while on the test pyramid (PT) it is the opposite: the top of the curve moved to the left, and in two repetitions there was a narrowing of the curve after the test compared to the shape of the curve before the test.

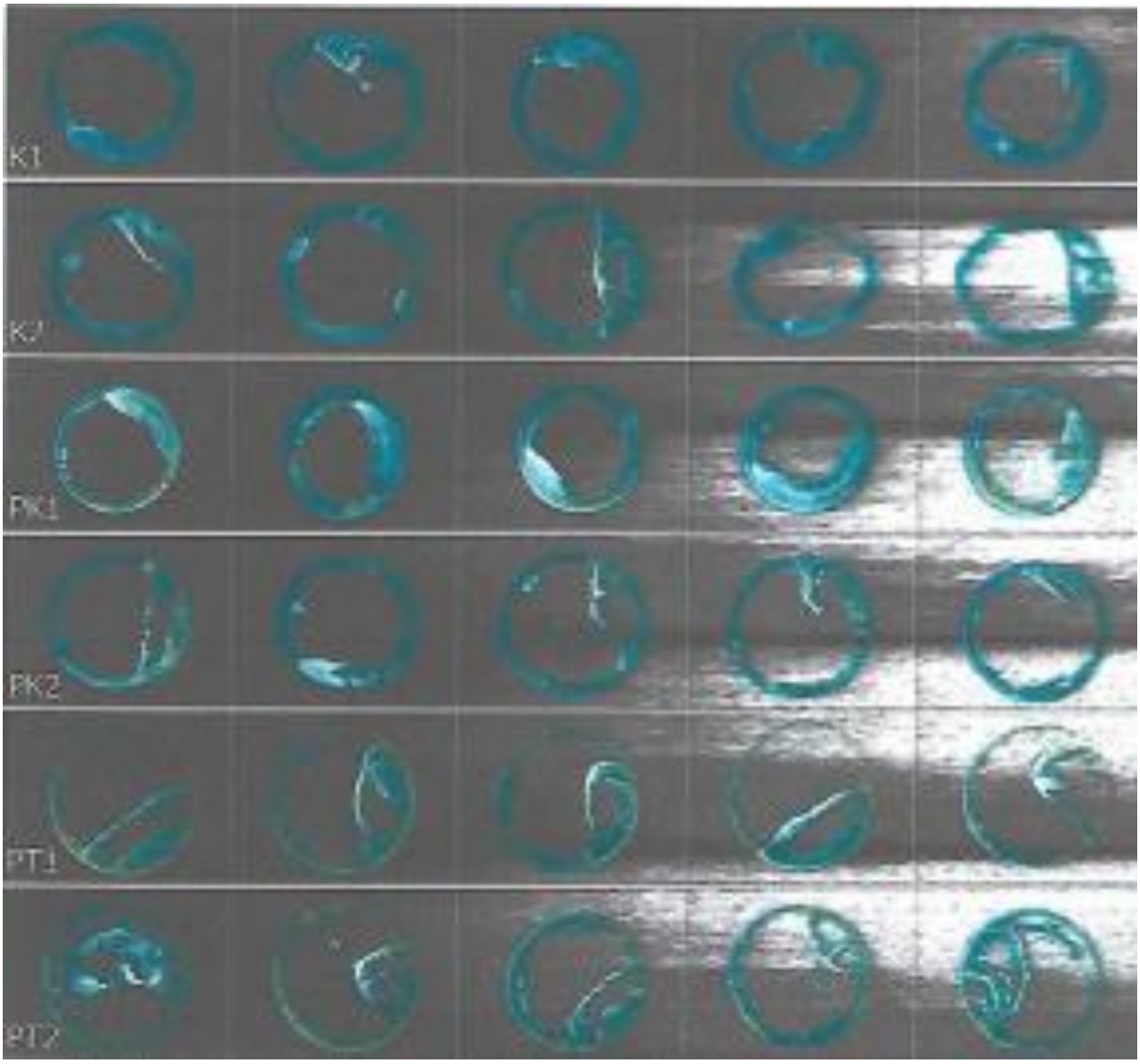
Consequently, the dried water droplets present in the beaker above the control pyramid (PK) were similar to the control droplets (K) that were not exposed to any factors. The test pyramid (PT) inhibits the movement of the top of the curve to the right, shift it to the left and compresses the shape of the curve so that shorter distances between points are denser.



Picture 5: Photographs of standard tap water droplet textures before and after testing; a glass of water was placed ABOVE the open pyramid. Labels: K - control, PK - control pyramid, PT - test pyramid; 1- before the test, 2 - after the test (30 minutes) (magnification of 40x).

3.2. SPRINGWATER ABOVE THE PYRAMID

In Picture 6, there are standard textures of the residues of dry spring water droplets before and after the test (3rd repetition) when a glass of water was placed above the open pyramid. All droplets had a clearly defined edge and ring, in control water (K) thickening of the circular ring is present with a central void or cavity; after 30 minutes this thickening is more complex. In the case of the control pyramid (PK), a thickening of the circular ring is present before the test, which is simple, filled. In the test pyramid (PT) the circular ring of droplets is thinner, the present is embedded in the circular ring, which has an internal space (cavity) and is still fractally branched after the examination.



Picture 6: Photographs of typical textures of spring water droplets before and after testing the effect of the pyramid - a glass of water was positioned ABOVE the open pyramid. Labels: K - control, PK - control pyramid, PT - test pyramid; 1- before the test, 2 - after the test (30 minutes) (magnification of 40x).

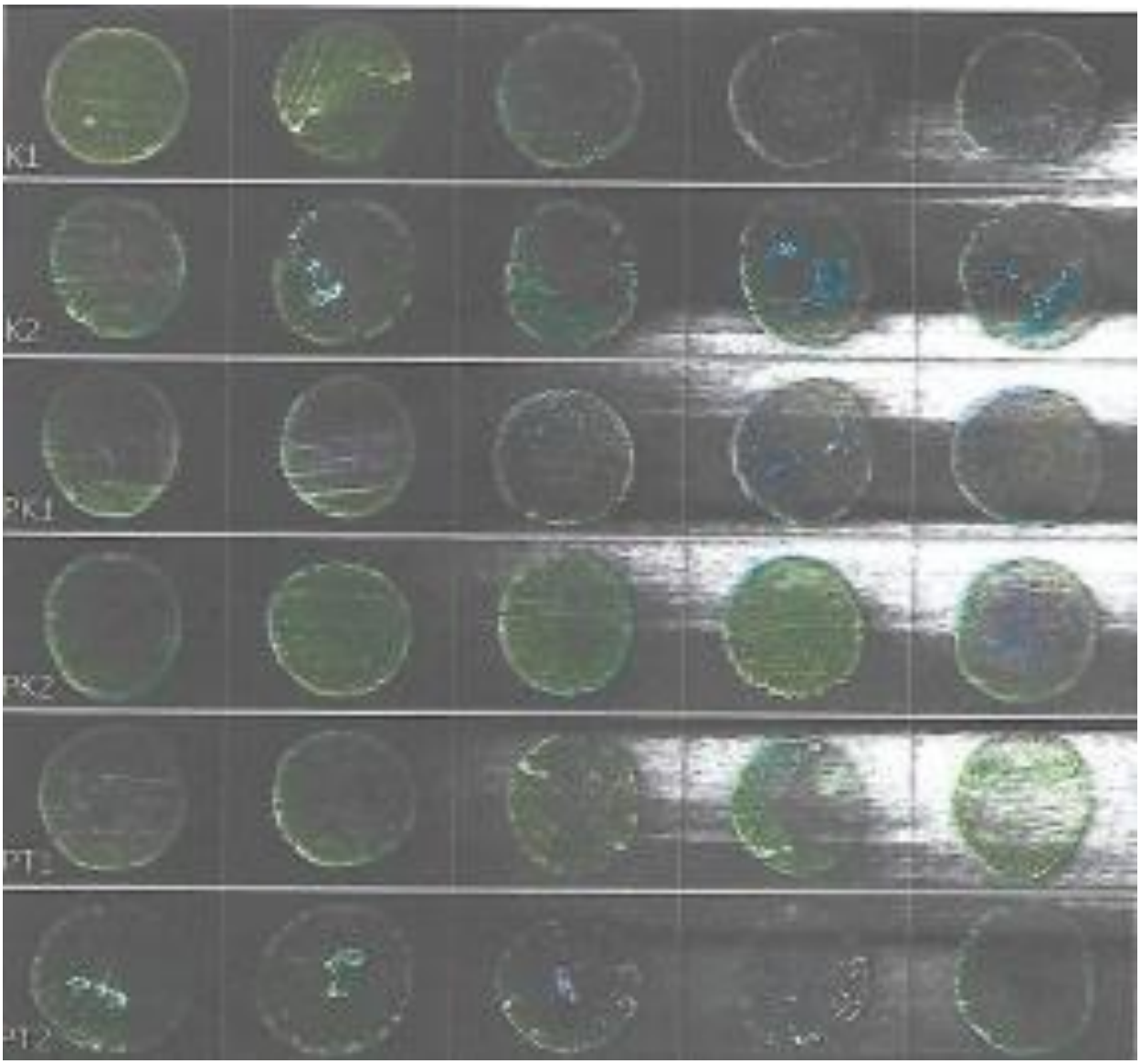
The analysis of the frequency distribution of the pyramid impact test on spring water (Appendix 2) in control (K) in one repetition indicates a narrowing of the curvature width after the examination, in two repetitions there are no consecutive changes. The position of the tip of the curve is exact before and after the examination for all three replicas, but the height of the tip changes. In the control (PK) and testing of pyramides (PT), the impact on water is not permanent but differs each time. In the 1st iteration of the session, the curve expanded in both pyramids, in the 2nd iteration it decreased in both, and in the 3rd iteration, there were no changes. The 3rd repetition was notable, thus we concluded that there is a certain influence in

space (EM, external influence ...) because the control before and after the test was diverse, and PK and PT mitigated/averaged the influence, which occurred in the universe. The pyramids (control and testing) in this case acted as a buffer in the vibration that was triggered.

3.3. TAP WATER NEXT TO THE PYRAMID

In Picture 7, standard textures of dried drops of tap water are collected before and after 30 minutes of exposure to a closed pyramid (2nd rep). The remnants of the control droplets (K) differ from the others in the determinants (sharpness) of the edge, because here it is interrupted several times in most droplets. After 30 minutes, smaller blue structures are visible. In the control pyramid (PK) the droplets have a higher density after the test, while in the test pyramid (PT) thickening and lightening of the edge parts are noted before the test and simple mineral clusters inside the drops after the test.

The analysis of the frequency of the distance between the points of the points (Appendix 3) demonstrated that the water from the water supply is robust and that the impact is not so evident. No differences in control (K) and control pyramid (PK) were observed, except for the changed number of distances. In control (K), the number of distances in one iteration is larger after testing, in one it is smaller, and in one iteration the curves overlap for the most part. In the control pyramid (PK), the number of distances after the test is higher in all three replicas, but there are no changes in the shape of the curves. The effect on variance is uniform in control (K) and control pyramids (PK) and diverse in test pyramids (PT). In two repetitions of the test (1st and 3rd), the tendency of the test pyramid to expand the curve is noticed, and the centre of gravity shifts to the right in the direction of larger distances.



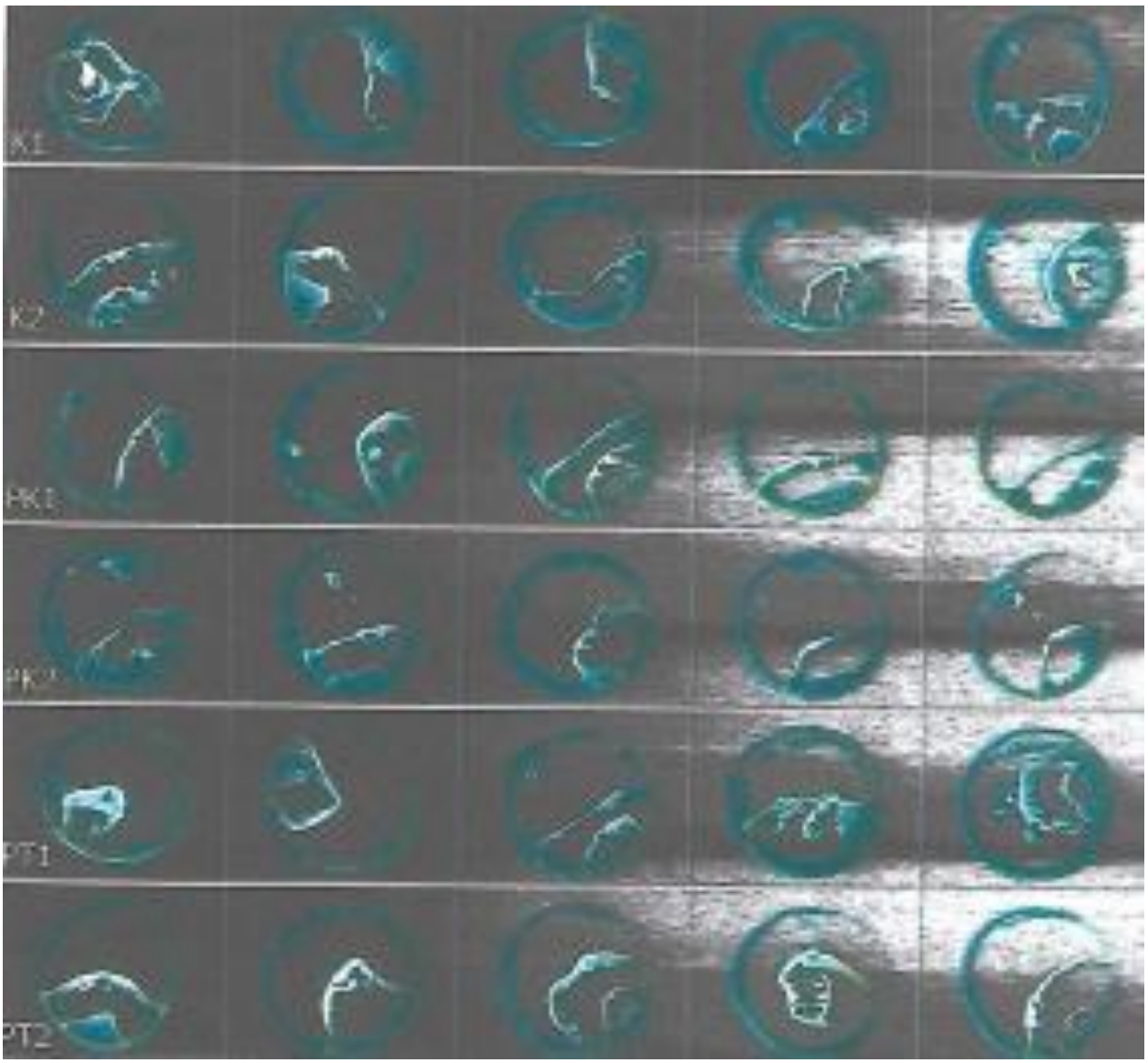
Picture 7: Photographs of standard textures of tap water droplets before and after testing; a glass of water was placed next to the closed pyramid. Labels: K - control, PK - control pyramid, PT - test pyramid; 1- before the test, 2 - after the test (30 minutes) (magnification of 40x).

3.4. SPRING WATER NEXT TO PYRAMID

In Picture 8, the characteristic textures of dry spring water droplets are collected before and after examining the closed pyramid effect (3rd repetition). All droplets are of regular shape, approximately the same diameter, all have a defined outer edge and ring. During the control (K), both before and after the test, a pronounced edge is noticed on the inner side of the ring. The structures are built into the ring, filling up to half of the droplet surface. After testing, the appearance of the drops is similar to that before testing. Residues of water droplets exposed to control pyramids (PK) have a thinner ring compared to test control (K). The structures attached to the ring are present in a smaller part of the droplets than the control droplets. Upon

examination, these structures are simpler, smaller particles are found on other parts of the ring. In the test pyramid (PT), the structures are not only clamped in the ring but extend towards the inside of the droplet.

Analysis of the frequency of the distance between the points (Annex 4) showed a narrowing of the curve in all three replicas in the control (K), and in the control pyramid (PK) and the test pyramid (PT), the widening of the curve after the test and the shift of the curve to the right was present. In the control pyramid (PK) the spread was less pronounced than in the test pyramid. The test pyramid has a better influence on the structure of water quality, but the influence of the control pyramid is significant, so we assume that the pyramid itself has a certain influence, and the contribution of the chip in the test pyramid is small.



Picture 8: Photographs of standard textures of spring water droplets before and after the pyramid impact test - a glass of water was placed near the closed pyramid. Labels: K - control, PK - control pyramid, PT - test pyramid; 1- before the test, 2 - after the test (30 minutes) (magnification of 40x).

4. DISCUSSION, RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

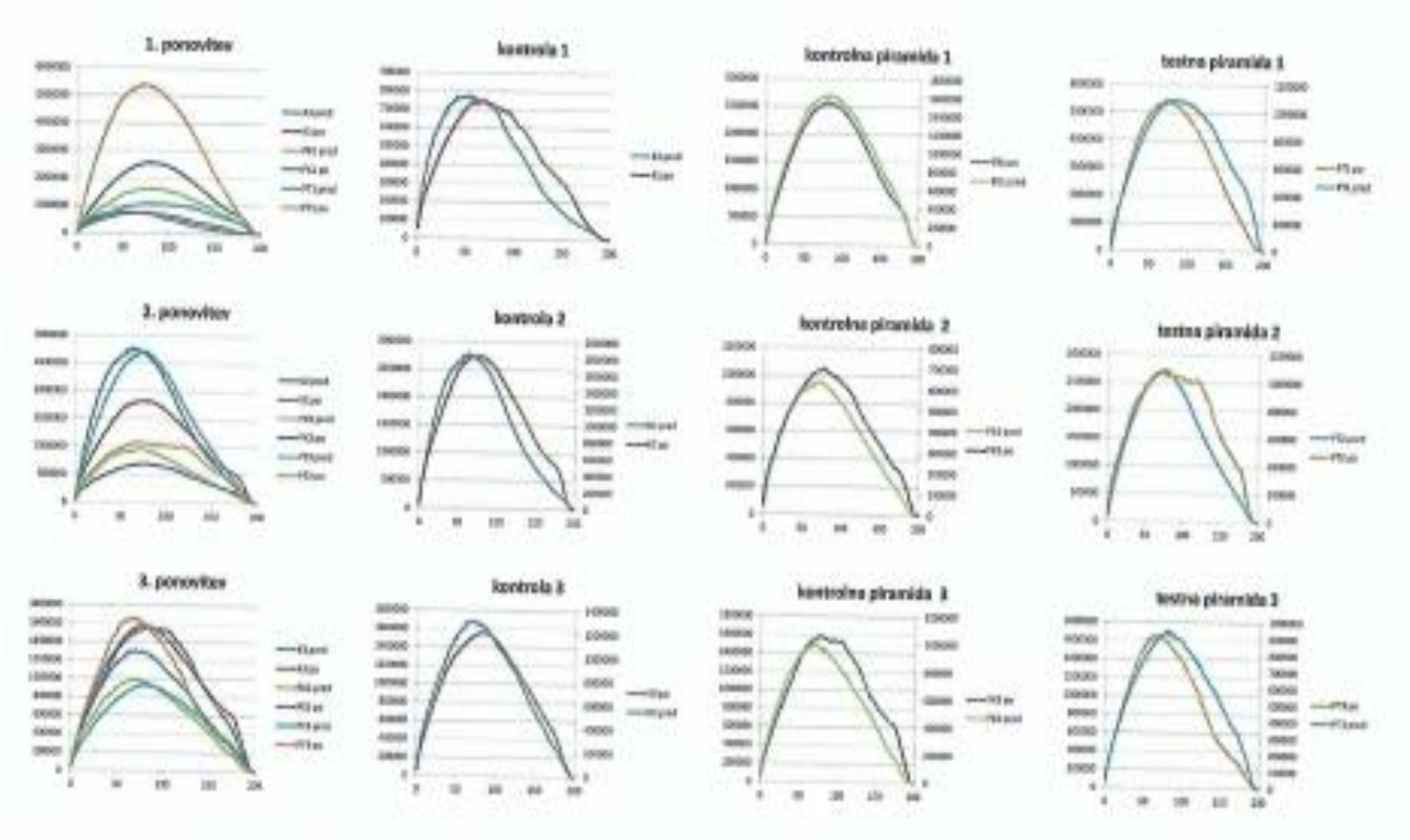
According to the results of the study, QHRS Biopyramid affects the structure of water quality, because photographs of water droplet residues before testing differ from water droplet residues after exposure to the pyramid. The changes in structure are more prominent when water is exposed to a closed pyramid. The comparison of the closed control and test pyramid demonstrated the impact on water previously in the control pyramid so that the contribution of the chip in the test pyramid is minimal. That explains the importance of using the pyramid indoors.

In regards to the aforementioned examination performed, the product

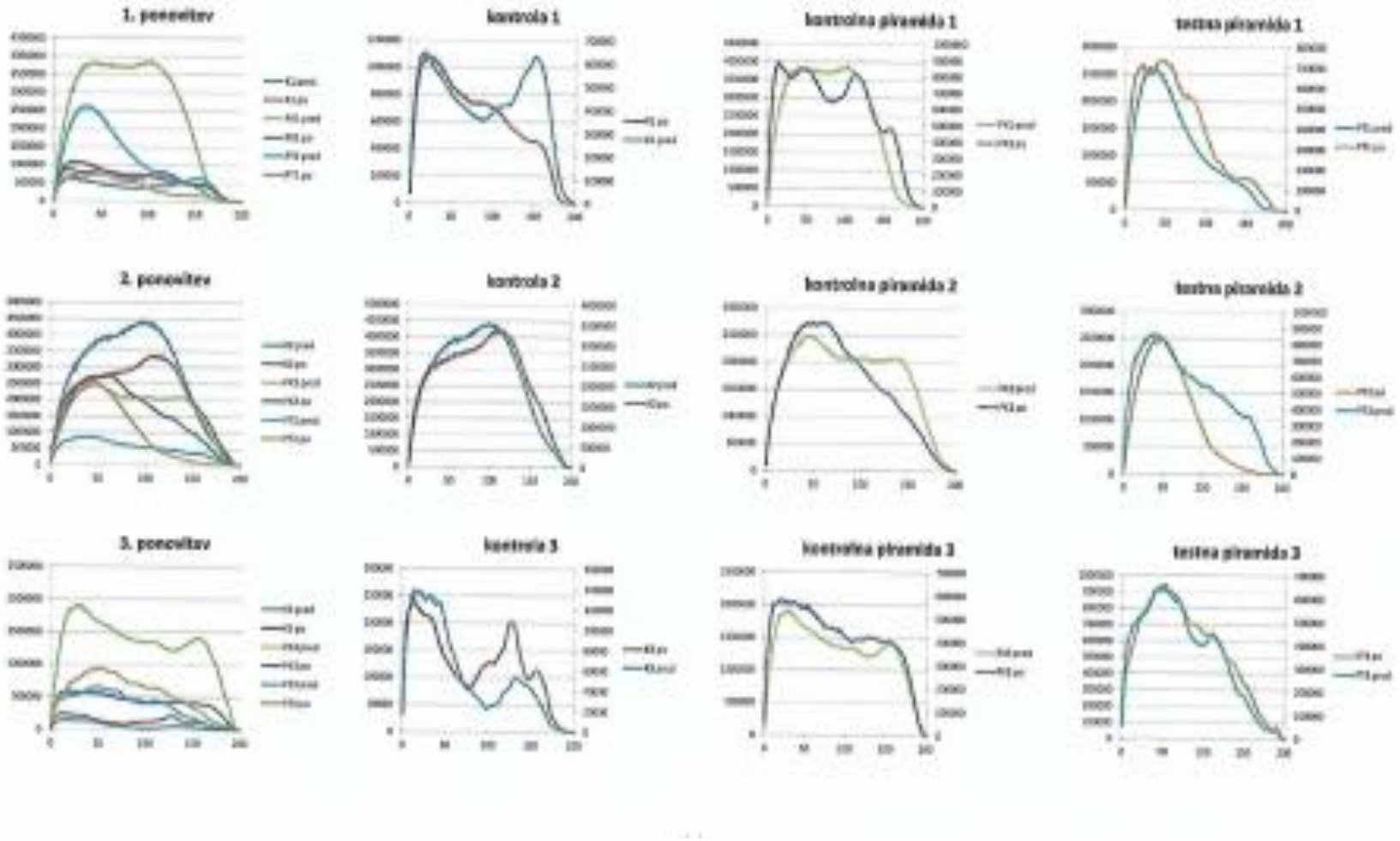
"QHRS BIO PYRAMID"

is awarded the Certificate of Structural Water Quality

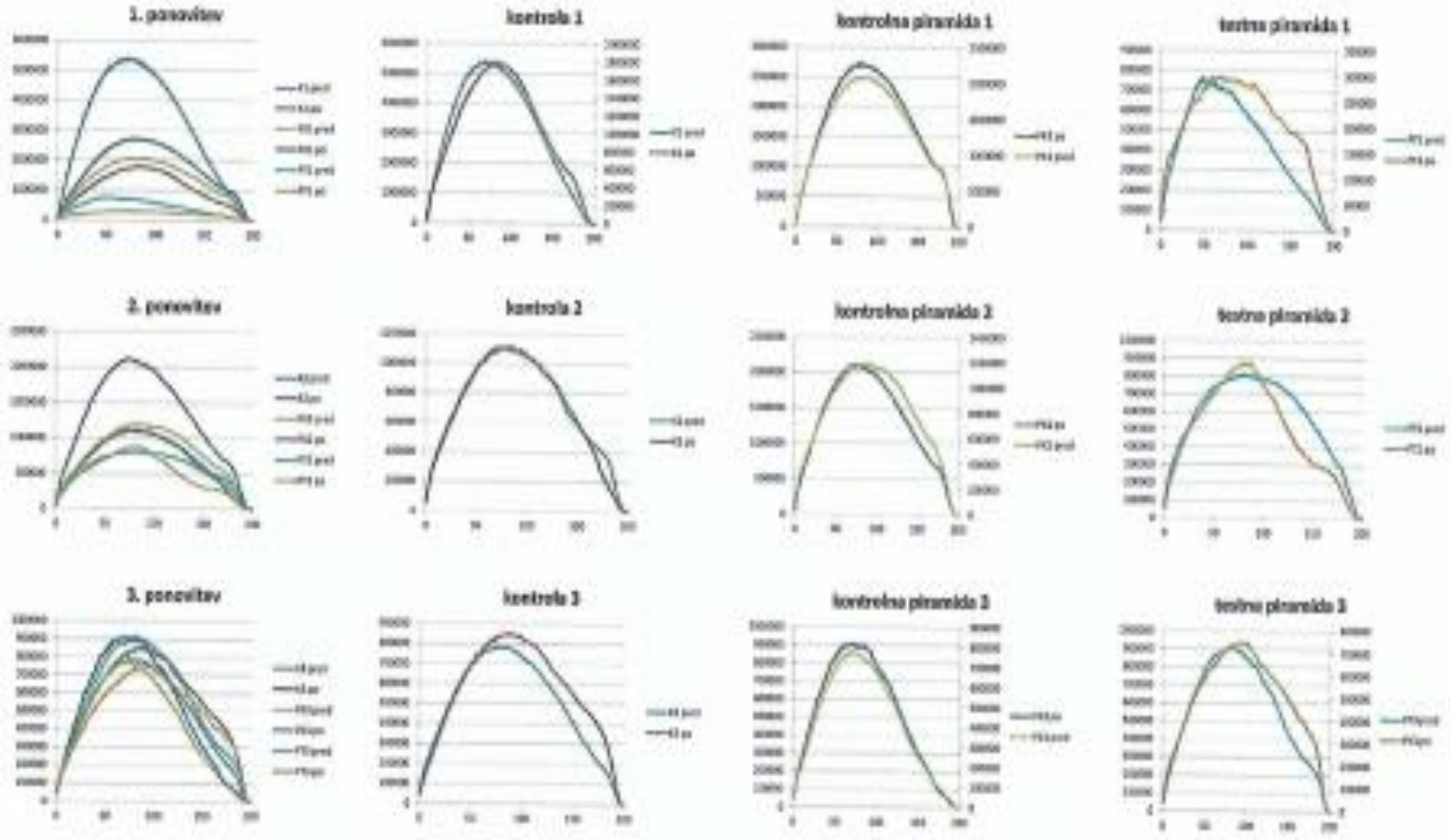
UE 1. Collected graphs of the average frequency distribution of the distance of all three replicas of the PKSD Biopyramid impact test ter located in the glass above the open pyramid. The k axis is "Sequential distance", and the axis and "Number of distances" (axes arked for transparency, an example of a correctly marked graph is shown in Figure 3).



IX 2: Collected graphs of the average frequency distribution of the distances of all three replicas of the PKSD Biopyramid
st on the spring water that was in the canteen above the open pyramid. On the k axis is "Sequential distance", and on the axis
nber of distances" (axes are not marked for transparency, an example of a correctly marked graph is in Figure 3),



IX 3: Collected graphs of the average frequency distribution of distances of all three repetitions of the PKSD Biopyramid impact test on tap water d in a cup of a closed pyramid. The k axis is "Sequential distance", and the axis and "Number of distances" (axes are not marked for reasons of ency, an example of a correctly marked grid is shown in Figure 3).



X 4: Collected graphs of the average frequency distribution of distances of all three iterations of the PKSD Biopyramid impact test on spring water in a glass of a closed pyramid. The k axis is "Sequential distance", and the axis is "Number of distances" (axes are not marked for transparency, an f a