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MEASURING THE ENERGY TRANSFER FROM EES HYPERCHARGER™ SYSTEM AND CONFIRMATORY TESTING ON THE EE SYSTEM™ 12-UNIT

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INTRODUCTION

Energy Enhancement System LLC (EES) developed and owns a proprietary technology, known as the Hypercharger™ system. This system has been successfully used for over 15 years to impart an energy charge into items marketed by EES and other EES-approved suppliers. Items successfully charged include wearables (medallions, bracelets, etc.) and consumables (salts, supplements, etc.). EES recently completed an upgrade to the hypercharger system in 2024.

The purpose of this study is to generate additional data to evaluate the energy transfer from the hypercharger system with and without the upgrades to a physiologically relevant saline solution and human cells. The baseline condition of energy transfer is evaluated from a 12-unit EES system. The electrical conductivity in human cheek cells exposed to a 12-unit EES unit was also measured during the medallion testing. EES retained Quantum-Biology Research to complete this independent study.

METHODS

Water is susceptible to magnetic fields, as well as electromagnetic (EM) fields at certain frequencies. However, relatively little is known about the effects of scalar energy on water. Dr. Rein recently presented the first direct comparison between scalar and EM effects on water by measuring the conductivity of water at 432 Hz. The electrical conductivity of water increased nearly 3-fold more with exposure to scalar energy generated using a Bob Beck scalar coil**.**

To quantify the energy transfer, the electrical impedance of water/saline was measured using a Gamry impedance spectrophotometer at resonance frequency of the target - 13.7 kHz for saline and 1.39 kHz for cheek cell suspensions. Two to three measurements were taken for each experimental condition and the average calculated and presented below. Percentage change was calculated as the difference between the untreated control and the treated sample divided by the control.

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This experiment investigated the effect of the energy transferred from an EES medallion to saline and cheek cells in three conditions as follows:

1. Medallion charged in a 12-unit EES system
2. Medallion charged in a late-model hypercharger system
3. Medallion charged in a current-model hypercharger system

The electrical impedance was measured in exposed saline samples and human cheek cells placed immediately on top of the medallion for a two-hour session.

RESULTS

1.SALINE

In case 3, the hyper-charged medallion had a rather large, fifty-one (51) percent effect, In case 2, the late-model had a thirty-seven (37) percent effect, and in case 1, a standard 12-unit EES unit had a twenty (20) percent effect.

It should be noted that a baseline part of the effect was contributed by the intrinsic energy in the medallion crystals since the uncharged control medallion also had a small 2.4% effect in the uncharged condition. The results are further summarized in the table below:

Treatment: EE medallion
Time – 2 hours
Measurement: water/saline solution

Charging Condition	% Change
Standard 12 unit EES	20.4
Old EEHyper charger	37
New EEHyper charger	51

2.HUMAN CHEEK CELLS

In this experiment, the cumulative effect of exposing one human subject to a 12-unit EES system over a three-day period was evaluated. The test subject slept in the center of a room containing a calibrated 12-unit EES system for three nominal 8-hour sessions. The electrical conductivity measurements were conducted on the test subject's cheek cells which were scrapped from their

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mouth and measured before and immediately after each treatment. The test results show that in this study this test subject required at least 24 hours of treatment time in the 12-unit system before a large increase in their conductivity was measured.

Treatment: 12 Unit EES
Time – 8 hours for 2-3 nights
Measurement resistance of flow to electrical energy in cheek cells

	% Change
8 hours	<1
16 hours	12
24 hours	42

CONCLUSIONS:

This study demonstrates the effectiveness of the EES hypercharger system and again confirms the effectiveness of the 12-unit EES system. As shown in the limited dataset, both the medallion and human test subject showed significant gains in energy, as measured by electrical conductivity.

All data presented are real impedance values which are directly related to resistance which is inversely related to conductivity. Therefore, decreasing impedance numbers indicate an increase in conductivity.

All values presented are percentage change after treatment compared to an untreated control. Impacts of the exposure should be thought of as follows

- Values above ten percent indicate a small effect.
- Values from twenty to forty percent are moderate effects.
- Values above forty percent are strong effects.

In all cases the optimal exposure time was not determined although comparisons were made under the same treatment protocols. In all cases electrical energy resistance increased as exposure time in the system increased.

The optimal time to treat water or saline may however not be an indication of the time required for a given individual, as it is a surrogate measurement.

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The relationship between the system exposure time and the number of units is not straight forward. In an experiment which was done by treating a liquid turmeric product (not water or saline), the test results demonstrated the difference between a 12-unit EES and an 8-unit EES system.

After 24 hours, the 8-unit EES produced a four-fold increase in conductivity as compared with a 12-hour treatment in a 12-unit system. Therefore, in this study it appears that time is more important than the strength of the EES units. Nonetheless, this relationship is complicated and likely depends on the test subject. The results of this study should not be used to conclude that a shorter-term exposure (less than 8 hours) in an EES unit is not effective, as tests and subjects were limited. Other studies using other energy measurements document the effectiveness of the EES under short term exposures.

Additional testing on system exposure over controlled periods of time against multiple sizes of EES systems (e.g., 8. 12, 24, etc.) could be completed to calibrate an effective energy exposure baseline and target condition matrix.

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