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Summary Report

Testing the influence of the product *Super Bloc* on the physicochemical properties of water

Client

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Research institution

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GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT TESTING

Testing period: March 11 – April 16, 2025.

Place of testing: BION Institute, Stegne 21, Ljubljana, Slovenia, EU.

Product: Super Bloc (Figure 1)

Type of testing: Testing the altered state of water resulting from the subtle field emanation of a product.

Purpose of testing: To validate an alleged subtle field influence of the product *Super Bloc* on the receiver water solution.



Figure 1: A working *Super Bloc* product (verum product, left) and a visually identical but nonfunctional control product (sham-working product, right) were used during testing.

- **Methods of testing:** Differential measurement (*Super Bloc* influenced receptive solution vs. unexposed (control) receptive solution) involving the following physicochemical parameters: electrical conductivity (χ), pH, ORP, and UV/VIS/NIR spectroscopy of the receiver solution.
- The testing, based on thoroughly tested measuring and experimental protocols, adheres to stringent conditions of scientific research and is governed by the following principles (standards):
 - ✓ prospectiveness;
 - ✓ control group;
 - ✓ triple blind procedure;
 - \checkmark equalization of the measurement sequence for both treated and control samples.

Testing situations: 2

- Super Bloc exposure situation: the standard receiver solution was exposed to the influence of the working product *Super Bloc* (verum product, Figure 1, left);
- **Control situation**: the standard receiver solution was exposed to the sham-working product (control product, Figure 1, right) under the same conditions, treatment, and measurement protocols.

Researchers and assistants: Three

Two researchers directly involved in experimental and analytical work, and one assistant involved in blinding the test situations to ensure the double-blind test conditions.

- **Kinds of receiver testing solutions:** four kinds, based on pH, from medium acidic to slightly acidic and then slightly basic to medium basic.
- **Total measurement sessions:** 4 x 21 = 84 (per method, for one situation). We used 4 different methods: conductivity, pH, ORP, and UV/VIS/NIR spectroscopy (11 bands). In total, 672 measurements were made, covering two experimental situations.

Calculated parameters per test situation: minimally four, following the measuring methods.

General Assumption: statistically significant differences between verum and control situations.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

For the physicochemical methods, we observed a neutralizing effect with the acidic receptive solution (pH 6), showing a strong statistical trend, and a neutralizing effect with the alkaline receptive solution (pH 8), where statistical significance was achieved compared to the control. Additionally, for the normalized pooled data across different pH values, we observed a decrease in conductivity with a statistical trend, suggesting a loosening of the water clusters. In the spectrometry analysis, significant differences and trends were observed at different pH levels, each with varying effect sizes. At pH 4, statistically significant differences were found with a medium effect size. At pH 6, trends with a large effect size were observed. At pH 8, there was a trend with a medium effect size.

The results indicate that the *Super Bloc* measurably affects the physicochemical properties of the solution. Both acidic and alkaline solutions showed **neutralizing effects**, with strong statistical trends supporting this influence. If we extrapolate this to the effect on bodily fluids, we could talk about supporting homeostasis. The **decrease in electrical conductivity** at different pH levels and the presumed loosening of the water clusters suggest a change in the dynamic structure of water at the mesoscopic level of wide molecular associations. Extrapolating this to organisms, we can imagine that such a fluid can pass through cell membranes more easily because it is more fluent. The spectrometry results indicate pH-dependent variations in spectral responses, with differing statistical significance and effect strengths. The most evident is the increased UV absorption at the pH closest to the pH of human blood (pH=7.4) (8), which also argues in favour of loosening of the water clusters (similar to conductivity results).

In the summary report, only the outcomes of statistically significant results are presented. More detailed and elaborate test results for all measured parameters are available to the client at the BION Institute and can be systematically presented in an extended scientific report or a ResearchGate publication.

CERTIFICATION

Based on a sufficient number of statistically significant differences between the Super Bloc Exposure situation and the Control situation demonstrated in the testing, we acknowledge that the influence of the product *Super Bloc* meets all the criteria required to obtain the *Certificate of Energy Influence on Water* No. 0418, which is announced on the webpage http://bion.si/en/testing-certificates.

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