



Summary of the survey report relating to the physical-chemical effectivity of the memonizerFLATWATER device on water, carried out by Dr. Walter. H. Medinger, IIREC (International Institute for Research and Electromagnetic Compatibility), at Krems/Donau,Austria – issued at the 18-01-2013.

The scientific leader of the IIREC and editor of this survey report, Dr. Walter H. Medinger, is listed as a judicial surveyer at the District Court Linz/Donau since 1993. In line with his capacity as generally sworn and judicially certificated expert his special expert occupation on the field of biophysical impact in 2004 has been explicitly confirmed by the chairman of the certification commission.

On behalf of the memon company a physical-chemical survey report relating to the effectivity of water treatment with the memonizerFLATWATER should be done by the IIREC institute based on laboratory analytical measurings.

Objects of the investigation have been:

1. The pH-value
2. The conductivity
3. The redox-potential (ORP) resp. the rH-value

in memon-treated water samples compared to untreated water of the same origin.

The question was if there is a significant difference between these water probations.

Significance of the analyzed parameter:

1. The pH-value indicates the acid-base-characteristics. Basic milieu means pH-value >7, acid milieu means pH-value <7.
2. The conductivity of water and watery liquids increases and decreases proportional to the content of dissolved substances. If the conductivity increases e.g. more calcium stays dissolved and does tip less.
3. The redox potential informs about the oxidation/reduction - behaviour. It is quoted in Millivolt or converted in a dimensionless rH-value. An increasing redox potential means increasing oxidation, thus augmented formation of free radicals, thus increased sanitary hazard. A decreasing redox potential means reduction of free radicals and a more stabil health



Results:

1. The pH-value shows as a memon-effect a rise of 0,2 to 0,3 units (more basic) compared to untreated tap water. This effect is well reproducible and exceeds the error in measurement of +/- 0,1 pH-units significantly. Due to the nowadays often occurring hyperacidity of the body-milieu the adjustment of the memonized water towards the basic direction has to be seen as a beneficial balance effect.
2. The conductivity shows as a memon-effect a rise of ca. 5%. Also this effect is well reproducible and exceeds the error in measurement of +/- 2% significantly. Because herewith also more calcium stays dissolved a lesser deposit in water systems is to expect.
3. The redox potential shows as a memon-effect a drop of 10 to 20 Millivolt. This well reproducible effect exceeds the error of measurement of +/- 1% (ca. 0,2 mV) extensively and is highly significant hence. The drop of the redox potential means an adjustment towards the reductive milieu, that is drop of the free radicals and stabilization of the cell metabolism with positive effect on the health of the organism.

In summary the surveyer writes to the effect of the memonizerFLATWATER the following:

- A. With classical physical-chemical methods shifts have been measured which are both clearly silhouetted against the error of measurement and reproducible and in the case of the redoxpotential turn out very significant.
- B. After the today's state of scientific research the shifts indicate a better structure of the water (conductivity, redox potential), an adjustment towards the basic milieu (pH-value) and towards the reductive milieu (redox potential) whereat independently from the pH-value at the rH-value the ability becomes apparent to buffer too strong oxidative behaviour.
- C. At the samples of tap water, which were choosed as start point of the treatment with memonizerFLATWATER, the boundary values of the drinking water regulation were met and the redox parameter were in the indifferent range. Also under the influence of the memonizer these demands have been fulfilled completely.

Detailed information and result tables are to be seen from the original survey report.

Weyarn, 29.01.2013

Dr: med. Michael Steinhöfel