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RESEARCH:

Anomalous changes in Water pH and PPM Produced by Naive Energy Practitioners

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Abstract:

Practitioners were asked to produce changes in the pH and PPM of pH normalized water in a period of 10 minutes. A sub-group of practitioners tested produced results in conflict with normal material science expectations, which would show changes in pH linked to changes in PPM. The experiment was run with a group of naive practitioners (who had never done the exercise tested) to see if they might produce significant effects. (IRB approval NFFEH 10-8-20-6) Study was done on 69 "naive" energy practitioners to determine frequency of the occurrence and rule out other potential causes that would account for unusual data.

Purpose:

To determine if energy practitioners who are untrained in the physical manipulation of water can produce changes in pH and PPM that correlate or are different from current physics and material science understanding, and also to determine at what rate this occurs in a random population.

Materials:

The data were collected at several different sites with city tap water or bottled water that was available. Water was then normalized (left out to acclimate for 24 hours to local environmental conditions). Glass containers had been sterilized. pH Test powder was used to confirm accuracy of pH meters. Digital TDS Meters 3 Water Quality Tester which has a range of 0-990ppm and an accuracy of +/-2% and pH meters made by RoHS

PHTester PH-107 Pocket Sized Digital pH Meter has a range: 0.0 – 14.0 and a resolution 0.1pH and is accurate ±0.1pH were used to test the water.

Methods:

Each practitioner had a minimum of three years in professional practice as an energy practitioner. All were asked if they had ever practiced or been tested changing the pH of water. Glass jars and associated glass containers were filled with pH normal water (tested to confirm.) The containers were open for minutes 12 hours prior to testing, then tested again. Meters used in the tests were calibrated according to manufacturers' instructions. Jars were distributed to each chair at a table. One to eight participants were tested at a time depending on environment. Participants used the same pH meter and PPM meter for each test, and meters were allowed to dry for 10 minutes between tests. Baseline tests were done and test results were written on the score sheets for each participant. Practitioners could then place their hands on the outside of glass containers or anywhere next to the glass container and could use a rolling wave to affect the water. Practitioners were cautioned not to breathe or cough into the container or they would be stopped. Additionally, they were told not to put their hands over the open top of the water container. At the end of 10 minutes the water was tested again for both pH and PPM and the data recorded.

Results:

All practitioners made a change in either pH or PPM that was past significance.

Types of Changes:

Predicted

1. Increase in pH and decrease of PPM n= 5
2. Decrease in pH and increase of PPM n=12

Surprising

1. Decrease in pH with no change in PPM. n=12
2. Increase in pH with no change in PPM. n=2
3. No change in pH with a decrease in PPM. n=1
4. No change in pHwith a increase in PPM. n=4
5. Decrease in pH with a decrease in PPM. n=21
6. Increase in pH with and increase in PPM. n=8
7. Increase in pH with a decreased PPM to 0. one person*
8. Decrease in pH with a decrease in PPM to 0. one person*

Distilled water is pH 0.5.

Conclusion:

The data demonstrate that more than half of energy Practitioners produced changes in pH and PPM levels in water that does not match with our currently understood physics and material science.

Introduction:

Anomalous data were seen during the development of an empirical test suite for energy practitioners (Connor, M. H., et al., 2021). This research was done to support the needs of scientists to have energy practitioners who could produce consistent results in research (Connor, M. H., et al., 2021). The anomalous data emerged from the experiments on practitioners asked to produce changes in the pH and PPM of pH normalized water in a period of 10 minutes. The ability to make changes to pH without physically adding components to the water has previously been demonstrated (Pajunen, G., et al., 2011, Tiller, W., et al., 2012) but is not currently explained by material science. Standard material science expectations would show the following first two conditions, the sub-group could be expected to produce their results but only with external chemical intervention:

1. Increase in pH and decrease of PPM.
2. Decrease in pH and increase of PPM.

A sub-group of practitioners tested produced the following:

1. Decrease in pH with no change in PPM.
2. Increase in pH with no change in PPM.
3. No change in pH with a decrease in PPM.
4. No change in pH with an increase in PPM.
5. Decrease in pH with a decrease in PPM.
6. Increase in pH with an increase in PPM.
7. Increase in pH with a decreased PPM to 0.
8. Decrease in pH with a decrease in PPM to 0.

In 2020, with extra time available due to lock-down, experiments were run specifically on the ability to change the pH and PPM of water. This was done to see if a group of practitioners who had never participated in the water experiments might produce the same effects. (IRB approval NFFEH 10-8-20-6) This additional study was done on 69 "naive" energy practitioners, in that they had never been asked to change the pH or PPM of water, to determine frequency of the occurrence and rule out other potential causes that would account for the unusual data. Despite being naive on this specific technique and test, all practitioners involved met Dr. Dossey's Samulli Report standard, specified as "a professional practitioner . . . who is doing a minimum of six paid healings per week for a minimum of three years prior to testing" (Dossey, L., 2003).

Literature:

There are recognized links between pH and PPM ($p < 0.05$), as well as expected amounts of change depending on the environmental conditions (Saalidong B. M., et al., 2022). For example, ground water, water that is underground, has a different expected rate and type of change than would be expected from surface water or water in containers (Saalidong, B. M., et al., 2022). There is also a link between PPM and conductivity, which may connect to the ability of energy work to affect these parameters (Saalidong B. M., et al., 2022).

Previous research has suggested possible links between Reiki and changes in pH, though that was an

incidental finding and not the focus of the experiment (Pajunen, G., et al., 2011). In that case the effects were thought to be due to incidental changes in the environment, and not direct effects on the pH, in part due to how long the pH took to change (Pajunen, G., et al., 2011). Other events were also seen to cause a similar type of change, so this was not focused on. Another key difference is that these changes were seen hours later, and not within 10 minutes (Pajunen, G., et al., 2011). Additionally, the ability of a variety of energy practitioners to affect the pH and PPM of water within 10 minutes has been previously demonstrated (Connor, M. H., et al., 2021). The range and degree of change invited further investigation.

Purpose:

To determine if energy practitioners who are untrained in the physical manipulation of water can produce changes in pH and PPM that correlate or are different from current physics and material science understanding and also to determine at what rate this occurs in a random population.

Materials:

The data were collected at several different sites with city tap water or bottled water that was available. Water was normalized (left out to acclimate for 24 hours to local environmental conditions). Glass containers had been sterilized. pH Test powder was used to confirm accuracy of pH meters. Digital TDS Meters 3 Water Quality Tester which has a range of 0-990ppm and an accuracy of +/-2% and pH meters made by RoHS PHTester PH-107 Pocket Sized Digital pH Meter has a range: 0.0 – 14.0 and a resolution .1pH and is accurate $\pm$.1pH were used to test the water.

Methods:

Each practitioner included in the testing had a minimum of three years in professional practice as an energy practitioner. All were asked if they had ever practiced or been tested changing the pH of water. Glass jars and associated glass containers were filled with pH normal water, between 6.7 and 7.2 (tested to confirm.) If the local tap water was not in that range, bottled water was used. The containers were open for 12 hours prior to testing, then tested again. Meters used in the tests were calibrated according to manufacturers' instructions. Then jars were distributed to match chairs placed at a table. One to eight participants were tested at a time depending on environment. Participants used the same pH meter and PPM meter for each test and meters were allowed to dry for 10 minutes between tests.

Baseline tests were done and test results were written on the score sheets for each participant. Practitioners could then place their hands on the outside of glass containers or anywhere next to the glass container and could use a rolling wave to affect the water (Connor, M. H., et al., 2021). Practitioners were cautioned not to breathe or cough into the container or they would be stopped. They were told not to put their hands over the open top of the water container. At the end of 10 minutes the water was tested again for both pH and PPM and the data recorded.

Results:
N= 69 participants

Men = 24
Women = 45

Expected changes included:
Number of individuals who made expected increase in pH and decrease of PPM
E1= 5
Number of individuals who made expected decrease in pH and increase of PPM
E2 = 12

Anomalous Changes:

1. Decrease in pH with no change in PPM. n=12
2. Increase in pH with no change in PPM. n=2
3. No change in pH with a decrease in PPM. n=1
4. No change in pH with an increase in PPM. n=4
5. Decrease in pH with a decrease in PPM. n=21
6. Increase in pH with an increase in PPM. n=8
7. Increase in pH with a decrease in PPM to 0. one person*
8. Decrease in pH with a decrease in PPM to 0. one person*

Distilled water is pH 0.5.

Table: *Summary of changes in PH and Alkalinity from start to end (mean, standard deviation, median, range and Cohen's effect size d*

Outcome	Group	N	Mean (SD)	Median (Range)	Mode	Effect Size d	p-value
PH	dd	21	-1.07 (0.41)	-1.2 (-1.60- -0.40)	-1.20	-2.63	<0.0001
	ds	12	-0.50 (0.46)	-0.60 (-1.20-0.60)	-0.60	-1.08	0.0032
	du	12	-0.62 (0.25)	-0.60 (-1.00- -0.20)	-1.00	-2.49	<0.0001
	sd	1	0.00 (NA)	0.00 (0.00-0.00)	NA	NA	NA
	su	4	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00-0.00)	0.00	NA	NA
	ud	5	0.58 (0.13)	0.60 (0.40-0.70)	0.70	4.5	0.0006
	us	2	0.25 (0.07)	0.25 (0.20-0.30)	NA	3.54	0.1257
	uu	8	0.79 (0.29)	0.80 (0.30-1.10)	0.60	2.76	0.0001
	Normal response (dd+uu)	29	-0.56 (0.92)	-0.90 (-1.60-1.10)	-1.20-	-0.60	0.0030
	Transmuted	36	-0.28 (0.53)	-0.35 (-1.20-0.70)	-0.60	-0.53	0.0032
	Overall	65	-0.40 (0.74)	-0.60 (-1.60-1.10)	-1.20	-0.55	<0.0001
Alkalinity	dd	21	-92.00 (75.62)	-60.00 (-352- -20)	-120	-1.23	<0.001
	ds	12	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00-0.00)	0.00	NA	NA
	du	12	51.67 (21.67)	40.00 (20.00-100.00)	40.00	2.38	<0.0001
	sd	1	-5.00 (NA)	-5.00 (-5.0 - -5.0)	-5.0	NA	NA
	su	4	26.25 (23.58)	20.00 (5.00-60.00)	20.00	1.11	0.1124
	ud	5	-108.00 (142.02)	-40.00 (-350.0- -10)	NA	-0.76	0.1643
	us	2	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00-0.00)	0.00	NA	NA
	uu	8	37.50 (12.82)	40.00 (20.00-60.00)	40.00	2.93	<0.0001
	Normal response (dd+uu)	29	-56.28 (86.53)	-60.0 (-352-60)	-120	-0.65	0.0016
	Transmuted	36	5.00 (71.66)	0.00 (-350 – 100)	0.00	0.07	0.6781
	Overall	65	-22.34 (83.83)	0.00 (-352-100)	0.00	-0.27	0.0355

Discussion:

It is of interest that some 96% of participants were able to make changes in the water within 10 minutes. Normal conditions would not create the observed changes in that time period nor would simple heat from human hands on the glass of containers have this effect. 86% of participants placed their hands on the glass containers to make the shifts. There was no specific correlation between anomalous changes and contact or non-contact with the glass containers.

Important to note, a commonly used technique in energy healing called "intension setting" in both the esoteric forms, using a "dimensional shift" and non-esoteric forms, using a "push wave," was not used by practitioners in this experiment. Practitioners instead had an oral explanation of a rolling wave and were required to use it. In addition, the PK wave was not used by practitioners for the purpose of this experiment.

Participants were observed to confirm that the correct wave form was used for the duration of the 10 minutes of experimental manipulation. Participants were not watched for other manipulations after that period of time, but the water was fresh for each participant in the experimental process. Observers stood away from the table at a distance of 12+ feet, depending on the environment to limit experimenter effects.

One interesting observation of a sub-group of participants who produced increased acidity with increased PPM was that the water appeared as if it was doing a "rolling boil" as if it had been heated on a stove. After testing, these containers were finger tested and they were all room temperature.

Conclusion:

The data demonstrate that a percentage of energy Practitioners produced changes in pH and PPM levels in water that does not match with our currently understood physics and material science.

Reference:

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Bio:
Dr. Melinda H. Connor, D.D., PH.D., AMP, FAM, EHP-C holds degrees from Harvard University, Wellesley College, University of San Francisco, American Military University, California Coast University and University of Arizona and was a National Institutes of Health T-32 post-doctoral fellow at the University of Arizona in the Program in Integrative Medicine. Dr. Connor is Director emerita of Research for Akamai University and the founding Chair emerita for the Board of Directors for the National Alliance of Energy Practitioners. She is a fellow of the American Alternative Medicine Association and the Royal Academy of Medicine UK, the founder of Earthsongs Holistic Consulting, the lineage holder for the Resonance Modulation ™ training program and has written ten books. She has a private practice in Arizona and continues to present her research work at conferences around the world.

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