

# UNIQUE STABILISATION/ PROTECTION SYSTEM AND WATER ENERGISATION

# **CZECH WATER HEALING INVENTION**

# **APLICATIONS AND RESULTS**

Water treated with our technologies is exceptionally goodquality drinking water with microbial stabilization/protection and energies of spring water. It remains stable and microbial clean for several weeks or even months. These are not filters, but flow devices, functioning in a world-unique way developed with the know-how of New Human Solution s.r.o.



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# 1. TESTING THE STABFOR® UNIT'S EFFICIENCY ON LEGIONELLA PNEUMOPHILA BACTERIA

In June 2020, we tested the STABFOR<sup>®</sup> unit's efficiency on Legionella pneumophila bacteria. The result was 100% elimination of Legionella bacteria after treating water with the STABFOR<sup>®</sup> unit.



The National Institute of Public Health Laboratory Activities Centre
Water Laboratory
Šrobárova 49/48, 100 00 Prague 10
telephone: 267082220,
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Testing laboratory No. 1206, accredited by CAI
according to the standard ČSN EN ISO/IEC
17025: 2018





Client	Name of authority Contact p		New Human Solution s.r.o.						
	Address Business		U Zámečku 1 4435940	96, Poříčí, 373 82 Bor	šov nad Vltavou				
Taken by			Passed by		Analyses initiation	16.6.2020			
Method	-		Accepted by		Analyses completion	26.6.2020			
Date	16.6.202	20	Date	16.6.2020	Expertise number	191310			
Sample Examination Specification		drinking water drinking water t		FOR flow unit	Assessment w	as carried out by			
Sample nui 1.1/20/115 1.1/20/116		water before the							
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LABORATORY TESTS RESULTS Protocol 1.1/20/ 115-116

Analysis name	Unit	Result 1.1./20/115	Result 1.1./20/116	Uncertainty	Method identification	
Legionella pneumophila, sg. 2-14	KTJ/10 ml	134	0	40%	SOP 40 / 1.1 (ČSN EN ISO 11731)	A

End of report

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This protocol is translated from original Czech version: https://www.newhumansolution.com/images/stories/WEB APLIKACE A VÝSLEDKY.pdf



# 2. STABFOR® UNIT TESTING IN HOUSEHOLDS

# 2.1. Installation January 2020 - water supply

In January 2020, a STABFOR® unit was installed in a client's home. The client examined the STABFOR® unit effectiveness using several analyses, which they then provided for publication.

a) 1. analysis was carried out 1 month after installation. A water sample was taken before entering the STABFOR® unit, i.e. after the water meter, and a water sample in the kitchen (after treatment with the STABFOR® unit) to allow us to monitor the continuous cleaning of live biofilm from pipes. In most buildings, pipelines are clogged with biofilm, which is a breeding ground for bacteria. Therefore, untreated water after the water meter has lower values than the untreated water from the tap in the building.

# **Chemical analysis**

After treating water with the STABFOR® unit, there was reduction of\*:

- Nitrates by 20%
- Phosphates by 63%

## Microbiological analysis

Readings of the number of KTJ after 3, 7, and 14 days of cultivation were performed to monitor the increase in the number of KTJ in untreated water and stabilisation in treated water. One month after installation, the pipe is not yet clear of live biofilm, so results after treatment with the STABFOR® unit are higher.

# Colony numbers at 22°C

Water treated with the STABFOR® unit - from readings after 7 and 14 days it becomes evident that the increase in the number of KTJ is stabilising and the increase is slowing down.

Untreated water from the water supply - a five-fold increase in the number of KTJ is evident from readings after 7 and 14 days

#### Colony numbers at 36°C

One month after the STABFOR® unit's installation, the KTJ values in treated water are already lower than in untreated water

<sup>\*</sup> After treatment, the water chemical properties are always individual and depend on the inlet water's composition



## VÝSLEDKY LABORATORNÍHO ROZBORU PITNÝCH VOD

AGROPORADENSTVÍ s.r.o. l a b o r a t o ř U statku 6, 747 05 OPAVA 5 Tel.: 553 652 808, 725 173 175

Zadavatel:

Označení vzorku: voda z vodovodního řadu

Odběr: vlastní Evidenční číslo: 102

Datum přijetí vzorku: 11.2.2020

Stanovení	Jednotka	Hodnota stanoven	á ve vzorkuy	. Mezní hodnoty
		vz.č.1 Halfn	vz.č.2	dle vyhlášky 252/2004 Sb. v platném znění
1) Chemický rozbor:				
pH		7,09	7,16	6,5 – 9,5
Amonné ionty (NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> )	(mg/l)	< 0,01	< 0,01	0,50
Dusitany (NO <sub>2</sub> *)	(mg/l)	0,005	0,007	0,050 (NMH 0,5)
Dusičnany (NO <sub>3</sub> *)	(mg/l)	32,0	40,0	50,0
Fosforečnany (PO <sub>4</sub> 3-)	(mg/l)	0,04	0,11	1,0
2) Mikrobiologický rozbo	or:		r	oro hromadné zásobování
Počty kolonií při 22°C	(KTJ)			200 KTJ / 1ml
* odečet po 3 dnech	()	9 / 1ml	1 / 1ml	
* odečet po 7 dnech		56 / 1ml	22 / 1ml	
* odečet po 14 dnech		65 / 1ml	111 / 1ml	
Počty kolonií při 36°C	(KTJ)			100 KTJ / 1ml
* odečet po 3 dnech	(1210)	0 / 1ml	0 / 1 ml	
* odečet po 7 dnech		3 / 1ml	14 / 1ml	
* odečet po 14 dnech		3 / 1ml	14 / 1ml	
Koliformní bakterie	(KTJ)	0 / 100ml	0 / 100ml	0 KTJ / 100ml

Pozn.: KTJ -kolonie tvořící jednotky NMH -nejvyšší mezní hodnota

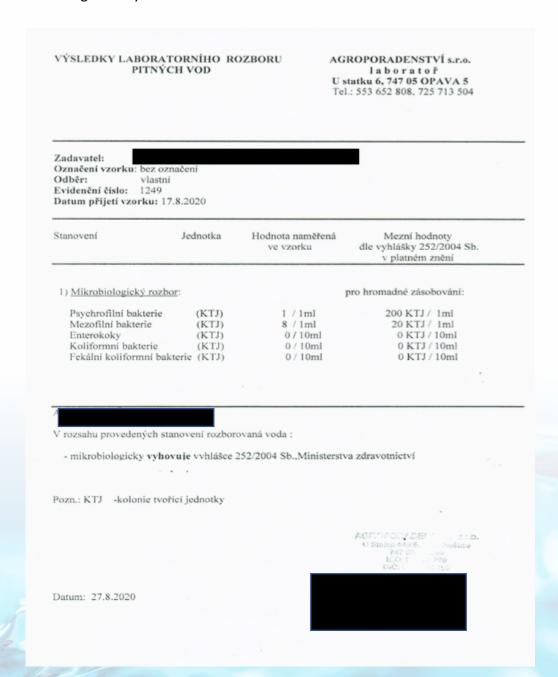
Datum: 3.3.2020

AGROPORADENSTVI s.t.o. U Statku 449/6, Malé Hostice 747 05, Opava IČO: 245 82 799



# b) 2<sup>nd</sup> analysis approximately 7 months after installation

In accordance with the agreement with the client, only a microbiological analysis for various types of bacteria was carried out. The collection was from the same collection point as in the previous case, i.e. the tap in the kitchen, which means after treatment with the STABFOR® unit. It is clear from the results that except for 2 indicators, the resulting values are 0 everywhere. By the further action of the treated water in the pipeline, all values will be gradually.

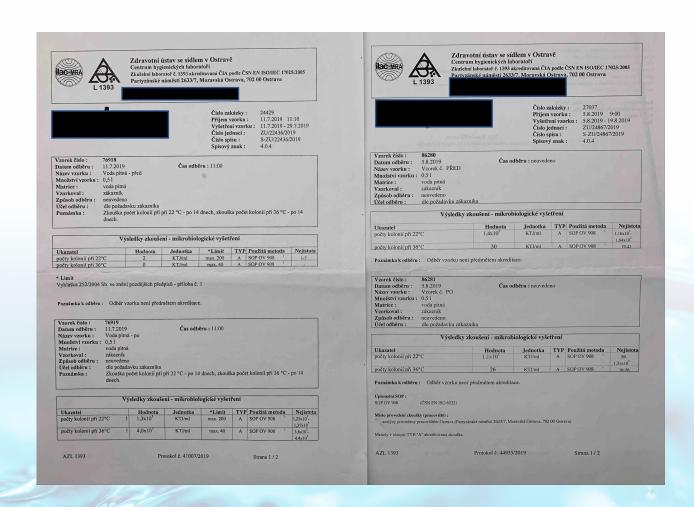




# 2.2. Installation July 2019 – water supply

## Microbiological analysis

- The STABFOR® unit was installed in a residential unit in July 2019, and several measurements were performed.
- The first measurement, sample number 76918, was performed immediately after installing the STABFOR® unit. The KTJ reading was taken after 14 days of cultivation. The collection point was before entering the STABFOR® unit and a further collection from the kitchen tap. The results show a much higher number of KTJ when taken from the kitchen tap. The reason was the amount of biofilm deposited in the pipeline.
- The second sampling was performed approximately one month after the STABFOR® unit's installation. The KTJ reading was performed at the same interval as the first sample.
- Results show:
  - more than ten-fold reduction in the number of KTJ compared to the first sampling. These values show a gradual loss of biofilm in the pipeline.
  - reduction in the number of KTJ in the water treated by the STABFOR® unit compared to the inlet water



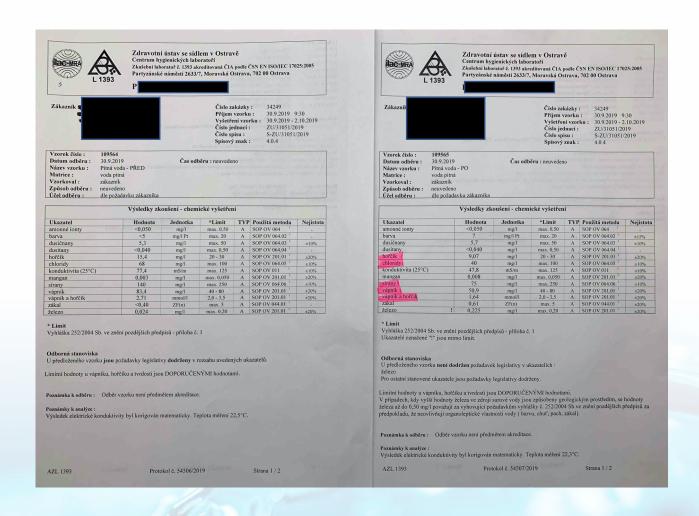


#### Chemical analysis\*

A chemical analysis was performed approximately 2 months after installing the STABFOR® unit in the household. The collection point was before entering the STABFOR® unit and a further collection from the kitchen tap.

Results show a decrease in values:

- magnesium by 41%
- chlorides by 41%
- sulphates by 46%
- calcium by 39%
- calcium and magnesium by 39%



<sup>\*</sup> After treatment, the water chemical properties are always individual and depend on the inlet water's composition.



# 2.3. Installation December 2019 – water supply

The STABFOR® unit was installed in December 2019 in a family house on the water supply to the building (after the water meter). Microbial and chemical analyses were performed one month after installation. Samples were taken from the collection tap before entering the STABFOR® unit, i.e. after the water meter (Column 1.1 / 20/3) and then from the kitchen tap (Column 1.1 / 20/2 = after treatment)

Cultivations at 22 °C and 36 °C were assessed by a microbiological test.

KTJ readings were taken after 3, 7 and 14 days of cultivation. The standard according to the decree is a reading after 3 days of cultivation. During this time, only around 0.5% of the bacteria contained in the water appear. For relevant assessment, readings were also taken after 7 and 14 days of cultivation.

#### Results show:

- A reduction in the number of KTJ when reading after 3 days to 0
- A reduction in the number of KTJ when reading after 7 days by 94%
- A reduction in the number of KTJ when reading after 14 days by an average of 50%

The chemical analysis shows changes within the deviation. The increased content of calcium and magnesium was due to gradually cleaning the upper biologically active growth layer inside the pipe (scale).





# Column 1.1/20/2 = after treatment. Column 1.1/20/3 = before treatment

Protokol 1.1./20/2 - 3 VÝSLEDKY LABORATORNÍCH ZKOUŠEK

Název rozboru	Industite	Výsledek		Nejistota	MD	MS	Limit	Identifikace metody	Pozn
Nazev rozporu	Jednotka	1.1/20/2	1.1/20/3	Nejistota	MD	MS	hodnota (typ)	Identifikace metody	Pozn.
amonné ionty	mg/l	< MD	< MD		0,06	0,11	0,50 (MH)	SOP 1/1.1 (ČSN ISO 7150-1)	A
dusičnany	mg/l	16,7	16,5	± 20 %	1,0	2,0	50 (NMH)	SOP 4/1.1 (ČSN ISO 7890-3)	A
dusitany	mg/l	< MS	< MD		0,01	0,02	0,50 (NMH)	SOP 5/1.1 (ČSN EN 26777)	Α
CHSK <sub>Mn</sub>	mg/l	0,64	0,51	± 20 %	0,16	0,25	3,0 (MH)	SOP 6/1.1 (ČSN EN ISO 8467)	A
konduktivita	mS/m	54,9	54,9	± 20 %	0,4	0,8	125(MH)	SOP 8/1.1 (ČSN EN 27 888)	A
рН	-	7,43	7,67	± 5 %			6,5-9,5 (MH)	SOP 10/1.1 (ČSN ISO 10523)	A
vápník a hořčík	mmol/l	2,66	2,4	± 5 %	0,01	0,02	2-3,5 (DH)	SOP 13/1.1 (ČSN ISO 6058, 6059)	A
počty kolonií při 36 °C	KTJ / ml	0	20	± 45 %			40;100* (MH)	SOP 106/1.1 (ČSN EN ISO 6222)	A
počty kolonií při 36 °C - po 7 dnech **	KTJ / ml	3	47	± 45 %				SOP 106/1.1 (ČSN EN ISO 6222)	A
počty kolonií při 36 °C - po 14 dnech **	KTJ / ml	4	59	± 45 %				SOP 106/1.1 (ČSN EN ISO 6222)	A
počty kolonií při 22 °C	KTJ / ml	0	10	± 23 %			200;500* (MH)	SOP 106/1.1 (ČSN EN ISO 6222)	Α
počty kolonií při 22 °C - po 7 dnech **	KTJ / ml	273	581	± 23 %			-	SOP 106/1.1 (ČSN EN ISO 6222)	Α
počty kolonií při 22 °C - po 14 dnech **	KTJ / ml	357	584				-	SOP 106/1.1 (ČSN EN ISO 6222)	A

Legenda:
1) stanovení provedeno v místě odběru, 2) stanovení provedla Laboratoř pro analýzu stopových prvků (laboratoř 1.4 Státního zdravotního ústavu - Centra laboratomích činností)
MH ... mezní hodnota, NMH ... nejvyšší mezní hodnota, DH ... doporučená hodnota, MD ... mez detekce metody, MS ... mez stanovitelnosti metody
A ... akreditovaná zkouška, N ... neakreditovaná zkouška, S ... zkouška provedená externím poškytovatelem (subdodavatelem)
MPN (metoda nejpravděpodobnějšího počtu) ... odpovídá dle vyhl. č. 252/2004 Sb. v platí troviřcí jednotka)
\*... hodnota označená hvězdičkou platí v případě, že se jedná o vodu z malých nedezinfíkovaných zdrojů, produkujících měně ne ž 5 m³/den.

< MD ... hodnota menší než mez detekce metody; < MS ... hodnota menší než mez stanovitelností metody ale větší než mez detekce
Nejistota měření je stanovena jako rozšířená nejistota s koeficientem rozšíření k = 2 pro 95% interval spolehlivostí (u ukazatelů počet kolonií při 22 °C a 36 °C se týká pouze hodnot od 10 - 300 KTJ)
X... netýká se \*\*... odečteno na žádost zákazníka i po 7 a 14 dnech kultivace



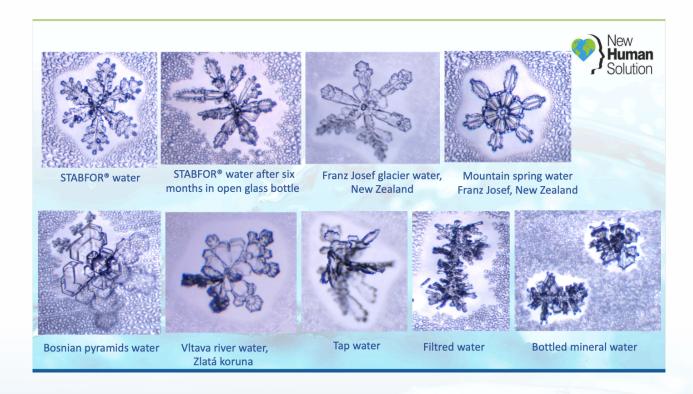


# 3. WATER ENERGY EXAMINATION USING CRYSTALS

In the spring of 2020, we studied water energy from various sources using crystals. The water was frozen and then examined under a microscope and photographed with its crystals.

Even after 6 months, water from the STABFOR® unit retains its energy in an open glass bottle and is significantly better in energy than the other studied water.

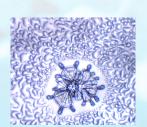
We also investigated the energy effect of BIONANOSTOP® on rainwater. According to photos of the crystals, it is clear that BIONANOSTOP® (powder) can energise rainwater.



Untreated rain water



Rain water treated by BIONANOSTOP®





# 4. APPLICATION OF BIONANOSTOP® BA STABILISERS TO A WATER FILTER

We inserted BIONANOSTOP® BA stabilisers into the water filter, which are one of the technologies used in the STABFOR® unit. According to the photos below, the filter is covered with microbial vegetation. In the area where the stabilisers and the surroundings are inserted, microbial growth is cleaned from the filter.





# 5. WATERING THE LAWN WITH WATER TREATED BY THE STABFOR® UNIT

In the spring of 2019, the STABFOR® unit was tested when watering the lawn. Theis was carried out on two newly established gardens simultaneously, planting the lawn on the same date, the same type of lawn, the same frequency of watering. The water supply system in the apartment building was used as a water source. A STABFOR® unit was installed on one inlet, the other inlet was untreated. After approximately 2 months, the first lawn, watered with treated water from the STABFOR® unit, was green and stable. The second lawn, watered with untreated water from the water supply, was yellow and unstable. The first lawn's stability was maintained in the following weeks after watering was stopped.

Lawn watered with treated water from the STABFOR® unit <u>Lawn watered with untreated water from the supply</u>





Land borders





# 6. FOOD PLANT - DAIRY

At the end of January 2014, the STABFOR® unit was installed in the dairy plant – processing and packaging curd cheese including technology. The STABFOR® unit was installed on the water valve in front of the rinse hose. Water from this closure was standard drinking water from the water mains and was used to wash and rinse the technology and the curd cheese production area.

The first sample was taken a week after the unit was installed.

# Table 1 – 2014 test results provided by the dairy – first year of use:

TNM – total number of microorganisms

Sampling date	5/2/	19/2/	3/3	19/3	2/4/	23/4/	14/5	11/6/	10/7/		
			/	/			/				
	TNM results on the day of deduction										
Belt	260	130	220	200	200	180	160	150	180		
Packer cover	300	250	200	180	180	160	180	150	180		
Hose interior	560	380	300	320	300	260	200	180	220		
Wall	400	300	320	280	220	220	200	150	150		
Packer form	excess.	450	380	320	300	220	200	140	120		
Hopper – screw	180	180	150	150	120	120	100	100	90		

14/8/	10/9/	15/10	10/11	1/12/						
		/	/							
TNM results on the day of deduction										
150	130	110	120	110						
150	110	140	120	120						
180	150	140	130	130						
120	120 110		110	110						
110	120	100	110	110						
100	100 100		100	100						

Liners, i.e., geopolymer matrices with SNP and MWB (see unit material info), in the unit were replaced in May 2014 to maintain unit functionality. The unit was fully operational by June 2016.



# 7. AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT TESTING IN CONNECTION WITH THE STABFOR® UNIT

We produced air conditioners specially adapted to maximise water gain from air humidity in 2010. We verified the efficiency of the STABFOR<sup>®</sup> unit in air conditioning equipment and the device's ability to collect water from the air in summer weather in the summer of 2011 (see the results below).

Table of testing at the National Institute of Public Health in Prague – the device was in the building's very microbially polluted basement – breeding rats for tests was terminated there.

# <u>Table 2 – air conditioning equipment testing: the device was only</u> mechanically cleaned before operation; it was not disinfected in any way.

<u>Drinking water standard – 200 KTJ/ml/3 cultivation days at 22 °C and 20 KTJ/ml/2 cultivation</u> days at 36 °C.

Test su	bject:		Verification 2011	Verification of STABFOR® microbial stabilisation – summer 2011						
Indicat	or:		Colony cou	nts at 22 °C and	36 °C					
Units:			KTJ / ml	KTJ / ml						
Metho	d identific	cation:	SOP 6/2.1 (	CSN EN ISO 622	.2)					
Test de	Test description:  Average humidity:			Water from the air-conditioning unit located in the basement of Building 5 is microbially purified and stabilised by the STABFOR® unit; water is stored in a stainless-steel storage tank						
Averag	Average humidity:		48 %							
Average	Average water gain in 24 hours:		72 l	72						
			Cult	Cultivation Cu			ıltivation			
			22 °C /	22 °C –	36	°C/	36 °C –			
Date		Mode	3 days –	number of	2 da	ıys –	number of			
			standard	days	stan	dard	days			
13/5/		On	22,400							
16/5/		On	22,000		52	20				
18/5/		On		32,000 – 5 days	3	3	680 – 5 days			
20/5/		On	0	1,200 – 5 days			240 – 3 days			
23/5/		On	2	240 – 7 days		1	150 – 7 days			



25/5/	On	0	102 – 7 days	4	20 – 5 days
27/5/	On	74	105 – 5 days		
30/5/	On	8	14 – 7 days	2	
3/6/	On	1			
6/6/	On	1	2 – 7 days	12	62 – 7 days
10/6/	On	1	1 – 5 days		
13/6/	On	3	9 – 7 days	4	12 – 7 days
14/6/	On	0	1 – 6 days	22	30 – 6 days
20/6/	On	0	0 – 7 days	0	0 – 7 days
20/6		Device off,	stagnation mod	e started	
20/6/	Water at the front of the unit	29,000		32,000	
24/6/	Water behind the unit	0			
24/6/	Sample container	0			
27/6/	Water behind the unit	0		0	
27/6/	Sample container	0		0	
27/6/	Water at the front of the unit	> 30,000		> 30,000	
7/7/	Water behind the unit	16		0	
7/7/	Sample container	0	0 – 4 days	0	
7/7/	Water at the front of the unit	> 30,000		> 30,000	

## **Comments:**

- Water at the front of the STABFOR® unit it is a water collection tank from condensation plates
- Water behind the STABFOR® unit the water in the final tank the tank was covered with a cover
- Sample container it is the water from the storage tank placed into a glass beaker standing freely on the floor next to air conditioning equipment



# 8. APPLICATION OF NANOPARTICLES TO ANACONDA AQUARIUM AT PRAGUE ZOO

In the period between July and October 2006, Mr. Zdeněk Čermák (the current managing director of New Human Solution) performed testing and subsequent water treatment in anaconda aquarium at Prague Zoo. Prior to this period, water at 29 °C was heavily loaded with metabolic products of 5 anacondas, 1 large turtle and 10 large fish. The water was often cloudy, the tank's surface was covered with a coating of brown algae, the glass had green algae, and the anacondas themselves showed signs of bacterial and fungal infection. Relatively soon after beginning the application of nanoparticles, the brown algae separated and the green alga disappeared, and the amount of bacteria in the water gradually decreased, which had a positive effect on the health of the snakes. The regular testing and Mr. Čermák's recommendation towards the maintenance of biological filters was also of great importance for Prague Zoo.

#### Test application results for the nanoparticle product:

- purification of water from E. coli and coliform bacteria. Subsequent water stabilisation against re-development the condition and clogging of the mechanical filter have a great influence on re-occurrence, especially on coliform bacteria
- significant bacterial contamination reduction to less than one hundredth of the original amount
- biological filter activity is preserved, i.e. decomposition of ammonium ions into nitrates their considerable amount indicates minimal water turnover
- elimination of the effect of food residues in water on microbial contamination
- visible slowing of algae growth
- new anaconda skin showed no visible traces of infection by the end of the test
- there is no excessive development of phytoplankton or cyanobacteria
- no fish have died
- water stabilised in this way did not show an excessive occurrence of bacteria due to the feeding fish and insufficient water exchange



# Water test before start of application



## Zdravotní ústav se sídlem v Hradci Králové

Centrum hygienických laboratoří zkušební laboratoř č. 1388 akreditovaná ČIA ul. Jana Černého 361, Hradec Králové, 503 41, IČO 71009523 tel.: 495 211 121, fax: 495 211 122, e-mail: chl@zulahk.cz



počet stran : 2

strana: 1



Číslo vzorku

pitná voda - individuální zásobování-vyhláška č. 252/2004 Sb. a vyhláška č. 187/2005 Sb. MZ České republiky Druh vzorku

Důvod odběru informace privátní Označení vzorku : Akvarijní voda

Odebral : zákazník

23.5.2006 Příjem do laboratoře: 23.5.2006 8:30:00 Odběr

Analýza ukončena : 29.5.2006 Analýza zahájena: 23.5.2006

#### Mikrobiologické ukazatele

Ukazatel	Jednotka	Hodnota	Metoda	Akred.	Limit
Escherichia coli	KTJ/100 mi	400	<b>CSN EN ISO 9308-1</b>	Α	0 NMH
koliformní bakterie	KTJ/100 ml	440	ČSN EN ISO 9308-1	A	o MH
počty kolonií při 22°C	KTJ/ml	240000	CSN EN ISO 6222	A	500 MH
počty kolonií při 36°C	KTJ/ml	100000	1 CSN EN ISO 6222	A	100 MH

#### Biologické ukazatele

Ukazatel	Jednotka	Hodnota	Metoda	Akred.	Limit
mikroskopický obraz-abioseston	%	1	ČSN 75 7713	A	10 MH
mikroskopický obraz-počet organismů	jedinci/ml	600	SOP/BIV č.1	A	50 MH
mikroskopický obraz-živé organismy	jedinci/ml	600 !	SOP/BIV č.1	_	0 MH

#### Fyzikální, chemické a organoleptické ukazatele

Ukazatel	Jednotka	Hodnota Metoda		Nejist.		Akred.	Lin	nit
amonné ionty		0,06	ČSN ISO 7150-1-Část 1	10%	6,4.5	Α	0,50	MH
barva	-		ČSN EN ISO 7887	15%	5	Α	20	MH
celkový organický uhlík		1,9	ČSN EN 1484	10%	G,3	Α	5,0	NMH
dusičnany		67 !	ČSN EN ISO 10304-1	10%	5	Α	50	NMH
dusitany		0,11	ČSN EN ISO 10304-1	15%	C,ū3	Α	0,50	NMH
konduktivita		74	ČSN EN 27888	3%		Α	125	MH
mangan		<0,01	SOP/AS č.1		0,01	Α	0,050	MH
Ha		6,81	ČSN ISO 10523	3%		Α	6,5 - 9,5	5 MH
vápník a hořčík	mmol/l	3,4	ČSN ISO 6059	10%	0,1	Α	2,0 - 3,5	5 DH
zákal	ZF(n)	<1,0	ČSN EN ISO 7027		1	· A	5	MH
železo	mg/l	<0,01	SOP/AS č.1		0,01	Α	0,20	МН

mikr. obraz-počet or : Jako dominantní organismy byly nalezeny rozsivky - hojně (Cocconeis sp.,Cyclotella sp.,Tabellaria sp.). Jednotlivě až řídce se vyskytovaly sinice r.Chroococcus sp. a cf. Phormidium sp. Nález bezbarvých bičíkovců a nálevníků byl ojedinělý.

2 9. května 2006



# Water test before the end of application



#### Zdravotní ústav se sídlem v Hradci Králové

Centrum hygienických laboratoří zkušební laboratoř č. 1388 akreditovaná ČIA ul. Jana Černého 361, Hradec Králové, 503 41, IČO 71009523 tel.: 495 211 121, fax: 495 211 122, e-mail: chl@zulahk.cz



počet stran: 1



strana: 1

Číslo vzorku : 6818

Druh vzorku : pitná voda - individuální zásobování-vyhláška č. 252/2004 Sb. a vyhláška č.187/2005 Sb. MZ

České republiky

Důvod odběru : informace privátní

Označení vzorku : Akvarijní voda - ZOO Praha

Odebral : zákazník

Odběr : Příjem do laboratoře : 26.9.2006 10:00:00

Analýza zahájena : 26.9.2006 Analýza ukončena : 2.10.2006

Mikrobiologické ukazatele

Ukazatel	Jednotka	Hodnota	Metoda	Akred.	L	imit
Escherichia coli	KTJ/100 ml	0	ČSN EN ISO 9308-1	Α	0	NMH
koliformní bakterie	KTJ/100 ml	250	ČSN EN ISO 9308-1	A	0	MH
počty kolonií při 22°C	KTJ/ml	2600	CSN EN ISO 6222	A	500	MH
počty kolonií při 36°C	KTJ/ml	2500	: CSN EN ISO 6222	A	100	MH

#### Biologické ukazatele

Ukazatel	Jednotka	Hodnota	Metoda	Akred.	Limit
mikroskopický obraz-abioseston	%	1	ČSN 75 7713	A	10 MH
mikroskopický obraz-počet organismů	jedinci/ml	125 !	SOP/BIV č.1	A	50 MH
mikroskonický obraz-živé organismy	iedinci/ml	54 1	SOP/BIV č 1	l A	о мн

#### Poznámka k limitu:

#### Vysvětlivky a zkratky:

Uvedená rozšířená nejistota je součinem standardní nejistoty měření a koeficientu rozšíření k =2. U normálního rozdělení odpovídá pokrytí 95 %.

Nejistota stanovení nezahrnuje nejistotu odběru vzorků. Uvedené nejistoty jsou v souladu s EA-4/16. Stanovení provedena podle platných norem, metod a předpisů.

Výsledky zkoušek se týkají jen zkoušených předmětů. Bez písemného souhlasu zkušební laboratoře se nesmí protokol reprodukovat jinak než celý.

Upozomění: vyhlášky, limity, porovnání hodnot s limity je mimo rozsah akreditace nejistoty měření uvádíme na požádání

Zkratky pro akreditaci: A - akreditovaná metoda Zkratky pro hodnoty a jednotky; KTJ - kolonie tvořící jednotku

N - neakreditovaná metoda

S - subdodávka

Zkratky pro hodnoty a jednotky: KTD - kolonie tvorici jednotku

MS - mez stanovitelnosti

MS - mez stanovitelnosti < - méně než MS

S - subdodavka T - zkouška v terénu ! - překročený limit

Zkratky pro typ limitu: DH - doporučená hodnota

NMH - nejvyšší me≳g≨ hodnota MH - mezná hodnota , I

SOP - standardní operační postup Akred. - akreditace Nejist. - nejistota měření

Zkratky obecné: ČIA - Český institut pro akreditaci, o.p.s.



Razitko: Walu

- 2 říina 200**6** 

λ





Zdravotní ústav se sídlem v Hradci Králové Centrum hygienických laboratoří zkujšební laboratoř č. 1388 akreditovaná ČIA ul. Jana Černého 361, Hradec Králové, 503 41, IČO 71009523 tel.: 495 211 121, fax: 495 211 122, e-mail: chl@zulahk.cz



počet stran: 1



strana: 1

Číslo vzorku

Druh vzorku voda povrchová Důvod odběru : informace privátní Označení vzorku : povrchová voda

Popis vzorku Odebráno v nesterilní pet lah

Odebral : zákazník

Příjem do laboratoře: 31.10.2006 10:00:00 Odběr 31.10.2006

Analýza zahájena: 31.10.2006 Analýza ukončena : 6.11.2006

#### Mikrobiologické ukazatele

Ukazatel	Jednotka	Hodnota	Metoda	Akred.
počty kolonií při 22°C	KTJ/ml	1800	ČSN EN ISO 6222	A
počty kolonií při 36°C	KTJ/ml	1300	ČSN EN ISO 6222	A

#### Biologické ukazatele

Ukazatel	Jednotka	Hodnota	Metoda	Akred.
mikroskopický obraz-bioseston		Viz text	SOP/BIV č.1	Α
sinice	buňky/ml	0	SOP/BIV č.1	A

Text k hodnotě ukazatele: mikr. obraz-biosest : Producenti: 8 jedinců/ml (rozsivka cf.Cymatopleura sp.)

Konzumenti: 830 jedinců/ml (Flagellata apochromatica)

#### Fyzikální, chemické a organoleptické ukazatele

Ukazatel	Jednotka	Hodnota	Metoda	Nejist.	MS	Akred.
stříbro	μg/l	<5	SOP/AS č.1		5	Α
amonné ionty	mg/l	0,05	ČSN ISO 7150-1-Část 1	10%	0,05	Α
dusičnany	mg/l	74,0	ČSN EN ISO 10304-1	10%	0,5	Α
chlorofyl-a	l ua/l	<0.1	ČSN ISO 10260		0,1	N

#### Vysvětlivky a zkratky:

Uvedená rozšířená nejistota je součinem standardní nejistoty měření a koeficientu rozšíření k =2. U normálního rozdělení odpovídá pokrytí 95 %.

Nejistota stanovení nezahrnuje nejistotu odběru vzorků. Uvedené nejistoty jsou v souladu s EA-4/16. Stanovení provedena podle platných norem, metod a předpisů.

Výsledky zkoušek se týkaji jen zkoušených předmětů. Bez písemného souhlasu zkušební laboratoře se nesmí protokol reprodukovat jinak než celý.

Upozornění: vyhlášky, limity, porovnání hodnot s limity je mimo rozsah akreditace

nejistoty měření uvádíme na požádání

Zkratkypro akreditaci: A - akreditovaná metoda Zkratky pro hodnoty a jednotky: KTJ - kolonie tvořící jednotky Zkratky obecné: ČIA - Český institut pro akreditaci, o.p.s. SOP - standardní operační postup N - neakreditovaná metoda MS - mez stanovitelnosti

> < - méně než MS Akred. -akreditace S - subdodávka

> T - zkouška v terénu Neiist. - neiistota

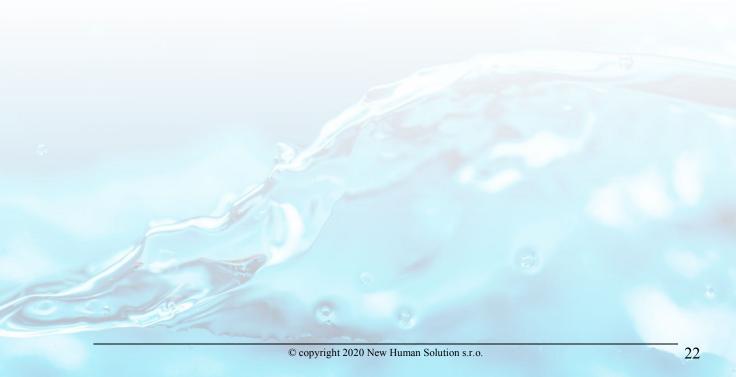
> > Razítk istop. 20**06**



# 9. DRINKING WATER STORAGE

Based on previous STABFOR® unit testing, the unit was subsequently built into a special container for project in a climatically very problematic area – temperature approximately 40 °C. The unit has maintained the microbial purity of drinking water for people operating installed equipment since 2015.

A microbial stabilising device has been installed specifically for this purpose, and the odour of faeces has reduced significantly. Specially modified nanoparticles were used to allow the subsequent disposal of these faeces at another site using sludge bacteria.





# 10. DRINKING WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

# Waterworks company

#### **Drinking water distribution system installation:**

- In the company's operating facility testing took place for 6 months on the drinking water distribution system at one of the company's buildings
- In an apartment house with 6 flats the STABFOR® unit was installed on the inlet pipe in the basement –measurements were taken over 12 months

## Conclusions and information regarding testing in the waterworks company:

- Full removal of live biofilm
- The unit was able to microbially stabilise and clean the water even after the water was let in without prior chemical treatment against bacteria – bacterial entry contamination ranged from 102 to 103
- The entire system was stopped after two months of operation for two weeks and subsequent sampling at the end of the distribution system showed the same microbial water quality as before the STABFOR® unit shutdown

## **Apartment house**

#### Results in the apartment house:

- 96% of live biofilm was eliminated in 1 month; 99% of live biofilm was eliminated in 2 months; live biofilm was fully eliminated in 3 months
- Reduction of lime scale increase by min. 90% very much depends on the physical and chemical parameters of the inlet water. We know from other operational tests that the reduction is a minimum of 80%.
- Liners are replaced once a year, i.e., SNP (geopolymer matrix) and MWB in retention system



# Table 3 – Sampling results in the block of flats during the first year of use

<u>Drinking water standard – 200 KTJ/ml/3 cultivation days at 22 °C and 20 KTJ/ml/2 cultivation days at 36 °C. Test results were provided by the owner of the building.</u>

Samples were taken for water analysis in front of the unit and at the end of the distribution system – the building's 2nd floor with a minimally used collection point.

Test subje	ct:	Verification of S	STABFOR® micr	obial sta	bilisatio	on – 2013/14			
Indicator:		Colony counts a	Colony counts at 22 °C and 36 °C						
Units:		KTJ / ml	KTJ / ml						
Method id	entification:	SOP 6/2.1 (CSN	EN ISO 6222)						
Test description:		The water in	The water in the drinking water distribution system is						
		stabilised by th	stabilised by the STABFOR® unit placed on the supply line in						
		the building's b	the building's basement.						
		Cultivation				ıltivation			
Data	Diago	22 °C / 3 days	22 °C / 7 and	36 °C /	2 days	2C °C / 7 days			
Date	Place	<ul><li>standard</li></ul>	10 days	<ul><li>standard</li></ul>		36 °C / 7 days			
5/4/	Basement	8	160, 280	1		70			
5/4/	2nd floor	80	370, 520	6		220			
19/4/	Basement	5	130, 310	1		62			
19/4/	2nd floor	32	240, 320	8		200			
3/5/	Basement	8	210, 350	2		54			
3/5/	2nd floor	12	120, 140	2		80			
7/6/	Basement	7	220, 320	1		84			
7/6/	2nd floor	2	30, 40	0		10			
5/7/	Basement	10	140, 400	1		60			
5/7/	2nd floor	0	0, 2	0		2			
22/11/	Basement	3	80, 220	2		56			
22/11/	2nd floor	0	1, 1	0		0			
28/3/	Basement	6	240, 360	1		62			
28/3/	2nd floor	0	0, 1	0		1			



# 11. GREENHOUSES AND HYDROPONICS

Since water is an essential element in plant cultivation, we changed the way we treat water, that is, different types of filtration combined with or without hydrogen peroxide were replaced by BIONANOSTOP® which has created water properties at the 'biostatic to biocidal spray' level. Microorganisms do not grow in this water after evaporation or in the subsequent water vapour condensation for some time, which has a very favourable effect in the greenhouse environment.

Application 1 – growing vegetables and flowers – after around 4 months of experience it turned out that exactly at the point of dropping nutrients with water, the surface of the growing cube free of any organic sludge. We started treating the other cubes on the entire surface to completely prevent organic sludge growth and provide the root system with a better nutrient supply.

Application 2 – growing vegetables – after 3 months there were no problems with powdery mildew and botrytis.

The following was obtained by using this water treatment method throughout the growing process:

- Increased germination almost 100%, the original was around 93–95%
- Significant reduction of biofilm on substrate and cubes reduction by approx. 85–90%
- Gradual elimination of diseases in all cultivated crops
- Significant reduction or elimination of the effects of germs from other supplies
- Increase in production by 4% and more
- In case of prolonged use (over 4 months), the cultivation process is shortened by 4% to 10% by reducing the influence of inappropriate microbial load
- Better conditions for employees reduced microbial load (impact on health, productivity)
- Extended the processing equipment's life clogging of capillaries and clogging of water and nutrient distribution systems was eliminated
- Extended shelf life of products in the trading system increased shelf life by about 25–
   45%
- A positive impact on the company's economy (cost reduction, increased production)



# 12.APPLICATION OF NANOPARTICLES IN A TROUT BREEDING POND

In 2006, we applied BIONANOSTOP® nanoparticles to a pond that had an inflow from several springs and was designated as a water source for trout nurseries. One month after the application, a significant decrease of microbial vegetation on the surface was recorded. The State Veterinary Administration performed an autopsy on 50 trout a year after application in order to determine the effect of nanoparticles on their organism. No negative effects were found.







# 13. TECHNOLOGICAL COOLING AND OPERATING CIRCUITS

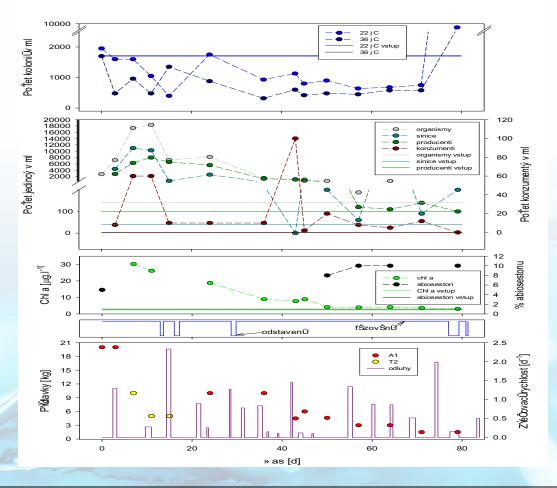
We will recommend one of the options or their combination, depending on size, purpose and method of use. Developed and tested in operation (operating and cooling circuits):

- Power plants
- Iron and steel works
- Industry paper industry, food industry

# The main advantages of our technology applications:

- Overall reduction in operating costs
  - o water consumption reduction
  - o increasing the processing equipment's life a significant reduction to complete removal of algae covers, etc.
- Minimum maintenance and service requirements
- Environmentally friendly and recyclable material
- No chemical or toxic by-products of stabilisation

Report from the Czech Republic Academy of Sciences Institute of Botany from the application of nanoparticles to the power plant external cooling circuit:





BIONANOSTOP® in laboratory micro-testers (Miniaturised algal test according to Lukavský et al. 1995) affects a wide spectrum of autotrophic microorganisms, i.e., cyanobacteria and algae. According to the protocols of the Institute of Public Health, there has indeed been a decrease in bioseston — algae in technological tanks, which is related to the decrease in chlorophyll  $\alpha$ .

The application of BIONANOSTOP® is functional because it minimised and maintained the biological recovery of the algae- and cyanobacteria-monitored circuits, and we recommend continuing the application and testing as outlined in the scheme.

# Application of nanoparticles in a paper mill:

Nanoparticles were applied to the pulp operating solution to produce paper with high bacterial resistance.

## Application results:

- The produced paper was approximately 5–6 times more resistant to microbial loads than conventional paper
- Reduction of bacterial activity in the operating circuit by 85%, after other applications by 95% and more
- Reduction of bacterial load in the wastewater treatment plant COD<sub>Mn</sub> was about 75% above the standard after the first application; it was standard with the fourth application
- Significant reduction to almost total odour elimination





# 14. CONCLUSION

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In Boršov nad Vltavou on 10<sup>th</sup> Septembre 2020

Zdeněk Čermák

Managing partner New Human Solution s.r.o.

