

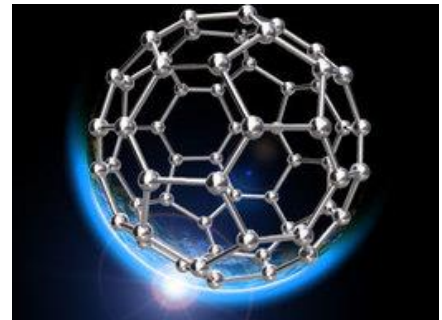
SHUNGITE



A unique rock of carbon and silicate minerals - from Karelia in Russia

Its uniqueness stems from the presence of hollow molecular carbon cages known as fullerenes embedded within the rock. Fullerenes (also called buckyballs) look like soccer balls—molecular hexagons and pentagons bound together in a hollow cage or tube.

The natural existence of fullerenes remained unclear until they were verified in deposits of shungite . . .and since discovered in meteorites and in outer space. In 1991, Science magazine named fullerenes “molecule of the year,” calling them “the discovery most likely to shape the course of scientific research in the years ahead.” Scientists



everywhere are researching fullerenes for their technological applications in material science, electronics, and nanotechnology. An entire “family” of buckyballs are known today—from 32-carbon atoms (C₃₂) to giant fullerenes with 960 carbon atoms (C₉₆₀). Fullerenes resonate in the far infrared spectrum with all forms of living matter. They are thought to be connected with the generation of life.

Fullerenes in Shungite

The rock deposit found in Russia (shungite) is the only known natural source of fullerenes on Earth (with the exception of a few meteorites). The rock has been studied extensively by Russian scientists, but only within the last few years has information regarding shungite reached the Western world. According to Russian and Ukrainian research, fullerene-rich shungite has the ability to neutralize numerous forms of negative energy. It attenuates electromagnetic emissions essentially providing protection from electromagnetic fields.

Types of Shungite

For the sake of this introduction document, we are getting 2 types of Shungite from the mine:



Black Shungite



Elite Shungite

Black Shungite -Contains 40-80% carbon – unpolished it has a dull appearance very much like coal. This is the material used for the Pendants, Bracelets and other items for the additional step in structuring of drinking water.

Elite Shungite – A higher grade referred to as silver shungite — has a carbon content of 80% or more (and a correspondingly higher fullerene content). It is shiny and looks very much like the mineral known as galena. (Only 1% of shungite is in this form.) Both grades will work to enhance water, but the silver elite/noble form works much faster.

While elite/noble shungite has a higher concentration of carbon (and fullerenes), it is brittle and does not lend itself to cutting and shaping for jewelry.

You can also do your own further research on the various grades and other technicalities.

Please Note – before looking at our uses of Shungite:

- All shungite products give off some black residue – it is normal.
- Clean any rocks/pebbles before putting them into your water.

Shungite for Drinking Water:

[in our Application – only to further enhance the structure and vibration of the water – NOT to sterilise water!](#)

Its ability to enhance water goes far beyond filtration, as demonstrated by the water from lake Onega near the shungite deposit in Russia. Water from the lake can be used for drinking without any prior treatment — the result of thousands of years of interaction with shungite. One of the reasons shungite has the ability to neutralize contaminants is because the fullerenes within its composition can hold a tremendous amount of hydrogen. The stone has been documented to have a high oxidative/reductive capacity. Shungite water is known for its antioxidant effects.

Shungite is one of Mother Earth's finest gifts for cleansing the environment. It works equally well for cleansing the human body. When water made with shungite is consumed, it balances and gently cleanses.

How to use Elite Shungite to make fullerene-rich/hydrogen-enhanced water.

1. Use clean water (not tap – but at least filtered)
2. Add some pebbles of Elite Shungite to your water – Approx 3-5 stones per 2l of water



Allow to mature for 3 hours or overnight prior to consuming.

It is best to leave shungite in the water until it is consumed. This helps to maintain the fullerene-like structure and the hydrogen in the water.

Cleansing shungite

Nature continually cleanses shungite in the Earth's energetic field and in the sunlight. It can be discharged, recharged and reused indefinitely by placing it on the Earth in direct sunlight. Every 3-6 weeks, depending on your water quality.

Shungite for EMF protection

How does Shungite stone absorb EMF radiation?

Shungite stone has two properties in the fight against EMF radiation.

Shungite is an emf protector stone, it is a natural composite that has the properties of absorption and dispersion of EMF waves. These protective properties are associated with its unusual structure. The structure of shungite is a quartz matrix (made of silicon dioxide) inside which carbon flakes are scattered. This is a special carbon of the highest allotropic form containing fullerenes and other nanoparticles. In addition, the quartz matrix is doped with micro-sized metals. With these properties, Shungite lends itself as an excellent EMF protector.

How to use Shungite for EMF protection?

In short, shungite can be used to protect against EMF - in the home and individually.

- **In the HOME:**
 - Usually these are Wi-Fi routers and repeaters
 - Your home computer.
 - On or next to these devices, put a shungite stone, pyramid, a or a cube to absorb EMF radiation.
- **Individually:**
 - Pendants
 - Bracelets
 - Protective discs for the phones

Shungite EMF Research.

The protective properties of shungite stone have been studied by many scientists and analyzed in research. The shungite EMF protection properties were measured using very precise and expensive scientific equipment. Shungite studies were carried out in the UHF range from 8 to 70 GHz [19]. As a result, it turned out that shungite has a very high level of electromagnetic protection. Shungite almost completely absorbs microwave radiation even with a stone thickness of hundreds and even tens of microns

The shielding ability of shungite is confirmed by patents of the Russian Federation and the United States (patent of the Russian Federation No. 2255866 from 2005), US Pat. No. 6818821 from 2004, US Pat. No. 6937184 of 2005).

Moreover, in shungite, the shielding ability increases with an increase in the frequency of electromagnetic oscillations, while in metal structures it decreases from frequencies above 5 GHz [12].

Let us cite as an example study the shungite emf protection of the Russian candidate of physical and mathematical sciences Rodionov V.V. He proves that natural shungite absorbs microwaves in the 12.6 – 40 GHz range from 9.5 to 44.5 dB

Shungite EMF test

There are also many studies of shungite-based protective composites against EMF [14, 15, 16, 17]. Based on which, the shungite emf protection in the range of 0.5-18 GHz with a shielding efficiency from –10 dB to –30 dB has been proved [18]. Also proof the high efficiency of shungite shielding of microwave waves in the UHF range from 8 to 70 GHz [19].

How does Shungite work against EMF at its structural level?

Reflection and scattering of the EMF wave in shungite works at the structural nanoscale. The EMF wave passes through shungite and is attenuated in it due to the loss of dielectric resistance due to the silicon frame. In its turn, shungite also absorbs EMF radiation due to eddy currents in conducting layered carbon nanoparticles of fullerenes and fullerites.

Wherein, multiple re-reflection of EMF waves occurs in lamellar carbon nanoparticles. In this case, the dissipation (conversion of particle energy into heat) of microwave energy will increase. This will happen precisely due to multiple passages of waves inside the shungite carbon nanoparticles.

Therefore, complex absorption mechanisms work in shungite, which depend on the structure of shungite. Fullerenes C60 and other nanocarbon inclusions in shungite operate at the level

of nanoscale electromagnetism. Which is significantly different from classical electromagnetism. Thus, science has proven the ability of shungite to absorb EMF waves, and reflect, as well as scatter waves in its thickness.

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