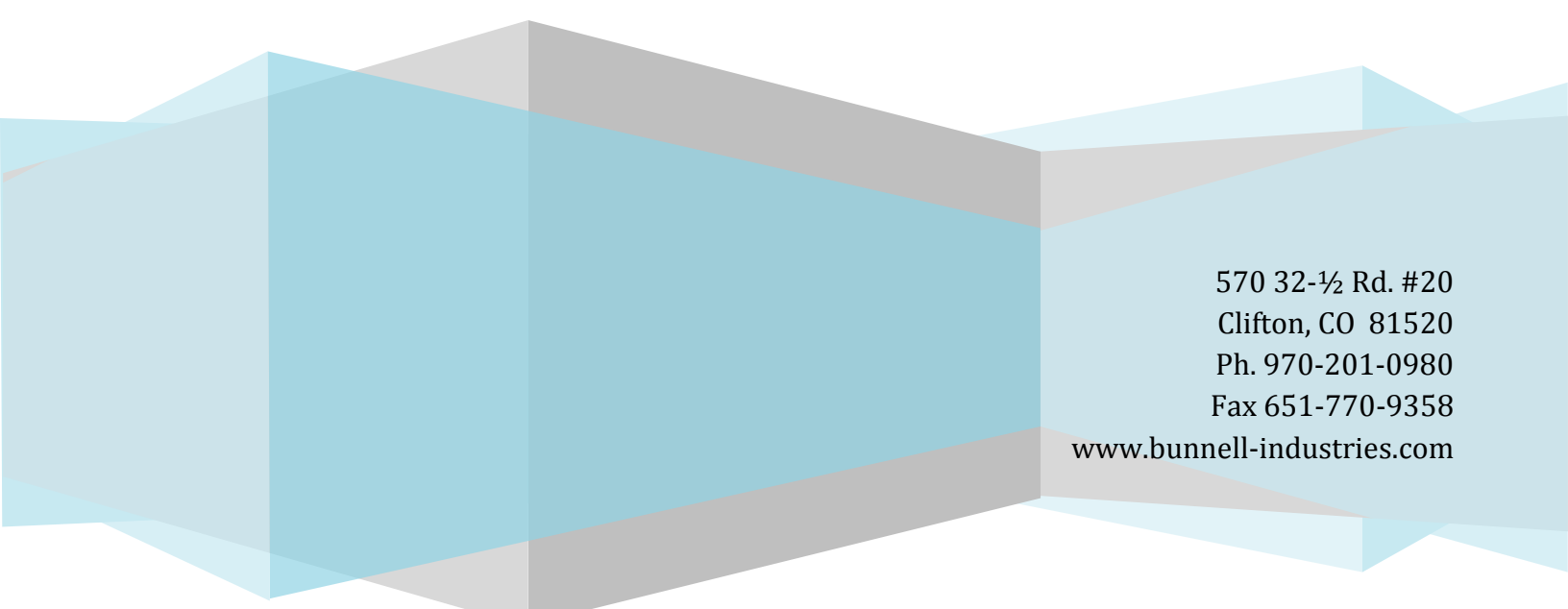


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Introduction & Purpose

The purpose of this document is to help explain the science behind our quantum state APM (All-Purpose Medicine), SCM (Super-Conductive Material) and SFM (Super-Fluidity Material). However, please understand that our material **"is not"** the exact same as the existing monoatomic (or monatomic, m-state) materials that exist in the market today. In fact, you could say our material is on the "opposite side" as the monoatomic material being sold and used for its health and wellness properties. Our material may derive from the same monoatomic chemistry/science discovered and researched by David Hudson, but has been further researched, advanced and modified by Dr. Marvin Bunnell to be a revolutionary one-of-a-kind material.

The problem we discovered is the existing monoatomic materials produced are on the **wrong side** of the "Redox" (Reduction-Oxidation). We are the only company to produce this product in its specialized types and form, which will change the world forever. We have the best access to the base materials (PGM - Platinum Group Metals) with the advancements in refining/production that yields the highest amounts of PGM per ton of ore available in the world. Plus, our APM does not only produce the same positive effects of current monoatomic products, but also gives life extension and cures most/all diseases. We were able to discover the root cause of the diseases then come up with a solution; APM.

Please note that even if someone had access to the base materials we know there is no way for them to come up with the process/procedures or formulas to produce our highly specialized products. They may try, but they will fail. In fact, most don't understand or have enough knowledge to know what they are dealing with. That is why we do not need to patent our products.

We hope the following information will help you understand the "science aspect" of this special material that we are proud to offer.

Please visit our individual Bunnell Industries web pages on the APM, SCM and SFM for more detailed information of each of these quantum state monoatomic products.

Discovery of Monoatomic Elements - David Hudson

In the late 1970s an Arizona farmer named David Radius Hudson noticed some very strange materials as he was doing some gold mining on his land. Hudson spent several million dollars over the following decade figuring out how to obtain and work with these strange materials.

During the early 1990s Hudson toured the United States giving lectures and workshops about what he had found. Transcripts of portions of three of David Hudson's lectures are available on the Web.

Since ancient Egyptian times, alchemists have worked in secret to produce something called the Philosopher's Stone, or the Elixir of Life. The materials that Hudson and other

researchers have found are believed to be related to the Philosopher's Stone. The materials have been called ORMES, monoatomic gold, white gold, white powder gold, ORMUS, m-state, AuM, microclusters, and manna.

David Hudson calls the materials he found **O**rbitaly **R**earranged **M**onoatomic **E**lements or ORMES. He also refers to them as monoatomic elements in a high-spin state.

The ORMUS materials are thought to be the precious metal elements in a different atomic state. The following elements have been identified in this different state of matter (these elements, with the exception of mercury, are listed in Hudson's patents):

KNOWN ORMUS ELEMENTS	
Element	Atomic Number
Cobalt	27
Nickel	28
Copper	29
Ruthenium	44
Rhodium	45
Palladium	46
Silver	47
Osmium	76
Iridium	77
Platinum	78
Gold	79
Mercury	80

All of these m-state elements are abundant in sea water. According to David Hudson's discoveries, these elements in their m-state may be as much as 10,000 times more abundant than their metallic counterparts. There also may be other elements which occur naturally in the m-state.

Various researchers, working independently, have identified these materials in this different state of matter. They have arrived at many of the same observations.

These m-state elements have been observed to exhibit super-conductivity, super-fluidity, Josephson tunneling and magnetic levitation. It looks like these are an entirely new class of materials.

These m-state elements are also present in many biological systems. They may enhance energy flow in the microtubules inside every living cell.

It appears that this state of certain of these elements has been known throughout history. Several of the procedures for extracting or making ORMUS have been adapted from ancient alchemical texts. We believe that the Philosopher's Stone and the Biblical manna are both variations on this state of matter.

Since the ORMUS materials are much more prevalent in nature than their metallic counterparts, they can be extracted with some time, effort, and understanding.

A monoatomic element has one atom per molecule; a diatomic element has two atoms per molecule. Certain elements in a monoatomic or diatomic configuration can form a stable structure where all of their electrons are Cooper paired, and so are not available as valence electrons. Elements in this configuration are superconductors at room temperature and exhibit other quantum physical behaviors at a visible scale. Some of these quantum physical behaviors include:

Anomalous responses to gravity:

- Super-fluidity
- "Tunneling" through solid objects
- Deformed nuclei in a high-spin state

Science

The center of the periodic chart of elements consists of what are known as the "transition elements," meaning that they can transit from metallic to monoatomic or diatomic via chemical treatment or through other means (what some would refer to as "shadow chemistry" or "arcane chemistry" or even "alchemy"). Take gold for example. When you have two or more gold atoms in a microcluster, it will have metallic properties, but if you have only one atom, it will then have ceramic properties, which means that it becomes chemically inert but at the same time will have superconductive capabilities even at room temperature. The weight of these amazing materials can also change by heating, becoming lighter, even to the point of levitation. Because it is chemically inert, it can be ingested for health, wellbeing and super-energizing at the cellular level.

Reports have indicated huge boosts in mental and physical energy, aches and pains vanishing, increased mental clarity and focus, increased strength, stamina and sex drive, and looking and feeling younger, and huge boosts in strengthening the immune system. Superhealth begins at the level of our cells. The reactions required to make these astonishing materials cause boosts in the presence of, and reaction with, hydrogen. When more hydrogen is present, the surface tension of water (or any other liquid) is reduced. When ingesting any liquid with a reduced surface tension of the water molecule itself, the result is a reduction in the surface tension of our cell walls. That allows a greater influx of oxygen which displaces carbon dioxide trapped in the cells, and also increases the uptake of any other nutrients present.

Not only do our cells communicate via chemicals and electricity in our nervous system and intercellularly throughout other processes, but also through the exchange of photons, or light particles. The human body is a marvelous bioelectric machine, and all of its processes depend on the clear and (ideally) unimpeded conduction of electrical "messages" required to carry out those processes. Light, as proven by fiber optics, can carry more and actually

"purer" information. As mentioned above, these materials are superconductive, and therefore change our bodies at the cellular level, from our organs, muscles and tissues to our brain and nervous system, into superconductors of a greatly increased flow of photons, greatly increased because the materials themselves are in a sense "liquid (or powdered) light." It's like installing 'gold tipped' wires on your brain synapse. Put another way, you could say that monatomics transform the body's "wiring" from being simple copper cable to being wired with fiber-optics, where the same "width" of wiring is able to carry 1,000 times as much 'processing' information.

THE SYNAPSE



Instituto de Fisiologia Celular

Since neurons form a network of electrical activities, they somehow have to be interconnected. This connection is not a simple continuity of cytoplasm, so that every neuron has electrical continuity with all others, as happens with simple wiring, but is carried out by very specialized and complex structures called synapses. A synapse is the place where two neurons join in such a way that a signal can be transmitted from one to the other. The typical and overwhelmingly most abundant type of synapse is the one in which the axon of one neuron activates a second neuron, usually making a synapse with one of its dendrites or with the cell body. There are two ways in which this can happen, one is by the coupling of ion channels at the synapse, creating a passage way for the traveling ionic flux of the action and membrane potentials, which is called an electrical synapse, and the other is by a much more complicated way called a chemical synapse. In the case of the chemical synapse, the two neurons are not in strict contact, but have a small gap between them called the synaptic cleft. The signal is transmitted when one neuron releases a chemical (called neurotransmitter) into the synaptic cleft which is detected by the second neuron thru activation of receptors placed exactly opposite to the release site. The binding of the neurotransmitter to the receptors causes a series of physiological changes in the second neuron which constitutes the signal. Usually the release from the first neuron (called presynaptic) is caused by a series of intracellular events evoked by a depolarization of its

membrane, and almost invariably when an action potential takes place. The signal that is evoked in the second (postsynaptic) neuron is in the form of a depolarization of its membrane.

The Physics of Monoatomic Elements

Excerpted from an Article Originally Written by Everett Karels

Classical science teaches us that the three phases of matter are gasses, liquids, and solids (and the newer plasmas, Bose-Einstein condensates and liquid crystals). Some solids crystallize into a lattice structure called metals. What classical science does not teach us is that there is, in fact, another phase of matter called monatomic. These monatomic materials have ceramic-like properties.

Microclusters

Nuclear physicists discovered in 1989 that the atoms of some elements exist in microclusters. These are tiny groups of between two and several hundred atoms. Most of the transition group precious metals in the center of the periodic chart exhibit a monoatomic state. If you have more than a specific number of these atoms in a microcluster, the atoms will aggregate into a lattice structure with metallic properties. If you have fewer than that critical number of atoms, that microcluster will disaggregate into monatomic atoms with ceramic properties. Monatomic atoms are not held in position by electron sharing with their neighboring atoms as are atoms in a classical lattice structure. The critical number of atoms for rhodium is 9 and the critical number of atoms for gold is 2.

The significance of this is that if you have two or more gold atoms in a microcluster, it will exhibit metallic characteristics. However, if you have 9 or fewer atoms in a microcluster of rhodium atoms, the microcluster will spontaneously disaggregate to become a group of monatomic rhodium atoms. You might wonder why there is one equilibrium state at a certain deformation level and a different equilibrium state at a different level of deformation. This is a question for nuclear scientists to ponder.

It has been observed that the valence electrons of monatomic elements are unavailable for chemical reactions. This means that monatomic atoms are chemically inert and have many of the physical properties of ceramic materials. Because the valence electrons are unavailable, it is impossible to use standard analytical chemistry techniques to identify a monatomic element.

After reading the above statement, one observer commented that the statement is not altogether true. He says: "There is a sort of shadow chemistry which still works on monoatomic elements. David Hudson speaks of the same color changes in monatomic chemistry as occur in metallic chemistry. From alchemical understanding, I suspect that similar chemical reactions still occur but at a much reduced rate. In other words, a chemical process which takes a few days with metallic chemistry may take months or years using this "shadow chemistry." For the sake of consistency, we might want to call this "shadow chemistry" "alchemy."

What the observer says may be true but he doesn't explain the physical mechanism at work here. Are the valence electrons unavailable for reactions in monatomic elements or not? Also, simply assigning a name to a phenomena doesn't explain the phenomena. These are very recent discoveries and the full implications have yet to be evaluated by the scientific community. You won't find this in textbooks yet.

In general, a metallic element is physically stable and is a relatively good conductor of both heat and electricity and is usually chemically active. (Metals typically rust and/or corrode.) To the contrary, monatomic atoms of the same element behaves more like a ceramic in that they are generally poor conductors of both heat and electricity and are chemically inert. In addition, according to Hudson, monatomic elements exhibit the characteristics of superconductors at room temperature.

Russian scientists at the Institute of Mineralogy, Geochemistry, and Crystal Chemistry of Rare Earth's in Kiev explicitly state in their literature that atoms in lattice structures are metallic in nature and that these same atoms in the monatomic state are ceramic in nature. However, Dr. Kogan of the institute does not support all of Hudson's findings as being scientifically valid. It would be worthwhile if we could obtain a detailed critique of Hudson's work from that institute.

Monatomic atoms have been observed to exist in all the heavy elements in the center of the periodic table. These are the elements which have "half-filled" bands of valence electrons and include the following elements. Their atomic numbers are given in parenthesis (the atomic number represents the number of protons in the nucleus). Ruthenium (44), Rhodium (45), Palladium (46), Silver (47), Osmium (76), Iridium (77), Platinum (78), and Gold (79). Other metallic elements in the same part of the periodic table have also been observed in microclusters. Because the atoms of monatomic elements are not held in a rigid lattice network, their physical characteristics are quite different from atoms which are locked in the lattice. Thus, it is the grouping of atoms which defines the physical characteristics of the element; not just the number of neutrons and protons in the nucleus as previously believed. If you don't have a lattice network, you don't have a metal even though the atoms of the two forms of matter are identical!

The implication here is that there is an entirely new phase of matter lurking about the universe. This form (phase) of matter is comprised of monatomic elements; a heretofore unknown form (phase) of matter. They have remained unknown for so long because they are inert and undetectable by normal analytical techniques.

This might be nothing but a scientific curiosity except for the fact that Hudson now claims that a relatively large amount of this previously undiscovered monatomic matter seems to exist in the earth's crust.

Limitations of Analytical Chemistry

How could it be that a small percentage of the earth's matter could be comprised of material which heretofore has been completely undiscovered? It has to do with the theory of analytical chemistry. None of the detection techniques of analytical chemistry can detect monatomic elements. They can only detect elements by interacting with their valence electrons. Because the valence electrons of monatomic atoms are unavailable, the atoms are unidentifiable. To detect a monatomic element requires that you first convert it from its monatomic state to its normal state to allow the element to be detected with conventional instrumentation. As a result, this phase of matter has existed as a stealth material right under the noses of scientists without detection until very recently.

Some observers claim that there should be reliable detection techniques for monatomic matter but you have to know what you are looking for to make use of the techniques. If you do not suspect that monatomic matter exists, it is unlikely you will accidentally find it.

Peculiarities of Monatomic Elements

The monatomic form of an element exhibits physical characteristics which are entirely different from its metallic form. These differences are currently being investigated by nuclear physicists so it isn't possible to make an exhaustive list of the differences. A few of the differences will be noted.

Classical literature states that the white powder has a fluorescent-like glow. Hudson says that this powder behaves as a superconductor at room temperature, giving it very interesting properties. Because it is a superconductor, it tends to "ride" on the magnetic field of the earth, giving it the powers of levitation. It has been found to be very difficult to determine the specific gravity of monatomic elements because the weight varies widely with temperature and the magnetic environment. Under some circumstances, monatomic elements weigh less than zero! That is, a container full of monatomic matter could be observed to weigh less than the empty container.

ORME and Bose-Einstein Condensate (BEC)

Physicists have recently created a new state of matter in the laboratory. This state of matter is called a Bose-Einstein Condensate (BEC) after Satyendra Nath Bose and Albert Einstein who postulated the existence of this state of matter in the 1920s. Their theory was not "proven" until BECs were created in the laboratory in 1995 by Eric Cornell and Carl Wieman in Boulder, Colorado. They did it by cooling atoms to a much lower temperature than had been previously achieved. This temperature was a millionth of a degree above absolute zero.

Absolute zero is the temperature at which all atomic movement ceases. When atoms are cooled near absolute zero, they move much more slowly than when they are at normal temperatures. David Hudson postulates that his ORME atoms have a natural internal

temperature which is very close to absolute zero. This may be why they can be Bose-Einstein condensates at room temperature and higher.

A Bose-Einstein Condensate is a group of atoms which are all in the same quantum state. Such a group of atoms consequently behaves, in some ways, as a single atom. Superconductors are a form of BECs and so are superfluids.

You can read a simple description of what BECs are and how they work on the BEC homepage at www.colorado.edu/physics/2000/bec/index.html.

Here is an explanation of how BECs, superconductors and Cooper pairing inter-relate from the American Institute of Physics web page titled "BECs, Superconductors, and Cooper Pairing":

"A superfluid is a liquid that flows without viscosity or inner friction. For a liquid to become superfluid, the atoms or molecules making up the liquid must be cooled or "condensed" to the point at which they all occupy the same quantum state. A liquid of helium-3, an atom whose nucleus is made up of an odd number of particles, is a type of particle known as a fermion. Groups of fermions are not allowed to occupy the same quantum state."

"By cooling the liquid to a low enough temperature, helium-3 atoms can pair up. The number of particles in each nucleus adds up to an even number, making it a type of particle known as a boson. Groups of bosons can fall into the same quantum state, and therefore superfluidity can be achieved. Helium-4 (middle panel), a boson, does not need to pair up to form a superfluid; groups of helium-4 atoms condense into the superfluid state at about 2 degrees above absolute zero. Superfluidity, especially the kind that exists in helium-3, is analogous to conventional low-temperature superconductivity, in which electrons flow through certain metals and alloys without resistance. In a superconductor, electrons, which are fermions, pair up in the metal crystal to form "Cooper pairs," bosons which can then condense into a superconducting state."

The Diatomic Nature of some M-State Materials

The following elements, which are known to have an m-state, have an odd number of electrons and protons:

Cobalt Copper Rhodium Silver Iridium Gold

In order for these atoms to be superconductors in the m-state, they must be at least diatoms.

The m-state of gold and other precious elements is different from the metallic state of these same elements. For example ingesting m-state gold has different effects on the body than

the effects of ingesting metallic gold. What makes the ORMUS state atoms different is that they will not form metal-metal bonds with their own kind.

They won't form metal-metal bonds because their valence electrons are not available to form normal molecular bonds. This is because each electron is paired up with another electron in a Cooper paired state. When electrons are Cooper paired, they cease to behave as particles and begin to behave more like light.

Since you must have an even number of electrons in order for every electron to pair up with another electron, you cannot have the m-state of any element which has an odd number of electrons without having at least two of these atoms paired up.

For example, iridium has an atomic number of 77. This means that iridium has 77 electrons. 76 of these electrons could pair up but that would still leave one electron available for bonding with another atom in a compound. But if you had two atoms of iridium with mingled nuclei and electron clouds you would have 154 electrons. Since 154 is an even number, all of these electrons can pair up into 77 Cooper pairs. Nucleons also pair up in the same way to form superconductors.

All known superconductors involve this kind of Cooper pairing.

Please realize that as a Bose-Einstein condensate, both atoms in the diatom will behave as one atom. They also resonance couple with other diatoms of the same element which are nearby. This resonance-coupled quantum oscillation is another of the definitions of superconductivity.

As you use chemistry to move a metal toward the ORMUS/BEC state, the chemical reactions necessary to do this moving become weaker and weaker since fewer and fewer of the valence electrons are available to participate in the chemical reactions. Eventually there are no electron handles that can be used to manipulate these materials. Fortunately these materials have other properties which can be used to manipulate them.

Since they are superconductors, they can be manipulated by magnetic fields. For example, if you shield them from magnetic fields during boiling processes, you will be able to conserve more of them in your liquid since they will not be impelled to tunnel out of your container or go off as a gas.

They can also be manipulated by providing them with a comfy "box" to hide out in. The ORMUS/BECs seem to "like" tight spaces. Ring molecules such as the tri-sodium ring or the diozone ring can provide a chemical "box" with handles. Salt and sodium, in particular, seem to stabilize the ORMUS materials, theoretically by forming a triangular structure or box around the precious element atom. Though you cannot get a chemical handle on the fully Cooper paired ORMUS atoms, you can entice them into a chemical box with handles and then manipulate the box using fairly standard physical and chemical methods.

So, although these elements are the same as the "heavy metal" elements, they are not in a metallic state and as long as the m-state of these elements is present in sufficient amounts, the metallic portion seems to "borrow" the properties of the m-state.

BECs are also known to have the ability to "tunnel" across impenetrable barriers. Professor Brian D. Josephson of the Theory of Condensed Matter Group of the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge (i.e. the Physics Department of the University of Cambridge) received the Nobel Prize in physics for his discovery of the tunneling phenomenon. Dr. Josephson is currently working on something called the Mind-Matter Unification Project.

ORMUS and Microtubules

Other physicists are also working on theories which unite mind and matter.

One fairly recent discovery in biology and physics is that a certain small structure in every cell, called the microtubule, exhibits superconductive and tunneling behaviors at body temperature.

One of the problems with modern quantum physical theories is that there is no way to logically connect the Bose-Einstein condensates, which have been demonstrated to exist in small groups of atoms at a millionth of a degree above absolute zero, with the BEC like behavior of microtubules at body temperature in living cells. ORMUS materials would make this connection.

Several of the modern theories relating to microtubules were proposed by Roger Penrose (a physicist) and Stuart Hameroff (an anesthesiologist).

Here we will quote from an anonymous scientist who has explained Penrose and Hameroff's theory quite elegantly:

"Penrose has been seeking a better way to explain the fantastic computational power of the brain and Hameroff has been seeking the source of consciousness. The two heard of each other and got together to find that they both sought a common structure, the microtubule."

"Penrose sought a structure in the brain that had nanometer dimensions because such a structure would be necessary to support quantum effects. Hameroff sought the structure responsible for consciousness. They agreed that the microtubules would provide for both".

"Microtubules are tiny tubular structures within neurons that are made from two forms of tubulin. The two forms can be switched by tiny electric currents, so Penrose has proposed that the tubulin units may be the on/off switches for the brain's data processing. I agree with this proposal because it allows us to be what we are by increasing our potential processing rate from from an unacceptable 10^{11} operations per second (OPS) to a reasonably acceptable 10^{24} OPS. Penrose explains all this quite well and I recommend him to all who would like to have a deeper understanding of our minds."

"Hameroff has done a lot of research into how consciousness works and he has concluded that the microtubules are the source of our consciousness. This is discussed in and supported by Penrose's work. Hameroff has concluded that the observable quantum effects that occur in human brains

are caused by highly aligned water that is inside the microtubules. Penrose agrees with this concept and further argues that Bose- Einstein Condensations (BECs) in the neurons are how we reach decisions. The BECs are possible because the water inside the microtubules can be strongly aligned to form a high-temperature superconductive medium."

"This concept supports my thinking very well. BECs provide an explanation for all the effects I refer to as psionics. These effects include: telepathy, remote viewing, bilocation, telekinesis, and astral travel. A BEC in the Broca area of the brain would allow thoughts to exist inside the brain and outside the head at the same time. This can explain both telepathy and how it is controlled. Likewise, a BEC in the visual processing areas would explain remote viewing. Since microtubules exist in all neurons and neurons extend into all parts of the body, a BEC including all neurons would allow the body to exist in two (or more) places at the same time, thus explaining bilocation."

"With this discovery, all psionics can be explained in modern physical terms. This opens the whole field of psionics to persons like myself who have had so much technical training that it is impossible to accept psionics. This discovery means that all the formal training I've had in Chemistry, Math, and Physics still applies and can even help explain psionics. For me, it is good to know that all these topics can exist peacefully together."

Hameroff and Penrose write:

"A critical number of tubulins maintaining coherence within [microtubules] for 500 msec collapses its own wave function (objective reduction: OR). This occurs because the mass-energy difference among the superpositioned states of coherent tubulins critically perturbs space-time geometry. To prevent multiple universes, the system must reduce to a single space-time by choosing eigenstates."

Hameroff and Penrose are saying that in order to avoid "seeing" multiple universes at the same time, the quantum coherence created in microtubules by some material (the m-state materials) must collapse. What if the quantum coherence did not collapse and we became aware of multiple universes?

Many modern physicists believe that there are an infinite number of parallel universes. They theorize that atoms are made up of smaller particles which are like bubbles in the quantum foam. These bubbles in the quantum foam or "holes in the aether" spend a fraction of their existence in each of these parallel universes. There is quite a debate as to whether information is transferred between these parallel universes.

References

Quest for the Philosopher's Stone

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Zero Point Technologies

www.zptech.net