

Comparing Two Water Systems - One That Mimics Nature and One that Uses Electricity

	<u>Spring Aqua</u>	<u>Kangen</u>
Filtration:	Its 14 layer filter mimics the earth's underground filtering system and removes all heavy metals, including arsenic, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, iron, lead, mercury, flouride, nitrites, residual chlorine, trihalomethanes, mold, yeast and more.	Without adding extra filtering units, including pre-filters and heavy-metal filters, the Kangen machine removes debris and solid impurities, but not heavy metals, flouride, chlorine, chloramine, trihalomethanes, disinfection by-products, and other compunds. Nor does it remove the hardness or salt in well water.
Ionization:	Spring Aqua passes water through Maifan stone to provide ~26 ionically charged electrolytes and trace minerals and amplify the energetic conductivity of the water: calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, selenium, copper, zinc, and more.	The Kangen machine applies an electrical charge to the source water, sending the charged water through an ion exchange system, mixing the positive and negative ions with the water and breaking down molecules, which hold a temporary ionic charge.
Hydrogen:	Deuterium is a heavy isotope of hydrogen - with an extra neutron and isn't easily converted into cellular energy. Protium is a lighter isotope of hydrogen - without an extra neutron and is easily converted into cellular energy.	
	<p>Spring Aqua structures water via vortexing, crystals, and non-electrical near and far broad-spectrum frequencies in a proprietary system.</p> <p>Because it adds hydrogen by way of dissolved magnesium, the resulting hydrogen water is far more stable and evaporates much more slowly.</p> <p>Spring Aqua produces 100% protium hydrogen without altering the deuterium hydrogen in the source water, significantly increasing the ratio of protium to deuterium hydrogen water.</p> <p>Spring Aqua's Wet 7 model yields 1.4-1.6 parts per million and may be stable for up to two months.</p>	<p>Electrolysis can result in more deuterium as it frees the deuterium content of the source water and depends on the quality of the cathode in the Kangen and on the ratio of deuterium content in the source water.</p> <p>If the source water is too hard, it prevents much hydrogen production. If the source water is too soft, there can be insufficient reaction to create much hydrogen.</p> <p>In electrolysis, alkaline minerals in the source water transform to hydroxides attached to the water's OH- ion, which the body does not recognize as natural and eliminates in the urine if the kidneys are healthy. If unhealthy, the hydroxides may end up as arterial plaque or mineral deposits in joints and tissues, leading to arthritis-like symptoms in the long term.</p> <p>Dependent upon the source water, Kangen yields up to 1 part per million, but evaporates in minutes/hours.</p>
In summary:	<p>With no electricty, Spring Aqua is designed to mimic mother nature in geology, hydrology and electromagnetic frequencies.</p> <p>The Wet 7 yields: naturally purified water with slight alkalinity, ionized electrolytes/minerals, and bioavailable hydrogen that is stable for up to two months.</p> <p>Spring Aqua is designed to mimic natural spring water and is healthy to drink long-term.</p>	<p>Kangen filters impurities (with extra filters that are sold separately) and applies electricity to break down water molecules and temporarily charge them (without creating molecular structure) to deliver various pH levels of water while amplifying the deuterium hydrogen already present in the source water.</p> <p>Depending on the source water, Kangen's ionized energy and hydrogen is stable up to a few hours. Since it can create unnaturally high alkalinity, it can be unsafe to drink long-term.</p>
		Electrolysis can yield more extreme alkaline and acidic water which can be good in cleaning applications, but in my home, I prefer the less expensive and more gentle, natural water solutions using vinegar or baking soda.