

Integrative Health Systems[®], LLC

ONE CELL ONE LIGHT[®]

Ms. Bonnie Kellerby
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© April 8, 2016

RE: IHS Advanced Resonance Analysis Test dated Patch and Hair Comparative Analysis,
Specimen Date: March 1, 2016 (patch) and March 31, 2016 (hair).

NOTE: Any previous testing results will be included in this report, if done within the last six months for comparative analysis.

ADVANCED RESONANCE ANALYSIS

Ms. Bonnie Kellerby submitted an IHS Advanced Resonance Analysis specimens for analysis to Integrative Health Systems, LLC. The analysis results are stated below:

<u>Regular/Venoms, March 31, 2016</u>	<u>Hair</u>	<u>March 1, Patch</u>
• Viopurpurin [27178-51-4]	5	2
• Fungus Residue	4	1
• Liquid Crystals	4	3
• IgG 66,000 Daltons	4	1
• Manganese	3	2
• Radioactive Fallout	1	-
• Strontium	1	1

Additional Nano and Cell Lines, March 31, 2016 Hair

- MK N 45 2.7
- 8,000 Daltons 2.8

dT Tomato Plasmid, March 31, 2016 Hair

- Sorption – based microsensor 6.9

NOTE: FOXM1 Protein Test results will be reported to client/patient in a separate report.

The IHS Advanced Resonance Analysis was performed by our contract laboratory using Bio-Energetic Resonance Energy Field equipment and then applying bioinformatics systems analysis. The use of IHS Advanced Resonance Analysis is used for Life Science Research purposes and is not for diagnostic purposes. Results are made in the categories of zero (0) being nothing present vs. 10 indicating a high resonant dimensional field for the identified

contaminant. Currently, the technology is being utilized in the Research and Development Division of IHS Institute of Toxicogenomics and BioEthno Life Science Systems, which houses the department of Applied Research and Development. In 2010, IHS was awarded the research grant award by Expression Analysis, LLC for toxicological genomic research as applied to FOXM1 Protein Studies and Industrial Chemical Exposures.

General Considerations for Test Results

Viral Vectors are composed of mycoplasma, Epstein- Barr virus capsid, and cytomegla tail (for DNA gene therapy). Bacterial Residue is from any form of bacteria. Viral residue may be from childhood exposures to chicken pox and measles or vaccinations. Lyme Disease KD- protein bands were ordered to be run for individual as an add on test to evaluate specific protein bands. See KD-protein sheet to determine specific kDa category of response to the referenced protein band, if you have positive tests for these parameters.

Mycotoxin parameters are tested for due possible mold and fungal residue and their use as nano tags in bioengineered sensors. Various areas of California and the United States are experiencing exposure to aerial spraying, which may be for mass inoculations and other genetic therapy testing. In addition, the use of various fire retardants for the adjacent area locations of forest fires, may add to the environmental stress factors exposure.

Mercury will react with viral vectors and viral residue to create an excitotoxic reaction. This means that when one is exposed to a neurotoxin, one would experience amplified neurological toxicological systemic effects. Any drug residue may be from medications.

In soils, nitrapyrin inhibited growth, CH₄ oxidation, and NH₄⁺ oxidation, but not the oxidation of CH₃OH, HCHO, or HCOONa, by *Methylosinus trichosporium* OB3b, suggesting that nitrapyrin acts against the methane monooxygenase enzyme system. The inhibition of CH₄ oxidation could be reversed by repeated washing of nitrapyrin-inhibited cells, indicating that its effect is bacteriostatic. The addition of Cu²⁺ did not release the inhibition. Methane oxidation was also inhibited by 6-chloro-2-picoline. These data suggest that the mode of action of nitrapyrin on *M. trichosporium* is different from that on chemoautotrophic NH₄⁺ oxidizers or methanogens as seen in silane compounds. 2-Chloro-6-(trichloromethyl) pyridine is also used in the nitrification of ammonium fertilizers as a nutrient conserving agents.

A phasmon is an aggregate of cytoplasmic or extranuclear genetic material in an organism. Phasmon nano technology has been used in spinal cord injuries for repair of nerves.

Toxins are generally in this relationship from exposures by conception, childhood, adult, and so forth. Bacteria, viral, chemical toxin (hazardous materials), specific toxins, nano, genetic modified DNA vectors, viral vectors, phasoms, plasmids and so forth. These materials attach to the membrane of the cell, tissue and leach into the cell then nuclear membrane/nucleus. Outside of the cell the membrane creates G-proteins which bind the

toxins inside are C-reactive proteins, which are used to stop the penetration of the toxin into the nuclear membrane. This "pancake batter" of G and C proteins is what has to be broken to allow the toxins out then the toxins are released and healing of cellular organelles may be approached. Once this has occurred the individual becomes younger, full of energy and vibrant.

The analysis revealed the presence of viral residue. These materials may be layered into the cell membrane or the cellular memory of previous exposures. It is advised that after any detoxification process re-testing may be necessary to evaluate any other compounds that may be hidden under the G-protein residues. This would include the innovative approach of creating viral wafer(s) sensors with nanoCMOS/IR-SNOMs.

The presence of drug residue may be from medications used currently or previously in the past (antibiotics, etc).

The presence of liquid crystals is a term used in the delivery system of nano materials that may be used as time release or other type of delivery systems for medications.

Special note is that the "red eyes" (sclera) is caused by the lack of vitamin B2. This vitamin carries the oxygen into the cells. This vitamin and vitamin B1 are known to be at lower levels in individuals that consume alcoholic beverages, due to the ethanol depleting these vitamins over time.

It is also important to know that advances in advanced nano smart materials have developed a star-shaped oligobenzoates, non-conventional mesogen that forms column helical mesophases which use the Leptospirosis sp. particles and/or DNA plasmids to make a sensor for testing exposure to the organisms. These materials may be added to prescribed pharmaceuticals as radio pharmaceuticals to be utilized by coupling RFID sensory technology.

Current Analysis as of March 31, 2016 Report

Liquid Crystals

Liquid crystals are a composite of a crystalline structure in an advanced material that will form a semi-solid to solid polymeric material. The identification of its components are dependent upon the finished forms degrees of angles for morphological changes to form ligands and scaffolding properties.

The presence of nano beads and nano anchors may be a form of delivery system for a medication or aerial spraying within the location of the individual being tested.

Nano beads have been designed by researchers to attach organic molecules which are sometimes used in food flavoring products to carbon nanotubes less than 50 nanometres wide (which have been used to make almost miraculous things). They then surround the tubes with a gas which contains silicon. This caused silicon beads to grow on the tubes. The silicon designs have a track record for extremely high energy density, which is 10 times more than that of conventional lithium-ion batteries that use a graphite anode. This is because silicon can store ten times as many lithium ions as graphite when silicon nano beads are used to create anodes for improving lithium-ion battery life.

Past designs involved the use of chunks of silicon, which cracked so quickly that they were not feasible, following silicon nanowire batteries in 2007. More current literature is linking the term nano beads with nano particles of silicon and metal oxides, such as found in smart crystal motes or older term liquid viral crystals.

Medications from 2007 to present date may be utilizing an edible RFID chip within their formulations to monitor the body. These pharmaceuticals are called radio pharmaceuticals, which utilize nano bead technology for their internal battery to anchor upon the individuals nervous system. Individuals who are on prescription medications should check with their physician and pharmacist to determine if this is the case with their medication(s).

The presence of altenuic acid, alternariol, monoacetoxyscirpenol may be from exposure to mold of the Fusarium family and related species. These are submetabolites of the mycotoxins formed from these species of fungi. It is important to note that the compound alternariol and monoacetoxyscirpernol have chemical abstract numbers identified with them on the Energy Field Analysis data report from the lab. These compounds are utilized in life sciences, food security biosensors, chemotherapy (cancer) and other innovative technologies utilized in biomonitoring, sensory detection and neuroscience research.

In nanotechnology, **nanorods** are one morphology of nanoscale objects. Note that each of their dimensions range from 1–100 nm. They may be synthesized from metals or semiconducting materials. Standard aspect ratios (length divided by width) are 3-5. Nanorods are produced by direct chemical synthesis. A combination of ligands act as shape control agents and bond to different facets of the nanorod with different strengths. This allows different faces of the nanorod to grow at different rates, producing an elongated object.

One potential application of nanorods is in display technologies, because the reflectivity of the rods can be changed by changing their orientation with an applied electric field. Another application is for microelectromechanical systems (MEMS). Nanorods, along with other noble metal nanoparticles, also function as theragnostic agents. Nanorods absorb in the near IR, and generate heat when excited with IR light. This property has led to the use of nanorods as cancer therapeutics. Nanorods can be conjugated with tumor targeting motifs and ingested. When a patient is exposed to IR light (which passes through body tissue), nanorods selectively taken-up by tumor cells are locally heated, destroying only the cancerous tissue while leaving healthy cells intact.

Nanorods based on semiconducting materials have also been investigated for application as energy harvesting and light emitting devices. In 2006, Ramanathan et al. demonstrated electric-field mediated tunable photoluminescence from ZnO nanorods, with potential for application as novel sources of near-ultraviolet radiation. Other types of nano rods are gold nano rods and cationic nano rods.

Nanowires

A **nanowire** is a nanostructure, with the diameter of the order of a nanometer (10^{-9} meters). It can also be defined as the ratio of the length to width being greater than 1000. Alternatively, nanowires can be defined as structures that have a thickness or diameter constrained to tens of nanometers or less and an unconstrained length. At these scales, quantum mechanical effects are important — which coined the term "quantum wires". Many different types of nanowires exist, including superconducting (e.g., YBCO), metallic (e.g., Ni, Pt, Au), semiconducting (e.g., I, InP, GaN, etc.), and insulating

(e.g., SiO₂, TiO₂). Molecular nanowires are composed of repeating molecular units either organic (e.g. DNA) or inorganic (e.g. Mo₆S_{9-x}I_x).

Important Factor(s) of Nanowires
Conductivity of Nanowires as related to Bio-Sensory Design

Several physical reasons predict that the conductivity of a nanowire will be much less than that of the corresponding bulk material. First, there is scattering from the wire boundaries, whose effect will be very significant whenever the wire width is below the free electron mean free path of the bulk material. In copper, for example, the mean free path is 40 nm. Copper nanowires less than 40 nm wide will shorten the mean free path to the wire width.

Nanowires also show other peculiar electrical properties due to their size. Unlike single wall carbon nanotubes, whose motion of electrons can fall under the regime of ballistic transport (meaning the electrons can travel freely from one electrode to the other), nanowire conductivity is strongly influenced by edge effects. The edge effects come from atoms that lay at the nanowire surface and are not fully bonded to neighboring atoms like the atoms within the bulk of the nanowire. The unbonded atoms are often a source of defects within the nanowire, and may cause the nanowire to conduct electricity more poorly than the bulk material. As a nanowire shrinks in size, the surface atoms become more numerous compared to the atoms within the nanowire, and edge effects become more important.

Furthermore, the conductivity can undergo a quantization in energy: i.e. the energy of the electrons going through a nanowire can assume only discrete values, which are multiples of the Von Klitzing constant $G = 2e^2/h$ (where e is the charge of the electron and h is the Planck constant).

The conductivity is hence described as the sum of the transport by separate *channels* of different quantized energy levels. The thinner the wire is, the smaller the number of channels available to the transport of electrons.

This quantization has been demonstrated by measuring the conductivity of a nanowire suspended between two electrodes while pulling it: as its diameter reduces, its conductivity decreases in a stepwise fashion and the plateaus correspond to multiples of G .

The quantization of conductivity is more pronounced in semiconductors like Si or GaAs than in metals, due to their lower electron density and lower effective mass. It can be observed in 25 nm wide silicon fins, and results in increased threshold voltage. In practical terms, this means that a MOSFET with such nanoscale silicon fins, when used in digital applications, will need a higher gate (control) voltage to switch the transistor on.

Smart Dust is a system of many tiny microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) such as sensors, robots, or other devices, that can detect, for example, light, temperature,

vibration, magnetism, or chemicals. They are usually operated on a computer network wirelessly and are distributed over some area to perform tasks, usually sensing through radio-frequency identification. Without an antenna of much greater size the range of tiny smart dust communication devices is measured in a few millimeters and they may be vulnerable to electromagnetic disablement and destruction by microwave exposure.

The concepts for Smart Dust emerged from a workshop at RAND in 1992 and a series of DARPA ISAT studies in the mid-1990s due to the potential military applications of the technology. The work was strongly influenced by work at UCLA and the University of Michigan during that period, as well as science fiction authors Stanislaw Lem, Neal Stephenson and Vernor Vinge. The first public presentation of the concept by that name was at the American Vacuum Society meeting in Anaheim in 1996.

A Smart Dust research proposal was presented to DARPA written by Kristofer S. J. Pister, Joe Kahn, and Bernhard Boser, all from the University of California, Berkeley, in 1997. The proposal, to build wireless sensor nodes with a volume of one cubic millimeter, was selected for funding in 1998. The project led to a working mote smaller than a grain of rice, and larger "COTS Dust" devices kicked off the TinyOS effort at Berkeley.

The concept was later expanded upon by Kris Pister in 2001. A recent review discusses various techniques to take smartdust in sensor networks beyond millimeter dimensions to the micrometer level.

The Ultra-Fast Systems component of the Nanoelectronics Research Centre at the University of Glasgow is a founding member of a large international consortium which is developing a related concept: smart specks.

Smart dust entered the 2013 Gartner Hype Cycle on emerging technologies as the most speculative entrant.

Nano Claws/Hooks: are used in 3 D Printing of nanotechnology. (*Nanowerk Spotlight*) Additive manufacturing is a way of making 3-D objects by building up material, layer upon layer, with the guidance of a digital design. The processes are engineered to use material more efficiently, give designs more flexibility and produce objects more precisely. Above all, they make things quickly (read more: "The engineering behind additive manufacturing and the 3-D printing revolution"). 3-D printing was developed by a Massachusetts Institute of Technology team led by Emanuel Sachs in the late 1980s (patent 5204055). Also known as binder jetting, the technique involves laying down a layer of a powder and then squirting a liquid binder on the areas to be solidified. While similar to conventional ink jet printers, 3-D printers are able to build additional layers on top of previous ones to construct 3-D objects, even sophisticated objects that serve as medical implants. These 3D printing techniques are reaching a stage where desired products and structures can be made independent of the complexity of their shapes – even bioprinting tissue is now in the realm of the possible. Already, 3D printing can now be used to print lithium-ion microbatteries the size of a grain of sand. To make the microbatteries, a team based at Harvard University and the University

of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign printed precisely interlaced stacks of tiny battery electrodes, each less than the width of a human hair.

Mold

See Mycotoxin article by Dr. Hildegard Staninger, RIET-1.

Viopurpurin [27178-51-4]

Four of the metabolites of *Penicillium viridicatum* grown on rice cultures were isolated and identified as xanthomegnin, viomellein, rubrosulphin and viopurpurin. Large amounts of *P. viridicatum* 66-68-2 were found to consist of yellow, red, and purple pigments that were produced as well as a bright greenish-yellow fluorescent compound that was isolated by the same strain of mold by Wilson et. al. (1971). The purple pigment and other dyes are used as a "natural" colorant for specific technologies and food tagging.

KD Proteins

A measure of molecular weight or mass. One hydrogen atom has mass of 1 Da. Proteins and other macromolecule molecular weights are usually measured in kDa or kD (kilodaltons) - 1000 Da.

- 8,000 Daltons – one of several KD proteins as Protein I vs. Protein II from venoms and related toxins.
- IgG 66,000 Daltons – heat shock proteins.

Manganese

Chronic exposure to excessive manganese levels can lead to a variety of psychiatric and motor disturbances, termed manganism. Generally, exposure to ambient manganese air concentrations in excess of 5 micrograms Mn/m³ can lead to Mn-induced symptoms.

In initial stages of manganism, neurological symptoms consist of reduced response speed, irritability, mood changes, and compulsive behaviors.^[41] Upon protracted exposure symptoms are more prominent and resemble those of idiopathic Parkinson's disease, as which it is often misdiagnosed, although there are particular differences in both the symptoms (nature of tremors, for example), response to drugs such as levodopa, and affected portion of the basal ganglia. Symptoms are also similar to Lou Gehrig's disease and multiple sclerosis.

Radioactive Fallout

The **medical effects of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima** upon humans can be put into the four categories below, with the effects of larger thermonuclear weapons producing blast and thermal effects so large that there would be a negligible number of survivors close

enough to the center of the blast who would experience prompt/acute radiation effects, which were observed after the 16 kiloton yield Hiroshima bomb, due to its relatively low yield:

- Initial stage—the first 1–9 weeks, in which are the greatest number of deaths, with 90% due to thermal injury and/or blast effects and 10% due to super-lethal radiation exposure.
- Intermediate stage—from 10–12 weeks. The deaths in this period are from ionizing radiation in the median lethal range - LD50
- Late period—lasting from 13–20 weeks. This period has some improvement in survivors' condition.
- Delayed period—from 20+ weeks. Characterized by numerous complications, mostly related to healing of thermal and mechanical injuries, and if the individual was exposed to a few hundred to a thousand Millisieverts of radiation, it is coupled with infertility, sub-fertility and blood disorders. Furthermore, ionizing radiation above a dose of around 50-100 Millisievert exposure has been shown to statistically begin increasing ones chance of dying of cancer sometime in their lifetime over the normal unexposed rate of ~25%, in the long term, a heightened rate of cancer, proportional to the dose received, would begin to be observed after ~5+ years, with lesser problems such as eye cataracts and other more minor effects in other organs and tissue also being observed over the long term.

Fallout exposure - Depending on if further afield individuals Shelter in place or evacuate perpendicular to the direction of the wind, and therefore avoid contact with the fallout plume, and stay there for the days and weeks after the nuclear explosion, their exposure to fallout, and therefore their total dose, will vary. With those who do shelter in place, and or evacuate, experiencing a total dose that would be negligible in comparison to someone who just went about their life as normal.

Staying indoors until after the most hazardous fallout isotope, I-131 decays away to 0.1% of its initial quantity after ten half lifes - which is represented by 80 days in I-131s case, would make the difference between likely contracting Thyroid cancer or escaping completely from this substance depending on the actions of the individual.

Some scientists estimate that if there were a nuclear war resulting in 100 Hiroshima-size nuclear explosions on cities, it could cause significant loss of life in the tens of millions from long term climatic effects alone. The climatology hypothesis is that *if* each city firestorms, a great deal of soot could be thrown up into the atmosphere which could blanket the earth,

cutting out sunlight for years on end, causing the disruption of food chains, in what is termed a Nuclear Winter scenario.

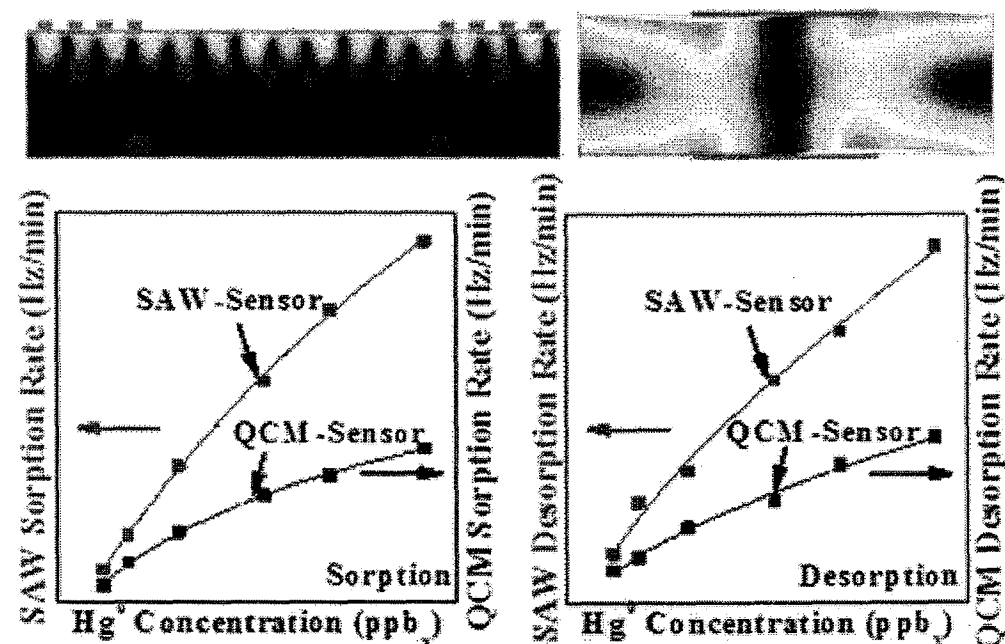
Strontium

Strontium is a chemical element with symbol **Sr** and atomic number 38. An alkaline earth metal, strontium is a soft silver-white or yellowish metallic element that is highly reactive chemically. The metal turns yellow when it is exposed to air. Strontium has physical and chemical properties similar to those of its two vertical neighbor's calcium and barium. It occurs naturally in the minerals celestine, putnisite and strontianite. While natural strontium is stable, the synthetic ^{90}Sr isotope is present in radioactive fallout and has a half-life of 28.90 years.

Both strontium and strontianite are named after Strontian, a village in Scotland near which the mineral was discovered in 1790 by Adair Crawford and William Cruickshank. The production of sugar from sugar beet was in the 19th century its largest application. At the peak of production of television cathode ray tubes, up to 75 percent of U.S. strontium consumption was used to make the faceplate glass. With the displacement of cathode ray tubes by other display methods in television sets, consumption of strontium has dramatically declined.

Sorption – based microsensor

Kabirt, et.al. "Mercury Sorption and Desorption on Gold: A Comparative Analysis fo Surface Acoustic Wave and Quartz Crystal Microbalance-based Sensors. ACS, LANGMUIR May 2015.



Microelectromechanical sensors based on surface acoustic wave (SAW) and quartz crystal microbalance (QCM) transducers possess substantial potential as online elemental mercury (Hg^0) vapor detectors in industrial stack effluents. In this study, a comparison of SAW- and QCM-based sensors is performed for the detection of low concentrations of Hg^0 vapor (ranging from 24 to 365 ppb.). Experimental measurements and finite element method (FEM) simulations allow the comparison of these sensors with regard to their sensitivity, sorption and desorption characteristics, and response time following Hg^0 vapor exposure at various operating temperatures ranging from 35 to 75 °C. Both of the sensors were fabricated on quartz substrates (ST and AT cut quartz for SAW and QCM devices, respectively) and employed thin gold (Au) layers as the electrodes. The SAW-based sensor exhibited up to ~111 and ~39 times higher response magnitudes than did the QCM-based sensor at 35 and 55 °C, respectively, when exposed to Hg^0 vapor concentrations ranging from 24 to 365 ppb.. The Hg^0 sorption and desorption calibration curves of both sensors were found to fit well with the Langmuir extension isotherm at different operating temperatures. Furthermore, the Hg^0 sorption and desorption rate demonstrated by the SAW-based sensor was found to decrease as the operating temperature increased, while the opposite trend was observed for the QCM-based sensor. However, the SAW-based sensor reached the maximum Hg^0 sorption rate faster than the QCM-based sensor regardless of operating temperature, whereas both sensors showed similar response times (t_{90}) at various temperatures. Additionally, the sorption rate data was utilized in this study in order to obtain a faster response time from the sensor upon exposure to Hg^0 vapor. Furthermore, comparative analysis of the developed sensors' selectivity showed that the SAW-based sensor had a higher overall selectivity (90%) than did the QCM counterpart (84%) while Hg^0 vapor was measured in the presence of ammonia (NH_3), humidity, and a number of volatile organic compounds at the chosen operating temperature of 55 °C.

Discussion

In any previous tests results performed on the Advanced Resonance Analysis media, residues may be cleaned off and release further advanced nano materials or chemicals, which can result in a value for the energy field from their presence. Also, this may reflect the locking up of cell gates that once open will start to release the cellular memory and physical toxins associated with exposure.

You may want to consider a Beauty and Detox protocol to assist in the removal of these contaminants. It is further, recommended that you submit a re-test, after you start your FIR Therapy to loosen up any materials and observe what may be released. Especially as things move in the body the environmental stress factors release in the body.

Any previous testing for bacterial and viral residue will show fluctuations in their levels. This may be due to the bacterial residue eating the nano material as "food" – a carbon source of graphene based in addition to moving out of pocketed zones within the body.

It is important to note that an increase in nano type exposure illustrates from past experience that the cell membranes and internal cellular components (cytoplasm, mitochondria, etc.) are becoming clean and/or stimulated to release this residue. A key component of the sensory side of nano composite materials is the use of nanorods and nanowires. These materials may be found within a nano claw/hook.

A nanowire may be designed to specifically address specific auspices of the technology and its use. If confirmed wavelengths/waveguides from an H-SCADA Methodology testing, then it is relative to note that these materials may have made up the components of a biosensory Body Network system within the neurological system of the biological body.

The materials found are from carpet and are very odd parameters that are used in cancer research and treatment programs. Further investigations will have to be performed for specific links to any previous exposures.

In some cases, the exposure to nano advanced materials, may be from recent aerial spraying (Chem Trails) which use this type of technology throughout the USA and the world.

If you have not been scheduled to have a consultation to go over these test results, please call the office to schedule an appointment once you receive this report (Tel: 323-466-2599).

Sincerely,
Integrative Health Systems, LLC

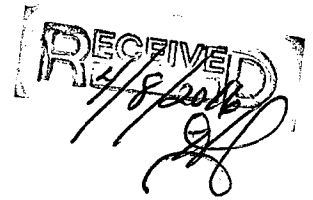


Dr. Hildegard Staninger, R(ET)-1
Industrial Toxicologist/IH & Doctor of Integrative Medicine

Reference(s): See article by UCLA about Virus and Shaking
Read Dr. Blaylock's book on Excitotoxins and Nutritional Health
[www.http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leptospirosis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leptospirosis) (enclosed)
<http://www.molecularstation.com/research/star-shaped-oligobenzoates-non-conventional-mesognes-froming-col...>

www.onecellonlightradio.wordpress.com Nanotechnology, articles on Smart Dust by Dr. Hildegard Staninger and other articles by Dr. Zhong Wang, Guest on Show for Nanotechnology and inventor of many advanced nano materials.

Chem Trail documentary by Scie Chimiche, Italy www.sciechimiche.org



ENERGY FIELD ANALYSIS

Bonnie Kellerby
 Integrative Health Systems, LLC

March 31, 2016

March 1, 2016

Parameter	Intensity	Intensity
	Scale 0-10	Scale 0-10
	No entry = 0	No entry = 0
Viopurpurin [27178-51-4]	5	2
Fungus Residue	4	1
liquid crystals	4	3
IgG 66,000 Daltons,	4	1
Manganese	3	2
Radioactive Fallout 35-39	1	
Strontium	1	1
Imidazolidinyl urea		
Avermectin B1		
2-Chloro-6(trichloromethyl)pyridine		
C.I. Acid Green 3		
Adeno Viral Protein Envelope		
Viral Vectors		
Phasmons		
Aluminum 44.9-100		
Amoeba 23-100		
Antimony 48.8-100		
Arsenic 41.9-100 61-80 06-31		
Asbestos 37-12.5		
Bacterial Residue		
Barium 70.5-100		
Beryllium 61.9-100		
Cadmium 72.6-100		
Candida Toxin 71.2-93.75		
Cesium 74.5-100		
Chlorine Chloroform 58.8-100		
Chromium 11.7-100		
Cobalt 71.6-100		
Cotinine / Nicotine 12-38		
Drug Residue 38.75-28.75		
Fluoride 62.5-100		
Formaldehyde 21-100		
Gold 63.3-100		
Insecticides / Pesticides / Chemicals		
Lead 77.6-100		
Mercury 84.6-100		

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March 31, 2016

March 1, 2016

	Intensity	Intensity
	Scale 0-10	Scale 0-10
Parameter	No entry = 0	No entry = 0
Mold 05.5-100		
Molybdenum 86.9-100		
Nickel 16.8-100		
Parasites / Worms 19-100		
Platinum 82.2-100		
Radiation Reactions 69-40		
Solvents / Alcohol		
Stainless Steel		
Thallium 78.7-100		
Tin 94.7-100		
Titanium 71.2-91.75		
Tungsten 42.5-100		
Uranium 98.6-100		
Virus Residue		
Copper		
Magnesium.		
Zinc 53-41 68-97		
Silicon Dioxide		
Silicone		
Siloxane		
Polydimethylsiloxane		
Allyltrichlorosilane		
Acrylamide / Polyacrylamide hydrogel		
Fluorescein Isothiocyanate		
Neutravidin		
Hela Cells		
Styrene / Styrene Copolymer		
Acrylonitrile and Copolymer		
Butadiene / Butadiene Bipolymer		
Organomontmorillonite		
Organo Silicates		
Nickel Carbonyl		
Acetylcholine Chloride		
Neuroprosthetic Materials:		
Nano Rods		
Nano Beads		

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	Intensity	Intensity
	Scale 0-10	Scale 0-10
Parameter	No entry = 0	No entry = 0
Nano Claws/Hooks		
Nano Wires		
Nano Composites		
Smart Dust.		
Plasmons		
4-pentyl-4'cyanobiphenyl (5CB)		
gold nano particles		
binding biological molecules		
nano ancors		
Konjac Glucomannan		
N, N-Dimethylamino-ethylmerthacrylate		
Quaternary Ammonium Salt		
Triphenyltetrazolium Chloride		
Methacrylic Acid (MAA)		
2-Dimethylaminoethanol (DAME)		
polyelectrolyte carboxymethyl konjac glucomannan-chitosan		
glucomannan glucometacine		
Peroxides		
Sodium Azide		
Tris-(1-Aziridinyl) Phosphine Oxide		
Phenylphthalate		
Azo Dyes		
Cyanide		
Oxytetracycline		
Triethylene Glycol		
Silver And Silver Complexes		
Pest/Toxin/901		
Scarlet Fever		
Pest/ 55-85 / Unclassified		
Pest / 26-26/Unclassified		
Phenol		
Toxin/Irritant/90148		
Asbestos - crystalline silicates		
Chrysotile (White) flexible fiber		
Crocidolite (Blue) flexible fiber		

ENERGY FIELD ANALYSIS

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Integrative Health Systems, LLC

March 31, 2016

March 1, 2016

	Intensity	Intensity
	Scale 0-10	Scale 0-10
Parameter	No entry = 0	No entry = 0
Amosite (called brown) brittle		
Fe-doped chrysotile (nanotubes)		
Tubular-shaped stoichiometric chrysotile		
Titanium oxide chrysotile asbestos		
Poly-vinyl pyrrolidone		
Luciferase plasmid DNA (gene transfer)		
Polybutylcyanoacrylate		
AlGES / Amino Siline		
Xylazine		
Keamine		
8-Acetylneosalaniol [65041-92-1]		
Austamide [34427-31-1]		
Austdiol [53043-28-0]		
Austocystin [58775-49-8]		
Avenacein +1 [93752-78-4]		
Citrinin [518-75-2]		
Crotocin [21284-11-7]		
Cytochalasin E [36011-19-5]		
Fusarin [79748-81-5]		
Glitoxin [67-99-2]		
Ipomeanine [496-06-0]		
Islanditoxin [52248-87-0]		
Kojic acid [501-30-4]		
Lateritin +1 [65454-13-9]		
Maltoryzine [6826-42-2]		
Monoacetoxyscirpenol [96699-75-1]		
Oxalic acid [144-62-7]		
Paspaline [11024-56-9]		
Rugulosin [23537-16-8]		
Sterigmatocystin [10048-13-2]		
Trichodermin [4682-50-2]		
Verrucosidin [88389-71-3]		
Verruculogen [12771-72-1]		
Viomellein [55625-78-0]		
Viridicatumtoxin [39277-41-3]		
Viriditoxin [35483-50-2]		

ENERGY FIELD ANALYSIS

Bonnie Kellerby
Integrative Health Systems, LLC

March 31, 2016

March 1, 2016

	Intensity	Intensity
	Scale 0-10	Scale 0-10
Parameter	No entry = 0	No entry = 0
Fusarium toxins		
Trichothecenes		
Penicillium or Aspergillus Toxin		
Aflatoxin - potent carcinogen		
Alcohol from Fungal Residue - -		
Alloxan [50-71-5]- diabetes causing oxygenated pyrimidine		
Alteuic acid - from alternaria secondary metabolite		
Alternariol [641-38-3] - from alternaria - cholinesterase inhibitor		
Chaetoglobosin A [50335-03-0] - alkaloid- water damaged buildings		
Cochliodinol [11051-88-0] - antibiotic metabolite of Chaetomium spp		
Cyclosporin A [59865-13-3] - immunosuppressive - soil fungi		
Destruxin B [2503-26-6] - Alternaria brassicae - cyclodepsipeptide		
Ergotamine [113-15-5] - an ergopeptine - alkaloids		
Oosporein [475-54-7] - secondary metabolite of Beauveria brongniartii		
Sporidesmin - Pithomyces chartarum- an epidithiodioxopiperazine		
Trichothecin [6379-69-7] - an antifungal unsaturated ketone		
Versicolorin A - [6807-96-1]intermediate of AlfatoxinB		
Xanthocillin [580-74-5] from Eurotium chevalieri		
Xanthomegnin [1685-91-2] -a liver toxin		
IgM 18,000 Daltons		
IgM 23,000 Daltons		
IgM 41,000 Daltons		
IgG 18,000 Daltons		
IgG 21,000 Daltons to 25,000 Daltons		
IgG 24,000 Daltons		
IgG 28,000 Daltons		
IgG 30,000 Daltons		
IgG 39,000 Daltons		
IgG 41,000 Daltons		
IgG 45,000 Daltons,		
IgG 58,000 Daltons		
IgG 93,000 Daltons		
50-70 Spirochete Bacteria		
71-61 Leptospirosis		
68-41 Ratbite Fever		
47-41 Relapsing Fever		
76-41 Tteponematoses		

ENERGY FIELD ANALYSIS

Bonnie Kellerby
Integrative Health Systems, LLC

March 31, 2016

March 1, 2016

	Intensity	Intensity
	Scale 0-10	Scale 0-10
Parameter	No entry = 0	No entry = 0
509 Mexican,		
20-37 Bladder		
20-43 Cardiovascular		
20-57 Congenital		
20-45 Cryptogenic		
20-27 Digestive		
20-34 Ear		
20-18 Eye		
20-55 General		
20-83 Joints		
20-44 Lymphatic		
20-95 Nerves		
20-54 Teeth		
Bee, Wasp, Hornet, Ant Bite/Sting		
Centipede And Millepede Bite		
Marine Animal Bite		
Tick, Mite, Fly Bug Bite		
Scorpion Bite Toxins		
Snake Bite Toxins		
Rattlesnake Toxins		
Rat Bite Fever		
Insect Sting Toxins		
Spider Bite Toxins		
Black Widow Spider Toxins		
Flea Bite		
Lizard Bite		
Unknown Pest or Venom		
Venomous Bite Poisoning		

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ENERGY FIELD ANALYSIS	
Bonnie Kellerby	March 31, 2016
	Hair
Integrative Health Systems, LLC	Intensity
Additional Nano and Cell Lines	Best <0.3
Riebeckite	
Neurosphere 200 nm	
Neurospheres 230 nm	
Chlorovirus	
165 KD M-protein	
185 KD myomesin protein	
195 KD myomesin	
Kapton [25036-53-7] a polyimide film	
poly-oxydiphenylene-pyromellitimide	
diazolidinyl urea	
transpiperidine alkaloids (proteins of bees, ants, wasps)	
neural dust composed of a CMOS with a nano ribbon	
Nano Ribbon made of chromium and cadmium	
MZ-EBV-B an EBV-transformed B Cell Line	
HSP = heat shock protein	
HSP 72 Human tumor cells - immune system	
Mz Melanoma 2	
SK Melanoma 94	
SK 29-Melanoma-1	
MK N 45	2.7
LS 1034	
CTL2/9	
CTL 1VSB	
Mixed Lymphoid Tissue Cells	
SK 29	
HSP 60 - Monocytes (PBCMC)	
Indium 111 Oxine	
Indium Phosphide	
Nanopox	
Nanocryl	
Nanopol	
7,000 Daltons	
4,000 Daltons	
11,000 Daltons	
15,000 Daltons	
8,000 Daltons	2.8
6,000 - 7,000 Daltons	
4000 Daltons and 7,000 Daltons	

ENERGY FIELD ANALYSIS - Gene Nano	
Bonnie Kellerby	31-Mar
Integrative Health Systems, LLC	Hair
Parameter	Best <0.3
Tomato A gene	
Tomato A gene plasmid 58,000 daltons	
Venus Fly Trap plasmid	
CMS-2660 plasmid	
crnCherry gene - red color - sweet	
Ring Rot of Potato	
Transposon mutant of Clavibacter michiganesis - NCPP382	
dt Tomato	
dt Tomato	
CM = chloroamphenicol CAT gene coating vector (VC)	
Mutant SOD1 gene causes	
Big Lycan Gene plasmid	
V2R pheromone receptor	
GTP-gamma S radioactive ligands	
Glycoylphosphatidylinosital anchors (GPI anchor)	
Pair of FRET partners	
Bodipoy - Type of fluorophore	
Atto - Type of fluorophore	
Dy - Type of fluorophore	
Tomato saponin alpha- tomatine	
HL60 Cells	
HL60 Cells	
Cis platin	
Sorption - based microsensors	6.9
Daunorubicin	
Colon (HT-29)	
Breast (MCF-7)	
Lung (A549)	
Nitrofluorene	
Neurosphere + zirconium arsenate	

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ENERGY FIELD ANALYSIS	
Bonnie Kellerby	March 31, 2016
Integrative Health Systems, LLC	Hair
Fox M1 protein Study (All Normal)	Intensity
Negative Toxins Scale (<0.3 no entry)	Best <0.3-100.0(worst)
Positive Biochemicals Scale (start with a +) (>99.7 no entry)	Best >99.7- 0.0(worst)
Parameter	No entry = <0.3
Negative Toxins should be <0.40	
+ Fox M1a	>99.7
Fox M1b	
Fox M1c	
Cyclin-Cdk-dependent phosphorylation protein	
331 amino acid MAPK (FOX M1C)	
704 amino acid MAPK (FOX M1C)	
376 amino acid Chk2 phosphorylation site (FOX M1C)	
600 amino acid Cyclin/cdk2 phosphorylation site (FOX M1C)	
611 amino acid Cyclin/cdk2 phosphorylation site (FOX M1C)	
638 amino acid Cyclin/cdk2 phosphorylation site (FOX M1C)	
+ Inhibitory p19ARF protein (16,500 MW)	>99.7
Mitogenic signal protein kinases - Raf/MEK/MAPK low	
G2-M-specific gene cluster protein – activated	
High-risk human papillomavirus-16 (HPV-16) E7 protein	
Amplification Protein 12p13	
+ Fox M1 protein expression (best is 100)	>99.7
+ FOX P1 protein – (12,124 MW) isoform 2 human, chromosome 3, p14.1	>99.7

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