

Adya Clarity Tests and Data:

Based on all of the testing that has been done on Adya Clarity/Themarox from around the world, the product's ability to reduce certain toxic substances is based on the amount of Adya Clarity added to the challenge water. It is safe to assume that most questionable fresh water sources such as rivers, wells, tap water, etc, would need between 1 and 2 mL of Adya Clarity per 1 L of water.

NEW! Chloramine Reduction Test

- After addition of Adya to “Challenge Water” it is concluded that chloramine in the challenge water is reduced nearly 100% after about 48 hours.

Chlorine Reduction Test

- After addition of Adya to “Challenge Water” it is concluded that free chlorine in the challenge water is reduced nearly 100%.

Initial Fluoride Reduction Test

- After addition of Adya to “Sodium Fluoride Solution” (concentrated OVER the standard levels of fluoride in drinking water), it was concluded that Adya trapped about 60% of the Fluoride ions in solution and only about 40% could be detected by ISE method 340.1.

NEW! Advanced Fluoride Reduction Test

- After addition of Adya to “Sodium Fluoride Solution” at the proper ratios, it is concluded that Adya traps about 100% of the Fluoride ions in solution treated with 4 mL of Adya per 8 mg/L of Fluoride solution; at this point Fluoride ions were below the detectable limit of ISE method 340.1.
- Quote from the preparer: “Clarity has very intriguing properties, definitely a great product!”

Antibacterial Test

- Addition of Adya to “PotableWater Coliform ERA Catalog #694” effectively kills the four types of bacteria present in the challenge water.

NEW! Hexavalent Chromium Test

- When tested using EPA method 200.9 and Standard Method 3500 CR C, Adya is very effective at reducing Hexavalent Chromium.

VOC Spiked Solution Test

- When tested using EPA method 524.2, Adya is very effective when used to filter volatile organic compounds.

Mexico City Test

- The results of the test show an 80-90% reduction in the following parameters:
 - Turbidity
 - Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)
 - Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)
 - Pathogenic Bacteria
 - Heavy Metals
 - Total Organic Carbon (TOC)
- The results also show an increase of 60% in the conductivity or “available ions” in the water.
- Arsenic: reduced 62%
- Mercury: reduced 91%
- Lead: reduced more than 99%

Nuclide Radioactive Element Measurement

Upon testing of the concentrate “Themarox” stored near Fukushima, Radioactive concentration was NOT detectable in the following nuclides: Iodine 131 - Cesium 134 - Cesium 136 - Cesium 137