

## Electrical/Electronic Operating Characteristics of the Human Body

The human body has 100 trillion cells of 220 different types. Every cell in the human body maintains an electrical charge. Electrolyte ions of four essential nutrients (sodium, calcium, potassium, and lithium) regulate and maintain the electrical charge of the cells at  $-60$  to  $-70$  millivolts.

Electronegativity is the term that explains how the various elements differ in their affinity for electrons. It is due to the electronegativity that molecules are able to share, trade, and exchange electrons that make up different molecules. The relative electronegativity of two interacting atoms also plays a major part in determining what kind of chemical bonds form between them.

The attractive or repulsive forces between charged particles of the many types of molecules and their electrons result in different types of bonds between the molecules: ionic, double, covalent, polar, polar covalent, or hydrogen bonds.

The human body's other electrical features include:

- The body is a good conductor of magnetic and electric currents. In fact, our skin carries a 1-2 millivolt charge.
- The body develops peripheral loops of induced currents that are different from the normal electromagnetic fields (EMF) or electromagnetic radiation (EMR) from induced currents of EMF and EMR radiation.
- The body possesses an electromagnetic energy field called the aura. The aura's infrared energy fields are generated in the spectrum just beyond the red portion of visible light.
- While the aura *bends* radiating EMF as they pass through the body, it allows EMR to go *straight through* the body.
- The body's cells may respond to induced current as a signal, lower in intensity, yet detectable through the background noise of the body's natural currents. This means that EMR and EMF can disrupt the body's normal operating electrical currents.