Pilot Study Summary: Testing of MasterPeace for Detoxification Support

This small-scale pilot study was conducted to explore the potential of MasterPeace, a nano and picometer sized zeolite with natural mineral plasma colloidal solution, in supporting the body's cleansing and detoxification processes. The study included three adult participants and was conducted over a 90-day period, from November 2023 to February 2024.

Each participant received MasterPeace at a consistent dose of five drops twice daily, self-administered sublingually. Two non-invasive testing methods were used to observe potential changes over time:

• iEC (Intracellular Electrical Capacity): a cellular toxin examination test for assessing intracellular toxicity, performed by IGL-Labor GmbH, an epigenetics and biochemical laboratory based in Germany.

Testing occurred at three timepoints:

• Baseline (prior to intervention)
• Approximately Day 35 (± a few days)
• Day 90 (end of study period)

• Provoked Urinalysis for Heavy Metals: used to evaluate the excretion of stored toxic metals following administration of a standard chelation agent, conducted by Doctor's Data Inc., an independent clinical laboratory in the United States.

Testing occurred at two timepoints:

• Baseline (prior to intervention)
• Approximately Day 35 (± a few days)

Study Context

Study Coordination

The study was coordinated by Caroline Mansfield, a registered naturopath with over 25 years of experience. In alignment with acceptable practices for small-scale pilot research, she also participated as a study subject. This dual role is widely recognized as both ethical and practical in early-stage exploratory studies - particularly when a product is newly released to the market - as it allows the coordinator to personally assess tolerability, taste, and user experience firsthand, whilst also supporting strict protocol adherence. In exploratory studies with a limited number of participants, such involvement can help refine study design ahead of potential larger-scale trials.

Testing Protocols and Compliance

All laboratory testing was conducted by independent third-party laboratories, with results independently compiled and interpreted. All testing procedures were carried out according to each laboratory's established protocols. Blood samples for the iEC test were collected by an outsourced, registered phlebotomist to ensure professional handling and consistency. Laboratory analysis and data reporting were carried out independently by each third-party facility. Participant testing was scheduled around defined intervals, and adherence to protocol timelines was maintained as closely as possible. Basic compliance was tracked via periodic text check-ins with participants, including confirmation of product use and general well-being.

Subjective Assessments

In addition to laboratory testing, participants were asked to complete a brief subjective questionnaire at the beginning and end of the study. The survey consisted of seven self-assessment questions addressing areas such as sleep quality, dream vividness, physical energy, cognitive function, aches and pains, conscious awareness, and daily joy. These responses were used to capture potential changes in perceived well-being and are included in the published peer-reviewed paper.

Laboratory Testing Overview

At baseline, the iEC test screened for five compounds: graphene oxide, PFOA, PFOS, polyethylene, and polypropylene. At the Day 35 and Day 90 timepoints, this panel was expanded to include an additional five compounds: aluminium, glyphosate, iron, lindane, and phosgene, providing a broader assessment of toxic load and changes over time.

At baseline and at Day 35, the provoked urinalysis tested for the excretion of 20 toxic metals commonly associated with environmental and industrial exposure: aluminum, antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, bismuth, cadmium, cesium, gadolinium, lead, mercury, nickel, palladium, platinum, tellurium, thallium, thorium, tin, tungsten, and uranium. The test was conducted using a standard chelation agent, DMSA (dimercaptosuccinic acid), administered at a dose of 30 mg per kilogram of body weight, up to a maximum of 2,000 mg, to temporarily mobilise stored metals for urinary detection.

Note on Urinalysis Testing Timepoints

This pilot study was designed as an exploratory investigation, and the timeline for follow-up testing was intentionally kept flexible to allow for observational insights as the study progressed. While provoked urinalysis testing for toxic metal excretion was successfully conducted at baseline and approximately Day 35, a third round of urinalysis was not carried out. The sponsoring company elected to focus on the intracellular toxicity (iEC) test, which offered a comprehensive profile of toxic compound accumulation across all three timepoints. As such, the study's findings are based primarily on the iEC data, rather than extended urinary excretion analysis.

Additional Factors

At the onset of the study, all participants were placed on Focused Life Force Energy (FLFE), a “high consciousness” energy field technology applied remotely, with no in-person intervention or device, per the request of the sponsoring company.

The sponsoring company also requested, about 2 weeks into the study, that participants be invited to trial a natural clinoptilolite zeolite powder supplement consisting of micronized ultrafine particles, designed to support gut-level detoxification. One participant chose not to continue with it after initial use. A second participant took it occasionally, while the third participant incorporated the powder consistently throughout the study at a dosage of one teaspoon, twice daily in water.

Data Summary

While this was a small, exploratory pilot, the outcomes are significant and show that MasterPeace offers meaningful support in reducing toxic burden when used consistently. The iEC test results showed significant reductions in several key compounds associated with environmental toxicity, including aluminum, glyphosate, graphene oxide (2D-nano), Perfluorooctanesulfonic-acid (PFOA), Perflurooctanoic-acid (PFOS), polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP), and participants also reported subjective improvements in areas such as energy, clarity, and overall wellbeing.

Publication and Disclaimer

This pilot study was observational and exploratory in nature. The results have been formally published in a peer-reviewed scientific journal, authored independently, where the full methodology and iEC blood test outcomes are presented in detail. The paper focuses on the iEC toxicity findings and the use of MasterPeace.

This summary reflects the full scope of the pilot study as coordinated and documented during its duration, including all additional variables and protocols implemented during the study period.

This summary is provided for informational purposes only and does not interpret, extend, or modify the study findings featured in the published article.