Making MMS in Your Kitchen

By Jim Humble, Exerpt from Master\_Mineral\_Solution\_3rd\_Millennium\_2011.pdf

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Making 2-Ounce or 4-Ounce Bottles of MMS

As discussed earlier, MMS is made from powdered sodium chlorite, referred to in this chapter as “salts” or NaClO2, the chemical formula. Be careful, because we still get people who

mistake sodium chlorite for sodium chloride (table salt). They sound similar, but they are quite different, so only use sodium chlorite. The following process can be used to produce 13 bottles, or duplicated to produce hundreds or thousands of bottles.

Making 2- or 4-ounce Bottles of MMS

Please do everything exactly as I say. Once you have bottled 300 to 500 bottles, then, if you must, modify the process to suit yourself. But at first, do it my way. You are not playing. People’s lives may depend upon you doing this right. Please read these instructions several times, and then re-read each step as you do it.

There is information on plastic bottles provided at the end of this chapter. If you use your own bottles, please label them so that people will know what is inside and how to use it. Several years from now, your bottle may be sitting on a shelf and a sick person will look at it. If it has a label on it, he will know how to use it and it may save his life.

Note: The MMS 4-ounce bottle actually weighs 5.5 ounces, because MMS is heavier than water.

Note: MMS can also be made from liquid solutions of NaClO2 when you cannot find the powdered form.

What You Will Need

Please get all the items that I mention here.

1. Juice bottles to handle the MMS, moving it around before putting it into 4-ounce or 2-ounce bottles. Dump the juice into other containers and rinse the juice bottles out. Save these to use over and over. Buy juice bottles that have easy hand holds. Do not try to use extra large bottles; they are too hard to handle. If you are in a country that uses liters, buy 2000 ml bottles.

2. Enough distilled water for all the MMS that you are going to make.

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For 13 bottles, you need two one-quart bottles of water or two one-liter bottles. You can use purified water if it says, “For all distilled water purposes.”

Use only distilled water. Do not use spring water or mineral water unless you have to. Definitely do not use city water that has chlorine in it.

♦ You could make people sick with city water as you would be adding chlorine to chlorine dioxide.

Don’t give up if you have no other kind of water. Boil the city water at a high boil for at least 5 minutes and make sure you can’t smell chlorine

3. A tall plastic pitcher that has a small pouring spout

Check the spout to see that it will allow you to pour the MMS into the bottles easily. Alternatively, use a glass coffee maker pot for pouring the MMS into the bottles.

You could invest in a larger container, such as one of the 5-gallon plastic jugs used to dispense drinking water. These containers have a valve at the bottom that works very well for filling the bottles, especially if you are going to make many bottles.

You can use a funnel for pouring the MMS into the bottles. Fill each bottle to the top. Do not leave any air space at the top of the bottle. This is so it won’t splash during shipping and worry the postal workers, or even worse, the airline workers.

4. A 4-quart pan that can be heated to be used for dissolving the salts

Only use glass or Teflon-coated steel (that’s the non-stick coating now used for cooking pots). The Teflon coating must not be scratched through to the metal. Do not use stainless steel or aluminum. You could make a poisonous MMS solution if you use metal for dissolving the salts, which, of course, would be a disaster.

If you use stainless steel, you will notice that the MMS discolors the metal. That’s because it is dissolving the steel out of the other metals. Do not bottle such a solution. It is okay to use Corning Ware (glass type ware).

5. Empty 4-ounce colored bottles (or 2-ounce)

Remember, it takes 5.5 ounces of MMS to fill a 4-ounce bottle.

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Use flip-spout caps or other dropper caps. Only tighten these caps hand-tight, but very hand-tight. You can see the label and the information for ordering bottles at the end of this chapter. To deal with the problem that most plastic bottles tend to leach chemicals into their contents, you can use glass bottles. In that case, you will need to furnish an eye dropper with each bottle as you cannot squeeze the bottle to get out drops. Plastic bottles are best for shipping because of their light weight.

There are two types of safe plastic bottle. Plastic bottles are numbered on the bottom with a number inside of a triangle. These are EPA recycling codes and the number tells the quality of the bottle and quality of the plastic. Plastic bottles with either number 1 or number 2 are acceptable for bottling MMS.

♦ Number 1 bottles are PET bottles, made of polyethylene tere- phthalate. If you do a search for PET bottles, you will find many online places selling them. Be sure to always buy dark plastic, as light plastic will allow the solution to deteriorate. The plastic can be transparent as long as it is very dark.

♦ Number 2 bottles are HDPE (High Density Polyethylene). They do not leach chemicals into their contents. However, we have been finding that while the number 2 bottles do not damage MMS, the MMS sometimes damages those bottles. They have sometimes been found to crack after holding MMS for a few weeks. If you find this happening, please contact us about it. You might prefer to use number 1, PET bottles, which are typically used for soda drinks.

6. Thirteen flip-spout caps that fit the bottles. Or use dropper top bottles

The DOT (Department of Transportation) states that the caps must have a seal so the bottle will not leak if the cap comes loose.

See Buying the Bottles and Caps. Basically, you need some kind of bottle that will provide drops since that’s all that anyone will be using these bottles for.

7. Several tubes of super glue for gluing the lids on the MMS bottles

8. A can of 3M Super 77 Multipurpose Adhesive bought from a hardware store for about $10

Do not buy any other 3M adhesive. If you do, you will just make a

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mess and waste some bottles. Some art supply stores sell spray adhesive. You need a good adhesive for gluing the labels on the bottles.

9. A can of shellac or clear plastic coating

This is for spraying the labels to prevent problems in damp envi- ronments. If you don’t shellac the labels, in a few days or weeks the bottles will become a mess. Spray the labels before they are cut out. Or just order your labels from a printing store that handles labels.

10. A cardboard box approximately 2 feet high

Cut a slit in the top of the box so that the MMS bottle will fit in it, but not fall through. Put a mark on the box indicating where the top of the label will stick onto the bottle. This will help you determine where to put the labels on the bottles, so most of them will be in approximately the same area on the bottles.

11. Bottle labels

Make eight labels at a time on a computer using letter size paper (8-1/2 X 11) and cut them out with a razor knife or a straight edge. Then spray six labels at a time and stick them on the bottles. It is very hard to find the right labels, such that your computer will be able to print exactly in the center of each label. It’s much easier to just print eight labels on a page and cut them out with a razor knife. Buy special paper for the labels. Get glossy paper from an office supply store, or order special labels.

12. A box of one-quart Ziploc freezer bags

13. One fairly accurate gram scale

Don’t use a cheap spring postal scale. Use a more expensive electronic postal scale or some other accurate scale. It should be accurate to a tenth of a gram.

14. Sodium chlorite (NaClO2)

You will need 1.54 ounces of sodium chlorite for each 4-ounce bottle of MMS you will make.

Remember that the solution in a 4 ounce bottle will weigh 5.5 ounces, because MMS is heavier than water. If you are going to make a quart of MMS you will need 12.32 ounces of NaClO2. If you are going to make a liter of MMS, you will need 280 grams of NaClO2. If you are going to make more, just multiply times the figures given here.

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15. A black marking pen

Be sure to have one on hand.

The Procedure

MMS is 28% salts by weight. The salts are a powder that is dissolved in distilled water, so keep in mind that the MMS will be 28% salts. This is what makes it so much heavier than water. Do not make a mistake here. People’s lives depend upon it. Just follow the instruc- tions below and you will get it right.

It is also possible to buy the NaClO2 in liquid form. In that case, it will be something like 25%, 30%, or 31% NaClO2 and you will need to dilute it with water to obtain a 22.4% solution. See more data at the end of this chapter.

Step 1: Decide how much MMS you want to make at one time. In order to use this procedure, you will need to work with the weight of the water rather than quarts or gallons. So in order to make a gallon or a quart of MMS you will have to know the weight of the water or you will have to measure it with your scales.

Step 2: So let’s decide on making 10 pounds of MMS. Remember MMS is highly alkaline before it is activated and thus you must not use any kind of metal pots or pans. Teflon coated pans, Corning Ware, glass, or other ceramic ware are OK.

♦ Once MMS has been activated, and has been diluted, it is neutral and thus cannot harm any metal medical components in a human body.

Step 3: Measure out 10 pounds of distilled water or purified water and put it into a non-metal pot. Put the pot on your scales and tare out its weight so that you are measuring ten pounds of water and not the pot.

Now we know that we want to wind up with 10 pounds of MMS. And we know that MMS is 28% NaClO2 powder.

♦ Remember that it is powder. That powder is only 22.4% NaClO2 because you cannot buy 100% powder. It’s all 80% NaClO2.

We must put 28% powder into our water in order to wind up with 22.4% NaClO2 in the water. But we can’t put the powder into the water yet because the water already weighs 10 pounds. So we must remove 28% of the water and replace it with 28% NaClO2.

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That’s 2.8 lbs. or 44.8 ounces or 1270.08 grams of water to remove and then we put exactly 2.8 lbs. of NaClO2 powder back into the water.

Using Kilograms: You should be able to do the same thing in Kg. If you use 5 Kg of water it would be a little more MMS, but the figures would come out right. Just remove 28% of the water (which would be 1.4 kg) and replace it with 1.4 kg of NaClO2. Read the above paragraph for details.

Step 4: Put this pot on the stove and stir the solution until dissolved. Do not boil it or allow it to get hotter than 160 degrees F. Remove the pot from the stove and allow cooling before putting it into bottles. Remember the bottles must be dark glass or opaque plastic. In an emergency, it would be OK to store the MMS in clear glass and sit it in a dark place for up to a week. If you do not have a stove or you are some place in Africa where there is no stove, don’t worry. It is not absolutely necessary to heat the solution. Just let it sit for at least 12 hours after the NaClO2 has dissolved. It will go clear instead of foggy and it will be OK.

Warning

MMS IS DANGEROUS. Never allow the MMS to sit on the table or in an open pot on the table unless it has been put in colored bottles and labeled. The MMS quickly changes to look like pure water. It has no smell. A couple of people have drunk more than half a glass before realizing it wasn’t water. They spent more than 3 weeks in the hospital. If it should happen to you, drink plenty of water and allow yourself to vomit and drink more water.

♦ Keep in mind that if the MMS spills, it will make a mess. If it dries, it will make a white powder that will burn or explode. There won’t be enough to cause a large explosion, but if it starts a fire, there could be a lot of damage. Do not spill the MMS. If you spill it, wipe it up immediately and then wash the spot with plenty of water.

Step 5: Using the black marker pen, write “MMS” on the bottle, along with the date it was created. Leave room for the next time you use the bottle. Remember, you cannot leave the MMS in the clear bottle for very long – generally not longer than one week. Light, even just room light, will begin to deteriorate the solution in the bottles. This is just an intermediate step in the process of making MMS. You

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could keep this bottle for years if you kept it in a completely closed, no-light closet or refrigerator. Be sure to write MMS on the bottle, and put a lid on it immediately.

Note:

Do not put labels on empty bottles. Wait until the bottles are full and closed before attaching labels, because any spilled solution will ruin the labels.

Bottling the MMS

Step 1: Take the bottle filled with MMS and open it. Pour enough MMS into the plastic pitcher with the small spout, or the coffee maker pot, to fill about five MMS bottles. Don’t measure this; just pour it a quarter full or so.

♦ Alternatively, pour the contents of MMS bottles that you have into the water jug described earlier. Use the spigot to fill 12 to 20 bottles. It’s best not to have more than that number of bottles open at one time.

Step 2: Install tops on each of the 4-ounce MMS bottles. Do this by holding each cap on its side and dropping 2 drops of super glue onto its threads. Then turn the cap onto the bottle. Tighten it by hand as tightly as you can using something like a towel to help you grip it. After an hour, the caps should be impossible to remove by hand. A towel works best; do not use pliers. Caps closed using pliers are usually too tight and eventually the bottle begins to leak.

Step 3: After the cap has been tightened, grasp the bottle in your hand, turn it upside down and squeeze it as hard as you can. Look for leaks. If there is a leak, drops of liquid will generally fall off the bottle. In rare cases, a fine spray or stream might come out of the bottom of the bottle. You will need plenty of light to see the fine spray. Normally, there will only be one or two leaking bottles per 100 bottles, but it is important that you find any leaks, as one bottle can foul an entire shipment.

Step 4: Keep the bottles in a clean dry place. It is okay to keep them in normal room light if they are made of colored clear plastic, but do not allow them to sit in the sunlight.

Step 5: Attach the labels. (See Making the Labels below.) Take six labels and lay them face down on a sheet of newspaper. Spray them with 3M Super 77 adhesive. Don’t attempt to do more than six at a

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time, as the adhesive tends to dry quickly and if you do more than six, the last labels will be too dry to stick. If they do dry, re-spray those that have dried before attempting to stick them on the bottles.

Step 6: Place one of the filled bottles in the slit on the cardboard box that you have already prepared. Pick up a single label that has been sprayed with adhesive, hold it over the bottle near the mark that you have made, adjust it by eye until it is straight, and then press it down on the bottle. Smooth it out with your hand. Be sure to smooth it down firmly.

Step 7: Repeat steps 5 and 6 until all of the bottles have labels.

Step 8: Prepare the bottles to be shipped. Place two MMS bottles in a one-quart plastic freezer storage bag, laying them down in the bottom of the bag. Wrap the top of the bag around the two bottles, seal the zip lock, making sure it is tight, and place a rubber band around the bag and bottles to hold them in place. Now put the bottles in the bag into another bag and close it. If the bottles leak in shipment, the liquid will hopefully remain in one of the bags.

Step 9: Repeat step 8 until all bottles to be shipped are ready. This will prevent problems with leaking bottles during shipping. A single leaking bottle can cancel an entire shipment, preventing the treatment of hundreds of people. It could even result in the post office rejecting future shipments, so please be very careful.

Step 10: Have the bagged bottles boxed for shipping. Unless you are very good at boxing items for shipping, do not try to do it yourself. Keep in mind this shipment is of utmost importance. Don’t take chances. When you go to the packing store, don’t take chances by saving money on the packaging. Have the bottles boxed as carefully as possible. From the packing store, take the box to FedEx or DHL for shipping.

Making the Labels

Step 1: Most computer drawing programs have provisions for making labels. If you do not have a drawing program available, you can buy a cheap label program. You can use the program to set up a single label and then the program will automatically make copies, depending upon the number of labels you select. In this case, select a layout that has the correct size for the bottles you are using. This will produce labels that are approximately the correct size when cut out. Or you can duplicate the label given below.

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Step 2: Buy good paper. Pay $8 to $10 a ream, but don’t use photo paper. It is very expensive and is not suitable, as it is too thick. Buy special glossy paper of standard thickness or slightly thinner at any office supply store and print the labels on a computer. After the computer ink has dried and before you cut them out, spray them with shellac until they are soaked, but spray them only once.

Step 3: Cut the labels out with a razor knife using a ruler as a straight edge. Do not apply the adhesive until after you cut out the labels. Alternatively, you could have them printed professionally.

Two Sample Labels

Master Mineral Solution

Water Purification Drops

 For absolutely purified water or juice, the MMS in this bottle must be mixed with citric acid. Use one or more drops from this bottle for a gallon of water. First mix each drop with one drop of 50% citric acid and wait 20 seconds; then add it to the water. See www.jimhumble.biz for more information.

Warnings: Do not use full strength. Keep out of direct sunlight. Dangerous; keep away from children.

 Antidote: In case of accidental ingestion, drink several glasses of water and allow vomiting. See your doctor.

Directions: Drink purified water each hour for 8 hours a day. Use one drop per gallon of water or more drops if needed. Or you can purify juice. Use any juice except orange juice or juice that has vitamin C added to it.

Contains: Water and 22.4% sodium chlorite.

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Genesis II Church of Health and Healing

Cleansing Water

 To be used only with the Genesis II Church of Health and Healing SACRAMENTS as given by a Minister of Health, Reverend Doctor, or Priest of the Church.

Warnings: Do not use full strength. Keep out of direct sunlight. Dangerous; keep away from children

Antidote: In case of accidental ingestion, drink several glasses of water and allow vomiting; see your doctor.

 Notice: Not For Sale

May be used to purify water for Church members or the poor. Drink purified water each hour for 8 hours a day. Use 2 drops per gallon of water or more drops if needed. Or you can purify juice. Use any juice except orange juice or juice that has vitamin C added to it.

Contains: Water and 22.4% sodium chlorite. Same as MMS.

 Buying the Bottles and Caps

Colored glass bottles are best, except for shipping around the world. Then plastic is the best. Unfortunately, you cannot squeeze a glass bottle and get drops out and thus you will need to include an extra eye dropper. You cannot leave an eye dropper in the bottle as the MMS will cause the rubber to deteriorate.

When searching for plastic bottles, the best type for use with anything to be ingested is the #2 HDPE (High Density Polyethylene) bottles. They do not leach chemicals into their contents. They are available online and in some countries and are usually white opaque plastic. But if you have trouble finding HDPE bottles, use a PET plastic. PET stands for Polyethylene Terephthalate, but no one ever uses the full name. Be sure to always buy dark clear plastic, or opaque white or colored plastic PET bottles, as clear light plastic will cause the solution to deteriorate. The plastic can be transparent, so long as it is very dark.

♦ For our own use in the Dominican Republic, and for class supplies, we have used number 2 bottles. However, although they are reliable for citric acid, some of them have cracked after holding MMS for a few weeks. We would like to hear from anyone using number 2 bottles, as to whether they have done the job well or not. Please contact us at http://miraclem- ineral.org/ using the “Contact Us” link in the top navigation.

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Buying Large Amounts of Sodium Chlorite

Sodium chlorite (NaClO2) comes in 100-pound and 110-pound steel barrels. If you want to make a larger batch, like one hundred 4-ounce bottles to sell and give to your family and neighbors, you will need at least 10 pounds of NaClO2. As you will see from the prices, buying a 100-pound barrel will cost you less than buying 10 pounds. The problem is, as a general rule, you will need a company to buy a 100-pound barrel. However, some of the companies listed on the internet will sell to individuals.

Of course, you can create your own company. That will work in many cases, but some sources will require your company’s state or city resale number. You might be able to find a local business that will receive the NaClO2 for you and let you use their name for this purpose or just order it for you. Alternatively, you could buy a resale number from your city.

Finding industrial sources for 100-pound drums is a little harder than buying lab supplies. Go to Google and search on “drinking water chemicals in [your country]” or “drinking water treatment chemicals in [your country]”. Most countries will have NaClO2 for water pu- rification. You can also look up NSF on the internet or NSF/ANSI Standard 60. This is an association through which many companies sell NaClO2. You will find companies selling NaClO2 this way that you won’t find any other way.

Then just start calling the companies that sell NaClO2 for water puri- fication. You will eventually find one that will sell you the 100-pound barrel, and it will cost between $250 and $400. The shipping will cost you an additional $150 or so, because it is a hazardous chemical. Or alternately you could drive to pick up the barrel, but it would be best to have it shipped. They might suspect something if you drive, unless you have a good story.

Somebody once asked me wouldn’t I feel that it is an ethical violation to lie in order to buy sodium chlorite. I thought it was a crazy question. The governments of USA, Canada, England, Australia, New Zealand and a number of others have all lied trying to stop MMS. In my opinion, it is more stupid to hang on to a useless truth in order to prove some sort of an ideal than it is to always think the government is right. So far, every barrel of sodium chlorite bought anywhere in the world has resulted in lives saved. And no, I do not

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think it is wrong to tell a story in order to buy the sodium chlorite. My Church believes in always doing what is right, but it does not say we cannot think for ourselves.

♦ With a 100-pound barrel you can make 488,250 doses. That is less than a tenth of a cent per dose, depending on the price of the barrel. It could handle more than 100,000 cases of malaria.

As a last minute decision, on my way south after the release of the first MMS book, I managed to buy a 100-pound barrel of NaClO2 from the Los Angeles Chemical Company of Los Angeles, California for a price of $278.00, the lowest price so far. They will not sell to an individual – you must be registered with them as a company. So I formed a small company in a Nevada town and then called them to order a barrel. They put my company in their database when I called them. They then ordered the barrel for me and said it would be available at their location in Las Vegas the following week. I picked it up and since I did it myself, there was no shipping cost. There was no problem. I paid for it with my personal credit card when I picked it up, as I had not established credit with them.

My suggestion is that you get an extra supply of NaClO2 if at all possible. The government has been acting at the request of the drug companies to limit the sales of sodium chlorite. Now that sodium chlorite has swung into use for MMS, it is eating into the profits of the drug companies. They are beginning to fight. They can’t win, but you can believe they will try. You can help this program simply by buying 100 pounds and storing it. As you know by now, the government has already started to attack MMS. It is already harder to buy NaClO2, but you can still get it.

Buying Small Amounts of Sodium Chlorite

(100 grams—5 pounds)

There are a few companies that supply chemicals to chemistry students. These companies, along with other laboratory chemical supply companies, are the easiest to do business with, and you can generally order from them over the internet. Just search on “sodium chlorite” (or “stabilized oxygen” if you just want stabilized oxygen). You might also try “laboratory chemicals”.

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Lab Supply Houses That Sell Sodium Chlorite

The companies listed below are in the U.S. I have included them just to give you an idea of some of the chemical supply places that sell sodium chlorite.

♦ www.advanced-scientific.net

As of 9/1/06 they charged $36.45 for 100 gm, $117.00 for 500

gm, and $361 for 2,500 gm (5.5 pounds).

♦ www.labdepotinc.com

Same prices as Advanced Scientific, above.

♦ https://secure5.nexternal.com

Same prices as above.

♦ Dr. Ron Neer (a dentist) is a good source for buying either large or small quantities of PET bottles and DOT-approved caps. You may contact him at (816)682-6425 or go to his website at www.h2oairwateramericas.com.

Using Barrels of Liquid Sodium Chlorite

In some countries, and even in some states in the US, you will only be able to find barrels of liquid NaClO2. It is sold in various concen- trations, such as 25% NaClO2, or 28%, 31% or 33%. You can make MMS out of any one of these concentrations.

♦ Be sure to determine whether the company recommends their NaClO2 for water purification.

And be sure that you do not mention what you are going to use it for. Tell them you will be purifying the water in pools or fish tanks. They will say that it is absolutely not meant for any kind of consumption, but they sell it for water purification – hmm, I wonder what people do with drinking water? Although there are other uses for it, no-one is going to put it in barrels unless it is suitable for water purification, as they would be wasting their money. Water purification would be their main sales.

When using a powdered NaClO2, you must make the solution 28% of NaClO2 powder and the rest of the solution is water. But keep in mind that there is never 28% sodium chloride (NaClO2) in solution, as the powder you just put into the water is only 80% NaClO2.

To determine the amount of NaClO2 in solution, multiply the powdered NaClO2 by 80%. The actual percentage of full strength NaClO2 will be 22.4% in solution.

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So when using a liquid solution of NaClO2 bought in a barrel at any chemical supply house for the purpose of water purification, keep in mind that you will have to add the proper amount of distilled water to bring it to 22.4% NaClO2.

So let’s say that you’ve bought a barrel of 31% NaClO2. Now in a real emergency, you could just bring that home and use it as is. Instead of using 3 drops it would be best to use 2 drops, but if lives are at stake, don’t hesitate. For example, if someone had the swine flu and they were spitting up blood from their lungs, that would be enough of an emergency to make you decide to use NaClO2 from the 31% barrel rather than spending time converting it to 22.4%. Just use about 1/3 fewer drops than this book suggests.

On the other hand, don’t start using a 31% barrel of NaClO2 unless there is an emergency, as you will want your MMS to have the same results as given in this book. To sell extra-strong MMS just means people wouldn’t be able to make it work as given in the book. It could cause a lot of trouble. So only do this in an emergency. Otherwise use the formulas below to convert such a barrel to 22.4% NaClO2 (MMS).

Working with Kilograms

Step One: How much sodium chlorite is in your barrel?

If you buy a barrel of 25% NaClO2 or any other percentage, that percent is the weight of the NaClO2 in solution. If you had a 50 kg barrel of 25% NaClO2 and want to determine how much NaClO2 is in it, multiply 0.25 times 50 kg. That gives you 12.5 kg NaClO2 in your barrel. But that is at 25% and we only want to have 22.4%. So we already know the solution is too strong.

Step Two: How much MMS will the 12.5 kg of sodium chlorite make?

Referring to the 50 kg barrel, the next step is to determine how much 22.4% solution (that’s MMS) the 12.5 kg of NaClO2 in the barrel would actually make. So divide 12.5 by 22.4% (0.224).

♦ 12.5 kg divided by 0.224 equals 55.8 kg.

So we know that 12.5 kg will actually make 55.8 kg of MMS. We must add 5.8 kg of distilled water to the 50 kg barrel.

Step Three: How much water to add to each kg of so- dium chlorite?

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It isn’t easy to add anything to a barrel when the barrel is already full. The easiest thing to do would be to find a bigger barrel. But that isn’t always easy either, so the next easiest thing to do is to determine how much distilled water must be added to each kilogram you remove from the barrel. (You can use any good clean water if you have no distilled water.)

We know that we must add 5.8 kg to the entire barrel so divide that by 50 kg to determine how much distilled water we need to add to each kg that we remove from the barrel. So, 5.8 kg divided by 50 equals 0.116 kg. To change kg to grams just move the decimal point three places to the right. So it’s 116 grams of distilled water that you should add to each kg you remove from the barrel in order to make MMS (that is, a 22.4% solution of NaClO2).

Working With Pounds

OK, you don’t work with kilograms, you work with pounds, so let’s go over the same thing with pounds.

Step One: How much sodium chlorite is in your barrel?

If you buy a barrel of 31% NaClO2 or any other percentage, that percent is the weight of the NaClO2 in solution. Let’s say you have a 150 lb barrel of 31% NaClO2. To determine how much NaClO2 is in the 150 lbs, multiply 0.31 times 150 lbs. which gives you 46.5 lbs. of NaClO2 in your barrel.

Step Two: How much MMS can you make from 46.5 lbs. of sodium chlorite?

Referring to the 150 lb. barrel, the next step is to determine how much 22.4% solution (MMS) you can make from the 46.5 lbs. of NaClO2 in the barrel. So divide 46.5 lbs. by 22.4% (0.224).

♦ 46.5 lbs. divided by 0.224 equals 207.6 lbs.

So we know that 46.5 lbs. of NaClO2 will make 207.6 lbs. of MMS. We then subtract the 150 lbs. from 207.6 to learn how much water we must add to the barrel. We must add 57.6 lbs. of distilled water to the 150 lb. barrel to bring it to the level of 22.4% NaClO2 and that is 207.6 lbs.

Step three: How much water to add to each pound of sodium chlorite?

It isn’t easy to add anything to a barrel when the barrel is already full.

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The easiest thing to do would be to find a bigger barrel. But that isn’t always easy either, so the next easiest thing to do is to determine how much distilled water must be added to each one pound that you remove from the barrel.

We know that we must add 57.6 lbs. to the entire barrel so divide that by 150 lbs. to determine how much distilled water we need to add to each pound we remove from the barrel.

♦ 57.6 lbs. divided by 150 equals 0.384 lbs.

Converted to ounces, that’s 6.1 ounces of distilled water that you should add to each pound you remove from the barrel in order to make a 22.4% solution of NaClO2. There are 16 ounces in a pound so you convert 0.384 pounds to ounces by multiplying it by 16. That equals 6.1 + 16 = 22.1 ounces of MMS at 22.4% NaClO2.

This gives you the details you need for using the liquid sodium chlorite that you might find at various chemical companies. Please refer to the beginning of this chapter for details as to bottling, labeling and safety.

Making MMS Without a Scale

Making MMS without a scale can be as easy as it is using a scale, and if you are careful, it can be just as accurate. Below is the process I used in the jungle in Africa when I could not find an accurate scale.

For your first try, start out with small containers. You will always make a mistake, so make it small. See the pictures below for each step.

Items You Will Need

1. Five non-metal containers all exactly the same size.

You cannot fudge on this requirement. You simply have to have 5 containers of the same size and 4 of them will contain water. You can have glasses, 5-gallon buckets, 55 gallon barrels or any other kind of containers, but you must have 5 of them. They must not be metal.

2. A mixing container that will hold the water from four of the water containers.

3. Two narrow containers that will hold a little more than 28% of the total.

◊ One of these containers must fit into the other so that it will float.

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◊ Remember, no metal containers must be used.

The reason is that the chemical, sodium chlorite (NaClO2), is highly alkaline and can leach metal ions into the solution, making it poisonous. It can leach the metal only so long as it is alkaline, but once activated it is no longer alkaline and thus MMS does not leach metal from any medical devices in the body. However, through oxidation, it can break up metal compounds in the body such as those involving mercury, lead, etc.

Steps for Making MMS Without a Scale

Step 1: Each of the four containers holds 25% of the total water, but we need 28%. To make things go smoothly at this point, please dump the water from containers 1 and 2

into the mixing container, which in

this case, is a glass coffee pot.

Step 2: Take the third 25% container

and divide it in half by pouring half of

it into the fifth container which was

empty to begin with. That’s easy,

as all you have to do is make sure

the fifth and third containers have

exactly the same amount of liquid in them. They each have 12.5% of the whole amount. (The fourth container we are saving for last.)

Step 3: The water in one of these containers is not needed, but don’t throw it away – it goes into the mixing container, the coffee pot. So pour it in, as we are going to use the empty container again.

Step 4: Take the remaining 12.5% container and pour half of it into the container that you just emptied into

the coffee pot. Make sure that both

containers have an equal amount of

water in them. Use a spoon or even an eye dropper to make sure they are even. Now both containers have 6.25% of the whole amount of water we started with. We don’t need one of the 6.25% waters, but don’t discard it – it goes into the mixing container (coffee pot).

Step 5: Pour half of the remaining 157

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6.25% water into the empty container that we just emptied into the coffee pot. Each container will then contain 3.125%.

Step 6: Now you can forget about the 0.125% of the 3.125%. That is only 1/8 of 1%. No scale that we

would use here is that accurate, as it is

only a few drops.

Step 7: So now pour one of the 3.125% contents into the coffee pot and save the other one. The pot now holds 71.875% of required water.

♦ What you have left is: (a) One

container with 3.125%. water

in it. (Remember: disregard

the 0.125% and consider this

container as 3% for our purpose.) And we also have: (b) One container with 25% of the whole in it, making a total of 28%.

Step 8: Pour the 25% and the 3% into narrow container #1. Now there is 28% of the water’s weight in this container and the rest is in the coffee pot which now has 72% (rounded off). Now we need to put 28% NaClO2 in the coffee pot because that is how much water we took out.

Step 9: Pour some water into narrow container #2. Use a little more water than is in the first one because the first one must float in the second one without touching bottom.

Now, if we do the following steps properly we will have 28% NaClO2 by weight in the coffee pot.

Step 10: Notice in the #11 & 12 picture below that a piece of white tape has been put on narrow container #1. But don’t attach the tape until that first container is floating in the second one. Then put the tape in place and

mark a “ + “ sign on it level with the brim of narrow container #2.

♦ You must be careful when doing this step because the bottle must be floating straight up and down, or if it leans, then you must make sure that it leans in the same direction on the next

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operation. Make an up-and-down mark on the brim of the second narrow container so that you always use the same place to check

the float.

Step 11: Now that narrow container #1 is taped and marked properly, you must pour the water out, dry out the container, and put sodium chlorite powder in it. Do you see? We want the sodium chlorite powder to lower the floating narrow container #1 exactly the same amount as the 28% water did. In other words, the NaClO2 powder weight will be 28% of the water weight in the coffee pot. So we carefully work with the floating mechanism until we are satisfied that we have the same

weight of powder in narrow container #1 as the weight of water before we poured it out and dried the container.

Step 12: Now we dump this powder into the mixing container (coffee pot) and stir until it is dissolved in the 72% water in this pot.

♦ There will not now be the same amount of total liquid, as the powder is replacing water and although it is the same weight, it is not the same volume.

At this point, if you did use a coffee pot for the mixing container, you could warm the water in the coffee pot on a stove, electric or gas. Do not boil the water. Do not put the NaClO2 in the pot until you have removed it from

the stove. Then add it and mix until dissolved.

Once it is totally dissolved, put it in a glass or plastic bottle until it is completely clear, which will be in a few hours. Since NaClO2 looks like water, do not leave it in this bottle without attaching a clear label. Without a label, it could be a life-threatening bottle. It has no smell to distinguish it from water and it could kill or cause serious

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damage. Once it is clear, it is OK to put into small bottles that should, again, be immediately labeled. It’s OK to leave your NaClO2 solution in a clear bottle out of the sunlight for a few days (less than a week) while you get the small bottles together. Be sure to bottle some citric acid also.