SUPERCONDUCTING GOLD FROM SEA WATER

THE ALCHEMICAL STONE FROM SEA SALT

Dear EnGrailed brothers and sisters. After hearing that some brothers and sisters have still been using the Etherium and Isis White Gold sources, which we have been repeatedly relaying, for at least one year, contain radioactive ingredients, we send this posting, which tells one HOW TO EXTRACT THE MONO ATOMIC SUPERCONDUCTING ALCHEMICAL ELEMENTS FROM SEA WATER. Yes, just as the Anunaki master Alchemist Enki/Ptah, according to the most ancient Sumerian Kings lists, extracted gold from sea water.

Please investigate any source of monatomic elements, and consider that 1 year of radioactive elements and heavy metals will not breakdown, and may reach a dangerous level after one year suplementation. Treat this subject with wisdom, this is not just a vitamine.

The reason one may feel high with radioactives is that the life force is being released from the cells, the same mistake made by the Taoist alchemists according to their archaic literature. In other words, they are slowly dying, like chemotherapy. The best would be to xtract the stone yourself with Conscious Intent of the Quantum observer in the heating process, sound, and heart coherence.

You may want to use the dead sea salts, or Alpine mountain waters, or other volcanic lakes, Salt Lake City salts can also be used. http://www.etherium.com (http://www.etheriumgold.com) relate documentation on their web site for monatomic elements in their formula, but not monatomic gold which is necessary for the pineal gland. With all your sources make sure to EXTRACT the monatomics, and use wisely, and sparingly.

This is a very delicate field. One must know to find gold. One must seek to find. One must open ones eyes. There is no short route, only a Golden Middle Way.

Instead of 'Just say No," "Just Say Know."

One Alchemist colleague in Denmark has successfully isolated the white powder gold from Dead Sea Salt, it tastes like Sweet Sperm, just like the Green Valley Trust Manna. After 3 months it tastes like washing powder, just like Green Valley Trust Manna, and other Alchemists extractions available non-commercially by membership. He said it was very simple indeed.

All Is God Alchemy Be You, ye Merlin's, and Ye Yeshe's, Compassionately...

Light, Love, Life,

-Ananda, February 19th, 2000

ORMUS (AL)-CHEM-(Meia)

PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

 Before trying any of the procedures described in this document, we advise you to thoroughly read this document several times.

This document was created by a group of people who believe that this information is of inestimable value to humanity and should be made widely available as soon as possible. The information here is declared to be in the public domain and we wish that it not become the sole property of any individual or group.

Here we describe some simple ways of making ORMUS so that readers can begin true scientific and intuitive experiments with these materials.

All of these methods are experimental. The following information is presented to promote scientific research into the nature of these materials. Although these methods are based on our best knowledge at this time, further scientific research may prove some of these processes or theories to be inaccurate.

DISCLAIMER

The processes described here have not all been tested extensively. We do not guarantee the procedures in this document, nor the results obtained by using them. To the extent that you use or implement these procedures or the products thereof, you do so at your own risk. In no event will the authors of this document be liable to you, anyone else, or any organization or government, for any damages arising from your use, or your inability to use these procedures or the product thereof. Apply these procedures at your own risk.

VERIFICATION

The material made by some of these methods has been tested by an independent lab using X-ray fluorescence and photo spectrometry to identify the emission spectra of m-state materials. (The lab prefers to remain anonymous). The m-state spectral emissions signature was a broad, flat band rather than discrete lines. The test also showed a significant amount of calcium and magnesium, but no toxins were evident in well-washed material made from unpolluted ocean water.

To further prove that these materials are a different state of the precious elements mentioned above, it is possible to electroplate these elements out as precious metals.

People familiar with Hudson's process claim that the materials produced using these methods are similar to Hudson's ORME materials.

INGESTION

We do not recommend the ingestion of these materials since so little is known about them. This information is being provided so that scientific inquiry can commence into the nature of these materials. We realize that, despite recommendations to the contrary, some people will ingest these materials. With this in mind we offer the following information to minimize any possible adverse effects from ingesting these materials. Please read the WARNING and CAUTION sections.

Some people have ingested the m-state materials made by these methods. They suggest that benefits are most likely when dosage is kept small.

Three methods of making ORMUS are described in this document: the WET method, the DRY method, and the BOILING GOLD method. For the materials

extracted by the wet and dry procedures, one teaspoon of material, morning and evening, has been found by them to be not harmful over several weeks' time. A much smaller dose, on the order of a few drops a day, would be more appropriate for the material produced by the boiling gold method. We believe that the m-state may be homeopathic, so a much smaller dose may be the safest -- such as 1/64 teaspoon diluted in one quart of pure water, taken two or three ounces once or twice a day.

David Hudson gave some information on dosage in his Dallas speech at:
http://monatomic.earth.com/david-hudson/1995-02-dallas-toc.html

WHITEGOLD WEB PAGE

You can find a discussion forum on the WhiteGold Web page. There you can post comments and questions on these procedures, and on ORMUS in general.
WhiteGold Web page: http://www.zz.com/WhiteGoldWeb/

OVERVIEW

This document describes three methods of producing ORMUS: the WET method, the DRY method, and the BOILING GOLD method.

All three methods use a chemical lab technique called "measuring pH." The pH of a solution is a measure of its acid/base ratio. You may remember testing pH with litmus paper in high school. pH values less than pH 7 indicate an acid, like distilled white vinegar. pH 7 is neutral, like pure water. Greater than pH 7 is alkaline, like lye.

ORMUS precipitates between pH 8.5 and 10.78.

The WET method produces the least "effective" material but is relatively simple to perform.

Here is the basic WET method in brief. It will be discussed later in detail:

1. Start with drinkable water or clean sea water.

2. Slowly add a solution of lye mixed with water to raise the pH above 8.5 but no higher than 10.78.

3. A white fluffy precipitate will form which you should allow to settle overnight.

4. Remove the liquid above the precipitate.

5. Thoroughly wash the precipitate. It is calcium hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, and a small amount of m-state material.

Here is the DRY method in brief:

1. Start with dry mineral powder.

2. Boil it in lye water at pH 12.

3. Filter and discard the precipitate.

4. Add distilled white vinegar or hydrochloric acid (HCl) to the filtered liquid to lower the pH to 8.5.

5. Let the precipitate settle overnight.

6. Remove the liquid above the precipitate.

7. Wash the precipitate. That is calcium hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, and a small amount of m-state material.

And here is the BOILING GOLD method in brief:

1. Boil gold dust in a lye solution.

2. Filter out any solids.

3. Add distilled white vinegar or HCl to the remaining liquid to lower the pH to 8.5.

4. Let the precipitate settle overnight.

5. Remove the liquid above the precipitate.

6. Wash the precipitate. It is almost pure gold m-state material.

NECESSARY SUPPLIES TO MAKE M-STATE

A glass or stainless steel pot. If you use stainless-steel pots, check for steel particles in your precipitate. Although unlikely, this problem may occur if you use large amounts of HCl to lower the pH. Never use aluminum containers or utensils because aluminum will react with acids like HCl and alkalis like lye, and will poison you.

Distilled water from a grocery store.

A stainless steel spatula or knife for stirring, from a grocery store. Never use aluminum containers or utensils because aluminum will react with acids like HCl and alkalis like lye, and will poison you.

A few glass jars. Tall skinny ones work best.

Lye (sodium hydroxide or NaOH). We will use the term "lye" in this document rather than "sodium hydroxide" or "NaOH" since it is shorter and more familiar to most people. Grocery store lye, such as Lewis Red Devil Lye, is not as pure and uncontaminated as laboratory or food-grade lye. We strongly recommend that laboratory or food grade sodium hydroxide be used if the m-state is intended for ingestion since grocery store lye may contain dangerous contaminants. Note: Virtually no lye will be present in the final product so it will be safe to ingest. In any case, lye is not toxic, and it is not caustic when sufficiently diluted (as in these methods).

HCl (hydrochloric acid or muriatic acid). We will use the term "HCl" in this document rather than "hydrochloric acid" or "muriatic acid" since it is shorter. You can use muriatic acid (31% HCl) from a hardware store, but laboratory, electronic or food-grade HCl is less likely to be contaminated. We strongly recommend that laboratory, electronic or food grade hydrocholoric acid be used if the m-state is intended for ingestion since muriatic acid from a hardware store may contain dangerous contaminants. The presence of iron as a contaminant in the acid may interfere with the m-state materials in some applications.

Three eyedropper bottles from a pharmacy. An alternative to eyedroppers is squirt bottles made of HDPE. Find them at a natural foods store or other store

which sells bulk liquid products like vegetable oils or lotions.

A large 50 cc plastic syringe from a veterinary supply shop or a lab-supply house. Some suppliers are listed near the end of this document under LAB SUPPLIES.

pH paper or a pH meter. You can get pH paper (pH 1 to 12) from a lab-supply company or a mining supply store. Use new paper because old paper becomes inaccurate. Some suppliers are listed near the end of this document under LAB SUPPLIES.

pH PAPER OR pH METER?

Some experimenters say not to rely on a pH meter because its readings vary with temperature and ionization. Also, a meter costs much more than pH paper. Many pH meter probes can be damaged by very strong acids or alkalis. But some say that a pH meter is essential, for these reasons:

pH paper cannot track rapid changes in pH.
pH paper does not resolve pH readings finely enough. It's hard to tell the difference between pH 9.5, 10.0, and 11.5.
pH meters are best used to get accurate readings between pH 8.5 and

10.78, which is the main range of concern in these methods.

pH meters can spot check any reading with a standard buffer solution.

a pH meter is more convenient.

Use only a meter that has an automatic temperature-correcting function up to 100 degrees C.

SAFETY TIPS

Clean your containers so that you'd feel safe drinking out of them. Boil containers, syringes, siphons and so on before use to sterilize them.

CAUTION!!

Lye can damage the eyes by rendering the cornea opaque, a form of eye damage that is irreparable. Lye can burn skin, clothes and eyes. Work near a sink, faucet, or other source of wash water. You might keep a spray bottle of distilled white vinegar handy to use against spills.

If you spill lye on your clothes or body, immediately wash it off with lots of water. When working with lye, avoid touching your face or rubbing your eyes.

Do not handle lye around food. Use adequate ventilation such as a range hood. Do not dump waste water on the ground. Lye is generally safe to put down the drain, but don't mix it with any acid that may be in the drain as it can react explosively.

When working with lye, please wear goggles or a full-face visor (an industrial face protector), neoprene gloves, and a PVC lab apron. Sources for this safety clothing are in the Appendix near the end of this document.

Keep children and pets away from the work area, and do not leave it unattended if children or pets are around.

Glass can shatter with hot liquids. Pour boiling liquid from your heating container into a stainless steel mixing bowl to cool before pouring the liquid into a glass container.

THE WET METHOD

STARTING MATERIALS FOR THE WET METHOD

Some starting materials produce a lot of precipitate, while others do not. Listed below are materials that have been shown to produce some precipitate from the WET method:

Some municipal drinking water

Some hot springs water without sulfur

Trace Minerals Inland Sea Water

Urine

Some lake or river water whose bed or course is limestone.

Some well water. Ground water is probably more likely to contain

m-state than surface water (except for sea water).

Sea water and sea water reconstituted from certain brands of sea salt,

especially from the Great Salt Lake.

Dead Sea water.

Certain brands of unrefined sea salt are as good as sea water: Celtic

Gray Sea Salt (from health food stores) and Lima Atlantic Sea Salt

(from some health food stores). Add distilled water and use the WET

method. Filter the scum first.

The WET method performed on ocean or Dead Sea water produces eleven

different m-state elements.

The following materials are ranked in order from most to least m-state content:

1. Dead Sea water

2. Salt Lake water

3. Ocean water

4. Well water

Listed below are materials that have been found to produce little or no precipitate from the WET method:

Water from some alkali lakes (pH above 8.5).
Hot springs with sulfur (because sulfur reduces m-state to metal).
Mineral-free lake or river water
Dead Sea mineral salts that contain sulfur or sulfates, such as "Sea Mineral Bath from the Dead Sea" by Dead Sea Works Ltd. for Sea Minerals Co., and Trace Minerals Research "ConcenTrace Trace Mineral Drops" from the Great Salt Lake.

For the following methods to work, some researchers claim that magnesium or magnesium hydroxide -- Mg(OH)2 -- must be present in the starting material. (Since the Boiling Gold method is effective without any magnesium, this claim will need to be tested.) Sea water already has Mg(OH)2, so you don't need to add it to sea water. Try your water first. If you don't get any precipitate, you might add a teaspoon per gallon of Epsom salts to the starting material for its magnesium. If you do add Epsom salts, the magnesium from them will be a large portion of the precipitate.

WARNING!!

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

The following problems have been encountered by some folks who have made m-state for consumption:

Some people have gotten quite sick from consuming m-state made from sea water collected at a marina. This water contained high levels of lead and other contaminants.

Other people have gotten quite sick from consuming m-state materials which were made improperly. These materials were made without the use of pH test paper or meters and the resulting material contained toxic metals. Please remember that old pH paper can become inaccurate.

People have gotten sick from consuming m-state materials which contained bacteria because they were not sterilized or stored properly.

It is possible to bring the pH of your source material up too quickly, especially if you use lye in too high a concentration. This could result in local areas of very high pH within your solution. These high pH areas could allow toxic metals to precipitate and mix with your desired precipitate.

M-state platinum might be considered toxic by some since it makes

you quite ill if you consume alcohol. No one has reported this effect from consuming m-state from sea water.

Some people have used Teflon® coated aluminum sauce pans for heating lye or lye water. The Teflon® got scratched and the aluminum started dissolving in the lye water producing hydrogen gas which could have exploded. The liquid was contaminated with aluminum which is a poison.

AVOIDING PROBLEMS

Use sea water, reconstituted sea water made from sea salt or Dead Sea salt, or salt lake water. In general, start with a clean and deep source of water. Some people have gone out to sea in boats to collect sea water from 100 feet deep.

Generally avoid water that has lead, arsenic or other toxic elements in it. Start with water that is drinkable except for salt content.

Conduct an elemental and toxic analysis of questionable starting-material sources (such as seawater collected close to the shore, or near sources of industrial waste runoff).

Boiling in lye water kills bacteria but it does not destroy toxic metals or chemicals in your source water.

Follow these instructions and slowly change the pH of your solution.

Avoid water with sulfur or sulfates in it because such water produces

little or no m-state precipitate.

Never use aluminum containers or utensils because aluminum will react

with acids like HCl and alkalis like lye, and could poison you.

ORMUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES

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WET-METHOD PROCEDURE

Please read CAUTION!! and WARNING!! before proceeding.

First you need to prepare a dilute lye solution. Label an eyedropper bottle or squirt bottle "Lye-poison" so the bottle will not confused with something else. Work in a sink so that any spills will be contained. Lye gives off eye-stinging fumes when mixed with water. To avoid inhaling fumes, hold your breath and wear goggles while doing the following procedure.

Working over a sink, put 8 teaspoons of distilled water in a sturdy glass then stir in 1 teaspoon of lye. Stir until the lye is dissolved. Heat will be generated as the lye dissolves and the glass may get fairly hot. You may want to close your eyes to avoid eye-stinging fumes, taking a peek periodically.

Pour the lye solution into a labeled eyedropper bottle or squirt bottle.

If you are using pH paper, tear off several 1/4" pieces and put them on a piece of white paper on a plate.

For the best accuracy, recalibrate the pH paper throughout the day with changes in temperature and humidity, as well as day-to-day. Buffer solutions of pH 4, 7 and 10 will help with this. Sources of pH buffer solutions are listed near the end of this document under LAB SUPPLIES.

If you are using dried sea minerals, mix 1/2 cup of dry material with 2 cups of distilled water. This makes sea water. Now proceed as described below:

1. First, you might want to pour the sea water through a coffee filter to remove any scum.

2. If the starting material does not contain magnesium hydroxide (sea water does contain magnesium hydroxide), add some, or add a teaspoon of Epsom salts per gallon of water.

3. Pour the sea water into a stainless steel pot. Slowly, drop-by-drop, add the lye solution WHILE STIRRING. Every ten drops or so, test the pH. You might want to take at least 3 to 5 samples from different regions of the liquid. If you are using pH paper, the goal is to bring the

pH up to 9.5, then stop to be on the safe side. If you are using a pH meter, stop just before you get to pH 10.78.

A white precipitate which includes m-state elements will form.

CAUTION: You must proceed slowly and patiently so that you do not exceed pH 10.78 with a meter or pH 9.5 with pH paper. If you go higher than pH 10.78, you might get a "Gilcrest precipitate" of toxic heavy metals. It is alleged that the Dead Sea salt water does not produce any Gilcrest precipitate. This has not been proven and should not be assumed.

4. Once you are at the correct pH, stop.

5. Pour the solution into a clean glass jar or test tube.

6. The white precipitate (slurry) slowly settles on the bottom of the jar. Let the slurry settle overnight. If metals or other toxins have been ruled out by prior testing of your starting material, the slurry is probably mostly calcium hydroxide, Mg(OH)2, lye, and a small amount of m-state.

You can speed this settling process with a centrifuge, which forces the

precipitate to settle rapidly. Inexpensive second-hand centrifuges may be found at American Science and Surplus, http://www.sciplus.com.

7. Using a large syringe (or siphon), remove the liquid above the slurry.

8. Add distilled water to the precipitate (filling the jar), stir thoroughly, and let it settle again for at least 4 to 5 hours, preferably overnight.

9. Repeat steps 7 and 8 at least three times to thoroughly wash the precipitate. This should remove almost all of the lye. The remaining lye can be neutralized with HCl or distilled white vinegar as well. Washing three times is intended to reduce the dissolved "impurities" (like salt, for example) by 87.5%. Four washes would provide a 93.75% reduction, five washes a 96.875% reduction, and so on.

At this point, the precipitate is likely to contain some m-state, milk of magnesia Mg(OH)2, calcium, and perhaps some impurities.

Pour the precipitate and water into a stainless steel pot on a stove burner. A gas burner is preferred over electric because any magnetic fields from the electric burner may drive off some of the m-state material. Cover the pot with a lid to contain the m-state, and boil the solution for 5 minutes to sterilize it. Be careful not to spill the hot

solution! Let it cool back to room temperature and recheck the pH to make sure it hasn't exceeded pH 9.

DISCUSSION: WHEN TO BOIL THE SOLUTION

In this document, we suggested that you not boil the solution until you have made the washed precipitate. However, boiling can be done earlier in the procedure with certain advantages. Here are four times that boiling could be done, with a discussion of the pros and cons of each:

1. Boil before adding lye solution.

PROS: Faster reaction, faster precipitation. CONS: You may spill the hot lye solution. You may inhale fumes.

2. Boil while adding lye solution.

PROS: Faster reaction, faster precipitation. CONS: You may spill the hot lye solution. You may inhale fumes. Danger of lye spurting out of pot. Not recommended.

3. Boil and cool after adding lye solution.

PROS: No danger of inhaling fumes. Little danger of spilling hot lye solution. CONS: Slower reaction, slower precipitation.

4. Boil the washed precipitate (recommended).

PROS: No danger of inhaling fumes. No danger of spilling hot lye solution. pH is unlikely to change after boiling because the reaction has already taken place. CONS: Slower reaction, slower precipitation. If safety is the main issue, this seems to be the best method.

Caution: If you boil the solution on an electric burner, the magnetic field in the burner may "blow off" some of the m-state materials, resulting in a small yield. This can be minimized by adding a source of sodium (such as sodium hydroxide or salt) to the solution before boiling.

Since sea water contains sodium in salt, none of the boiling methods will be a problem with sea water. However, if you are starting with low-sodium fresh water, add a sodium source (such as table salt or lye solution) before boiling.

Once the precipitate and water have been sterilized, the next step is required to concentrate the m-state.

HOW TO PURIFY YOUR PRECIPITATE

The precipitate made from sea water contains milk of magnesia ($Mg(OH)_2$), which precipitates approximately around the same pH range that m-state does.

Here are four methods to separate $Mg(OH)_2$ from m-state:

METHOD 1

1. Suppose you just made a precipitate by adding lye solution to sea water. The precipitate is m-state mixed with $Mg(OH)_2$.

2. Use a syringe to remove the liquid over the precipitate, and discard the liquid. This leaves only the m-state/$Mg(OH)_2$ precipitate.

3. To the wet precipitate, add hydrochloric acid (HCl) until you reduce the pH to 1.0 - 3.5. You can use muriatic acid (31% HCl) from a hardware store, but lab-grade HCl is less likely to be contaminated. A safe alternative to HCl is distilled white vinegar.

4. The white colloidal precipitate should dissolve, leaving a clear solution.

5. Add lye solution VERY SLOWLY drop-by-drop to bring the pH back up to 8.5 - 8.7. The precipitate that forms should be m-state mostly free of Mg(OH)2 (because m-state precipitates in this pH range, and Mg(OH)2 does not precipitate until pH 9.)

Note that your total yield may be diminished because you are not going past pH 8.7.

6. Remove the liquid above the precipitate, and wash the precipitate. It should be mostly m-state.

METHOD 2

This procedure removes the Mg(OH)2 by dissolving it below pH 9. First get some HCl (or muriatic acid) and coffee filters. A safer alternative to HCl is distilled white vinegar.

1. Dry the precipitate in a dark oven at about 275 degrees F for

one or two hours. This forms a dry powder.

2. Take the dry powder and pulverize out any clumps.

3. In a glass container, cover the powder with some distilled water. For example, one liter of water for one cup of powder.

4. Add HCl or distilled white vinegar drop-by-drop to bring the pH to 5 or 6.

5. Shake the bottle and let it sit overnight. The dried m-state should not dissolve at that pH, but the Mg(OH)2 should dissolve.

6. The next day, after all the Mg(OH)2 has dissolved, pour everything into filter paper.

7. Wash the powder collected in the filter paper several times with distilled water to remove any residual traces of HCl or vinegar.

8. The washed powder may be oven-dried again at about 275 degrees F, and you should have m-state powder free of

Mg(OH)2.

METHOD 3

1. Dry the original precipitate at about 200 degrees F.

2. Mix the resulting powder with distilled white vinegar or 30% HCl. Everything which does not dissolve in m-state. This will be quite a small amount if you start with sea water. (If you mix pure HCl with distilled water, remember: ADD ACID TO WATER, NEVER ADD WATER TO ACID).

3. Measure the amount of HCl/m-state solution (or vinegar/m-state solution).

4. Add distilled water to the HCl/m-state solution. Add an amount of water that is at least ten times the amount of HCl/m-state solution. (You may substitute distilled white vinegar for HCl).

5. Filter the solution through 5 layers of coffee filters.

6. Wash the powder at least three times in a large amount of

distilled water.

METHOD 4

1. Starting with clean wet precipitate, add lye to bring the pH up to 12. The m-state precipitate will dissolve, but magnesium hydroxide and the Gilcrest precipitate will not.

2. Filter out the precipitate.

3. To the remaining liquid containing only m-state, add HCl or distilled white vinegar drop-by-drop until the pH reaches 8.5.

4. Add lye solution drop-by-drop to bring the pH back up to 10.78. The resulting precipitate should be only m-state.

5. Wash the precipitate as described earlier.

6. To be safe, check the pH of the precipitate slurry. It should be 9 or less before ingesting.

DRY METHOD

Please read CAUTION!! and WARNING!! before proceeding.

This method takes longer than the WET method. In some cases, it involves boiling lye for several hours, which may spray some caustic solution around your work area. Please wear neoprene gloves, a PVC lab apron, and eye goggles when you use this method. Sources for this safety clothing are listed near the end of this document under LAB SUPPLIES.

Some people have reported adverse reactions to the WET method precipitate or powder. This may be due to the Gilcrest precipitates which occur above pH 11.5. The DRY method removes the dangerous Gilcrest precipitates, so it results in safer material.

EXTRA SUPPLIES NEEDED FOR THE DRY METHOD

12-cup coffee filters from a grocery store.

Hydrochloric acid. You can use muriatic acid (31% HCl) from a hardware store, but lab-grade HCl is less likely to be contaminated. Other acids can be used, but HCl will not harm the body if accidentally ingested in weak solutions and in small amounts. You might prefer to

use distilled white vinegar instead of HCl. Although distilled white vinegar (acetic acid) is weaker than HCl, is it safer to work with.

Heavy plastic HDPE cottage cheese containers, 1 pint and 1 quart, to hold the coffee filters.

MAKING A HOLDER FOR THE COFFEE FILTERS

1. Start with a pint and a quart container for cottage cheese. Make sure the pint container will fit into the quart container. The pint container should hang inside the lip of the quart container.

2. Across the bottom of the pint container, punch or drill several holes, 1/8" to 1/4" diameter, about 1/4" apart.

3. If the small container fits too tightly into the larger container, you may need to drill some air-pressure equalization holes around the outside of the large container near the level of the bottom of the small container. Otherwise the air pressure between the two containers will keep liquid from draining from the coffee filters. When you use this filter, place the cottage cheese containers in a stainless steel or glass container to catch

any overflow. The lye water that you will be filtering may damage counter tops or cabinets if it contacts them.

4. The coffee filters should fit nicely into the smaller top cottage-cheese container.

DRY METHOD STARTING MATERIALS

Generally start with dry material such as sweepings from salt and alkali flats, rock powders, limestone, mineral salts, Isis or Etherium white gold powder, volcanic ash, plant cinders, etc.

These are some materials that produce a lot of precipitate from the DRY method:

Crushed, unheated limestone (Caution: agricultural grade powdered limestone from some sources contains sufficient lead and/or arsenic to be a potential hazard)

Golden Nectar trace mineral formula

Etherium/Isis Gold powder

Ancient Secrets Dead Sea Mineral Salts

Masada salts (unscented)

DRY-METHOD PROCEDURE

Please read CAUTION!! and WARNING!! before proceeding.

First you need to prepare a dilute lye solution. Label an eyedropper bottle or squirt bottle "Lye-poison" so the bottle will not confused with something else. Work in a sink so that any spills will be contained. Lye gives off eye-stinging fumes when mixed with water. To avoid inhaling fumes, hold your breath and wear goggles while doing the following procedure.

Working over a sink, put 8 teaspoons of distilled water in a sturdy glass then stir in 1 teaspoon of lye. Stir until the lye is dissolved. Heat will be generated as the lye dissolves and the glass may get fairly hot. You may want to close your eyes to avoid eye-stinging fumes, taking a peek periodically.

Pour the lye solution into a labeled eyedropper bottle or squirt bottle.

If you are using pH paper, tear off several 1/4" pieces and put them on a piece of white paper on a plate (as illustrated above). Now proceed as described below:

1. Grind the starting material to a fine powder.

2. Add 1:4 lye solution to cover the dry material with a thin layer.

3. Stir in some distilled water to cover the powder and lye by 2 inches.

4. Bring to a boil (this is best done outdoors or in an exhaust hood). The pH should be at or slightly above 12. The lye brings the m-state elements into solution while leaving the Gilcrest precipitates as solids.

NOTE: If you start with sea salt, you can omit the boiling step with its noxious fumes, and simply let the solution sit for three days. Then go directly to Step 7. (Some other starting materials might also react without boiling).

5. If you are boiling the solution, replace water as needed to maintain sufficient reactant volume.

6. Boil for several hours -- the longer the better -- in a closed container. The container may be open if you add liquid as needed. Four hours should be sufficient for Etherium/Isis

material.

7. Strain the slurry through 3 to 5 layers of coffee filters. You are removing the toxic elements (Gilcrest precipitate) that precipitate above pH 11.5.

Save the liquid that passes through the filters. Most m-state present will be in solution in the liquid.

8. While stirring the liquid, slowly add HCl or distilled white vinegar to bring the pH down to 8.5. A white precipitate forms which is partly m-state.

If you go too far, the pH will abruptly shift, and you will have to start over. If this happens you must add lye quickly and bring the pH back up to 12.

9. Let the precipitate settle overnight.

10. Using a large syringe (or a siphon), remove the liquid above the slurry.

11. Add distilled water to the precipitate (filling the jar), stir

thoroughly, and let it settle again for at least 4 to 5 hours, preferably overnight.

12. Repeat steps 10 and 11 at least three times to thoroughly wash the precipitate. This removes most traces of lye and HCl (or vinegar).

You'll get a wet, white precipitate (slurry) containing m-state elements. Check that the pH is 9 or less before ingesting. Some of the precipitate may be milk of magnesia or calcium. If you wish, you can remove them using the precipitate purification procedures described above.

BOILING-GOLD METHOD

Please read CAUTION!! and WARNING!! before proceeding.

This method produces pure gold ORMUS. With this method, you must boil some lye solution for one to two weeks. This may spray some caustic solution around your working area. Please wear neoprene gloves, a PVC lab apron, and eye goggles when you use this method. Sources for this safety clothing are noted under LAB SUPPLIES near

the end of this document.

EXTRA SUPPLIES NEEDED FOR THE BOILING-GOLD METHOD

Coffee filters from a grocery store.

Hydrochloric acid (HCl). You can use muriatic acid (31% HCl) from a hardware store, but lab-grade HCl is less likely to be contaminated. Instead of HCl, you might prefer to use distilled white vinegar (acetic acid). Distilled white vinegar is weaker than HCl but is safer to use.

A stainless steel pot or glass pot will work, but stainless steel and glass are attacked by NaOH. Glass is preferred over stainless steel.

A preferred container is a sealed Teflon® or HDPE bottle in a water bath in a crock pot. Please note that a Teflon® bottle is NOT the same as a Teflon® coated aluminum container. Never use aluminum or Teflon® coated aluminum containers and utensils because aluminum will react with acids like HCl and alkalis like lye, and will poison you.

If you use a sealed Teflon® or HDPE bottle in a water bath fill it only half full with your lye and gold then squeeze the bottle to eliminate

most of the air above the liquid before you tighten the cap. This will allow the bottle to expand as the liquid is heated.

PROCEDURE FOR THE BOILING-GOLD METHOD

1. Add 99.99% pure gold dust to a lye solution of pH 12 or more.

2. Boil the solution for two weeks in a CLOSED container. One week may be sufficient, but two weeks will likely have a higher yield. Add water as needed. CAUTION: Do not inhale the vapors!

3. Strain the solution using the coffee filter holder described above. Save any remaining gold for future use.

4. Add HCl or distilled white vinegar to bring the pH down to pH 8.5. An off-white precipitate will appear. Let it settle overnight.

5. Using a syringe, carefully suck out the liquid above the precipitate.

6. Add distilled water to the precipitate (filling the jar), stir thoroughly, and let it settle again for at least 4 to 5 hours, preferably overnight.

7. Repeat steps 5 and 6 at least three times to thoroughly wash the precipitate.

APPENDIX

M-STATE STORAGE

Store m-state materials in

* Glass mason jars with wire-clamped glass lids and rubber gaskets
* Glass jars with plastic lids, or
* HDPE containers, which are stable in acid and alkali

Store m-state materials in the dark away from sunlight or ultraviolet light. Ultraviolet light seems to move some m-state materials toward a metallic state.

Because m-state materials are superconductors, they should be stored in glass or HDPE containers inside of steel containers and away from moving magnetic fields. Put the glass or HDPE container (containing

m-state) inside a steel tin such as those used for Christmas cookies, gourmet popcorn or potato chips. If you intend to transport m-state materials, it is best to nest three or four steel containers, one inside the other with insulating material between, and place the glass or HDPE container inside the inmost steel container.

You may notice that your m-state materials have bubbles rising from them for a period of time after they are made. We believe that these bubbles are m-state gas escaping. Some people have reported that the m-state precipitate loses some of its effect as these bubbles leave. This off-gassing seems to be reduced if the m-state is stored between room temperature and body temperature in a magnetically shielded container. It is advisable not to refrigerate m-state materials. At least one researcher reports that refrigerated m-state materials are likely to move toward a warmer place.

Since bacteria and mold can easily grow in m-state precipitate, it is best to sterilize any material which you wish to store for long periods of time and to store it using water bath canning methods.

CHEMICAL SUPPLIERS

Mowre W.E. Co.

1425 University Ave.

St. Paul, MN 55104

800-544-1550 (646-1895)

This supplier sells gold bullion, gold wire, gold shot, etc. They sell to individuals through the mail and will process small orders. Good prices.

Strem Chemicals, Inc.

Dexter Industrial Park

7 Mulliken Way

Newburyport, MA 01950-4098

info@strem.com

http://www.strem.com

No minimum order.

(978) 462-3191

(800) 647-8736

Some sample products:

93-7915 Gold powder (99.95%) 500 mg $50. 2g $160.

93-7913 Gold shot (99.95%) 500 mg $40. 2g $128.

LAB SUPPLIES

Cole-Parmer Instrument Co. 800-323-4340.

Weiss Research Inc.

11743 West Bellfort, Suite 168

Stafford, TX 77477

http://www.hia.net/weissres/meters.htm

They have a $175 pH meter (# PHM-150) with auto temperature compensation from 0 to 100 degrees C, and a pH meter with manual temperature conversion for $125.

McMaster-Carr Supply Co.

P.O. Box 4355

Chicago, IL 60680-4355

630-833-0300

fax 708-834-9427

McMaster-Carr Supply Co.

P.O. Box 54960

Los Angeles, CA 90054-0960

310-692-5911

fax 310-695-2323

Plastic syringe 50 cc with tapered tip 7510A665 pkg. of 10 $18.57

Milled-neoprene gloves 5307T5 $5.01

Wide-range pH test paper 8707T11 $8.89

PVC apron 53445T75 $4.55

Safety goggles with a face shield 5422T12 $18.94.

Also available are a pocket pH meter for $59, pH solutions, water-test kits, hot plates, plastic tubing, and much more.

No minimum order. They sell to anyone and take VISA.

Edmund Scientific Company

101 East Gloucester Pike

Barrington, NJ 08007-1380 USA

Customer service: 1-609-573-6260 9 AM to 5 PM M-F

Disposable plastic syringes are available at many veterinary and agricultural supply stores. Plastic infusion tips are available from the same source.

More sources can be found at:

http://monatomic.earth.com/database/lab-sources/

STARTING-MATERIAL SOURCES

Sea water: Sigma Chemical. $10/liter. From the Gulf of Mexico.

Sterile. http://www.sigma.sial.com/

Sea salt to reconstitute sea water: Health-food store, oriental food store.

Target Glacial Rock Dust from Gaia Resources in Grand Forks, BC,

Canada.

Get gold from a coin dealer.

Get gold dust by panning for it in a stream.

Gold dust might be available from Keene Engineering in Northridge,

CA.

See CHEMICAL SUPPLIERS earlier in this Appendix.

Also check out a gold mining supply store.

In California try http://www.treasurenet.com/calgold/prospect.html

The gold should be at least 99.99% pure gold.

Golden Nectar (trace minerals). $40/gallon.

http://bulksales.com/index.htm

This may be at health food stores.

Trace Minerals Inland Sea Water ($7 for 8 ounces) at your local health

food store.

Trace Minerals Research, P.O. Box 429, Roy,

UT 84076.

http://www.traceminerals.com

http://bulksales.com

Etherium white powder gold: http://www.etheriumgold.com/

phone 503-625-2880.

Isis white powder gold: http://onlinehealth.web2010.com/isis.html

Always check the supplier for radioactive materials and heavy metals. Consider that these never breakdown overtime. Consider what that could mean after one year of supplementation. Extraction with Consciousness and Wisdom.

PLEASE KNOW. THE WAR ON DRUGS, WEATHER THEY BE VITAMINS AND AMINO ACIDS, NEUROTRANSMITTERS, PLANTS, HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE, OR ALCHEMICAL PRODUCTS, IS ANSWERED BY *JUST SAY KNOW,* INSTEAD OF THE MAFIA SUPPORTING "JUST SAY NO'.

YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED, USE YOUR HEART IN YOUR MIND, PRACTICE DAILY INTERNAL ALCHEMY, WHOLE BODY PHASE-CONJUGATION THROUGH COMPASSIONATE ECSTASIS (see Vortexijah). THERE IS NOT SHORT CUT FOR THE GOLD. NO BABY BOTTLE HERE. 'SEEK AND YE SHALL FIND.'

THE COMPLETE TEXT FOR THIS ALCHEMY CAN BE FOUND AT

http://www.triax.com/bmnfa/science/ORMUS/whatisit.htm