

Safety Guidelines

<https://g2cforum.org/index.php/list/experimental-protocol-for-research/28675-safety-guidelines#46313>

Steve 17 Jul 2014

NOTE: When mixing, always add acid to water - NOT the reverse

As the MMS movement has advanced, some new technologies have been added. Some of these new ideas and methods have sprung from people doing research on their own. Many people have also started making CDS, CDH, MMS2 capsules, MMS and Activator solutions on their own.

The Genesis 2 Church appreciates this, and with that appreciation in mind, would like to publish this article and list of safety warnings, procedures, and precautions that should be followed.

Please be assured that these dangers do not exist if one is simply following the protocols. This is for people who handle and store larger amounts, or make their own Sacraments.

Please take the time to read and understand this, and benefit from the wisdom of those of us who have, over the years, learned the hard way.

RAW MATERIALS

OXIDIZERS

Sodium Chlorite Powder, and Calcium Hypochlorite are both Class 5.1 oxidizers. Oxidizers by nature are not combustible, but enhance combustion. Once it reaches the point of rapid decomposition, it is like opening an oxygen tank in a fire. These items should be always be kept away from heat sources, and any organic material. These products are also highly corrosive in conditions of humidity. Take care to keep dry, and well stored in it's original packaging. Both are hygroscopic and will draw moisture from the air.

SODIUM CHLORITE POWDER OR FLAKE

Sodium Chlorite powder NaClO_2 should be stored and kept away from all acids, sulfur, petroleum distillates, and organic material. It can combust spontaneously if contaminated. If it becomes contaminated, dilute with water, and flush to sewer with copious amounts of water. Do not flush to septic system. If no sewer, dilute in large bucket, and let it sit outside a few days.

Any spills should be swept with a broom with plastic bristles, and the remainder should be absorbed with a non-flammable substance (i.e. kitty litter, clay). If you use a cloth or paper towel, rinse thoroughly before allowing it to dry. Never add anything to Sodium Chlorite Powder/Flakes except Distilled or purified water (RO). Products like CDS and CDH should be made using MMS (22.4% Sodium Chlorite Solution); never use powder to try to make these.

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE

Calcium hypochlorite $\text{Ca}(\text{ClO})_2$ can also ignite in the presence of organic materials. In case of a spill, do not add water, as water will form hypochlorous acid, and the fumes can damage mucous membranes. Calcium hypochlorite is hygroscopic and will draw moisture from the air. If your supply becomes moist, discard it properly. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not directly breathe fumes. Don't make more capsules than you need for a month.

!!!WARNING!!!

DO NOT LET CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE COME INTO CONTACT WITH DMSO. CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE IN CONTACT WITH 90% OR HIGHER DMSO CAUSES A REACTION THAT CAN IGNITE. 99.9% DMSO WILL CAUSE COMBUSTION ON CONTACT.

CORROSIVES

HYDROCHLORIC ACID

Hydrochloric acid HCl or HCL in bulk is usually 30-37.5% in strength. This product is extremely corrosive, and will digest flesh, and can cause permanent blindness. Fumes from full strength HCl can damage your lungs. Care needs to be taken when handling this item. Never use full strength to make CDS or CDH.

Avoid splatter. Use proper safety precautions when diluting. The 4% to 5% range the protocols call for are safe to use. Avoid getting in eyes.

!!!WARNING!!!

AVOID OXIDIZERS. SODIUM CHLORITE POWDER AND FULL STRENGTH HCL WILL EXPLODE AND GENERATE HEAT ON CONTACT.

CITRIC ACID

Citric Acid $\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_7$ is a much weaker acid than HCl. If it gets in contact with skin or eyes, wash well with water.

Use care when diluting. Avoid oxidizers. Follow safety procedures.

SODIUM CHLORITE SOLUTION

Sodium Chlorite Solution (MMS) is also a Class 8 corrosive. It can rust stainless steel in a few minutes.

It can also cause alkaline burns if in contact with skin for too long. In case of a spill, rinse all cloth and organic material well before it dries.

SOLVENTS

DMSO

DMSO (Dimethyl sulfoxide) C2H6OS is a solvent, and can pass quickly through the skin and into the tissues.

It will also carry other substances along with it. You cannot use most common gloves with DMSO.

It will dissolve the gloves, and can transfer the glove material. Nitrile offers very short term protection.

Natural rubber or latex offer a bit more, but no standard thin disposable glove is suitable.

Be sure your hands are clean and free from contaminants when handling DMSO. If applying it topically, be sure the area to which you apply it is clean.

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MAKING SACRAMENTS

CDS

CDS is Aqueous Chlorine Dioxide. This means that the actual Chlorine Dioxide gas is absorbed into water.

Standard strength is usually 3000 ppm (.03%). It is classified for shipping as a Class 8 corrosive.

There are various methods and videos showing how to make CDS. We recommend the "shot glass" method for personal use. If a spill should occur, avoid breathing the fumes, and try to avoid getting them into your eyes. Wipe up immediately, and rinse the cloth with large amounts of water. If you handle amounts over 16 oz. please use the proper safety precautions.

People who make CDS by other methods need to be aware that the concentrations of fumes in the activation chamber can exceed the amount needed to be combustible in gaseous form, particularly if you are using a pressure/heat method. Pressures can build up quickly using this method.

Once again, we recommend using only the shot glass method, if you are unfamiliar with the process and laboratory procedures.

CDH

CDH (Chlorine Dioxide Holding Solution) is acidified sodium chlorite. Like CDS it is considered a class 8 corrosive, and is also standardized at 3000 ppm of Chlorine dioxide. Use the same procedures for spills as you would with CDS. Avoid breathing the fumes.

MMS2

Use care when making capsules. Work in a dry place... calcium hypochlorite is hygroscopic and will draw moisture from the air. Avoid fumes, and if your granules or powder becomes moist, discard it.

If you use a capsule machine, use one that is not made from stainless steel.

Please use common sense, and safety procedures. Keep a clean workspace.

Nitrile Gloves can be used with Sodium Chlorite, Calcium Hypochlorite, and HCl.

Most gloves are not recommended for use with DMSO.

Sodium Thiosulfate (Chlorine Neutralizer) solution can be used in case of spills of CDS or CDH.

Bishop Stephen D. Pardee