

Simple Ormus-Collecting Procedure

Please feel free to copy and distribute. There is absolutely NO recommendation about usage here. This is an experimental product available for research purposes.

Equipment needed:

- Containers:
 - 2 Stainless steel or Pyrex bowls, to hold at least ½ gallon volume each
 - Food grade barrels: 5 gallon, 14 gallon, 30 gallon, 55 gallon
- Coffee filters: the big commercial coffee filters fit nicely in a large plastic dish that sits in the top of a 5 gallon pail.
- Strainer to hold coffee filters (coffee pot top is ok unless aluminum.) Do not use aluminum. See pictures
- Squirt bottle with good lid, dropper bottle, drip system or crystal punch dispenser
- pH meter or pH paper that tests up to at least 11 (strips ordered from www.indigo.com are ok also)

Pyrex measuring cup.

TBS – Table Spoon for measuring lye

Ingredients needed:

- Salt.
- Lye - You can also order food grade lye from www.snowdriftfarm.com -
- Distilled water from market or buy a distilling machine: about \$2,000
- Navapashanam Bead

Preparation: Do this over the sink, out of the way.

- One cup of distilled water add two tablespoons of lye powder.
- 2 cups/gallon id lye drip solution. 10 Cups of lye for 5 gallons of Lye Drip Solution which is enough lye drip solution to collect Ormus from about 240 gallons of salt water.
- Place the lye solution in a squirt bottle, drip set up or a crystal punch dispenser.

There are 2 cups in a pint, 2 pints in a quart and 4 quarts in a gallon. So 4 cups in a quart times 4 quarts in a gallon.

If water is still hot, leave the lid loosely placed over the top of the glass bottle you are using for the lye. You can fasten it later, when the water cools down.

Instructions:

- Dip the Navapashanam Bead into the distilled water 81 times. Used distilled Navapashanam Water to mix the lye in and to mix the salt into.
- Different brands of salt have different yields.
- I use .433 cups of salt per gallons of distilled water. I collect Ormus in 30 gallon barrels.
- With pH paper or ph meter ready, start adding lye (or very small squirts) of lye-water to the salt water, **STIRRING CONSTANTLY**. (Vary your stir pattern, as the lye-water will tend to concentrate on one section unless you blend it everywhere.)
- Check the pH of the water as you go. You want the pH to reach 10 without going as high as 11. If it gets as high as 11, add a few drops of vinegar to bring the PH back down.
Note: The reason for the exact pH reading is that the m-state elements will drop out of the water at just over 10.78. If you go too high, other elements ("Gilchrist Elements") will drop out of the water, and they are bad for you. So you want the pH to stay under 11. (10.78 to be exact).
- When the correct pH is reached, check several places in the water to make sure it's evenly distributed.
- Pour water in large jar. Let it settle for at least 4 hours. Overnight is best. A precipitate will form at the bottom of the container the color of the salt you are using.

8. When 4-12 hours has passed, drain or siphon off the clear water (salt water), and refill the container with distilled or good drinking water. (You may keep this water, adding more distilled to it and raising the pH to get more precipitate.) Shake/stir it and let it settle again. This is called "washing the precipitate".
9. Wash the precipitate at least 5 times with clean water, each time shaking it and letting it settle at least 4 hours before repeating.
10. After the last wash, pour the "slurry" of white/pink/chocolate water into a glass jar with a lid and save it for use. Store it away from electric or magnetic fields.
11. Since Ormus is strongly affected by intent and by energy fields, it increases its potency if you surround it with high-energy objects. These range from crystals, to photos of beloved teachers or grandmothers, to written intentions of goals, etc.
12. It is fun to invite friends to come to the Ormus Collection Party. A balanced amount of men and women is good and trading off stirring man then women is also good. It is always good to have children come and participate even a little as their interest and attention span is sometimes short.

How to use If you choose to ingest it, start with about a small dab the size of a dime once or twice a day. If you take too much at the beginning you may go into a "healing crisis" meaning your body is detoxing.

It has also been applied directly to the skin to improve scars, age spots, wrinkles, discolorations, etc.

Pets and plants love it. (You don't need to use much on plants to get huge yields. If you use TOO much, yield drops. The ratio, for what it's worth, is 3 gallons per acre once a season. I've also heard one-half cup per five gallons of water.) Flowering plants bloom like mad after receiving just a drop of Ormus in their water.

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.

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.