

The Ultimate Colloidal Silver Book

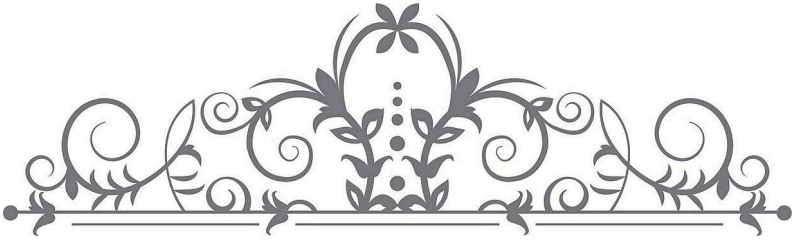
By Terry Chamberlin





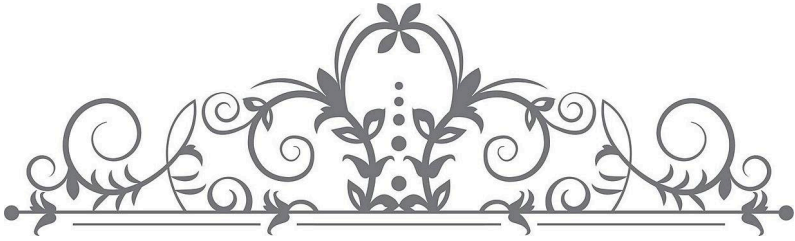
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Intro

After years of consideration (and frequent requests from clients), the following is my attempt to assemble what I have learned during the last 25 years about colloidal silver brewing, usage and application.



Chapter 1: Colloidal Silver: Introduction

Back in 2000, while surfing the net, I kept coming across various ads/posts/articles that made dramatic claims about a substance called “Colloidal Silver”, which I’d never heard of.

There were the ridiculous-sounding claims along the line of “Colloidal silver cures everything!”

For a while, I would just disregard or ignore such outlandish claims and move on to something else.

But finally, one day I said to myself, “Just what is this stuff, anyway?” So I began to do some focused research about the topic of colloidal silver.

Because anyone on the internet can declare anything, when doing research, I like to get my info from people who have reasons to be taken seriously, i.e., scientists, researchers and other professionals. It also helps when they have nothing for sale and therefore don’t have the profit motive behind their claims.

I was not prepared for how much info there actually was about colloidal silver.

Scientists knew clear back in 1898 that silver kills anthrax, and silver in various forms has long been known to kill most pathogens (bacteria, viruses, mycoplasma).

Before the advent of antibiotics (with all their money-making potential) silver in different forms was used to fight infection.

The earliest recorded use of silver as a medical treatment dates back to the Han Dynasty in China (1500 B.C.). Ancient civilizations commonly used silver to treat a variety of ailments due to its proven antimicrobial properties. Silver vessels and plates were frequently used during the Phoenician, Macedonian, and Persian empires. The Royalty during the appropriately-termed "Dark Ages" mechanically ground up silver into powder and stirred it into liquid and drank it because of the sickness-resistant benefits it gave them. These immensely huge silver particles (millions or billions of times bigger than anything made with electricity) would, indeed, kill pathogens, but would also get caught in the tiny capillaries in the skin and turn dark; some believe this is why the royalty were called "Blue-Bloods".

<https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC6315945/>

Even today, every major burn center uses silver to prevent or combat the high likelihood of infections after bad burns.

When I came to the inescapable conclusion that CS could be a valuable tool for fighting or resolving a wide variety of common health issues, I began to search for sources to purchase it. That's when I discovered the outlandishly high prices that were being charged for it.

So I began researching how to make it myself. I have a degree in electronics, which helped me with the principles of using electricity to dissolve silver into water. After extended experimentation, I determined the part voltage, wattage and current played in the CS-brewing process.

This enabled me to design and assemble a 10-gallon per batch CS-brewing device (later increased to 20-gallons per batch), plus the much easier-to-use 1 to 2 gallon per batch CS brewer that I now sell.

For 19 years, I bottled and sold colloidal silver that my CS-brewer produced to 100+ health food stores, clinics and pharmacies plus hundreds of private individuals all over Canada and the US.

Eventually, the sales of my 1 to 2 gallon CS brewers reached a point that I could not operate both my CS bottling business plus my CS brewer business, so I gave my CS bottling business to my eldest daughter, who has expanded it to include CS salve and CS soap.

Her business website is: <https://csresourceco.com>

After years of consideration (and frequent requests from clients), the following is my attempt to assemble what I have learned during the last 25 years about colloidal silver brewing, usage and application.

During the first 8 years I was brewing Colloidal Silver, it was the only liquid I drank (1 - 2 quarts/liters per day). I now drink 6 - 8 oz/day (for the last 17 years) of CS to keep my immune system strong. Would a smaller amount be just as good? Maybe, but rather than try to determine what is the least amount I can get by with, I'd rather be generous and never get sick. There's no danger or risk whatsoever. Been doing this for 25 years, and only been sick once during that time. Although I may feel blue

once in awhile (though not often!), I haven't turned blue! If you are brewing your own CS, why not drink what works?

How to start off drinking CS?

Start with a teaspoon morning/evening the first day, then double the amount each day until you've reached whatever you can afford to drink (if buying it) or whatever you want to drink (if making your own CS, like you should!). I consider 6 to 8 ounces per day to be an effective amount for optimizing health and minimizing illness. If fighting cancer, MS, lyme, etc., (or any serious health issue), increase until at least a quart/liter per day, two is better (many of my clients simply drink no other liquid).

My oldest daughter guzzled Colloidal Silver (CS) all during both her pregnancies (she didn't want to get sick while pregnant - she didn't); both her children received CS starting the first day they arrived on the scene (they were both home-birthed) and she guzzled it while nursing them. All 3 of my grown daughters (and my grandson & granddaughter) have their own CS brewers, so they have unlimited CS. None of my daughters or grandkids have ever been vaxxinated. Sickness in my family is rare.

After the wife relocated, I had the two youngest daughters with me (six & eight). I made pancake batter with Colloidal Silver (the batter could sit in the frig for a week and not spoil), soup, juice, herbal tea, popsicles, ice cubes (and organic coffee for me). I would mix it into everything I could; milk, gravy, tomato sauce, whatever. That way my kids were getting it all the time.

Once in a while (not often) one of my daughters would come to me and say, "Daddy, I don't feel good; my throat hurts and my face is hot. Will you make me a cup of tea?" I would make her a cup of peppermint tea with 8 oz of CS, sweeten it with Stevia and

a bit of milk. Usually by the time she went to bed, certainly by the next morning, she would be just fine.

Regarding gray/blue skin (argyria) that the media tries to scare everyone into thinking will happen if you drink colloidal silver; instead of colloidal silver, I would be more concerned with the far more common causes of blue/gray skin - hemochromatosis, or iron storage disease; kidney, liver and heart issues, anemia, vitiligo, hypothyroidism, B12 deficiency, Folate deficiency, leukemia, multiple myeloma and lymphoma.

As far as reversing genuine argyria, here is what has been reported to work: 400 mcg/day of selenium; adding drops of food grade hydrogen peroxide daily to water and drinking it; 1200 i.u./day of Vit E - d-alpha tocopherol (NOT dl-alpha and NOT tocopheryl) OR "mixed tocopherols". If it is genuine argyria and not one of those far more serious issues listed above, this treatment should reverse argyria in 6 months (if followed religiously).

<https://www.buoyhealth.com/learn/blue-skin#definition>

RE black, brown, green, white color or fuzz on the silver wires:

Totally normal, it's just harmless silver oxide, which will dissolve the next batch. You can wipe them off with a kleenex if you want (I never bother).

Using a laser light:

The laser light is meaningless. It does not indicate when the batch is done, nor PPM. It only shows when there are silver particles (sparklies) big enough to refract light. Very high quality nanosilver has virtually no sparklies or color because the silver particles are too tiny to refract light.

More CS miscellaneous:

Can bacteria build up a resistance to Colloidal Silver?

No, it's never happened because it can't happen. Organisms build up a resistance to things that are not natural, like drugs. They don't build up a resistance to any part of nature, or all bacteria (good and bad) and everyone's bodies would eventually build up a resistance to every vitamin and mineral. Silver is only a mineral, a part of nature. Nature doesn't build up a resistance to itself.

3 doctors in US

I found 3 different medical doctors in the US in 3 different States (I don't know if they even know each other) who absolutely insist that the mineral silver is an essential nutrient that our bodies need, like iron or selenium, and that the part of the body that utilizes silver is the immune system. This, plus my experience with my family/friends/clients over 25 years has convinced me (personally) to treat silver as a supplement, not just a therapeutic health condition treatment.

CS as antimicrobial:

Colloidal silver does NOT act like an antibiotic, it is an antimicrobial. An antibiotic is one bacteria killing another. An antimicrobial is a substance that kills pathogens (bacteria, viruses, etc.). You have stomach acid in your stomach partly because it is an antimicrobial designed to keep pathogens from getting into the digestive system.

I once talked with a friend who knows a lab technician in Germany. He sent some colloidal silver (that he made using my 1-gallon brewer) to this technician. The technician phoned him

from Germany and asked, "Where did you get this stuff! It's amazing! It absolutely kills every single pathogen!"

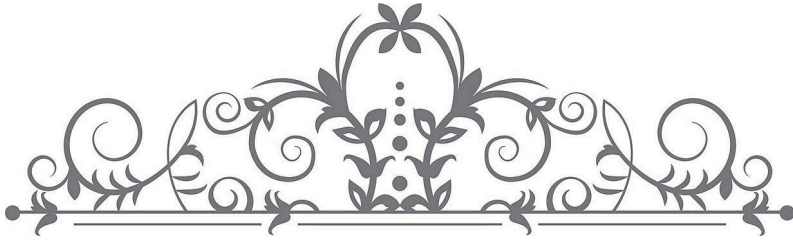
In the "Colloidal Silver" folder of my online library I have 240+ research articles concerning the effectiveness of Colloidal Silver in relation to:

Influenza, gonorrhea, ear infections, scarlet fever, ebola, fibromyalgia, MRSA, anthrax, Black Mold, bubonic plague, Hepatitis, malaria, staph, tuberculosis, mycoplasma, fungi (Candida, etc.), Swine flu, pneumonia, adenovirus, H1N1, e-coli, Lyme disease, MS, cancer, AIDS/HIV, all forms of cancer, plant health, tissue regrowth, Crohn's disease, ulcers, athlete's foot, water sanitation & air purification, Cystic Fibrosis, blood clots, Vaccinia virus Infection, Smallpox and Monkeypox virus, burn treatment, gum & tooth health, lung issues, uses on the skin, osteomyelitis; using silver with socks, pajamas, paint, shoes, food canning & food storage containers, swimming pools, use with children and the elderly, with animals, as a hand sanitizer; Plus, the use of silver with oxygen, DMSO, iodine, cayenne pepper, Tea Tree oil, oregano oil, etc.

<https://thenaturalhealthlibrary.com>

So let's talk about the "Blue Man" (Papa Smurf) in California (who died of a heart attack, by-the-way, needed to take Vit E) who was brewing one pint (500 ml) of tap water with a 30-volt device for one hour into which he also added salt (which will give you coffee-colored CS). He drank the whole pint of this dark, muddy CS everyday for 14 years (he later admitted he wanted to turn blue). He also didn't get sick once during those 14 years. You must go to great lengths to cause argyria (bluish skin). It's not easy, it takes commitment and great stupidity. It's NOT something you will accidentally cause. All the warnings and cautions you will see from the ignorant dokters and other

folks that you should be careful of this type or that type of CS because it will be dangerous or ineffective don't stand in the face of experience (or science).



Chapter 2: The history of colloidal silver

Did you know that silverware became popular almost 1,900 years ago for health reasons? It is reported that physicians advised their wealthy patients to eat only with silver if they wanted to stay healthy.

The Greeks lined water and wine urns with silver to kill bacteria. The Romans discovered that a poultice of silver helped heal burns, cuts and sores.

During the 14th century, about 25% of the people in Europe died from the bubonic plague, which swept through the continent. Wealthy people gave their children silver spoons to suck on to forestall the plague (hence the term, "silverware").

As you probably realize now, that's where the expression, "Born with a silver spoon in your mouth," likely came from. Because fewer of the wealthy died from the plague, silverware and silver pacifiers were still given to babies in many countries. In the United States, people have forgotten that heritage and use plastic pacifiers today. American settlers knew the value of silver both as wealth and for their health. They often put silver dollars in milk to deter its spoilage in warm weather.

In 1884, Dr. K.S. Crede, a German obstetrician, discovered that a mild silver solution, put into a baby's eyes at birth, dramatically reduced eye infections, which were common in babies. Shortly thereafter, laws were created in the United States, Canada, Norway and Denmark requiring all physicians and hospitals to put a silver solution in the eyes of every baby born in their care. It is still done today in most countries, and you likely experienced it as a baby. Chinese folklore advised families to always have a silver item in their houses in case someone was bitten by an animal. They were instructed to rub the silver into the wound to prevent infection.

Dr. Jerome Alexander, in his book, "Colloid Chemistry", said that he tested the concept and found that silver ions were rubbed off the metal and did, indeed, destroy harmful bacteria. History texts show that serious medical study of CS began in the late 1880s with it being used to successfully treat typhoid and anthrax bacterial infections.

Dr. Henry Crookes is credited for the wide use of silver in the early 1900s. He used it for treating gonorrhoea, tuberculosis and staphylococcus, as well as many other infectious organisms. His scientific reports concluded that there was no known microbe that could not be killed in the laboratory with CS within six minutes.

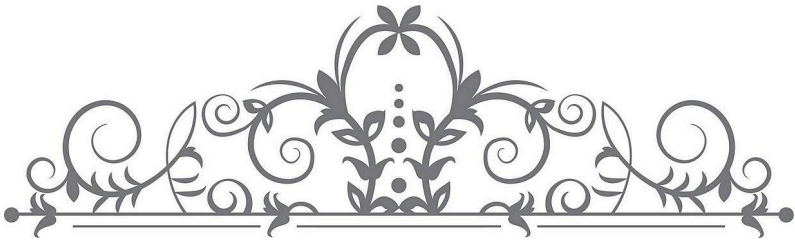
In 1915, Dr. A. Leggeroe found that CS was not only good for protecting babies' eyes, but it worked for adults as well. He said that it was "the most useful ophthalmic remedy" he had ever encountered for eye infections. He claimed there was never any side effects or visual impairment as a result of using CS.

Colloidal Silver not only killed bacteria, viruses and bacillus toxins, it also bolstered the immune system, according to studies published in a 1916 issue of Transactions of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists. The author reported that CS actually doubled the white blood cell counts -- our body's major germ fighters.

Dr. Malcomb Morris reported in 1917 that CS was a powerful remedy for inflamed and enlarged prostates. Infected hemorrhoids also responded well to the substance. Later, he proved it was useful in treating eczema.

Diphtheria and tetanus were still a scourge for humanity, and scientists were infecting animals with these bacillus toxin in laboratories in order to find an answer. In 1919, Dr. Alfred Searle succeeded. He found that CS could protect rabbits from very high lethal doses of those toxins.

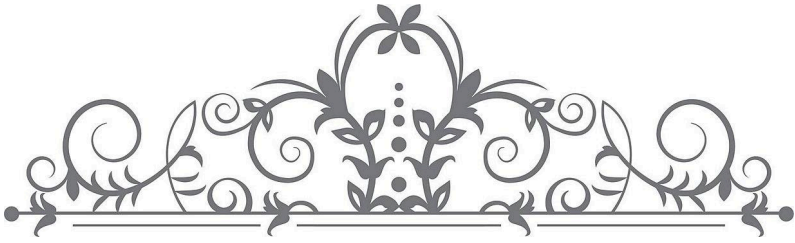
Dr. J. Mark Hovel reported in the British Medical Journal that CS was especially useful in controlling viruses. His studies covered shingles, pyorrhea, whooping cough, throat and nasal infections. The common cold retreated quicker in the presence of CS, according to his report.



Chapter 3: The Moldy Antibiotic

In 1928, Dr. Alexander Fleming discovered that penicillin, taken from a green mold, could kill certain bacteria. However, chemists couldn't grow enough of the mold to make it commercially viable. During WWII, a way was found to make it synthetically out of chemicals, and penicillin was born. It became the rage among doctors, much to the delight of the drug companies.

Medical research on silver dropped by the wayside during the 40s and 50s due to the popularity of penicillin type drugs. But, in 1963, doctors found that CS was good for destroying yeast infections and fungi.



Chapter 4: The Forgotten Antibiotic

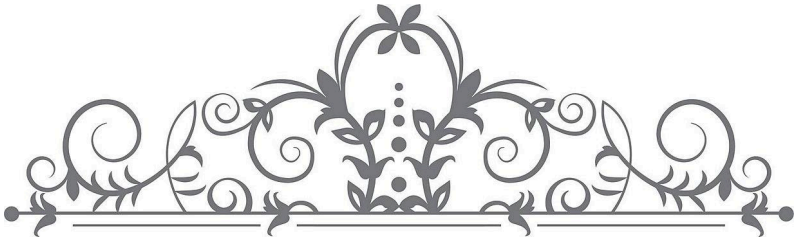
Since then, technology has come to the rescue of the forgotten Colloidal Silver. Instead of grinding up the silver into hard-to-use large particles like they did in the pre-war period, scientists found they could use electricity to break down the particles to as small as 1/10,000th of an inch - much smaller than you can see with the naked eye. This new silver was called "Electrically Generated Colloidal Silver" or EGCS. EGCS (also known as "Electro-colloidal Silver") can now be taken orally or sprayed on a wound, burn or rash, and no shots are necessary.

A new surge of research began in 1970 when Dr. Carl Moyer, chairman of the Washington University Department of Surgery and his chief biochemists, Dr. L. Bretano and Dr. H. Margarf, received a federal grant to find better treatments for burn victims. Most of the antiseptics used for this purpose created more severe problems due to their poisonous nature. Antibiotics worked only for a while before the bacteria on the burnt skin developed immunity to the drugs. In addition, no antibiotic or antiseptic killed the most powerful bacteria known as *Pseudomonas Earuginosa*.

After reading some old medical research from the early 1900s, Dr. Margarf tried CS. He found that just a tiny amount of silver

killed the *Pseudomonas* bacteria and allowed the burnt tissue to heal.

One of the problems found with silver in the early 1900s was that ingesting or inhaling large amounts colored the skin blue-gray, a condition which was called "Argyria". This was due to the huge amounts doctors used over extended periods of time (years), and specifically because the silver that was used was not pure silver, but silver mixed with other metals. Today, there are no legitimate reports of Argyria associated with the use of clear Electro-Colloidal Silver.



Chapter 5: Germs Don't Become Immune to Silver

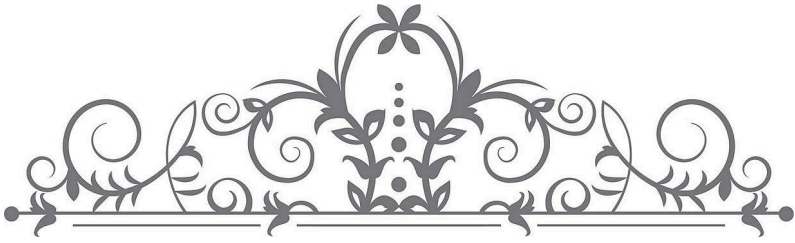
Using a very small amount of ultra fine particles of .999% pure silver, Dr. Bretano found it was the best burn antiseptic, and no matter how often it was used, it did not discolor the skin. Also, the bacteria did not develop immunity to the silver like they did to antibiotics, according to the results published in the journal, "Surgical Forum".

Clinical researchers at the VA hospitals in Syracuse, New York, confirmed that the new EGCS was 10 to 100 times stronger and more effective than the drugs formerly used to kill bacteria, but without being toxic.

Fungi can create major aggravations in life when they infect finger and toenails, skin, scalp and feet. The most common one is athlete's foot. In 1976, Dr. T.J. Berger found that EGCS was a powerful antifungal agent. One application of EGCS could stop fungi, such as athlete's foot, in its tracks.

In 1977, Dr. William Foye showed that EGCS was great for dealing with tonsillitis, rhinitis (stuffy or runny nose), and conjunctivitis (pink eye and related eye infections.) Later researchers used EGCS to kill syphilis and malaria bacteria. Doctors in hospitals soothed varicose ulcer and bedsores with EGCS.

In 1978, Dr. Jim Powell wrote an article in Science Digest entitled, "Our Mightiest Germ Fighter," pointing out how much more powerful EGCS was than antibiotics.

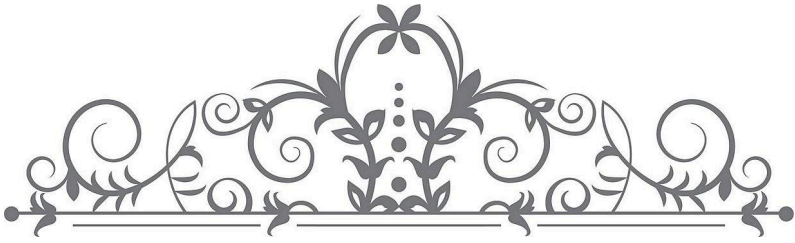


Chapter 6: Is EGCS Safe?

Dr. John Barltrop of the University of Toronto conducted toxicity tests on rats, giving them enormous amounts of EGCS. He found there were absolutely no toxic effects. The amount he gave the rats (1 cc of a solution of 300,000 ppm of EGCS) was equivalent to 7,500 times the amount other scientists found was the proper dose (10-40 ppm). The World Health Organization has stated, "It is unnecessary to recommend any health-based guidelines for silver as it is not hazardous to human health."

According to the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Poison Control Center, EGCS is considered harmless. Dr. Samuel Etris, a senior consultant at the Silver Institute, says there has never been any reports of toxic or cancerous reactions to pure Colloidal Silver. The U.S. Government's Center for Diseases Control confirmed that fact in 1995.

For further info about silver safety, see my article, "The final word on silver toxicity" in the "Colloidal silver" folder of my library: <https://thenaturalhealthlibrary.com>



Chapter 7: The colloidal silver thing

From my experience of many years as a Natural Health practitioner (since 1984), I could make a long list of substances-nutrients-therapies that have a beneficial effect on the human body, and I've utilized and recommended many of them to my clients to help with various health issues.

I've written numerous articles about many of those items and their importance to our health. They can all be found in my Natural Health library, found at:

<https://thenaturalhealthlibrary.com>

But the single most effective healing and health promoting substance that I've discovered in 42 years of practise has been colloidal silver.

No, it doesn't replace the vitamins-minerals-enzymes-hormones package that is the nutrition we need, nor the proteins-sugars-carbs-fats that good food provides, but it does something else: it stimulates healing. It boosts the immune system.

I found 3 different medical doctors in the US in 3 different states (I don't know if they even know each other) who absolutely insist that the mineral silver is an essential nutrient that our bodies need, like iron or selenium, and that the part of the body that uses silver is the immune system.

I've long said that the immune system is why we heal. It protects us, defends us and instigates the healing/recovery operations that keep us alive.

If your immune system quits, you die. Done. Kaput. Over and out.

Silver also has the amazing attribute that it kills virtually every pathogen that attacks the human body, but does no harm to our bodies.

Dr. Robert Demling was a scientist involved in research concerning the efficacy and safety of silver preparations. Here are some of his comments (from my article, "Colloidal Silver overview"):

"In addition to its recognized antimicrobial properties, beginning with the electro-colloidal elemental form, silver solutions have been reported to improve the healing of "indolent wounds" and to "regenerate damaged tissue". The description of decreased inflammation in wounds also reflects an anti-inflammatory property of silver. Silver itself is considered to be non-toxic to human cells in vivo [inside the body]. Silver has extremely potent antimicrobial properties, as only one part per 100 million [.01 ppm] of elemental silver is an effective antimicrobial in a solution. To date the nanocrystalline silver system [what we make and you buy in a health food store] kills all microbes found in a wound, including fungi [yeasts, molds] and all current antibiotic resistant strains such as vancomycin-resistant enterococcus (VRE) and methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)."

I've shipped my 1 to 2-gallon Colloidal Silver brewer to 45 countries so far, and the reports I've received border on the miraculous. Over the past 25 years, my clients have reported to

me full remissions from many types of cancer, MS, lyme, UTI's, etc., and a significant reduction or even complete cessation of all colds, flu's, etc.

Nebulizing CS has been effective with sinus and lung infections and even lung cancer, emphysema, asthma and other respiratory issues.

CS in the eyes has resolved pink eye, herpes, glaucoma, eye spots and "spider webs" and has been reported to have improved vision.

CS in the ears has stopped ear infections overnight.

CS on the skin has removed warts/moles, healed insect bites and stings, healed rashes and inflammation, acne, burns (both sun and stove/fire), athlete's foot and even body odor (CS makes a great underarm deodorant).

I'm sure it provides many other benefits, but I am just drawing from my own experience with myself and my clients.

The most common report I receive goes something like this:

"Since I began drinking daily CS, I've stopped getting sick!"

Does colloidal silver work all the time for everything and everyone? Of course not. Nothing does that. Does it enable you to ignore eating a healthy diet? No way. (Although one of my clients lived at least 17 years after he was given 6 months to live because of his extensive cancer, and the only improvement he made to his horrendous diet was drinking LOTS of CS each day!) But if I had to choose one, single and only addition to a healthy diet and life to enhance health, it would be colloidal silver.

Probiotics are always good to take because they are good for you, but drinking colloidal silver does not increase your need for them. During the first 8 years I was brewing CS, it was the only liquid I drank (1 - 2 quarts/liters per day) and it had no effect on

my digestion. It also never upset my stomach. During the 19 years I've been using CS in my practice, only 3 people reported experiencing an upset stomach when drinking CS. Both of them found that stopped if they drank the CS with meals (instead of on an empty stomach). In the "Colloidal Silver" directory of my library is an article titled, "Does CS Kill Friendly Digestive Bacteria", which explains the safety of CS concerning the "good" digestive bacteria.

My experience using CS in the eyes has been marvellous. I've had clients who, because of an irritated eye condition, put it in frequently all day because it was so soothing. My belief that it is difficult to overdo CS stands. The more serious the condition, the more frequent the application.

Testing at UCLA, Brigham Young University, Brookdale Hospital in New York and Chengshiu University in Taiwan all demonstrated 10 ppm colloidal silver to be entirely fatal to virtually all pathogens. The gov't of Sierra Leone publicly declared in 2015 that they had cured over 500 Ebola patients with 10 ppm CS. The US Dept of Defense also had the same results against Ebola, using 10 ppm CS. Don't need more than 10 ppm.

Herxing (the "Herxheimer reaction") is caused by ingested CS killing off pathogens inside the body faster than the body can get rid them through the normal eliminative organs (bladder and colon, mostly colon), causing the body to use the secondary eliminative organs, i.e., the lungs, sinuses and skin. Using CS on the skin is beneficial mostly because of its anti-inflammatory effect, though it does have toxin/poison negating properties (poison ivy, bug bites, even snakebite poison). Even if there are pathogens on the skin that were killed, the body doesn't need to take steps to get rid of them, they're already out of the body. If there is a reaction on the skin, it's not herxing. The only skin

reaction I've ever heard of that was caused by silver is genuine silver allergy (1 in 350,000 people). Instead of waiting until I feel something coming on and then taking extra CS to fight it off, I simply drink extra CS all the time and nothing ever comes on. I now drink 8 - 12 oz/day to keep my immune system strong. Would a smaller amount be just as good? Maybe, but rather than try to determine what is the least amount I can get by with, I'd rather be generous and never get sick. There's no danger or risk whatsoever. Instead of an ounce per day and then occasionally needing to take more to knock something out, I just drink 8 - 12 oz/day and never need to knock anything out. When you brew your own CS, this is easy to do.

Whenever someone makes a claim about silver, whether good or bad, I always ask for the source of the info. I want to see research findings from legitimate scientists who have published their findings. I want to read their published papers. If possible, I want to see their findings corroborated from other research. During the 25 years I've been investigating CS, when I ask for these sources, time after time the person making positive or negative claims doesn't actually know where they came from, they just "heard it" somewhere, or they are simply repeating/echoing what someone else said, or even worse, what the gov't/medical/pharma says.

Many times I come across a phenomenon that is curious. A doctor/scientist will discuss various attributes of silver but make no differentiation between one type of silver and another, as though all silver was the same. Recently I was reading a report that used the terms "colloidal silver" synonymously with "silver nitrate" throughout the report, and warning of the dangers of colloidal silver, even referring to the known, published info about silver nitrate dangers as though there were no differences between the two. That's like discussing the

effects of calcium and making no differentiation between calcium citrate, calcium carbide or calcium oxide (lyme). Those last two forms of calcium are used in industrial/agricultural applications and shouldn't ever be ingested by humans, as they would be lethally dangerous. One person made comments about the "cytotoxicity of silver", and when I asked for the reference source, referred me to a study that discussed silver nitrate and other silver compounds, which certainly are toxic. The author of this study admitted that the acid used to dissolve the silver was itself toxic, and further admitted that this clouded the issue of where the toxicity originated.

This is poor science at best, downright dishonest pseudo-science at worst.

The majority of research findings over the last 100 years admit that, though they urge one to use caution concerning silver, there hasn't in fact been any evidence found that pure silver is toxic, dangerous or harmful in any way except when ingested (or injected) in stupendous quantities.

People have asked how effective small amounts of colloidal silver (CS) are in fighting serious health issues. I've had no clients using small amounts of CS to treat serious health issues, so I cannot comment accurately on how to do that. All my MS/Lyme/cancer/Candida clients purchased one of my 1-gallon per batch CS brewers, so they don't need to economize. Many of them just drink nothing else but CS. When you can brew your own, why be cautious? There's no danger. If you're buying your CS and therefore need to economize and are going to be mixing H₂O₂ with only small amounts of CS, you will need to dilute the whole thing with more water to get the H₂O₂ past your tongue, as much water as you need. If you must economize the CS (because you're not brewing your own), look into adding oregano

oil morning/evening with the CS/H₂O₂ combo (CS & oregano oil compliment each other dramatically).

My position concerning both the safety and the effectiveness of generous quantities of Colloidal Silver doesn't come from reading the statements by other CS vendors or by repeating the echoes of what others are claiming. I have been a Natural Health practitioner since 1984. I have worked with people struggling with many different health conditions. I've been both researching and utilizing CS with clients in 44 countries, with dramatic, even amazing success. I have hundreds of clients in North America (and thousands around the world). I regularly recommend large amounts of CS to most of my clients and have done so for 24 years. I drank about 2 liters/quarts per day for the first 8 years I was brewing it (8-12 oz/day for the last 16). I have given it freely to my 3 daughters in liberal quantities for the last 25 years, and my oldest daughter has also done so with her 2 kids since the day they were born. NO ONE has reported to me anything but benefit, except for ONE person who was genuinely allergic to silver (1 in every 350,000) and forgot that fact. I have searched and searched for ANY legitimate reports of ANYONE having ANY toxic or even negative experience (apart from genuine silver allergy) from ingesting ANY quantity of clear electro-colloidal silver (what every home brewer can make). I have not found any reports that stand up to scrutiny. Even the FDA grudgingly admits they haven't received such reports. Why do so many people caution you about using CS?

More miscellaneous:

When brewing your own Colloidal Silver, store your CS in soda pop plastic bottles (which are able to withstand COCA COLA for long periods!). In a glass container, the silver gradually leaves the water and plates out on the glass surface, making the CS

gradually weaker and weaker as time goes by. In the "Colloidal Silver" directory of my online library is an article titled, "Silver in glass vs plastic" which explains this dynamic.

My article, "Silver in glass vs plastic", contains quotes from the president of the largest producer of CS in the world, American Biotech. He describes the laboratory testing they had done that clearly demonstrated that CS got weaker when stored in glass for extended periods. Everyone who has home brewed in a clear glass jar knows how eventually the jar turns yellow up to the water line. This is the plated silver, and the CS is only in the brewing jars for a short time, not stored for a long time.

On using various types of plastics for Colloidal Silver storage:

A scientist (a friend of mine) in the US used a spectrophotometer (the only device that actually measures ppm) to measure before and after ppm after storage of Colloidal Silver in a variety of plastic containers. Not all plastics are created equal!

This researcher brewed a batch of CS, measured it with a spectrophotometer for accurate ppm level, and then stored this batch in several types of plastics for an extended period of time.

He then measured the CS from each container to see if the ppm had increased (which would indicate that the plastic was dissolving, or "bleeding" into the CS). He said the milky-white plastic such as milk frequently is sold in (as well as many 1-gallon bottles of various types of spring and distilled water) was quite guilty of this dissolving/bleeding phenomena.

The plastics that changed the ppm level not at all (10.7 ppm was still 10.7 ppm, even after extended storage) were the hard, shiny plastic such as soda pop comes in. I have stored CS in this type of plastic container for years at a time with no plating whatsoever, as have my clients.

Brewing CS is simple, easy, totally safe. EVERYONE who has tried it has been surprised how easy it was. I have sold my brewers to folks in 45 countries, including many little old ladies and men who don't know what a volt is or a fuse or an amp, but are delighted with what they have experienced.

Nothing can cause CS to lose its potency. Silver in any form kills pathogens and encourages healing. The reason it becomes less potent when stored in glass isn't because the silver has been changed, it's because there is less of it (the silver gradually leaves the water and plates out on the glass jar walls). Hydrogen peroxide bottles are great. I don't store my bottles in a dark place because my CS is 90-95% dissolved nanosilver, which isn't affected by light. Suspended colloidal silver is. In the "Colloidal Silver" folder of my library is an article titled "Colloidal Silver overview", which explains the difference between the dissolved nanosilver and the suspended colloidal silver.

"Does CS cross the blood-brain barrier?"

Indeed, silver crosses the blood-brain barrier exactly the same as every other mineral our bodies and brains need.

The difficulty/confusion arises because, in the medical/scientific world, they use words like "colloidal silver", "nanosilver", "silver nanoparticles", "ionic silver" and others to refer to something none of us makes or uses. The standard

medical method for making a silver preparation is to dissolve silver with acid.

Absolutely NONE of the research performed in the scientific world is using what is called "electro-colloidal silver" (what we all buy and/or make). ALL of what they use is acid-dissolved or metallic silver.

One scientist explained why this is the case: because it takes too long to make enough electro-colloidal silver for extensive experiments (they don't know about my 1 to 5-gallon per batch CS brewer!). PLUS, the scientific world absolutely refuses to make any distinction between electro-colloidal silver and acid-dissolved silver, the same as their refusal to acknowledge the difference between organic food and commercially-grown food.

But electro-colloidal silver is a totally different substance than any other silver form. The positive electrical charge that each silver particle carries that comes from any CS-brewer actually electrocutes the pathogens it comes into contact with.

Some bacteria (though no viruses) are developing a resistance to the medical/pharma silver. None have done that with electro-colloidal silver, as none can resist the electrocuting aspect of charged, ionic silver. When the scientists use the term "ionic silver", they are not referring to electrically-charged colloidal silver such as we make.

On high PPM colloidal silver:

PPM (Parts Per Million) is referring to the total amount of silver in proportion to the total amount of water. It has nothing to do with the number of parts of silver or water (what's a "part" of water?). You could have one lump of silver the size of a BB at the

bottom of a jar of water and still have 40 PPM (or 100 or 500). Since 10 PPM has been repeatedly shown to kill virtually all pathogens, that's all you need. 20 ppm (or 50 or 500) isn't dangerous, it's just killing an ant with a sledge hammer. Dead is dead.

You will see various CS products being advertised that are very high PPM. 100, 200, 500, 1000 PPM CS or more would make you think it's very powerful, or that you only need a tiny amount (it's so concentrated!).

But here's the thing: When silver is being dissolved into water, the smaller the particles of silver, the more particles can be dissolved into the water. This is good because the smaller the silver particles, the more places they can go in the body (killing pathogens wherever they go). Eventually, as the brewing continues, the water reaches saturation point. It's like stirring sugar into a glass of water. At first, the sugar dissolves into the water, but eventually, when the water reaches saturation point, the sugar stops dissolving and sinks to the bottom of the glass because the excess sugar stops dissolving (there's no more room for sugar within the water molecule).

Using electricity to dissolve silver into water, when you reach saturation point (about 20-30 PPM) but continue dissolving the silver into the water, the silver particles will join together, what the scientists call "aggregate", in order to make room for more silver. Those particles will soon get big enough to refract light (the silver molecule is crystalline in form) and the water will obtain a yellow hue. As the silver particles continue to get bigger, the color of the water gets darker, from faint yellow to a strong yellow to gold, to brown, to purple, to black (coffee-colored). At some point, the silver particles get big enough that they won't stay in suspension and they sink to the

bottom. So high ppm CS producers must use substances to keep them in suspension.

It is generally agreed within the industry that saturation point is reached at between 15 and 30 ppm, depending on pH, temperature, the phase of the moon (really!) and other dynamics. CS brews faster during a full moon than when it is a sliver. It brews faster in a warm room than in a cold room. The purer the water, the smaller the particles. Not all distilled water is the same pH. Not all distilled water is the same purity. Then there's the whole issue of the role voltage and current play in particle size (which I won't get into here).

Can you dilute high ppm CS?

If you have a quart jar full of water with marbles in it, and you pour it all into a gallon jar full of water, the marbles will be farther apart (after you shake it up), but they will still be the same size marbles, just farther apart. 50-500+ PPM is large silver particles. You can dilute it, but the silver particles are still large, which mean they still can't go to the same locations in the body as very tiny (nano) silver particles.

When it comes to high-PPM CS, I would not waste my money. The substances that must be used to keep the silver in suspension (proteins, salts, capping materials) when there's 500+ ppm silver in the water are not substances I need or want to be ingesting. ABSOLUTELY, HIGH PPM CS DOES NOT KILL PATHOGENS ANY BETTER THAN 10 PPM, and probably a lot less effectively because the particles are so much larger and cannot get to the same locations within the body that very tiny (nano) particles can (such as inside the body's cells, where viruses like to hide). "More is better" applies to number of particles, not size of particles. "Smaller is better" applies to good CS.

Silver allergy:

Statistically, one in every 350,000 people is allergic to silver. They usually know it because they can't wear jewelry with silver in it. Put a small amount of CS on a small spot of skin (like a spot on an arm or leg) and see what happens. If a rash appears in that small spot, that's pretty indicative of allergy. If it doesn't, try some CS on a bit larger spot. Until you have established for sure whether there is a silver allergy or not (if you have good reason to suspect there is), I would not recommend ingesting it.

Scrub pad, Fine silver

Don't use the scrub pad included with many brewers. If you must wipe off the wires (although there is no benefit nor advantage to doing that), use an old sock or a paper towel. It's just silver oxide, not toxic whatsoever. If you don't wipe off the wires, the silver oxide "fuzz" that you leave on will dissolve the next batch anyway.

99.9% Fine silver (.999) is all you need. The difference in the amount of non-silver particles in Colloidal Silver made with .999 Fine silver vs CS made with .9999 Fine silver is in the parts-per-billion range. You get more toxic metals than that in the air you breathe. By-the-way, the word, "Fine" doesn't mean good (like, "Oh that's fine!"), it's a technical term for purity. .999 means the silver is 99.9% pure (Fine) silver.

Part of the complication of brewing your own CS are all the opinions/cautions/warnings about "doing it wrong" or "making the wrong kind".

So let's get the safety issue settled first.

The only known undesirable effect from ingesting silver is argyria. Argyria is a bluish-grey discoloration of the skin that

occurs quite rarely after a person has ingested very large amounts over an extended period (years) of either silver-nitrate (or some other type of silver-compound or acid-dissolved silver preparation) or coffee-colored CS (which has very large silver particles) such as was guzzled for 14 years by "Papa Smurf" in California.

You may read somewhere of how silver can damage the liver or other organs, or how it's possible for it to even kill you.

You must understand that these dire things have only happened in lab animals (not in any humans) that have had huge quantities of silver injected directly into them; quantities that would be equal to a human ingesting 500 gallons of 20 ppm CS per day for a long period of time!

(I must warn you don't do that!)

During the first eight years I was brewing CS (tested by an independent laboratory to be 18.7 ppm), it was the only liquid I drank (one to two liters/quarts per day). I used CS to make pancake batter, stews/soups, herbal tea & organic coffee, smoothies, ice cubes and popsicles, and anything else I could think of for my two youngest daughters. The only noticeable result has been that sickness in my family is measured in how many years it's been since the last occurrence.

I feel blue sometimes (though rarely), but I haven't turned blue!

Next, what is the best type of CS? Ionic? Colloidal? Nano? Particulate? Atomized? Pulverized? Anointed? (That last is a good one.)

My missionary friend in India was having wonderful results combating sickness using CS made with water from the Ganges River! That's an example of using about the worst water I can

think of! (He told me that was how they sanitized the water - make CS in it!) But it was very effective against pathogen-caused health issues. I have a client in Africa (a nun who runs a health clinic for the poor folks) who is using one of my CS-brewers and who cannot obtain steam distilled water and must use whatever water she can get, but she is treating all kinds of illnesses with CS.

The Royalty during the appropriately-termed "Dark Ages" mechanically ground up silver into powder and stirred it into liquid and drank it because of the sickness-resistant benefits it gave them. These immensely huge silver particles (millions of times bigger than anything we make with electricity) would, indeed, kill pathogens, but would also get caught in the tiny capillaries in the skin and turn dark, resulting in the royalty being called "Blue-Bloods". None of that silver was Ionic or Colloidal or Nano, since it wasn't made with electricity.

How much safer and more effective is virtually ANYTHING we make with electricity? No comparison.

So when you read someone stating that this or that type or form of silver is dangerous (apart from the silver compounds so popular with doctors), the logical question to ask is, "Can you show me the reports of anyone being harmed?" The FDA says that they have NO reports of anyone being harmed by ingesting ANY amount of clear, electro-colloidal silver. (What we make.) You know this is true because if they had any such reports, they would be beating us over the head with those reports to try to scare us away!

The TDS Meter

Using a colloidal silver brewer they bought off the internet (not my CS brewer), someone once complained, "After I made my first

batch of colloidal silver, following the instructions I had been given, I measured it and it read 5 ppm and not 20 ppm like I expected. After not reaching the 20 ppm (as well as understanding that it was my 1st time and I might have missed something) I left it running for another 8 hours and then after that it gave me 9 ppm. Now I am on my second batch and following the same procedure and when it was done I measured it and it gave me 3 ppm. I am very concerned because the calculator in my program seems to not be accurate."

My response:

TDS Meters Don't Work For Colloidal Silver

Most people are under the mistaken impression that they can read the concentration of silver in ppm in their colloidal silver with a Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) meter. To understand why it will not read correctly, it is necessary to understand how a TDS meter works.

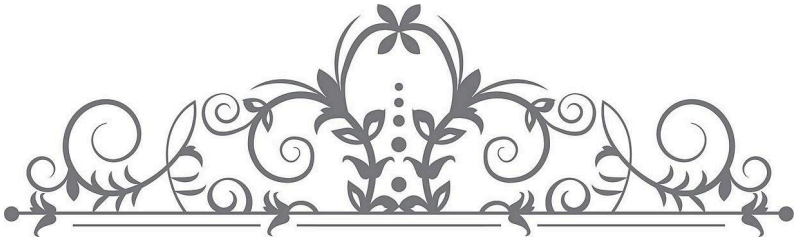
Inside of a TDS meter is an electrical circuit which measures the resistance between its two electrodes when immersed in a liquid. This circuit applies a voltage to the electrodes, and then measures the current which flows between the two electrodes. This reading is then corrected for temperature (if its an expensive, high quality instrument; NOT the cheap TDS meter supplied with most CS brewers), and electrode geometry. The result is a measure of Total Ionic Content. The name Total Dissolved Solids is actually a misnomer, as a lot of dissolved solids will not read at all on a TDS meter since they do not ionize when they dissolve. Sugar is such a substance. If you were to dissolve a tablespoon of table sugar in a cup of distilled water and read it with a TDS meter, the resulting reading would be zero.

You don't need a PPM tester (TDS meter), they are highly inaccurate. The only device that actually measures PPM is called a spectrophotometer (\$5,000 used). That TDS meter that you will see in a CS-brewer ad (or the one you got with a CS-brewer that didn't come from Angie or I), showing 10 or whatever ppm, is baloney. It DOES NOT measure ppm, it measures conductivity, which is entirely different. Electricity is only conducted through the dissolved nanosilver ("*Total Dissolved Solids*" - TDS), not the suspended colloidal silver, but anything that affects the conductivity of the solution comes into play. The reading of a TDS meter is an approximation made by interpreting conductance into ppm, but it is very inaccurate, since it does not take into account the factors that affect the conductance and change the interpretation like temperature (the warmer it is, the higher the conductivity and the faster CS brews), the presence of any other substances (chemicals, minerals, etc.) that might be present in various qualities of distilled water, pH, purity of the water, quantity of the water being measured, length of the silver wires and how far apart they are from each other, the voltage and the current of the electrical flow into the water, even the phase of the moon (CS brews faster during a full moon - really!). This frequently makes a TDS ppm reading erroneous by 200% or more. I have 3 of them and they never all give the same readings on the same batch of CS (which is why I never use them).

The various CS-brewer vendors include them with their brewers (along with the meaningless laser pointer lights) either because they don't understand themselves, or to impress you because you don't know they are just useless bells and whistles that enable them to charge more. The only accurate use of a TDS meter is measuring distilled water to see if it gives you a "0" reading. "0" is accurate. Nothing else is.

For more extensive information, join our website, click on "Library", then scroll down to the "Colloidal Silver" folder to find many articles and be able to read or download them.

<https://thenaturalhealthlibrary.com>



Chapter 8: Colloidal Silver dosages

The two most common questions I receive about Colloidal Silver (CS) are: "How much CS is too much?" and, "How much is enough?"

Someone asked a Naturopathic doctor, "How much colloidal silver is too much to drink everyday?"

He said, "Well, you shouldn't drink more than a gallon per day 'cause that much water's not good for you!"

(The water would hurt you before the silver would.)

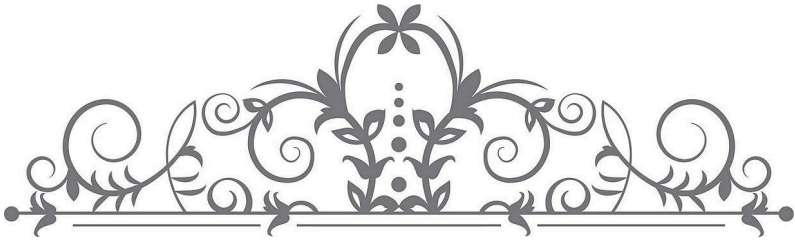
The answer to the second question is: Enough. Whatever it takes to accomplish what it should.

This is how I approach the use of CS with resolving health issues and optimizing health.

To make Colloidal Silver, you hang two silver wires down inside on either side of a jar of steam distilled water, hook up the alligator clips to the ends of the wires on the outside of the jar, turn it on, wait the amount of time the instructions say, turn it off, take the wires out, drink it. Not rocket science.

Also, virtually impossible to make a mistake that produces anything toxic or dangerous, as silver is non-toxic.

I have been shipping my 1 to 2-gallon CS brewer to people in 45 countries for the last 25 years. No one has ever complained that it was too complicated, but lots of them have expressed surprise at how simple and easy it actually was.



Chapter 9: Brewing your own colloidal silver

When brewing your own colloidal silver, the silver wires don't tarnish, they just gradually dissolve. You don't need to pay any attention to them. They may turn black, brown, grey, red, white - doesn't matter or mean anything. You can wipe them off between batches with a soft cloth if you want, but it's not necessary (I haven't wiped mine off in years), as the stuff on them is just harmless silver oxide which will dissolve next batch anyway.

Only the silver wire connected to the red alligator clip dissolves, the other one is just an attractor (it doesn't dissolve). You can either swap them every few batches so they both dissolve at the same rate, or use the same one on the red clip until it is hair-thin; then, take that thin wire and wrap it barber-pole around the other one and then attach the red alligator clip to it to finish dissolving the thin one while using the other one. You would need to either get another silver wire to attach the black clip to, or any bare metal wire will work.

"Colloidal" means particles in suspension. So colloidal silver is silver particles suspended in water (in our case). Nanosilver is particles *dissolved* in water. Suspended and dissolved. Everything anyone makes is a mixture of both dissolved nanosilver and suspended colloidal silver, since it is impossible

to make 100% one or 100% the other. My brewer produces 90-95% nanosilver, depending on how pure your water is and how long you brew it (overbrewing makes large particles, as does brewing with impure, non-distilled water). Ionic means a particle with a charge (an ion), whether positive or negative. Using DC electricity, every particle (whether suspended or dissolved) has a positive charge. It's impossible to make a silver preparation with electricity that is not ionic.

Here is an important tip for speeding up the process of brewing CS: After your first batch (with only steam distilled water), save 1/4th of that CS as starter for the next batch (for example, 1 quart/liter of CS combined with 3 quarts/liters of SDW to brew a 1 gallon batch). Doing this will reduce your brewing time by 2/3. If it took you, say, 3 hours using just SDW, with 1/4 CS starter you would only brew it one hour.

Assuming you are using good quality steam distilled water, your first batch will need to brew for anywhere from two to six hours. The reason for this great range is because you don't actually know how pure your water is. Distilled water qualities vary greatly from brand to brand and even from batch to batch (or bottle to bottle) by the same company. You will find that out for sure when you brew with it. If your water gets cloudy after only a few minutes, the water is not as pure as the water would be if you were able to brew for four to six hours and it was still crystal clear. But it's nothing to worry about. You're not going to brew something toxic or dangerous, no matter how long or short you brew it.

You cannot taste anything until at least 10 ppm, so if, by experimentation, you have determined how long your CS-brewer can brew the particular distilled water you use before you can taste anything, you know you have 10 ppm at least. Indeed, after 2 hours, taste it. If you can taste any bitter or metallic taste, you have at least 10 ppm, which is all you need, so stop brewing. The taste test is the best and easiest 'testing' procedure. If you're not sure if you can taste anything, have someone else taste it. If neither of you can taste anything for sure, brew another half-hour and taste again.

So how long really? A simple rule of thumb is, brew it until it starts to turn yellow, cloudy or murky. Whatever time it took for that to happen, subtract 10 or 20 minutes from that brewing time with the next batch and you have the optimal brewing time for the quality of water available to you. This will mean keeping a close eye on it during the first batch. After that, when you know the optimal brewing time, use a small digital timer like what they sell at a Dollar Store (or use your cell phone) to alert you when it is done. You can then use CS from that first batch as starter for the next batch, which means reducing your brewing time by 2/3.

What if it does turn yellow (or gold), cloudy or murky? Should you toss it? Speaking for myself, I never throw CS away. I cannot estimate how many hundreds of gallons of yellow and gold CS my family and I have drunk during the last 25 years. No one has turned blue, but also, sickness in my family is measured by how many years it's been since the last occurrence.

If it turns cloudy in less than 2 hours, it means that your water is not as pure as it could be (or else you need to scrub out your

jars with a nylon pot scrubber with hot, non-soapy water before brewing again). Use some of that CS as starter for the next batch (drink the rest), and brew it the optimal time, based on a bit less than the previous brewing time. If that batch turns yellow, reduce the brewing time each batch by 10 minutes until you find the right time for brewing CS with the particular quality of water that you have. If brewing it for a certain period of time (2/3 less with CS starter) doesn't produce yellow CS, you can increase the brewing time by 10 minutes each batch until it produces slightly yellow CS (although this is not necessary for good CS). Then you will know that the previous brewing time (before it became yellow) is the longest you can brew and still get clear CS. It's also perfectly fine to under-brew it, since you can freely drink it even if it is not very strong. Answers to any questions you may have that were not addressed in this book can be found in our website. Whatever color CS you get, it is not dangerous or ineffective. You may want to dilute it for taste, but don't throw it away!

OK, after you have set it up and turned it on, here is what to expect:

After a few minutes you may observe tiny bubbles rise from one or both of the wires, while a very fine silver mist may begin to float off the wires. This will take longer, up to half an hour or more, with your first non-starter batch. It will happen faster if you are using CS starter. Sometimes it doesn't happen at all. The color of the water when you are finished, whether gray, yellow or gold, is not relevant to the effectiveness of the CS. The more color, the stronger the taste. Also, the more color, the shorter the life of your silver wire, so clear CS is optimal. Since there are

usually silver sludge/particles to some degree after the batch is finished brewing, you might strain the CS through a coffee filter or paper towel, although that is not essential or even important. (The silver particles are not harmful.) One of the wires may grow a gray “fuzz” around it, making the wire look like a long, straight, furry caterpillar, which you may want to gently wipe off (not scrub off) the wire with a rag or paper towel when you are through. (I don't even bother.) This is normal. You can make no mistakes that make CS toxic or dangerous if you follow these directions and use Fine silver wire and pure steam-distilled water. It's difficult to make a mistake even with non-distilled water. If you leave it too long and the water is loaded with silver sludge/particles, it may be too bitter to get past your tongue (though it wouldn't hurt you), or you can dilute it with more distilled water and drink it. Some people intentionally make it stronger for topical applications (though that's not necessary). Your jar will eventually become stained on the sides and bottom with silver oxide, which scrubs off easily with a nylon pot scrubber (I do it every 6 months or so). One of the wires may become "hairy" with a gray-black fur, and there may be gray-black stuff on the sides or bottom of the jar, or floating around in the water. There may be a silvery film on the top of the water, though this usually only happens if you overbrew it. This may also be an indication that your water is not as pure as it could be, but none of it is anything to be concerned about. The purer your water is, the less you will see of stuff on the wires or on the jar, although you will see it happen eventually, and you will see some of it in almost every batch anyway. Don't let it bother you, it's harmless.

At the end of the brewing time, turn off the device and unhook the alligator clips from the wires. Make sure you have turned off/unplugged the device before you unhook the alligator clips. Put a coffee filter into a funnel or coffee filter holder from a coffee brewer (if you decide to bother to strain it), pour your CS through it into a clean jar, and you've done it! If you very gently stir the batch during the brewing, every 30 minutes or so, the fuzz will be much less, and there will be less “sludge” in the water. (I don't personally bother.) If you do stir it, turn it off before stirring to prevent the wires from accidentally touching each other and blowing the fuse. You can stir it with a plastic, wood or even metal utensil (make sure it is clean). Generally, stirring is only significant if your water is not very pure.

When you are making clear CS, your silver wire will also last the longest (about two years, on the average). If you forget while brewing and don't turn it off, you can completely dissolve the silver wire (a very expensive batch of CS) and your CS will look like sewer water. (I've done it several times. I just super-diluted it and my family and I drank it anyway.) A digital timer is a very good investment (one that shuts off the power is nice). Having some kind of alarm to remind you to shut it off is essential, unless you have total recall. A Dollar Store has them cheap (they just remind you). At any time that it starts becoming yellow or cloudy, stop brewing and use some of that batch as starter for the next batch (drink the rest). With future batches, drink any colored or cloudy batches (I drink all my off-batches – I never throw any CS away). If the taste is too bitter, simply dilute it to taste.

"What if I can't get steam distilled water?"

Now, after having suggested the above brewing times, the reality is that your experience may be different because of the quality of your water. If your water has minerals or other stuff in it (such as is the case with well, spring, filtered, reverse osmosis or tap water), you will need to brew a much shorter period than I suggested. If you end up with cloudy, yellow or gold or darker CS, you will need to experiment with brewing times until you *end up with clear CS that stays clear*. If you are using any other water but Steam Distilled water, you don't need any CS starter, the minerals in the water will be starter enough.

Someone said, "How many times can I use the silver rods?" You use them until they're gone, dissolved. With my brewer, you get two silver rods, but only one of them dissolves (the one connected to the red, positive terminal). If you switch the rods from time to time, they will dissolve concurrently. The average time a set of silver wires lasts with my brewer is about two years (brewing 2 gallons per week of clear CS). If you brew CS that has a color, the silver wire is dissolving faster than needed, so the life of the wires is shorter.

Tap water CS:

When investigating the whole idea of brewing your own Colloidal Silver, you will often come across folks warning you away from CS made with non-distilled water. They will give you the impression (if not outright declare) that such CS is toxic, dangerous stuff.

But I will disagree with all those statements about the assumed toxicity or ineffectiveness of tap water CS.

I knew a missionary in India who was brewing CS using water from the Ganges River (nothing else available) and having great results using it against all sorts of pathogen-caused diseases. (He told me, "That's how we sanitize the water - we brew CS in it!")

I have clients in other countries who cannot obtain distilled water but are having good results against diseases using tap, river or well water. I donated a 10-gallon per batch CS brewer to a nun in East Africa who runs a clinic there who is also using it to treat various diseases and only has tap/river water.

Now having said that, as I have stated before, I believe the best quality and most effective CS by far is brewed with steam distilled water (SDW). I would have much more confidence in the effectiveness of the crystal clear dissolved nanosilver that can be brewed with Angie and my colloidal silver brewers using SDW than the murky, cloudy colloidal silver brewed with non-SDW, the explanation for that being in this statement:

"Dissolved nanosilver [what is produced with SDW water] doesn't just kill pathogens, it migrates through the body's cells to kill other pathogens along the way. This is because the nanosilver particles are so small they pass through the walls of the cells in the body to get to pathogens [especially viruses] hiding inside the cells. Suspended colloidal silver particles are too large to do this." (From my article, "The final word on silver toxicity.")

Never-the-less, I do not consider the cloudy, non-SDW stuff to be dangerous unless brewed to the color of coffee and consumed in very large quantities over extended periods of time.

The Royalty during the appropriately-termed "Dark Ages" mechanically ground up silver into powder and stirred it into

liquid and drank it because of the sickness-resistant benefits it gave them. None of that silver was Ionic or Colloidal or Nano, since it wasn't made with electricity, but it was still an effective antimicrobial.

These immensely huge silver particles (millions or billions of times bigger than anything we make with electricity) would, indeed, kill pathogens, but would also get caught in the tiny capillaries in the skin and turn dark; some believe this is why the royalty were called "Blue-Bloods".

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So when you read someone stating that this or that type or form of silver is dangerous, the logical question to ask is, "Can you show me the reports of anyone being harmed?" The FDA says that they have NO reports of anyone being harmed by ingesting ANY amount of clear, electro-colloidal silver. (What we make.) You know this is true because if they had any such reports, they would be beating us over the head with those reports to try to scare us away!

If you are using tap water, well, spring, river, pond, filtered or reverse osmosis water (unless it's a 5-stage RO system) to brew CS, you would cut the brewing time to about 10% (or less) of what you would do with steam distilled water; otherwise you'd end up with something very dark and murky (you would also dissolve your silver wire very fast).

When the brewer is on, the light should be on. If it doesn't go on, change the fuse. If the light is on but nothing seems to be happening in the water, try brewing plain tap water (even if the light doesn't go on, do this). If the water gets cloudy within 5 minutes, it's working. If not cloudy, it's not working.

RE my colloidal silver brewer:

My 1 to 2-gallon per batch CS brewer isn't fancy looking (a small box with a light/switch, fuse and a wire with 2 alligator clips on the end). I've been selling my brewer to clients in 45 countries for 25 years. I would compare what it brews against anything else I've seen, but that opinion comes from operating as a Natural Health practitioner (since 1984) and treating clients with a wide variety of conditions.

Here's a common tactic you will see: "Beware of colloidal silver, it will...(describe something)". Then, they describe something that is true, if you drink 500 gallons of regular, home-made CS (per day, for years), but they omit that part.



(I must warn you: drinking 500 gallons per day of CS will hurt you. Don't do it!)

This same tactic could be applied to every single vitamin or mineral, even water ("Beware of water, it will drown you!"). In the last 100 years, there may be as many as 15 cases of CS-caused argyria IN THE WORLD (no fatalities, none even sick), but they warn us away. Yet, 1500 people per year DIE of aspirin overdose just in the US, but they don't try to scare you away from it.

CS in glass or plastic or contact with metal:

Colloidal Silver doesn't expire or spoil. If stored in glass, it just gradually gets weaker, but it takes a long time (month or two). Nothing can live in it, so what could make it spoil? The silver doesn't stop being silver or stop killing pathogens. Frankly, cheap CS is as good as expensive CS, unless you are fighting cancer or a systemic infection issue like MS, Lyme, etc. Most people who buy the expensive stuff think it helps them more. It doesn't. If you ride in a VW or a Rolls Royce, it still gets you there! You don't have to worry if it's stored in glass or soda pop plastic, it just lasts longer with plastic (though, if you're using it regularly, you'll use it all up before the glass made it any weaker). This is why we encourage folks to brew their own. It's easier than making yogurt! I have sold my 1-gallon per batch CS brewers to many little old ladies (and men) who could hardly change a light bulb, but were astonished how easy it was to brew CS.

I've actually read warnings to not allow CS to touch metal of any kind. That's baloney. Using a metal spoon to stir CS is irrelevant (assuming the unit is off while you are stirring). Silver does not react to contact with metal any more than any other mineral does. The issue of silver and metal applies to when CS is being brewed. The electricity used during brewing can make the silver particles be attracted to the surface of a metal, or, if in contact with the positive electrode, cause the metal to dissolve into the water (making colloidal steel, for instance). CS put in a metal container and stored for an extended period of time may result in silver particles leaving the water and plating out on the metal surface, but it doesn't happen overnight.

Brewing 2 gallons of colloidal silver:

With a *tall, narrow* 2-gallon jar, you can do one of two things: Stop to stir your brew every hour (to get the water in the bottom half of the jar mixed into the top CS/water), or hook the two silver wires together to make one long silver wire and then get another long bare metal wire to connect to the black alligator clip. Any metal will do for that wire (stainless steel won't rust; neither will copper). Only the silver wire attached to the red alligator clip dissolves. The other wire is just an attractor. In this case, brewing time is about 50% longer than with a 1-gallon jar.

With a *short but wide* 2-gallon jar, use the wires but be aware that the brewing time will be increased a lot. Could be twice as long as with a 1-gallon jar. I can't give you exact brewing times, so simply keep an eye on your batch (taste it periodically) until you notice a slight bitter/metallic taste. For more information on brewing 2 gallons, see the links below in this chapter.

More water tips:

When looking for steam distilled water, look in grocery stores or pharmacies. Or look in the yellow pages under "Water" to see if there are any water stores listed. The businesses that advertise "Sparkling Spring Water" or some such usually also sell steam distilled water but don't advertise it. These businesses usually deliver water in 5-gallon blue bottles. A 5-stage Reverse Osmosis unit usually removes all minerals as well, but you must be sure that it isn't one of the units that then adds some minerals back

in. You can also search ebay/Amazon for "Table model water distiller" to be able to distill your own water.

Unless you actually got water from a spring that was running down a mountain side, "spring water" is a meaningless term with no legal definition. A store can fill bottles from a tap and call it "spring water" because the water did "spring" from the tap. CS made with "spring water" will be cloudy/murky, and not nearly as effective as that made with steam distilled water. You also have no idea what other substances may be in that "spring water" (including chlorine and various pathogens).

You can use any water to brew CS. You shouldn't use chlorinated water, but you shouldn't drink that water anyway. The purer and emptier the water is when making CS, the better the quality of CS you will be making. Totally empty water (high-quality steam distilled water, or 5-stage RO water, both devices can be purchased) makes the best, most effective, crystal clear CS. Be sure your RO device doesn't add minerals back into the water at the end (6-stage RO's do, and some 5-stage units). The more "stuff" (minerals, etc.) there is in the water, the cloudier/murkier the CS will be and the shorter time you will need to brew it (10-15 minutes, so it doesn't look like coffee!). Your silver wires will also dissolve much faster in non-distilled water. But none of it is any kind of danger, unless you make coffee-colored CS and drink a large amount of that daily for years.

Using any other type of water, the process is simple: Brew for 10-15 minutes. Remember that over-brewing with non-steam distilled water uses up your silver wire much, much faster (up to

5X or more faster). For more help with brewing your own CS:

Read my how-to-brew-CS manual:

<https://www.thenaturalhealthlibrary.com/colloidal-silver/brewer-manual/>

Watch my how-to-brew-CS videos:

<https://www.thenaturalhealthlibrary.com/colloidal-silver/#how-to-brew-cs-videos>

And here:

<https://www.thenaturalhealthlibrary.com/videos/>

Disclaimer

I have to say this as a protective measure: nothing in this booklet should be taken as medical advice.

