

VAX DETOX PROTOCOL

September 19, 2021

This is a summarised outline of Vax Detox Protocol*.

1. Forgive others. Forgive yourself. Ask for forgiveness.
2. Make a covenant with God.
3. Follow Jim Humble's Vaccination Procedure Protocol (*see below*)
4. Potassium Iodide – SSKI (*see not below***) (*see SSKI instructions below*)
5. Zeolite Capsules: 4 times per day
6. Food Grade Activated Charcoal Powder: 1 x tablespoon
7. Bentonite Clay: 1 x tablespoon
8. Diatomaceous Earth: 1 x teaspoon
9. Jim Humble's Vaccination Procedure Protocol: CDS spray

*NOTE: This is for information purposes only and is not to be taken as medical advice.

* *NOTE: Regarding Dr Brownsteins Iodine Protocol, some do not agree with the idea of taking just Potassium Iodide as it is safer than taking Lugols. Dr Brownstein recommended Lugols because it actually contains two types of iodine: Elemental Iodine and Potassium Iodide which are used by different parts of the body. The thyroid uses Potassium Iodide while the breasts, ovaries, and prostate uptake the Elemental Iodine.

This is explained at the following website: <https://whyiodine.com/lugols>

Do your own research before embarking on any supplementation programme.

This is a good article on topic: <https://awakeneduk.wordpress.com/2018/12/03/is-lugols-iodine-safe/>

TO RECEIVE THE FULL VERSION of Gene's Health Protocols

Contact Gene via email below to receive a copy of his full protocol.
Please provide your country and county so that a regional coordinator can contact you with full instructions.

Gene's email address is: colosensei64@gmail.com

<https://rubble.com/vmnd7b-the-cabal-has-played-their-last-card-and-we-win-gene-decode.html>

MMS

Miracle Mineral Solution

Vaccination Procedure Copyright 2016 Jim Humble
www.jimhumblebooks.co

1. One week before a vaccination take the Protocol 1000. (Note: In this case we suggest Protocol 1000 be taken with hourly activated drops of MMS1, not with other forms of MMS.)
2. The day of the vaccine: Take 6 drops of MMS1 (activated MMS) every 2 hours, 4 times in total, which would be over an 8 hour period of time. Begin this dosing 1-2 hours before you get the vaccine.
3. Immediately after the vaccination is injected, do the "Patch Protocol" to neutralize the vaccine at the injection site. (Do this in your car or as soon as you get home). Apply this patch the day of the vaccine another 2 times, spaced out by about 3 hours during the rest of the day, that would be applying the patch 3 times in total the day of the vaccine.
4. After the day of the vaccine, continue with Protocol 1000 for 1 week to make sure all toxins are eliminated from the body.

The Patch Protocol

The Patch Protocol should also be applied 2-3 times daily for one week following the day of vaccine while also doing Protocol 1000.

- Mix 10 MMS drops with 10 drops of 4 or 5% HCl, (Hydrochloric acid), count 30 seconds.
- Immediately add 10 drops of purified water, (Distilled water is the best).
- Then add 10 drops of 90-99% DMSO. • Pour the whole solution on the middle of a gauze pad and place over the injection site leaving it until it turns completely white, usually 15- 20 minutes. This signifies complete absorption into the area.
- The Patch Protocol will neutralize the toxins in the vaccine.
- If the above steps cause any burning or irritation to the skin, add a little more water to the patch. CDS or CDH can be used for the Patch Protocol instead of MMS1. CDS and CDH seem to not irritate the skin.
- Submerge the patch in 5 cc's or ml's of CDS or CDH and 10 drops of DMSO.
- Don't add water unless there is irritation or burning.
- If you are applying the patch 2-3 times a day you might want to add 10 drops of water if there is irritation/burning.

SPECIAL NOTES:

Protocol 1000 is taking a 3-drop dose of MMS every hour for 8 hours a day. If at any time while taking these doses you begin to feel nausea or diarrhoea, lower your intake of MMS. Cut the amount you are taking in half, then work back up from there when the sick feeling has subsided. There may be times when you have no warning before getting a vaccine, such as when traveling it could be mandatory to enter various countries and with no prior warning, or some such thing. If you do not have warning before getting a vaccination, simply start right in with the above procedure starting with Step 2 on what to do the day of the vaccine. In this case, depending on how your body is reacting, you may want to continue with Protocol 1000 for two weeks after the vaccine, instead of one week.

How to adjust the dosing for the vaccination procedure for children.

For children you follow the same steps given above—however the amount of MMS drops given must be adjusted according to the weight of the child. Here are the guidelines:

Dosing of MMS for children for Protocol 1000.

Protocol 1000 is essentially taking a 3-drop dose of MMS every hour for 8 consecutive hours. When a child does Protocol 1000 the amount of MMS1 that the child should take can be determined by body weight.

Here is a simple guideline to follow:

- Newborn babies on an average weight around 7 pounds (3.2 kg), a baby weighing 7 or near 7 pounds (3.2 kg) up to 24 pounds (10 kg), should have 1/2 drop of MMS1 an hour to complete Protocol 1000.

(Note: In the case of a premature or an exceptionally small baby weighing under 7 pounds give them 1/4 drop an hour). After 25 lbs (11 kg), the basic rule of thumb is you give 1 drop of MMS1 for every additional 25 lbs for a child, which means:

- 25 pounds (11 kg) to 49 pounds (22 kg) the child should take 1 drop per hour.
- 50 pounds (22 kg) to 74 pounds (33 kg) the child should take 2 drops per hour.
- 75 pounds (34 kg) and over the child should take 3 drops per hour.
- Remember, on Protocol 1000 never take more than 3 drops an hour.

How to adjust the dosing for children for the day of the vaccine:

How to adjust the 6 drop doses on the day of the vaccine (explained above in Step 2), for children:

- Newborn babies weighing 7 or near 7 pounds (3.2 kg) up to 25 pounds (11 kg), should take 1 drop of MMS1 every two hours.
- 25 pounds (11 kg) to 49 pounds (22 kg) the child should take 2 drops every two hours.
- 50 pounds (22 kg) to 74 pounds (33 kg) the child should take 4 drops every two hours.
- 75 pounds (34 kg) and over the child should take 6 drops every two hours.

Important notes:

The doses the day of the vaccine should begin 1-2 hours before the vaccine is given and continue every 2 hours for an 8 hour period— 4 times in total.

Remember!! — If at any time while taking these doses your child begins to feel nausea or diarrhea, lower the intake of MMS. Cut the amount in half, then work back up from there when the sick feeling has subsided.

Adjusting the Patch Protocol for babies and people with sensitive skin:

If at all possible, when using the patch for babies, or children and people with sensitive skin, use CDH or CDS as per the patch instructions above, but be mindful to add water if the formula causes irritation.

If CDS or CDH is not available following this is how to adjust the patch using MMS1 for babies and people with sensitive skin:

Start with 5 drops of MMS1, (*MMS activated*), and add 5 drops of DMSO and 10 additional drops of water to dilute the solution. For the very first application do not apply for more than 5 minutes. Remove the patch to see if there is irritation. If there is no irritation after 5 minutes, after two hours you can again apply another patch for 15 minutes. If there is irritation double the amount of water to eliminate the irritation on the next application. If there is no skin irritation or burning on the next 15 minute application it is OK to continue with these applications. If at any time there is skin irritation or burning, then add additional water to the solution. A total of 8 patch applications over the 7 days following the vaccination should be enough for babies and sensitive skin people.

Vaccine Procedure

To the best of my knowledge, based on 20 years of working with MMS, I believe that MMS can help avoid vaccine injuries when the process described below is followed. From all the thousands of people who have used MMS there is ample evidence that MMS removes poisons, toxins and kills pathogens that cause disease. According to information sheets included with vaccines, most vaccines contain these very things. Therefore it stands to reason MMS would be effective in neutralizing any possible negative side effects of vaccines, used within minutes, hours, or even several days after the vaccination. (How-ever, doing it as soon as possible after the vaccination is best.)

Many people are concerned about possible vaccine injuries, and a growing number of parents do not want their children to be subjected to them. Therefore I want to present the following procedure. Included is the MMS1/DMSO Patch Protocol, which we have found to be very effective in neutralizing skin poisons and toxins. Those of you in the US, and other countries where possible, may want to investigate how to claim religious ex-emption from vaccines. However, if you are in a position where you have no choice but to take a vaccination, you may want to try this protocol.

Note: I suggest this procedure be followed using MMS1 drops mixed fresh hourly, not other forms of MMS (CDS or CDH).

Instructions for Vaccine Procedure—Dosing for Adults

Two Weeks Before a Vaccination Do the Starting Procedure, followed by Protocol 1000 (see pages 79-87 of my book).

Day of the Vaccine.

Take 6 drops of MMS1 (activated MMS) every two hours, (for a total of 4 times) during an eight-hour period. Begin this dosing one to two hours before you get the vaccine.

Immediately after the vaccination is injected (preferably when you get back to your car, or the moment you get home—though the sooner the better), do the MMS1/DMSO Patch Protocol (see page 135). The MMS1/DMSO Patch will help neutralize the toxins in the vaccine.

Apply this patch 1 more time on vaccination day, three hours after the first application. If you feel the need to apply a third patch in another three hours you may do so. But three patches in total should be sufficient. Note: Please be diligent to closely follow the instructions for making an MMS1/DMSO patch on page 135. Add more water to the patch, or discontinue use if there is any burning or irritation. Keep a close watch.

Day After the Vaccination.

Continue Protocol 1000 for one week to make sure all toxins are eliminated from the body.

Day of the Vaccine.

Take 6 drops of MMS1 (activated MMS) every two hours, (for a total of 4 times) during an eight-hour period. Begin this dosing one to two hours before you get the vaccine.

Immediately after the vaccination is injected (preferably when you get back to your car, or the moment you get home—though the sooner the better), do the MMS1/DMSO Patch Protocol (see page 135). The MMS1/DMSO Patch will help neutralize the toxins in the vaccine.

Apply this patch 1 more time on vaccination day, three hours after the first application. If you feel the need to apply a third patch in another three hours you may do so. But three patches in total should be sufficient. Note: Please be diligent to closely follow the instructions for making an MMS1/DMSO patch on page 135. Add more water to the patch, or discontinue use if there is any burning or irritation. Keep a close watch.

Day After the Vaccination

Continue Protocol 1000 for one week to make sure all toxins are eliminated from the body.

Notes:

If at any time while taking these doses you begin to feel nausea or diarrhea, lower your intake of MMS1. Cut the amount you are taking in half, then work back up from there when the ill feelings subside.

There may be times when you have no warning before getting a vaccine. Sometimes when traveling, vaccinations can be required to enter various countries. If you do not have warning before getting a vaccination, simply start with “Day of the Vaccine” points listed above. In this case, depending upon how your body is reacting, you may want to continue Protocol 1000 for three weeks after the vaccine, instead of one week.

This same procedure applies to oral vaccinations, with the exception that there would be no need for the MMS1/DMSO Patch Protocol.

Instructions for Vaccine Procedure—Dosing for Children

The Vaccine Procedure for children follows a similar routine as for adults. That is, two weeks before a vaccine begin the protocol. Then there are specific dosing suggestions for the day of the vaccine and further instructions for the day after the vaccine, etc. The amount of MMS1 drops given to children, must be adjusted according to the weight of the child.

Adults follow the standard Starting Procedure and Protocol 1000 for much of this procedure for vaccines. In the case of children, I also suggest doing the standard Starting Procedure and Protocol 1000 for children (calculated according to the child’s weight) which is listed on pages 256-258. This is as long as there is one or two weeks advance notice before receiving a vaccine. If there is less than one week advance warning, dose the child according to the Vaccine Dosage Chart for Children (below) as many days in advance of the vaccine as possible. Or, if there is no warning you can start with the Day of the Vaccine Chart on the day of the vaccine.

Two Weeks Before a Vaccination

Begin with the Starting Procedure followed by Protocol 1000 for children (pages 256-258), and stick with this until the day of the vaccine. If you are unable to start one or two weeks in advance, nevertheless begin dosing according to the Vaccine Dosage Chart for Children whenever you can, be it a week in advance, three days in advance, or whatever the case may be.

Day of the Vaccine

Give the child the appropriate amount of MMS1 drops (activated MMS) according to the Day of the Vaccine Chart for Children (see below). Do this every two hours, (for a total of 4 times) during an eight-hour period. Begin this dosing one to two hours before the vaccine is administered.

Immediately after the vaccination is injected (preferably when you get back to your car, or the moment you get home—though the sooner the better), do the MMS1/DMSO Patch Protocol (see following page). Or, in the case of a baby or children with very sensitive skin, follow instructions for adjusting the patch protocol for babies and people with sensitive skin (see following page). The MMS1/DMSO Patch will help neutralize the toxins in the vaccine.

Apply this patch 1 more time on vaccination day, three hours after the first application. If you feel the need to apply a third patch in another three hours you may do so. But three patches in total should be sufficient.

Note: Please be diligent to closely follow the instructions for making an MMS1/DMSO patch on page 135. Add more water to the patch, or discontinue use if there is any burning or irritation. Keep a close watch.

MMS Health Recovery Guidebook

Adjusting the MMS1/DMSO Patch Protocol for Babies and People with Sensitive Skin Please read and have a good understanding of the instructions for the standard MMS1/DMSO Patch Protocol (page 135). This protocol is basically the same procedure, but the amounts of MMS1 drops/water and the timing for applying the patch is adjusted to accommodate sensitive skin.

Start with 5 drops of MMS1 (activated MMS). Add 5 drops of DMSO and 10 additional drops of water to dilute the solution. For the very first application do not apply the patch for more than five minutes. When the patch is removed take note if there is irritation. If there is no irritation after five minutes with the first patch, in two hours apply another patch, this time leave it on for 15 minutes. If there is no skin irritation or burning on the next 15 minute application it is OK to continue with one more application (in the case of a vaccine) if you feel the need.

If at any time there is skin irritation or burning, then double the additional amount of water beyond what was used on the last application.

Day After the Vaccination

Continue dosing the child according to the Vaccine Dosage Chart for Children (page 176) for 1 week to make sure all toxins are eliminated from the body.

Chapter 11 – Additional Protocols 179 Notes

For instructions on how to measure a fraction of a drop, see the Starting Procedure, page 79 of my book.

Never exceed the maximum amount of MMS1 per hour for each weight category. Remember, if at any time while taking these doses your child begins to experience nausea or diarrhea, lower the intake of MMS1. Cut the amount in half, then work back up from there when the ill feelings subside.

SSKI

Saturated Solution of Potassium Iodide

There are two kinds of Potassium Iodide (KI) solutions that can be made.

1. Saturated
2. Anything less than saturated.

With a saturated Potassium Iodide (KI) solution you are adding a more Potassium Iodide (KI) to a fixed amount of water until some of the crystals or granules will not dissolve. These undissolved granules will be visible at the bottom of the solution, even after vigorous mixing. The solution is now considered saturated when it will not take up and dissolve any more Potassium Iodide (KI).

In a nutshell...

- SSKI is distilled water mixed with as much Potassium Iodide (KI) as the water can literally hold.
- It becomes what they call 'Super Saturated' due to the extra KI salt crystals that are not able to become suspended in the distilled water.
- The appearance is a clear/yellowish liquid.



How to Prepare SSKI?

To prepare a Saturated Solution of Potassium Iodide (SSKI)..

1. Fill a small bottle about 60% full of crystalline or granular potassium iodide. (Note: A 60ml bottle, made of dark glass and having a solid, dropper screwcap top, is a good size.) About 60 grams of crystalline or granular potassium iodide is needed to fill a 60ml bottle about 60% full.)
2. Next, pour distilled water (if possible), room-temperature into the bottle until it is about 90% full.
3. Close the bottle tightly and shake it vigorously for at least 2 minutes.
4. Some of the solid potassium iodide should remain permanently undissolved at the bottom of the bottle; this is proof that the solution is saturated.

Experiments with a variety of ordinary household medicine droppers determined that average 1 drop of a SSKI contains from **28mg to 36mg** of potassium iodide.

Point to remember: Potassium Iodide (KI) has a bitter taste. It is recommended that you mix the daily dose into another glass of water to dilute it further before drinking. It also can be added to food.

Daily Dosage: An adult would be requiring four drops of SSKI as an expedient daily dosage. This would amount to between 112mg to 144mg of Potassium Iodide (KI) total.

Note: 130mg of KI is an adult daily dose and half that (6 mg) is a child (ages 3-12) daily dose.