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Sitbcknchill Sex Slave Administrator			Jo Lo Aç Po	in Date: Feb 2004 ocation: Hell ge: 100 osts: 2,313

Here is some H3PO3 information that Darksky wrote up oh about a year or so ago....I haven't been able to find to many writeups on this as it is usually not widely talked about...there for awhile it was kept on the DL so H3PO3 wouldn't be put on the scheduled substances list...which it still isn't to my knowledge but it is harder to get than it was...anyways hope you guys enjoy this little...well not little piece of info...and thank you Darksky for writing this up...btw if you ever run across this in your ventures (darksky) hit me up...haven't talked to you in a long ass time...well since...ah you know...anyways back to the info...

SWID has performed many successful rxn's with H3PO3 and it is sweet! SWID would like to share the following things he has learned about H3PO3 with you. H3PO3 Ratios:

E/I2/H3PO3 : 1/1.25/1 ***1ml of DH2O for every gram of H3PO3 used

First off, SWID recommends that you make your HI first. This not only insures that the quality and quantity of your finished product will be better but it also serves as a visual aid so you can more effectively monitor the progress of your work. To make HI you dissolving your H3 in an equal amount of warm DH2O and then add the I2, mix thoroughly, and then cook to produce HI. SWID recommends that you crush your I2 into a very fine powder before adding to the H3 solution. I know it takes a little longer but your yields should improve. When the temp reaches 87C HI will form and the color of the fluid will change from a dark color to a light amber/yellow. When this happens your HI is ready! It's just that simple. At this point turn the heat off and let the flask stay on the heat source and cool gradually. You want any of the HI that is in a gaseous state to return to the H2O in your flask. Takes about 30 minutes, you'll know when its ready because the balloon will collapse, probably not completely but it will collapse.

Once the HI has cooled dump your entire E into the flask and stir it up good, reattach your

balloon and cook it! SWID uses a sand/oil bath to cook his product and likes to keep the temperature between 115-130C, that's flask temperature, not oil temperature. Depending on the technique you use your oil temperature will be higher. SWID buries his flask so that the level of the rxn fluid in the flask is the same level as the oil in the pan. Then SWID sets his oil temperature at 160C which keeps the flask temperature at the desired level. The deeper your burry your flask the higher the temps inside, the shallower you burry it the lower they will be. He would not recommend any higher flask temps than 115-130C because the quality of your product will start to suffer. What SWID means by that is there will start to be unwanted side effects to the product.

SWID started out cooking with H3OP3 for 5 hours, then he decided to take the advice of the more experienced Dreamers and let his rxn run until all feedstock was fully converted so now he runs his rxn's 12 hours. Let SWID tell you, the difference between quality of the product from a 12-hour cook and the product that was spawned from the 5-hour cook is as different as night and day! ALSO, SWID noticed a slight improvement in his yield when he let the rxn go to full completion. Now SWID wants you to know that there are those among us who do not agree with him on this point and insist that they can bring the H3PO3 rxn to full completion in as little as 3 to 6 hours. However, SWID has tried it both ways and he assures you that the product from a short, fast cooks is just not as good as the product you receive when you run it for 12 hours. It's just not possible to achieve full conversion of your psuedo in less time at the desired temperatures.

Understand that there is a direct relationship between conversion and heat, the higher your temperatures the faster conversion is achieved. The drawback to using higher temperatures is the introduction of unwanted side effects to your finished product such as gritting your teeth and/or the appearance of shadow people to name a few.

Now it's your rxn and you can certainly run it anyway you see fit but SWID would strongly urge you to make your HI first. Trust him, you will not be sorry. When you add all the ingredients together at once, E/I2/H3 and start your cook you will notice some smoke in the flask when HI starts to form. This smoke is your product "going up in smoke". In others words this is product that you will not get the benefit of. I know you can watch the rxn VERY CLOSLY and stop a lot of the smoking but why? Why would you want to have to baby the rxn that way? Hell, it's much simpler to just make the HI first, you don't have to baby it or coddle it AND when the HI is formed you can see it immediately and you know its ready for the E. This isn't true when you dump all the ingredients together at once, the only color change you see is when the E/I2/H3 change to a light amber/yellow about 1to 2 hours into the rxn. If you make HI first you will get 2 color changes, first when HI is formed, and second, when the E/I2/H3 turn colors.

On yes, when the E/I2/H3 changes colors it is NOT finished! It's just getting started, so let it cook for several hours after that happens. The well-known Geezmeister says to let it cook for another 8 hours after the color change but SWID likes to let it run the full 12 hours to ensure complete conversion of all the E

Realize that there are as many different opinions as to the heat, cook times, ingredient ratios and preparation of HI as there are cooks! Every cook is different and has their own little "twist" that they apply to the reduction process. In their minds the process they use is the best process there is and they will swear by the results. SWID recognizes that there are different ways to achieve the end result and has no desire to put down the process that someone else uses. If they are happy with their results then, as far as SWID is concerned, it is the right process for them. This is how SWID dose it and if you research you will find that the cook times and temperatures which SWID has posted here are supported by the best-known names involved in the field of dreaming.

There is no comparison to the RP/I2 rxn, H3PO3 beats it hands down every time! It's a faster process than the RP/I2 rxn, able to reach completion if half the time and much cleaner because there's no RP to filter from the honey. Also the H3PO3 rxn is very tame, no violent bubbling or trying to get out of the flask as with an RP/I2 rxn and there is no worry of a flask fire like those

known to happen with the RP/I2 rxn. This being said, you can do larger rxn's in smaller flasks. SWID has done a 40g cook in a 500mil flask and the flask looked empty during the rxn. SWID has spoke with other dreamers who have successfully performed a 100g rxn in a 500mil flask, something you just can't do with an RP/I2 rxn.

Well, that's it and SWID hopes that this information is of use to some of his fellow Dreamers out there. If you choose to Dream then you owe it to yourself to prepare as best you can. This means DO RESEARCH and plenty of it! You can NEVER be armed with enough information. Don't ever make the mistake of thinking that you know all there is to know about this process or that this process is easy, because it isn't!

It is impossible for anyone to learn that which he thinks he already knows ~ Plutarch Sometimes it is better to remain silent and thought a fool than to open your mouth and remove all doubt -



 06-15-2005, 12:06 AM
 #2
 Image: 100

 Sitbcknchill
 Sex Slave
 Administrator

THE FOLLOWING SINERO IS FICTIOUS AND STRICKLY FOR ENTERTAINMENT PURPOSES ONLY. IN NO WAY IS IT MENT TO ADVOCATE THE USE OR PRODUCTION OF ILLEGIAL SUBSTANCES!

I was talking to SWID the other day and he told me of this new dream he had. SWID said it started with 39gE/49gI2/40gH3PO3. Now SWID said that 40gH3 was mixed with 40ml DH20 until all was dissolved then 49gI2 was crushed to a fine power and added to this mixture in a 500ml flask.

SIWD said that this flask was placed in a pan which contained 3" of sand and enough oil to cover the sand about 3/4". The flask was buried in this so that the tops of the contents in the flask were the same level as the oil. This was slowly heated until HI was formed. SWID said at the point where this happened the mixture suddenly went from a dark black color to translucent amber. At this point SWID turned the heat off and allowed the flask to remain in the oil bath while the contents slowly cooled.

An hour after turning the heat off SWID removed the flask from the pan and allowed another 30 minutes for the contents to cool. SWID's intent was to allow sufficient time for all the HI gas, which had been vaporized to be absorbed back into the H2O. At this point SWID added 39gE to the flask and swirled until all the contents were thoroughly mixed. The flask was then placed back into the oil bath and heat was reapplied.

The heat was slowly raised over the period of the next hour until the temperature of the oil bath reached 165°C. It is estimated that the contents of the flask was 105° /117°C. The contents of the flask appeared to be a dark black at his time. 1 hour later the flask was removed form the oil bath and gently swirled, at this time SWID noticed that the color of the contents of the flask had changed to a translucent amber color. SWID put the flask back into the oil bath and continued heating.

Rxn was allowed to run for 12 hours total. Once removed fluid was allowed to cool and 5 times volume of DH2O was added. SWID thought best to split the rxn fluid into 2 parts and work each up separately. Honey was washed 3 times with Toluene, on the first wash all the dark amber/yellow color was removed but now the fluid was a light yellow/cloudy mixture. On second

Quote

wash toluene removed more yellow and on third toluene was clear but rxn fluid was still cloudy, you could not see through it...SWID decided to filter the rxn fluid through 3 coffee filters with a tight wadded cotton plug in the end of the funnel..this did the trick, the rxn fluid came through a very light, clear yellow color all cloudiness had been removed by filtering.

A standard A/B work-up followed and end results were 26g of very clean, potent product...that's a 66% return folks, Not Bad!! After evaporation product was washed with Acetone and dissolved in denatured Alcohol and re-evaporated, to SWIDs delight he was left with a plate full of diamonds, all the E had been converted! This was again washed in acetone to remove the alcohol smell. A tin foil burn test was performed and product runs up and down the foil, produces a white smoke with no odor and no taste. Cracks back the instant you remove the flame and finishes up with no residue left on the foil, you cant even tell it was there.

SWID is very pleased with the results of this rxn and has decided that there is definitely something to be said for allowing the rxn to run its full course to completion.

THIS STORY IS FICTIOUS AND THE AUTHOR HAS NOT AND NEVER WILL ATTEMPT SOMEHTING LIKE THIS.

It is impossible for anyone to learn that which he thinks he already knows \sim Plutarch Sometimes it is better to remain silent and thought a fool than to open your mouth and remove all doubt -



SWID changes his hoses and reducer for every reaction. Your only talking \$5.00 worth of material, it would a shame to ruin a reaction that took weeks to prepare for all because of dirty hoses contaminating the fluids. The length of the 1 ½" hose coupled with the reduction to a 3/8" hose helps keep the HI fluids contained in the reaction vessel and larger hose. No condensation migrates into the 3/8" hose, it is all contained in the 1 ½" hose and bottle. IMPORTANT*** The 3/8" PVC hose barb is only able to with stand the heat of one, long H3PO3 reaction, after that it is weakened and will fail if you attempt to use it a second time (SWID found this out the hard way) so it is very important that you replace both the hoses AND the PVC fittings for every reaction. Now SWID had intended to purchase some pieces of lab ware for his reactions but his "other half" put her foot down. SWID also thinks that perhaps its better that he did not because

immediately after every reaction the apparatus is disposed of which means there's that less incriminating evidence around to hang SWID up in case the unexpected should happen.

In order to heat his reaction he uses a 2-quart pot with approx 3" of sand in it. To this he adds vegetable oil so he has about ³/₄" of oil covering the sand. All this is placed on the kitchen stove to heat. SWID buries the flask in the sand so that the top of the fluid level in the bottle is the same level as the oil, reason being that when you do this there is approximately 40-45C difference in the temperature of the oil and the temperature of the bottle. If you burry the bottle too deep in the sand the temperature in the bottle will climb, deeper you bury the bottle, the higher the temp goes. SWID learned this, and many other things, from Geez.

The oil bath is slightly warm to cold when he places the bottle with the E back into it. You need to be careful here, if the oil is too hot you will shock your reaction and your quality and yield will suffer dearly. Anyway, SWID takes the next hour to gradually raise the temp of the oil to 165C, this should give him a fluid temp of 120C. He leaves the temp at this setting for the duration of the rxn. He swirls the bottle gently every hour for the first 2-3 hours to make sure he has washed all the E off the interior wall of the bottle, after that he might swirl the bottle every few hours.

His post reaction work up is similar to the one Geez has outlined in his the post-reaction workup thread although he does make a few minor changes to his work-up process. After the honey is made he dilutes it with 5 times its volume in warm DH20, then he makes sure its good and clean with several Toluene washes. If SWID is working with more than 250 ml of honey before he dilutes it he will break the fluid into smaller portions, treat these as separate projects and work each of these up individually. It's much easier to work with smaller portions AND if you have a screw-up and spill some of the honey or the cat knocks it over or you are unfortunate enough to have OG II contaminating your end product the smaller portions will act as an insurance policy to prevent total loss of all your hard work. Personally SWID thinks Toluene is the best NP to use for the A/B process. When you wash your honey with Toluene any peg that might be present will be drawn to the Toluene during the wash, leaving your E a little bit cleaner.

Now, here's where SWID starts to deviate from Geezes Post Work-Up, after he is done with the NP washes he FILTER's the honey as he separates it from the Toluene, this was a step missing in Geezes right up, I'm sure it was just a slip of the pen though. Now SWID has learned something very interesting when using Toluene as his NP, since SWID doesn't have a separator funnel to use when separating the honey from the NP he will siphon off as much as he can without drawing off any of the NP and run this honey through a filter. Now, there's always a small amount of Honey left on bottom of the NP so what SWID does to collect this is pour off the top NP layer (in a different jar) until there is just a little of the NP left on top of the honey, then, in a separate jar, he pours the rest of the NP and Honey solution through THE WET FILTER that he was using for the honey. The moisture in the filter will allow the remaining honey to filter through but will trap the Toluene in the filter NOT LETTING THAT THROUGH. Caution here, SWID recommends that you pour this NP/Honey solution into a separate jar and once the honey has filtered through remove the filter/NP and discard, THEN add this Honey to the other jar of honey you filtered earlier. Reason SWID does this in just in case some of the NP does get through the filter (and this has never happened yet) it will be confined in this jar and not in his main jar of Honey. Then, if this did happen, all SWID would have to do is re-filter the small jar until the NP was remover. Also, SWID has found that filtering at this stage not only traps the NP but it also traps any oils that might be deposited in the honey during the wash process, leaving them behind in the filter, and leaving SWID with a crystal clear, slightly gold honey...PERFECT!

SWID filters at every stage of the work-up when transferring the honey from one medium to another, it just makes sense to do this and insure that your product is a clean as you can get it.

The rest of the work-up is similar to Geezes write-up. SWID has found that Toluene is excellent for using to pull on the base fluid and will pull the majority of the freebase from the base fluid on the first pull, with the next 2 pulls resulting in lower amounts. SWID doesn't stop there, he

hates to allow even the smallest amount of freebase to escape him so after his first initial pulls he will do a 4th pull on the base. This pull he will allow to set for several hours. Also, to this pull, SWID will add a couple of small spoons of regular table salt to the Base fluid which helps the freebase on its way to the NP and then shake everything like his life depends on it...THIS IS THE ONLY TIME SWID will shake the fluids together, since he's going to allow this to set for several hours he knows the emulsion will have time to clear.

SWID has also found that it is helpful to apply heat to the Base/NP solution for this 4th pull. SWID will place the jar with the Base/NP into a small pot that is filled with water. SWID will drop the lid from a mason jar into the bottom of the pot so when he sets the bottle in the pot it isn't in contact with any hot metal, don't want it to crack or burst. SWID then raises the temp of the water in the pan, there by raising the temp of the Base fluid. This seems to hasten the migration of the freebase to the NP. SWID will apply heat this way for about 30 minutes. BE VERY CAREFUL WITH THIS HEATING OF THE BASE FLUID, you do not want to get it so hot that the NP will start to boil. Toluene has a much lower boiling point than the base fluid and if it starts to get very hot it will turn to a vapor, This will in turn increase the pressure inside vessel containing the base/NP solution. Too much heat will result in too much pressure, which could result in having your base/NP vessel bust and send little shards of glass and solution flying everywhere. SWID leaves the lid off the jar when he heats the solution but if you do this DO NOT LEAVE THE SOLUTION UNATTENDED UNTIL FINISHED! BE CAREFUL NOT to let the NP stay in contact with the base fluid much longer than 24 to 34 hours. SWID has found that after this length of time the meth can migrating back into the Base fluid, it may not, but then again it may, bummer!

Now when SWID siphons off the 4th pull of NP from the base fluid he will add just a little DH2O without any acid to the NP and do a PH test on this, if the PH is high SWID will continue with the Acid pull on this fluid, if the ph is low SWID doesn't waste his time. Also, if the ph is high SWID will do another pull on the base, matter of fact SWID will pull on the base fluid until he gets a low PH reading from the NP. As long as your ph is high in the NP that's removed from the base the pull is working. Once SWID gets a ph reading back from the NP of 7 or less he will discontinue the pulls on the base. Waste not, what not!

After SWID finishes his 3 acid extractions of the freebase form the NP he will save all of the NP and combine this in a big jar until all the meth has been extracted, then SWID will do another extraction of the NP. He will add DH2O to the NP with NO ACID and check the ph level, if it is above 8 SWID will add acid drop wise to this until he gets his ph down to 7-6.5, but if its down to 7 or less SWID realizes he is finished and doesn't waste anymore time on it. After SWID is satisfied that there is no more product left for titration from the NP he will pour this NP through a filter into a large milk container and save for future use. This filtered NP is perfect for using to wash the Honey from a newly finished rxn instead of using fresh NP for these washes.

One thing SWID has noticed, when you are doing an acid extraction if you screw up or get careless or if you don't have any way to test the ph lever FOR THIS PHASE of the work-up and you happen to get the ph level below 6 not only will your yields suffer but your quality will suffer also. Now, SWID knows you can wash the meth with acetone to remove any excess acid but SWID has found that this is only a half cure. The product you are left with after driving the ph too low is substandard (in SWID's humble opinion) to the product you obtain when you extract at a ph level of 7-6.5. Even after several Acetone washes, dissolving the meth you retrieve form the acetone in Denatured alcohol, filtering the alcohol to remove any HCl salts that might be lurking in the back ground and then evaporating to retrieve the meth, its just not as good of a product. To SWID this simple ph test is one of the most crucial things he does in the post A/B work-up. In SWID's humble opinion this small detail, or lack of, can have a terrible effect on your product. SWID never tests the ph level of the base fluid but he always tests the ph level of the acid extraction.

Oh yes, denatured alcohol will leave a residue on the meth so make sure you do an Acetone wash every time your meth comes in contact with denatured alcohol as a final cleaning process! Not only can you smell the sickening, sweet smell of the DA in the meth, but you can also taste it. Now, if you're one of the individuals that prefer to take his meth via IV, as soon as you inject

the meth you will immediately get that same sickening, sweet taste of the DA throughout your body, you will also get a giant rush as the DA works through your system. It only takes a few seconds for this process to work through your system but the sweet smell and taste will linger long after. SWID doesn't think this can be very good for your healthy, so make sure that you wash your finished product with Acetone before you use it or distribute it to the public.

H3PO3 is clean, safe and fast as compared to the typical RP/I2 rxn, its also not listed as a Class I or II substance,,,,,YET, but SWID would not be surprised if that changes this year as our friendly, help full Government continues to attempt to control something that they can't control! Regardless of the new laws they make, regardless of the chemicals they try to control, regardless of the punitive penalties they asses to try and discourage the use, distribution or production of these products, there are those among us who will endeavor and continue to make advancements in the fine art of the cook....and I am firmly convinced that the conversion of E/P to a clean, high octane product is indeed an art and SWID takes his hat off to those among us who have pioneered this field.

It is impossible for anyone to learn that which he thinks he already knows ~ Plutarch Sometimes it is better to remain silent and thought a fool than to open your mouth and remove all doubt -



📄 06-15-2005, 12:08 AM





Join Date: Feb 2004 Location: Hell Age: 100 Posts: 2,313

This is old so I doubt it works, but I wanted to put the whole thing here- sitbcknchill Hi everybody, SWID wanted to take a few minutes to talk about cleaning your feedstock, namely "E". The single most important step in the whole reduction process is the first step, namely cleaning your E. This single step can make the difference between a really good end product and/or a really crappy end product. As you have heard so many times before..."thrash in, trash out!" If you start with shit you end up with shit! There is no if, ands or buts about it! How clean you get your E will have a great bearing on how pure your end product is.

Now there are other factors that play a part in the purity of your final product but none are as important or have as great a bearing on the outcome as the cleanness of your E. SWID can't stress this point enough and hopes that everyone will take this to heart.

Because the cleaning procedure plays such a big part in the whole reduction process SWID goes a little further than most to insure that his E is as clean as it can possibly be. Since he has started using the following procedure his E has been absolutely pristine and his final product as pure as it can get. That being said, SWID hopes the following is of help to all concerned.

Now SWID wants you to know that he didn't invent the following techniques and can take no credit for that but he does advocate them and pays homage to their inventers. These players have sacrificed much time, money and effort to perfect these techniques so others could share in their findings. These special players are the legends among us and we all could take a page from their book.

SWID uses generic 60's that he purchases at the dollar stores for \$1.00 per pack of 24 and, after all cleaning is finished, he will average 1g clean E per pack of 24. Some players have a better average return per pack and some have a worse average but SWID's average is a consistent 1g per pack.

SWID cleans all of his E using the TCE/JD cleaning procedure FIRST and then he re-cleans the E using the IDEA cleaning procedure. At first SWID used just the TCE/JD procedure but was not really satisfied with his end product and started using the IDEA procedure as a second back-up cleaning process. The results were outstanding and SWID has continued to use these 2 procedures together ever since.

Now much has been written about both procedures and SWID is not going to duplicate that information here but, instead, will just comment on certain steps of these procedures. If you are unfamiliar with either of these procedures you only need do a little research and will find many articles outlining each of these procedures in great detail.

Before you start your first soak with TCE/JD make sure that you grind and sift your pills into a very fine powder. THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT TO YOUR SUCCESS!! The finer the powder the better the results. SWID uses a cheap coffee grinder to start this process that he purchased for \$19.00. After running his pills through the coffee grinder he takes the powder and runs it through a very fine shiv to make sure the powder is as fine a powder as possible.

Next he covers this with the TDC/JD fluid and lets this stand for approximately 2 minutes, then he pours this mixture in a coffee filter and drains the TCE/JD fluid from the pill mass. Now SWID normally does 20 packs of 24 pills at a time and he has found that it takes about 3 minutes for this quantity to drain once poured in the coffee filter, that's why he only waits 2 minutes before pouring them into the filter. You only want your pills to be exposed to the TCE/JD approximately 3 minutes and do not want it to be exposed any longer than 5 minutes, so SWID has 2 minutes soaking in the fluid and 3 minutes draining time. Then he squeezes the pill mass as dry as possible and spreads this out in a large Pyrex baking dish to dry.

Most of the time the dried pill mass will have a light blue tint to it, that's the cobalt that has traded places with the OG II...that's a good thing! We will get rid of the cobalt with the following procedures.

Once the pill mass has dried SWID will run this through a fine shiv again to insure that it is as fine a powder as possible. Then he takes this powder and covers it with the IDEA fluid. Again he allows this to soak in this fluid approximately 2 minutes and then pours into a coffee filter to drain for 3 minutes. Once drained he squeezes this dry and spreads the pill mass out in a Pyrex baking dish to dry.

Let me say this, TCE has an infinity for E, meaning that it will suck up and absorb the E if your pill mass is exposed to this fluid too long. SWID screwed up one time and learned this the hard way. He had finished with the TCE/JD procedure and was draining the pill mass from the IDEA procedure and got distracted. Consequently he allowed the pill mass to stay in the IDEA fluid for about 7 minutes before squeezing and spreading to dry. Instead of getting 20g from 20 packs he ended up with 13g. The IDEA fluid had sucked up 7 grams in the matter of a few minutes! MAKE SURE YOU DON'T LET THE PILL MASS STAY IN THESE FLUIDS LONGER THAN 3 TO 5 MINUTES TOPS!

After you drain the IDEA fluid from the pill mass you will notice that the IDEA fluid has taken on a light blue color and the pill mass is now white again. The cobalt left from the TCE/JD cleaning procedure has been absorbed by the IDEA fluid and your E is just a little cleaner than when you started!

When the pill mass from the IDEA cleaning is dry SWID, once again, runs it through a very fine shiv and then proceeds to draw the E from the pill mass using Denatured Alcohol as the pulling agent. The dried pill mass is covered in 3 times it's mass with DA, shaken thoroughly and then allowed to soak until it clears, approximately 3 hours for the type pills that SWID uses. This fluid is drained off WITHOUT DISTRBUING THE PIULL MASS and placed in a jar in the freezer. The remaining pill mass is once again covered with DA and the whole allowed to set for 3 hours again. This procedure is repeated 3 times and all drained fluid added to the jar in the freezer.

The reason for placing in the freezer is to allow the waxes which are pulled to harden making them easier to filter out.

After 3 pulls the pill mass is discarded and the fluid is removed from the freezer and filtered, then poured into a Pyrex dish to evaporate. After drying the E is run through a fine shiv again and then covered with FREEZER TEMPERATURE DRY Acetone. SWID will swirl this for about 3 minutes and then drain off the acetone. BE VERY CAREFUL HERE, Acetone LOVES E and, if allowed to soak too long, will suck up all of the E you have! After 3 minutes drain off the Acetone, SWID uses a Pyrex measuring cup to collect the drained acetone, and cover this with a piece of saran wrap and place in the freezer. The E left in the Pyrex dish is allowed to dry and then collected.

Cold Acetone absorbs less E than room temp or warm Acetone and any E that might be absorbed by your Acetone will precipitate out of the fluid if covered and placed in the freezer for a few days. You can then drain off this fluid and collect any E that remains. SWID screwed up once and left 20g's of E in the acetone for about 12 minutes and once the acetone was drained off SWID was left with 7gs of E...SWID WAS PISSED!!! Never fear though, all SWID had to do was evaporate the Acetone, scrape up the remaining produce, run through a shiv and repeat the Acetone wash, this time being careful NOT to exceed the 3 minute time limit before draining. He was able to retrieve all of the lost product this way.

Make sure that the Acetone you use is both DRY and FREEZER COLD before using, you lose less E this way!!

Well, this is the way SWID cleans his E and the end results is a damn clean, pure E which reduces very well. What ever technique you use make sure your E is clean. The rule of thumb is simple..."if you wonder if your E is clean enough, then it probably isn't!" If you use the above technique you can rest assured that your E will be damn clean!

It is impossible for anyone to learn that which he thinks he already knows \sim Plutarch Sometimes it is better to remain silent and thought a fool than to open your mouth and remove all doubt -



When SWID first decided to pursue the H3PO3 rxn process he was surprised at how little information there actually was to be found. He spent countless hours searching and compiling bits and pieces of information as he came across it. Eventually he was armed with enough information to move forward with the process. Now there is a multitude of information available but very little posted in this forum that's where this post comes into play, to fill the void, if you will.

H3PO3, A Few More Facts

If you decide, a some point in time, that H3PO3 (which we SWID will call H3 from this point out) is the way you want to go then you need to know that H3 is available in different concentrations, however not all that is available will work for this process. The Phosphorous Acid that we need (also called Orthophosphorous Acid) is available as 97% flakes, reagent . The H3 that SWID uses is composed of:

Phosphorous Acid (H3PO3) 97% Chloride (CI) .003% Lead (Pb) .002% Iron (Fe) .003% Phosphoric Acid (H3PO4) 1.5% Sulfate (SO4) .002% Water (H2O) 1.4%

The key here is that 97% of the product is H3, that's the bare minimum percentage that will work for this rxn. Be careful, there are other H3 products available with varying percentages of H3, even a liquid, THESE WILL NOT WORK! Make sure that you use the 97% flakes, else your wasting your time. H3 can be extracted from a **phosphite** foliar solution but that's a whole different subject and we will not go there.

Don't make the mistake of confusing Phosphorous Acid (H3PO3) with Phosphoric Acid (H3PO4) and trying to use the wrong thing. Phosphoric Acid (H3PO4) WILL NOT WORK! Also don't confuse Phosphorous Acid (H3PO3) with Hypophosphorous Acid (H3PO2), even though you can use H3PO2 in the reduction process there are distinct differences. H3PO2 is not as stable or calm of an rxn as H3PO3. In addition, Hypophosphorous Acid (H3PO2) produces a very deadly gas called Phosphine Gas that is also highly flammable. You have neither of these problems with H3PO3 making it a safer rxn for the Dreamer.

You want to be careful with the storage of H3 because it's hygroscopic, which is a ten-dollar word that means the stuff absorbs water. You want to avoid storing it in any place that has high humidity, that leaves the refrigerator out! Also, don't leave the container open for any period of time. Get what you need out and immediately reseal the bottle. SWID would recommend that you even take some black electrical tape and wrap around the seal of the lid, just as an added precaution. SWID doesn't know how long you can store H3 this way but he has had some H3 for about 5 months now and it's still dry. If your H3 should happen to absorb some moisture then be sure that you make adjustments accordingly to the amount of H3 (use more) and DH2O (use less) that you put in your rxn. How much you adjust will depend on how much moisture it has absorbed.

When you make your HI the I2 is constantly being recycled throughout the conversion process and if you have added a sufficient amount at the start you don't have to worry about your I2 being depleted. H3 is not regenerated so you must be sure you use enough to make a sufficient amount of HI to sustain the rxn process. When you add RP and I2 together you have to be very careful because HI gas starts to form immediately and you must hurry and seal the flask . Not so with H3 which, unlike RP, does not readily regenerate HI from I2 at room temperature but at the boiling point of the aqueous solution. Therefore you don't have to worry about the formation of HI gas when you initially mix your H3 and I2 together, only when you heat the solution. This makes the H3 rxn much safer than the RP rxn.

Even though H3 is safer than Rp for several reasons you still need to exercise a certain degree of care when working with this or any chemical. H3 is caustic and, if ingested, can be fatal, so don't be putting any in your coffee or tea! Seriously folks, just use some common sense when dealing with this or any other chemical, all you have to lose is your life!

Lastly, RESEARCH!!!!!!! Then, when you've finished researching, DO SOME MORE! The most useful weapon we have is our knowledge and retained knowledge is that which was acquired through hard work and perseverance, not that which was handed to us on a silver platter. It's your choice, what will it be?



No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label, if applicable. Symptoms that may arise if the product is mishandled are:

ACUTE EFFECTS-

SWALLOWED: May cause severe damage to the digestive tract. May be harmful if swallowed. Causes gastrointestinal burns.

EYE: Causes eye burns.

SKIN: Causes skin burns.

INHALED: Vapour or mist may cause severe irritation to mucous membranes and respiratory tract. Symptoms include sore throat, coughing, shortness of breath and delayed lung edema.

CHRONIC EFFECTS No information available. FIRST AID

SWALLOWED: If swallowed, rinse mouth with water, give water to drink. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek immediate medical assistance.

EYE: Immediately irrigate with copious quantities of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Seek medical assistance.

SKIN: Wash contaminated skin with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. If irritation persists seek medical advice.

INHALED: Remove victim from exposure - avoid becoming a casualty. Remove contaminated clothing and loosen remaining clothing. Allow patient to assume most comfortable position and keep warm. Keep at rest until fully recovered. If breathing laboured and patient cyanotic (blue) ensure airways are clear and have qualified person give oxygen through a facemask. If breathing has stopped apply artificial respiration at once. In event of cardiac arrest, apply external cardiac massage. Seek medical assistance.

ADVICE TO DOCTOR Treat symptomatically. PRECAUTIONS FOR USE **EXPOSURE STANDARDS** No information available. Nuisance dust of 10 mg/m3 (TWA) should be observed. ENGINEERING CONTROLS Ensure ventilation is adequate to maintain air concentrations below recommended exposure standard. Keep containers closed when not in use. PERSONAL PROTECTION Avoid skin and eye contact and inhalation of dust. Wear overalls, safety goggles/glasses and chemical resistant impervious gloves and safety boots. Use with adequate ventilation. If inhalation risk exists wear respirator meeting the requirements of the relevant Australian Standards. FLAMMABILITY SAFE HANDLING INFORMATION Product is not flammable. STORAGE AND TRANSPORT Store in cool dry, well-ventilated place in closed packs. Do not store with incompatible products such as oxidising agents. Store away from foodstuffs.

This product is classified as a Class 8 corrosive substance according to the Australian Code for the transport of dangerous goods by road and rail.

Refer to State Regulations for storage and transport requirements. SPILLS

Increase ventilation. Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and inhalation of dust. Sweep up but avoid generating dust. Collect and place in properly labelled

drums for disposal. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise the local emergency services, DISPOSAL Refer to State Land Waste Management Authority. FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARDS On burning will emit toxic fumes. Hazardous decomposition products: phosphine, oxides of phosphorus. Fire fighters to wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus if risk of exposure to vapour or products of combustion. EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Dry chemical powder. OTHER INFORMATION AND REFERENCES ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT Avoid contaminating waterways. TOXICITY Oral LD50 (rat): 1895 mg/kg Hazard Category: Harmful/Corrosive **RISK PHRASES** R22: Harmful if swallowed. R34: Causes burns SAFETY PHRASES S25: Avoid contact with eyes. S36/37/39: Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. S45: In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label whenever possible).

Hypophosphorous Acid is not the same, also H3PO2 is on the governments controlled substance act, a Class I substance, which means you can't even buy the stuff. We are talking about Phosphorous Acid (H3PO3), notice that Phosphorous Acid has an additional oxygen molecule attached to it and it is not listed on under the Controlled Substance Act....at this time.

Now even though Hypophosphorous Acid and Phosphorous Acid both work for the reduction process there are some major differences. Hypophosphorous Acid is not as tame of an rxn as Phosphorous Acid, H3PO2 is also not as safe as H3PO3. Hypophosphorous Acid (H3PO2), when heated, produces phosphine gas which is extremely toxic, this does not happen with H3PO3. There are other differences but I think you can see that we are talking about a different product here.

One other thing, a lot of people get confused and think that Phosphoric Acid (H3PO4) is the same as Phosphorous Acid (H3PO3) but as you can clearly see, once again, there is a difference with the oxygen molecule. Phosphoric Acid CAN NOT be use for the reduction process by its self and is virtually no good for our purposes. **Edited by: sitbcknchill**

It is impossible for anyone to learn that which he thinks he already knows ~ Plutarch Sometimes it is better to remain silent and thought a fool than to open your mouth and remove all doubt -



📄 06-15-2005, 12:10 AM







Here's a few interesting facts about H3PO3 that SWID hopes will be useful to all.

Phosphorous acids (H3PO3) are not naturally occurring biopesticidal substances, and therefore technically, cannot be classified as a biochemical, for EPA regulatory purposes. However; Phosphorous Acids, "as simple inorganic chemicals, are amenable to structure-activity relationship analysis", and for EPA's regulatory purposes, are subject to a reduced set of data requirements, akin to those established for biochemical pesticides."

Phosphorous Acid (H3PO3) is used in: fertilizer, pesticides and fungicides. Contrary to popular belief Phosphorous Acid IS NOT USED in the production of soft drinks!! Sorry folks, but Phosphoric Acid (H3PO4) is used for soft drinks. The addition of Phosphoric Acid lowers the pH of carbonated drinks making them more acidic.

Phosphorous acid in fertilizer is sold under the brand names K-Phite, Phos-fix or Nutri-Phite (these are the ones SWID knows of) and gives excellent control of Phytophthora, Pythium and Downy mildew, is low cost and supplies nutrition to crops as well. Phosphorous Acid doesn't interact with copper.

Diphosphorus trioxide (P 2 O 3) dissolved in water yields Phosphorous Acid (H3PO3)...SWID found this fact very interesting and was wondering if this information could be useful in producing H3 at home but needs to do more research on P2O3 before first.

Phosphoros acid differs from phosphoric acid in containing one proportion less of oxygen, and decomposes all the oxides and salts of mercury—separating the mercury in its metallic state.

Phosphorous acid may be produced by any element capable of abstracting from phosphoric acid a part of its oxygen.

OK...here's a little information on Phosphorus for everyone. Even though this information is not about H3 SWID believes it is directly related and is posting it just the same.

PHOSPHORUS

Introduction

Phosphorus, symbol P, reactive nonmetallic element that is important to living organisms and has many industrial uses. The atomic number of phosphorus is 15, and its atomic weight is 30.974. Phosphorus is in group 15 (or Va) of the periodic table

Phosphorus was discovered about 1669 by the German alchemist Hennig Brand in the course of experiments in which he attempted to prepare gold from silver.

Properties and Occurrence

Phosphorus is a non- metal. Phosphorus occurs as a soft solid that can be cut with a knife or as a powder. It has a density of 1.82 g/mL. Phosphorus exists in three main allotropic (distinctly different) forms: ordinary (or white) phosphorus, red phosphorus, and black phosphorus. Of these, only white and red phosphorus are of commercial importance. When freshly prepared, ordinary phosphorus is white, but it turns light yellow when exposed to sunlight. It is a crystalline, translucent, waxy solid, which glows faintly in moist air and is extremely poisonous. It ignites spontaneously in air at 34° C (93° F) and must be stored under water. It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in organic solvents, and very soluble in carbon disulfide. White phosphorus melts at 44.1° C (111.4° F) and boils at 280° C (536° F).

White phosphorus is prepared commercially by heating calcium phosphate with sand (silicon dioxide) and coke in an electric furnace. When heated to between 230° and 300° C (446° and 572° F) in the absence of air, it is converted into the red form. Red phosphorus is a microcrystalline, nonpoisonous powder. It sublimates (passes from the solid state directly to the gaseous state) at 416° C (781° F) and has a specific gravity of 2.34. Black phosphorus is made by heating white phosphorus at 200° C (392° F) at very high pressure. It has a specific gravity of 2.69.

When freshly prepared, ordinary phosphorus is white, but it turns light yellow when exposed to sunlight. It is a crystalline, translucent, waxy solid, which glows faintly in moist air and is extremely poisonous. It ignites spontaneously in air at 34° C (93° F) and must be stored under water. It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in organic solvents, and very soluble in carbon disulfide. White phosphorus melts at 44.1° C (111.4° F) and boils at 280° C (536° F).

Chemically, white phosphorus undergoes spontaneous combustion in air burning with a brilliant flame and yielding the toxic diphosphorus pentoxide. This diphosphorus pentoxide (P2O5) produces Phosphoric Acid (H3PO4) when dissolved in water. If the combustion is incomplete, the product is diphosphorus trioxide (P2O3), which forms Phosphorous Acid (H3PO3) in water.

Phosphorus is widely distributed in nature and ranks 11th in abundance among the elements in the crust of the earth. It does not occur in the free state but is found mostly as a phosphate, as in phosphate rock and apatite. It is also found in the combined state in all fertile soil and in many natural waters. The element is important in plant and animal physiology and is a constituent of all animal bones, in the form of calcium phosphate

Bone and teeth, which contain calcium phosphate, are sources of phosphorus. Phosphorus is usually obtained by rigorous heating of these substances and calcium phosphate mixed with sand together with carbon.

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Phosphorous Acid is formed when phosphorus is inflamed in a smaller quantity of air than is

necessary for its complete combustion, and even when phosphorus is exposed to the air at natural temperatures. It is mixed, however, with phosphoric or metaphosphoric acid. The process best adapted for preparing it in a pure state, was pointed out by Sir H. Davy. A piece of dry phosphorus is put into a tube retort, and bichloride of mercury in powder placed over it. On exposing the retort to heat, the phosphorus, as it rises in vapor through the bichloride, takes one proportion of chlorine from it, and a limpid fluid condenses in the receiver, a compound of chlorine and phosphorus. On mixing it with water. they mutually decompose each other, the chlorine combining with the hydrogen of a portion of the water, and forming hydrochloric acid, while the phosphorus takes the oxygen, and is converted into phosphorus acid; by heating the liquid till it becomes of a thick consistence, all the hydrochloric acid and most of the water are driven oft and the phosphorus acid, still combined with a portion of water, becomes a solid crystalline mass on cooling.

It has a sour taste and a disagreeable fetid smell. It reddens the vegetable blues, and when exposed to heat it is decomposed, a portion of phosphureted hydrogen being disengaged, and phosphoric acid remaining. It is a powerful deoxidating agent, and precipitates gold, silver, mercury, arid platinum in the metallic form.

HYDRIODIC ACID

Hydriodic acid gas is formed by the action of one part of phosphorus with ten of iodine and four of water. The iodine and water are put first into a very small glass-retort or flask, the phosphorus added, and a gentle heat applied with a spirit lamp. In a very short time, a brisk reaction commences, a slight explosion generally taking place within the retort from the heat produced inflaming a portion of phosphorus, and also from the disengagement of a little phosphureted hydrogen. Dense vapors are at the same time disengaged, and the hydriodic acid gas may be collected by displacement after these have been expelled. Water absorbs it as rapidly as hydrochloric acid gas, end it cannot be kept long over mercury, as this metal begins to act upon it whenever they come into contact, the mercury combining with the iodine, and leaving hydrogen gas. Phosphureted hydrogen is disengaged in considerable quantity towards the end of the operation; when it begins to come, it is recognized by the acid gas with which it is mixed producing with the air a whiter colored vapor than previously; the process should then be stopped to prevent it from accumulating. Fifty or a hundred grains of iodine, with the proper quantity of phosphorus and water, will be found quite sufficient, using a retort capable of containing about five or six ounces of water. Constant attention must be paid to this operation while it is going on.

A number of complicated changes take place during the preparation of this gas, from the reaction of the different substances mixed together and part of the newly formed products. Small cubical crystals may frequently be seen in the neck of the flask or retort employed; they consist of hydriodic acid and Phosphureted hydrogen, and are rapidly decomposed by water with effervescence, this fluid combining with the hydriodic acid. The hydriodic acid gas is produced by the iodine combining with the hydrogen of a portion of water which is decomposed, the oxygen uniting with the phosphorus.

Other processes for the preparation of hydriodic acid gas have been recommended, but there is none by which the beginner can prepare a small quantity more easily than that which has been described. There are several circumstances with respect to the Phosphureted hydrogen, and the other products that are formed at different periods of the process, according to the temperature applied, and the proportion of water employed, which require further investigation.

M. F. D'Arcet has proposed to prepare hydriodic acid gas in a very pure form by heating a solution of hypophosphorous acid, till it begins to give off Phosphureted hydrogen by decomposing water, after which it is to be cooled, and mixed with an equal weight of iodine. On subjecting the mixture to a gentle heat, the water affords hydrogen to the iodine, producing hydriodic acid gas, while its oxygen is transferred to the hypophosphorous acid.

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Image: Sitbcknchill

Sitbcknchill

Sex Slave
Administrator

A report on re-crystallization

Before we get started here let me say that there are many different approaches to re-crystallization with varying results and the one that SWID is getting ready to lay out for you is just another approach. In no way is SWID implying that his approach is the best, there are too many good re-crystallization techniques out there for him to make that claim, what SWID is claiming is that the technique he is getting ready to lay out for you, if followed to the letter, will not fail....that is if you start with a decent product.

Every good re-crystallization technique has 2 things in common, super saturation and slow cooling of the saturated liquid. These 2 things are a must for your success, but again if you don't start with a good product then your returns will vary. How do you get a good product to start with?? Simple, start with clean E, this single element is the most important element of the whole reduction/cook process and has the greatest effect on the quality of the product you end up with.

OK, enough dribble, when SWID first started trying to re-crystallize his product he had disastrous results. All the articles he read said to dissolve your product the minimum amount of DA necessary for total absorption and heat until it started to surface skim but none of the articles told SWID how much DA was necessary per gram of product. Being a rookie and "dumb as dirt" as far as this process went SWID had no idea how much the minimum amount necessary was. His first attempt he dissolved 5 grams in half a cup of DA, then placed this on the heat and started boiling down while looking for the "surface skimming" that these articles continually referred too. An hour later SWID was still boiling and the DA was getting to get low in the container but NO SKIMMING had appeared. SWID decided that the DA was getting so low that he had better take it off the heat, guess what, as soon as the damn stuff stopped boiling it starters to solidify. SWID learned a valuable lesson; DA will not skim as long as it is boiling! Over the next few months SWID finally came up with the following process and has beautiful, pure crystals grow every time.

In SWIDS opinion re-crystallization is not worth the effort unless you start with at least 5 g's or more, but that's just SWID's opinion. Take your product and weigh it, then dissolve it in 4 times its weight in room temperature DA. If you start with 5g's then dissolve this in 20ml of DA. You will have to keep stirring it and play with it for a while but you can get the entire product to dissolve. Next pour this saturated liquid through a filter, make sure the filter has been through flushed with DA first. Reason for this is too keep from loosing any of the product to the filter when you pour your saturated liquid through it. SWID uses a shot glass to catch the filtered liquid, then he takes this and places it in a small pan of boiling water. It's important that you DON"T set the glass on the bottom of the pan, you want it protected from this heat source! What SWID uses for this is a canning jar lid, you know the 2 piece type. SWID takes the ring portion of this lid and drops it in the pan, then he takes the lid portion and sets it of top of the ring so there's a gap between the bottom of the pan and the lid. Don't cover the ring completely with the lid but leave a small opening to one side so when the water starts to boil it has an escape route. If you cover the ring portion completely when the water boils the lid will bounce up and down and dump your saturated liquid in the damn water!.

OK, you got the water boiling and the lid in the water, now set the shot glass on the lid and pay attention. Because we are using a minimum amount of DA it doesn't take much reduction of this for the DA to become supersaturated. When the 20ml gets down to about 15ml it's ready, whether it's skimming or not! Add about 3ml of room temperature DRY Acetone to this, turn off the heat and cover the top with saran wrap, part of a baggie, or something along this line and secure it with a rubber band. Set the pot to the side with the shot glass still in it and let it cool, once it reaches room temp remove the shot glass and place in the frig for a couple of hours, then move to the freezer and let set for 20 hours.

20 hours later you are going to have a glass of solid crystals, one large rock if you will. SWID drains this, puts the rock in a Pyrex dish and breaks it up into smaller rocks so he can thoroughly drain all of the remaining fluid that's trapped inside. Once dry he washes the large rocks in freezer temperature, DRY Acetone and then lets them dry overnight. The end result is pure, beautiful rocks that are as clean as they get, all the nasties removed!

This is SWID's technique and it works for him, again he will say there are many good techniques out there, you decide which is best for you. SWID is adding this post to the H3PO3 thread so you can find it there also.

One other note on Re-crystallization, if you aren't doing it YOUR'E A DAMN FOOL! Look, being a player is bad enough but playing with your life and health is foolish! The nasties that are contained in the product we produce will destroy your health; re-crystallization is our way of separating the good from these nasties. You may not feel it today but over time they will cause all sorts of health problems. You want to play, that's cool....but don't play with your health, play smart damn it!

Peace out and....Keep Cooking!!

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It is a fact that Phosphorous Acids, derived from salt forms of **phosphite** products, have been shown to have fungicidal benefits and is the active ingredient in Signature. However; it is also a fact that phosphorous acids are a good source of nutrient phosphorus for all plants – and it has been used as a nutrient by many companies for over 40 years. Phosphorus Acid (**phosphite** compounds) has been shown by many published research papers to be effective as a fertilizer. Phosphorous acid in short time outside the soil reverts to phosphoric acid and acts as a slow release phosphate fertilizer. Published papers show phosphorous acid to be very effective in foliar applications.

EPA received a comment from Aventis CropScience that requested EPA deny the waiver for residue chemistry data requirements for phosphorous acid. Aventis claims that phosphorous acid does not degrade rapidly in the environment, and that significant residues of phosphorous acid are expected to be found in or on raw agricultural commodities treated with products containing the active ingredient phosphorous acid. These residues of phosphorous acid according to Aventis, in or on food crops, cannot be considered to be negligible. EPA reviewed the data submitted by Aventis and concluded the following:

1. Phosphorous acid and its salts are important fertilizer compounds and used in significant quantities in this country. Tests performed using the Agtrol product showed an LD50 of greater than 5,000 milligrams per kilogram of bodyweight. Human toxicity from consumption of crops treated with phosphorus acid fertilizers would be well known, if it occurred. The lack of reported dietary toxicity from consumption of crops treated with phosphorous acid fertilizers is further supporting evidence that use of phosphorous acid applications as a fungicide should not result in dietary toxicity. EPA does not require residue chemistry data in cases where the toxicity is so low and the use pattern will result in exposures much lower than the highest dose tested without an effect.

Acute toxicity. Phosphorous acid is of high acute toxicity through the oral, dermal, and inhalation routes of exposure. Phosphorous acid is corrosive to eyes and skin. However, results of studies conducted on Agri-Phostrol Agricultural Fungicide, the end-use product for which Agtrol International has applied for registration, demonstrate that this product has a low order of toxicity. The acute oral LD50 in the rat was greater than 5,000 milligrams per kilograms of bodyweight. The acute dermal LD50 in the rat was greater than 5,000 milligrams per kilogram of bodyweight. The acute inhalation LC50 in the rat was greater than 2.06 milligrams per liter. The product was found slightly irritating to the skin of guinea pigs and produced irritation to the eyes of rabbits that cleared within 48 hours. The product was not positive in guinea pigs for skin sensitization.

2. Developmental/reproductive effects, chronic effects and carcinogenicity. There is adequate information available from literature sources to characterize the toxicity of phosphorous acid. Phosphorous acid can affect human health through inhalation of mist, ingestion, and contact with the skin and eyes. It will cause corrosive effects (burns or irreversible damage) to the eyes, skin, throat, digestive tract, upper respiratory tract and nose. Signs of overexposure to this chemical are severe burning of eyes and skin, possible nausea and vomiting, coughing, burning and tightness of the chest and shortness of breath. Based on corrosiveness and the current use patterns for the mineral acids, EPA did not require these studies as part of the Deregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) on the Mineral Acids (EPA 738-R-029; December 1993).

Once released into the environment, the chemical rapidly dissociates to form hydrogen and **phosphite** ions. The hydrogen ions affect pH, but this is moderated by natural means. Many **phosphite** salts are ``GRAS.'' Therefore, the health risk to humans is negligible based on the low toxicity of PhostroITM Agricultural Fungicide and these ions and a low application rate for the active ingredient. One can conclude that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result to infants and children from aggregate exposure to phosphorous acid residues.

phosphorous acid: A white or yellowish hygroscopic crystalline solid, H3PO3, used as a reducing agent and to produce **phosphite** salts.

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OTC is the way of the future (Damn that Leonardo DiCaprio in "The Aviator", says the way of the future like 30 times in a row at end, stuck in head, anyway lol!) as it is a sad but true fact that as time passes the governments of all of our nations are basically tightening up the screws even harder... Lucky we have such dedicated little bees (as SWI A-Z's on this forum) working to try and stop this from happening ey CEdited by: 600538411 Don't read this space - Actually do read it... SWIM knows SWIY reads SWIMs post... Rep em then, SWIY mo fos!!! Quote Post Reply « Previous Thread | Next Thread » Quick Reply Message: ± 🎽 B I U A - 🍓 🌉 🗐 Ŧ Options Show your signature Quote message in reply? Post Quick Reply Go Advanced

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