# PROTOCOL for EBOLA

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**This PROTOCOL for EBOLA consists first of Clara's 6 & 6 Protocol followed by the PROTOCOL 1000**

Start with 6 drops of activated AMS, every hour, only ***two*** times per day.

**Step No. 1**. Put 6 drops of AMS (Sodium chlorite 28%) in a glass and add 6 drops of Activator HCl (Hydrochloric acid 4%). Shake the glass so that the acid and AMS are mixed and wait 20 to 30 seconds. A little longer is OK in case you walked away and forgot. 10 or 15 minutes would be OK as the solution remains at about the same strength. This solution is what we would call 6 drops of activated AMS. Then add about 1/2 glass of water to the solution and drink. You can also use a juice that does not have added vitamin C. Use apple juice, grape juice, pineapple juice or cranberry juice.

**Step No. 2**. Wait one hour and do exactly the same thing as in step No. 1. Normally the person will experience some relief within two hours of taking the first dose especially if he goes ahead and takes the second dose. Of course, here is no guarantee.

After the second dose is over, you could wait one hour and then continue on with the **Protocol 1000**, which is only 3 drops of activated AMS, every hour, usually 8 times per day.

**What is Protocol 1000**

PROTOCOL 1000 is basically taking 3 drops of activated AMS each hour, for 8 hours a day, for 3 weeks.

However many people cannot start taking that many drops and should start with only 2 or even 1 drop an hour. This is determined by how sick they are to begin with. If one is feeling very sick then start with 1 drop an hour or even 1/2 drop an hour, but then begin taking more if you feel that you can. The rule is, if you feel that the drops are making you feel worse, take less and if they are not making you feel worse then take a little bit more the next hour, but never more than 3 drops an hour.

**The way you accomplish activation:**

First, add your number of NaClO2 drops to a clean dry glass, then activate as follows: add one drops of ACTIVATOR (4% HCl) for each drop of NaClO2 in the glass, then shake or swirl to mix, wait 30 seconds, add 1/2 to 1 glass of water or juice and then drink.

**Do not use orange juice. Do not use juices with added vitamin C or ascorbic acid added. Do not use concentrated juices that must have water added to them. Fresh juices are best.**

But if you don't want to make up a single dose each hour, you can make 8 doses in the morning, and keep the solution in a closed container all day. Just follow the above instructions multiplying all the figures by 8 and then put that liquid in a closed container. Take 1/8th of it each hour. Don't worry the AMS will last hours longer than its needed, as long as you keep the lid on tight.

**Important instructions you must be sure to follow:**

- You must not make yourself sicker than you already are: Do not cause yourself a lot of nausea, or pain, or diarrhea. When you notice any of these symptoms coming on, take less AMS.
- Try not to stop taking AMS, just take less. Go from 2 drops an hour of activated NaClO2 to one drop an hour. Or if you are already, take only one drop an hour, then take 1/2 drop and hour, or even 1/4 drop an hour. Do not cause yourself diarrhea if you can avoid it by taking less AMS.
- Pain, diarrhea, nausea and other discomforts cause loss of energy, which in turn causes slower healing and slower recovery. On the other hand try to increase the amount of drops you are taking until you are taking 3 drops an hour, but do not go over 3 drops an hour. CONTINUE THIS UNTIL YOU ARE WELL.

**Here is how you carry your 8 hour dose with you instead of having to activate it hourly.**

Take a liter bottle, divide it into 8 equal parts. Mix **24 drops** of NaClO2 and **24 drops** of ACTIVATOR (4% HCl) Swirl or mix and wait for **30 seconds**. Fill the bottle with water or Juice (without Vitamin C or ascorbic acid) and you will have 3 drops of AMS per line taken hourly.

**NOTE:** this bottle of activated AMS will last up to 5 days in the fridge. We found that as long as you activate NaClO2 and do not come into contact with a pathogen, the chlorine dioxide is not released.