

Methylene Blue is TOXIC WASTE.

From Sewer to Arm: a Miracle Treatment?

Summary:

Introduction to Methylene Blue

Methylene Blue (MB), scientifically known as Methylthioninium chloride or Methylene chloride, is a substance with dual identities. On one hand, it is recognized for its industrial applications, such as a paint stripper, degreaser, and fabric dye. On the other hand, it is utilized in medical treatments, provided it is used correctly. The agent presents an intriguing paradox: an environmentally hazardous industrial waste transformed into a potential miracle medical treatment.

Divergent Perspectives on MB

The discourse surrounding MB is sharply divided. Research methodologies differ significantly between those who investigate MB's ingredients and manufacturing processes and those who focus on clinical trials and outcomes. The former emphasizes the inherent dangers of introducing carcinogens, mercury, lead, and poisons into the body, regardless of any positive clinical outcomes. The latter group, however, highlights the efficacy of MB in treating illnesses, sometimes with remarkable recovery times, without delving into the potential long-term health implications of its ingredients.

MB's Environmental and Health Concerns

MB's primary use in the clothing dyeing industry results in highly toxic waste that contaminates water and wastewater systems, necessitating urgent removal efforts. Health risks associated with MB are extensive, covering gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular, genitourinary, dermatological, mutagenic, and reproductive effects. Such risks are detailed in documents urging the immediate removal of MB from water supplies.

Source and Cost of MB

MB's affordability is highlighted on platforms like IndiaMart.com, where it is sold in bulk, with significant price differences between liquid and powder forms. This discrepancy suggests that the liquid form, being much cheaper, might be a byproduct or waste, thus raising questions about its safety and purity for pharmaceutical use.

Pharmaceutical Grade MB Ingredients

The composition of pharmaceutical-grade MB includes concerning elements like Chloroform, Trichlorethylene, and 1,4-Dioxane as residual solvents, alongside trace amounts of heavy metals such as Arsenic, Cadmium, Tin, Mercury, and Lead. These substances are known for their harmful health impacts, including carcinogenic and mutagenic effects, despite their minimal presence in the product.

Manufacturing and Safety Data

The manufacturing process of MB involves the use of manganese dioxide as an oxidizing agent, which itself is derived from a mix of chemicals including manganese sulphate, water, sodium hydroxide, and potassium permanganate. Safety data sheets for MB reveal its

potential for causing serious health issues if ingested, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin, impacting various bodily systems and organs.

Clinical Trials and Public Perception

While some may focus on the clinical trial data showcasing MB's effectiveness in treating diseases, concerns arise regarding the lack of discussion on the potential adverse effects and the survival rates of animals in these trials. This discrepancy between perceived benefits and underlying risks fuels ongoing debates about the responsible use of MB in medical treatments.

Conclusion

The discussion on MB serves as a critical reminder of the complexities involved in repurposing industrial chemicals for medical use. While some defend the use of pharmaceutical-grade MB due to its efficacy and potentially minimal harmful effects, others caution against overlooking the inherent risks associated with its toxic ingredients. The decision to use MB, therefore, requires a careful consideration of both its potential benefits and dangers.

Excerpts:

1. "Methylene Blue is environmentally hazardous industrial waste from the clothing dyeing industry."
2. "My research tells me, 'If it's a carcinogen...I don't want those ingredients in my body'."
3. "MB is a highly carcinogenic, mutagenic chemical."
4. "A drum of Meth Blue liquid is shockingly inexpensive, only \$0.60 per kg."
5. "It contains just a lil Chloroform, Trichlorethylene and 1,4-Dioxane as Residual Solvents..."
6. "There's also just a lil Arsenic, Cadmium, Tin, Mercury and Lead."
7. "Harmful if swallowed, can cause convulsions, tachycardia, pulmonary edema."
8. "Manganese Dioxide is an unregulated Category 4 and Category 5 Acute Toxicity chemical."
9. "No animals survived the Covid vaccine trials, but what about the MB trials?"
10. "It IS a toxic waste...If it is helping you, GREAT! TAKE IT!"

Statistics:

1. Cost of liquid Meth Blue: \$0.60 per kg.
2. Cost for a 55-gallon drum of Meth Blue liquid: Under \$15 (USD).
3. Price difference between liquid and powder forms of MB: 10x.
4. Amount of Chloroform, Trichlorethylene, and 1,4-Dioxane: Trace as residual solvents.
5. Trace amounts of Arsenic, Cadmium, Tin, Mercury, and Lead: Present in pharmaceutical grade MB.
6. Clinical trial recovery times: Patients recovered from their illness in 3 days.
7. Environmental impact: MB waste contaminating water and wastewater.
8. Health risks: Gastrointestinal, respiratory, CNS, cardiovascular, genitourinary, dermatological, mutagenic, reproductive effects.
9. Safety data: MB is harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin.
10. Manufacturing ingredients for Manganese Dioxide: Includes manganese sulphate, water, sodium hydroxide, and potassium permanganate.