

# SODIUM CHLORITE PROTOCOLS FOR CATS, DOGS, BIRDS & CHICKENS



## **MAINTENANCE PROTOCOL FOR CATS, DOGS, BIRDS, & CHICKENS**

Use table 1 to determine the correct number of Sodium Chlorite drops needed for your cat's, dog's, bird's or chicken's water bowl. Once consumed, the Sodium Chlorite drops are converted to Chlorine Dioxide by the Hydrochloric Acid naturally present in the stomach (see pages 3 and 4 for details).

## **STEPS FOR ADDING SODIUM CHLORITE DROPS TO WATER BOWL**

1. Place Sodium Chlorite drops (part A) in a clean glass or ceramic water bowl.
2. Add filtered or distilled water to the water bowl and stir with a plastic spoon.
3. Place the water bowl in an ideal location for the cat or dog to drink from. Avoid areas with direct sunlight, as prolonged exposure can degrade Sodium Chlorite.



| Sodium Chlorite drops | Water                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 5                     | 1 Quart (0.946 Liters)  |
| 10                    | 2 Quarts (1.892 Liters) |
| 15                    | 3 Quarts (2.839 Liters) |
| 20                    | 1 Gallon (3.785 Liters) |

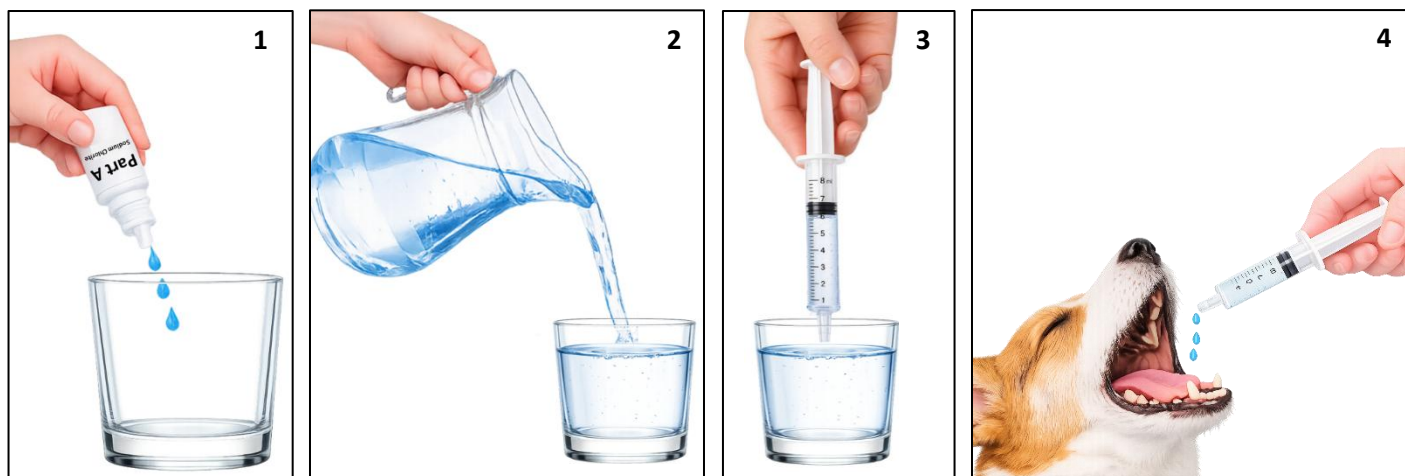
Table 1

## **SEVERE CASE PROTOCOL FOR CATS, DOGS, BIRDS & CHICKENS**

For severe cases, use table 2 to determine the appropriate number of Sodium Chlorite drops based on your animal's body weight. Once ingested, the Sodium Chlorite drops are converted to Chlorine Dioxide by the Hydrochloric Acid naturally present in the stomach.

### **STEPS FOR SEVERE CASES USING SODIUM CHLORITE SOLUTION**

1. Place 6 drops of Sodium Chlorite (part A) in a clean glass cup.
2. Add 4 oz (120ml) of filtered or distilled water to the glass cup. Stir gently using a plastic spoon to ensure the Sodium Chlorite drops are evenly mixed.
3. Use a plastic syringe marked in milliliters (ml), extract the appropriate amount of water containing Sodium Chlorite drops according to the animal's body weight (see Table 2).
4. Give the measured solution to the cat, dog, bird or chicken orally every 15 minutes (4 times an hour) for the first two hours, then once every hour for a duration of 10 hours.



| Pounds | Kilograms | Dosage (ml) | Pounds | Kilograms | Dosage (ml) |
|--------|-----------|-------------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| 5      | 2.26      | 0.5         | 60     | 27.21     | 6           |
| 10     | 4.53      | 1           | 70     | 31.75     | 7           |
| 15     | 6.80      | 1.5         | 80     | 36.28     | 8           |
| 20     | 9.07      | 2           | 90     | 40.82     | 9           |
| 25     | 11.33     | 2.5         | 100    | 45.35     | 10          |
| 30     | 13.60     | 3           | 110    | 49.89     | 11          |
| 35     | 15.87     | 3.5         | 120    | 54.43     | 12          |
| 40     | 18.14     | 4           | 130    | 58.96     | 13          |
| 45     | 20.41     | 4.5         | 140    | 63.50     | 14          |
| 50     | 22.67     | 5           | 150    | 68.03     | 15          |

Table 2

### **HYDROCHLORIC ACID IS NATURALLY PRESENT IN A DOG'S STOMACH**

In a fasting dog, the stomach pH typically rises to between 6 and 7.25 within 16 – 24 hours, leaving only trace amounts Hydrochloric Acid — far too little to maintain a strongly acidic environment (see Table 3 for details).

- **Dogs fed once per day** may continue drinking from their water bowl containing sodium chlorite drops for up to 10 hours after meal. If no additional food is provided, replace the treated water with plain water only.
- **Dogs fed twice per day** may continue drinking from their water bowl containing sodium chlorite drops for up to 10 hours after each meal. If no additional food is provided, replace the treated water with plain water only.



| Time Fasting  | Dog Stomach pH |
|---------------|----------------|
| 0 – 3 Hours   | 1.5 – 3.0      |
| 3 – 6 Hours   | 3.0 – 4.5      |
| 6 – 10 Hours  | 4.5 – 5.5      |
| 10 – 16 Hours | 5.5 – 6.0      |
| 16 – 24 Hours | 6.0 – 7.25     |

Table 3



### **HYDROCHLORIC ACID IS NATURALLY PRESENT IN A CAT'S STOMACH**

In a fasting cat, the stomach pH typically rises to between 4.5 and 5.5 within 16 – 24 hours, indicating that sufficient Hydrochloric Acid remains available throughout the day to activate Sodium Chlorite, leading to the formation of Chlorine Dioxide (see Table 4 for details).

- **Cats almost never reach the near neutral stomach pH** that dogs do. Their stomach remains moderately acidic even when empty, which is why they are more prone to early-morning bile vomiting.



| Time Fasting  | Cat Stomach pH |
|---------------|----------------|
| 0 – 3 Hours   | 1.0 – 2.0      |
| 3 – 6 Hours   | 2.5 – 3.5      |
| 6 – 10 Hours  | 3.5 – 4.0      |
| 10 – 16 Hours | 4.0 – 4.5      |
| 16 – 24 Hours | 4.5 – 5.5      |

Table 4



### **HYDROCHLORIC ACID IS NATURALLY PRESENT IN A BIRD'S STOMACH**

In a fasting bird, the stomach pH typically rises to between 3.5 and 4.0 within 16 – 24 hours, indicating that sufficient Hydrochloric Acid remains available throughout the day to activate Sodium Chlorite, leading to the formation of Chlorine Dioxide (see Table 5 for details).

- **Birds rely on a digestive system that uses both strong hydrochloric acid and powerful mechanical grinding.** Even during extended fasting, the proventriculus — their “true stomach” — continues to secrete hydrochloric acid, maintaining a highly acidic environment essential for digestion.



| Time Fasting  | Cat Stomach pH |
|---------------|----------------|
| 0 – 3 Hours   | 1.0 – 2.0      |
| 3 – 6 Hours   | 2.0 – 2.5      |
| 6 – 10 Hours  | 2.0 – 3.0      |
| 10 – 16 Hours | 3.0 – 3.5      |
| 16 – 24 Hours | 3.5 – 4.0      |

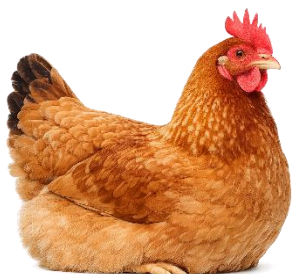


Table 5

### **HYDROCHLORIC ACID IS NATURALLY PRESENT IN A CHICKEN'S STOMACH**

In a fasting chicken, the stomach pH typically rises to between 3.0 and 4.0 within 16 – 24 hours, indicating that sufficient Hydrochloric Acid remains available throughout the day to activate Sodium Chlorite, leading to the formation of Chlorine Dioxide (see Table 6 for details).

- **Chickens have one of the lowest gastric pH values of any domestic animal** – often pH 1.0 – 1.8 in the proventriculus and gizzard. Fasting raises pH slightly, but not nearly as much as in dogs.
- **Chickens stay extremely acidic due to continuous Hydrochloric Acid secretion,** grinding in the gizzard, and rapid turnover of feed.



| Time Fasting  | Cat Stomach pH |
|---------------|----------------|
| 0 – 3 Hours   | 1.0 – 1.8      |
| 3 – 6 Hours   | 1.5 – 2.0      |
| 6 – 10 Hours  | 2.0 – 2.5      |
| 10 – 16 Hours | 2.5 – 3.0      |
| 16 – 24 Hours | 3.0 – 4.0      |



Table 6

## QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

### Q1. Can my cat and dog drink from the same water bowl?

**A1.** Yes, your cat and dog can drink from the same water bowl. They will each drink what they need per their body weight. See table 1 for proper dosing of their water bowl.

### Q2. How often should the water in the animal's water bowl be changed?

**A2.** The water in the animal's water bowl should be changed daily. This will ensure proper dosing due to possible activation or breakdown of Sodium Chlorite. See table 1 for proper dosing of their water bowl.

### Q3. Can I use a cat and dog water fountain bowl?

**A3.** No, cat and dog water fountain bowls are typically equipped with water filters. They have the ability to remove the Sodium Chlorite from drinking water.

### Q4. Can my cat, dog, bird or chicken smell the Sodium Chlorite drops in their water bowl?

**A4.** Cats and dogs are known for their very strong sense of smell. They can smell traces of Sodium Chlorite in their drinking water, and most will not mind. However, most cats and dogs tend to stay away from activated Sodium Chlorite (Chlorine Dioxide) due to its Chlorine-like odor. Birds do have a sense of smell, but their strength depends heavily on the species. Some birds have exceptional olfactory capability, while others have only a modest one. Chickens detect odors, but they don't rely on smell as a primary sense.

### Q5. Per table 1 "Maintenance Protocol," will my cat, dog, bird, or chicken drink too much water with Sodium Chlorite drops?

**A5.** No, cats, dogs, birds, and chickens will drink what they need per their body weight.

### Q6. Why is my cat, dog, bird or chicken not getting better after following the protocols?

**A6.** Antioxidants are Chlorine Dioxide's worst enemy. They will freely donate electrons to Chlorine Dioxide and take away its ability to oxidize (destroy) pathogens, cancers, and toxins. Also, cats, and dogs naturally produce Vitamin C, which is an antioxidant. Continue following the protocols, however, make sure to avoid all foods containing antioxidants. This means no fruits, vegetables, or supplements. Antioxidants can only be taken in the evening or after completing their protocols for the day.

#### Note

- Dogs can produce 18 milligrams of vitamin C per pound of body weight each day.
- Cats can produce 14 milligrams of vitamin C per pound of body weight each day.

Example: A 60 pound (27.2 kg) dog can produce 1,080 milligrams of vitamin C.

**60 lbs. X 18 mg = 1,080 milligrams of vitamin C each day**

### Q7. How do I know if I should use the maintenance dose or the severe case dose?

**A7.** The severe case dose is for an animal that cannot get up and get its own water.

### Q8. Can I use the protocols on other animals besides cats, dogs, birds and chickens (Horses, pigs, etc.)?

**A8.** Yes, other animals can follow the same protocols. However, the Maintenance Protocol dosing must be adjusted according to the amount of water the animal will drink (See Table 1) or the Severe Case Protocol as per the weight of the animal (See Table 2).