Necessary Disclaimer: This product cannot cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent a disease.

There’s a small list of remedies that I believe were put on this Earth at this time for current (and future) situations by a loving and caring Heavenly Father. HypoRedox is one of these remedies/solutions.

To purchase the HypoRedox visit www.HealthyPreparedness.blogspot.com and go to the “Store” tab at the top of the page – then click on the link for “more info” under the HypoRedox section.

**INTRO**

HypoRedox is a hypochlorous acid solution (HOCl). Hypochlorous acid is a disinfectant that is lethal to every pathogen harmful to humans including pathogens such as MRSA, E. Coli, Candida, Meningitis, Encephilitis, Salmonella, HIV, Epstein Barr, and much more. *(See lab test results at the bottom of this info. sheet)*

It disinfects 120 times better than bleach (NaClO) – yet is non-toxic and non-irritating! Bacteria can’t become resistant to it – in fact, it kills every pathogen (virus, bacteria, fungus, mold, etc) that it has been scientifically tested against. *(See the test results at the bottom of this information sheet.)*

Not only is hypochlorous acid an amazing disinfectant but it also has the ability to speed up the healing process. Why this is the case isn’t exactly known but it more than likely has something to do with the redox molecules contained in this special solution allowing the cells to communicate with one another in a more effective way.

As mentioned above, HypoRedox is a hypochlorous acid solution. Although the word “acid” is in its name – it actually isn’t acidic at all because hypochlorous acid only exists in a solution with a neutral pH. In order for this type of disinfectant to be most effective it has to have around a 6 pH balance.

**The reported benefits of Hypochlorous Acid include:**

- Speeds up healing of wounds. *(See Vetericyn link)*
- Disinfects wounds, cuts, burns, etc*
- Kills bacteria and viruses on contact including E.Coli, Listeria, Salmonella, HIV, and MRSA. *(See test results at the bottom of this information sheet.)*
- Kills fungi and molds on contact. *(See test results at the bottom of this information sheet.)*
- Isn’t harmful to humans or animals.
- Non-irritating, non-stinging

**The possible uses of Hypochlorous Acid include:**

- Wound healing and disinfection.*
- Eye infections.*
- Ear infections.*
- Sore throats.*
- Flu’s or other illnesses.*
- Food poisoning.*
- Disinfecting tools, surfaces, equipment.
- Disinfecting vegetables / fruits / meats.
- Disinfecting ill / deceased bodies.*
- Disinfecting areas that have been infected by vomit or diarrhea.
- Disinfecting linens / materials (Think of disinfecting linens covered in diarrhea, vomit, or blood in disaster situations.)
- Disinfecting ALL airborne pathogens by placing in a humidifier.
- Disinfecting water of all pathogens.*
- Disinfecting dishwashers.

*Note: In order to protect myself, I need to clearly inform you that HypoRedox isn’t certified for internal or topical use. It is EPA certified meaning that it’s certified to be used for tools and equipment. The farmer who makes this solution didn’t have interest in getting (or paying) for extra certifications to deem this safe to use in ways other than using it as a “surgical tool disinfectant”. Because this solution doesn’t have an actual certification saying that it’s okay to use topically or internally - I cannot recommend others use it topically or internally. I will, however, explain how I personally have used it- or would use it-for each of the uses listed above. (See “How I, Personally, Use HypoRedox.)

How I came to have access to this product

HypoRedox comes from a humble farmer in my neighborhood who, after attending one of my preparedness classes, later came to me telling me about this solution he makes “in his backyard”. He explained that 10 years ago he purchased a $20,000 piece of equipment and began making the HypoRedox to sell to hospitals as a surgical tool disinfectant. The business never really took off so he went back to farming only making the solution every now and then for neighbors and friends who asked for it. The only person he’s currently selling this solution to is to me – so I can sell it to others.

I don’t believe it was a coincidence that brought the farmer and the HypoRedox to my door.

The cost for one gallon of HypoRedox is $20 a gallon. There aren’t very many companies that make this same type of solution but those who do usually make it on-location, spraying it in hospitals, in animal shelters, on produce / meats, etc. The few companies that make an actual product out of this solution charge about $30 for 32oz for their hypochlorous acid solution.

Scientific tests

I’ve taken a sample of the HypoRedox to the chemist at a local company that sells a weak hypochlorous acid solution as an FDA approved supplement. After testing the solution he informed me that:

- The same type of equipment used to make HypoRedox is how they got started to begin with; they knew someone who was trying to make a prescription drug by using hypochlorous acid but it didn’t work. The owners came in, purchased the equipment and turned it into a drinkable, completely non-toxic, FDA approved supplement.
- HypoRedox is 10 times stronger than their drinkable version.
- HypoRedox is much less expensive than their product. (Their product costs $30 for 32oz.)
History of HOCl

Hypochlorous Acid was discovered by chemists in the early 1800’s and has been used sporadically since that time. There are even reports of it having been used to treat wounds in soldiers during WWI. (1)

HOCl is something that is unstable and tends to revert back into the solution that it was created from. The quest to create a stable form of HOCl that is usable has been a worldwide endeavor. Today there are a number of companies in all parts of the world that claim to have stable forms of HOCl that can be used topically and internally by humans and animals. (Vetericyn, Ruthigen, Hypochlor, Natures Panacea, MetaClean A to Z, Aquaox, ASEA, and HypoRedox are just a few. A Google search on HOCl and will list a number of them.)

What Is It?

Hypochlorous Acid is a weak, but strongly oxidizing acid and bleach. The reason why it is so destructive is because it has a very high “Redox Potential”. This means that it has a strong ability to tear electrons from the atoms of other substances. This removal of electrons changes both substances. The HOCl (receiving the electrons) is neutralized and the other substance (losing the electrons) is changed enough that it is usually destroyed.

In all living things, HOCl oxidizes the cell walls of the living thing it comes in contact with. It then reacts with it and destroys it by breaking down the cell wall and causing necrosis (rupturing of the cell) or apoptosis (programmed cell death). Anything left of the cell contents are then destroyed by remaining HOCl. Even though a virus is not technically a living thing, it too is destroyed by HOCl.

Yet in spite of this destructive potential to living things, HOCl is something that our body produces and uses as part of our immune system. This process is called phagocytosis.

Whenever the immune system is compromised, the body detects the compromised location and sends white blood cells through the body to fight the invading pathogens. The white blood cells attack, surround (or eat), and destroy (digest) the pathogen using a process that creates solutions that involve Hypochlorous acid as an end product.

Some studies (2) have shown that, even though our own body produces HOCl to fight infection, it does not mean that our own cells are not negatively affected by it. There is evidence to show that tissue inflammation due to injury may be a result of the same HOCl generated by phagocytosis.

This constant exposure to HOCl, may be the reason our body has adapted and developed ways to protect itself from HOCl. Even in weak solutions, HOCl is irreversibly lethal to pathogens, but tolerable to mammalian cells. The reason WHY it is tolerable is not well understood, but studies from private and government sources have shown it to be so.

Ruthigen, a company working toward developing a marketable infection fighting drug, says this on their site: “Mammalian cells contain cellular amino acids and pumps that assist in neutralizing
HOCl and keeping mammalian cells safe. Mammalian cells contain amino acids such as Taurine that help protect the cells from the oxidation process caused by HOCl.”

In 2008 Graduate students at Yonsei Medical University in Seol Korea successfully proved that a saline nasal rinse containing HOCl killed bacteria and fungus but did not irritate the nose. Vetericyn, which sells HOCl spray for animal infections, shows customer testimonials with photos of remarkably fast healings due to use of this spray.

Outside of use on living things, it is used even more frequently in food processing plants because of its amazing ability to disinfect equipment for meat and dairy products without introducing any hazardous chemicals into the food. Hypochlorous Acid is one of the disinfectants approved by the FDA for use in food processing equipment and utensils (3)

This is a solution that is lethal to every pathogen harmful to humans yet remains non-toxic to mammals!

**Healing Properties**

HOCl has long been recognized for two important healing characteristics: It has the ability to help wounds heal faster and to do it painlessly. Even though it is not fully understood why it does this, one thing is clear: a wound clean from pathogens heals faster.

HOCl does not sting when applied to a wound. Alcohol, commonly used for sterilizing a wound, destroys pathogens by drying out the cells. Unfortunately, it does the same thing to the living tissue, as well as any white blood cells that are there to fight infection. Not only does it destroy any natural defenses on the injured site but the process is extremely painful and reduces the chance that the injured person will allow further treatment.

HOCl can only exist in a neutral pH solution which also makes it highly tolerable to the body. It does not damage living tissue nor any of the body’s natural defenses (white blood cells) that are on site working to repair damaged tissue. This makes it one of the best first aid solutions available.

In 2011 Ruthigen performed a study to compare the success rate of healing a diabetic foot ulcer with HOCl vs antibiotics. The results showed a 93% success with antibiotics with HOCl vs a 56% success rate with antibiotics and saline in a 28 day period (4).

The Veterycin brochure shows amazing results in less than 30 days on the ugliest of wounds treated with the HOCl product.
**Where it comes from**

HypoRedox is made by taking a brine solution (NaCl and H₂O) and putting it through a specialized piece of equipment that electrically separates the atoms through electrolysis. The process yields Hypochlorous Acid (HOCl) and the Hypochlorite Ion (OCl⁻). The important part of the process is to create a solution that maintains a neutral pH. While HOCl and OCl both fight bacteria, they are not present in equal proportions and it is the HOCl that is most effective at fighting bacteria. HOCl exists most abundantly in a neutral pH and according to a University of Illinois study, **HOCl is 120 times more effective as a sanitizer than the – OCl ion.**

HypoRedox is constantly checked for pH to assure that it is at the levels where the most possible HOCl can exist.

**Shelf Life**

The exact shelf life is dependent upon a number of factors. Exposure to air and sunlight causes it to revert back to water quicker than if it is left undisturbed. Storage in a cool dark area will keep your product potent for 5 years or more. If you can smell the “bleach” or chlorine-like smell in it then it is most likely still potent. If it smells or tastes more like water then it is most likely losing its potency.

**Warning Labels on the Bottle and Common Sense Use**

HypoRedox was registered with the EPA as a hospital grade disinfectant and as such it was required to have labeling similar to other chemical based disinfectants. In a more concentrated solution, Hypochlorous Acid is obviously dangerous to humans and animals, but not at the concentration found in HypoRedox. Even though HypoRedox is not caustic in any way, it should still be used with care. Do not mix it with any other cleaning solutions. Please read below to see how we have used it.

**How I, Personally, Use HypoRedox**

Just to clarify - I was told, in prayer, to only use this solution, internally, “during times of illness”.

HypoRedox is similar to Asea – an FDA approved oral supplement. Dosage for Asea is 2 ounces twice a day for maintenance. 4 ounces twice a day for illness. 6+ ounces twice a day for chronic illness. **HypoRedox is 10 times stronger than Asea.** (Do the math.) 😊

I, personally, take it internally (only in times of illness) in ¼ - ½ tsp increments mixed in water several times a day. **But, please be aware, this product is not certified for internal use if you choose to take it internally you do so at your own risk.**
For illnesses:

- ¼ tsp – ½ tsp mixed in water 3-6 times per day
- Note: HypoRedox contains **150ppm** of the free available (mineral-form) chlorine. (This is not to be mistaken with the toxic chlorine found in bleach.) Nano-silvers contain only **10ppm** of their medicinal compound. You only need about 10ppm in a solution to be effective. This would mean that, compared to nano-silvers, you’d only need 15 less the amount than what they usually recommend taking internally which equals to be about ¼-1/2 tsp of HypoRedox mixed in water.

For disinfecting water:

- 1-2 cups in 55 gallon drum of water. (Change every 2 years.)
- ½ tsp in gallon of water.
- (Note: This only kills all pathogens – it doesn’t pull out heavy metals, radiation, etc. you’d need something like charcoal or bentonite clay to do that.

For disinfecting the air:

- 1 part HypoRedox in 5 parts water poured into ultrasonic humidifier that where the filter has been taken out. Humidify one room for an hour or more.

For disinfecting surfaces, tools, etc:

- Either use straight or dilute to a 1:5 ratio – (so it’s down to a 30ppm ratio). 1 part HypoRedox to 5 parts water.

For disinfecting wounds, cuts, burns, etc:

- Either use straight or dilute to a 1:5 ration. 1 part HypoRedox, 5 parts pure water. Spray onto wound.

Eye / Ear Infections:

- Either use straight (doesn’t harm / hurt) or dilute to 1:5 ratio. 1 part HypoRedox, 1 part pure water. Drop into ear with dropper, 10-15 drops, let sit for 1 minute, allow to drain out onto tissue. 1-2 x per day.

For Sore Throats:

- Gargle straight or dilute to 1:3 ratio

For Burns:

- Spray on either straight or dilute to 1:3 / 1:5 ratio. 1 part HypoRedox and the other parts HypoRedox.

Cold Sores:

- Apply directly onto cold sore – no dilution is necessary. Rub in a bit. Apply a few times a day.
Visit this link (http://vetericyn.com/downloads/marketing/vets/VetericynVF_catalog.pdf) to view the information sheet of a product called Vetericyn. It lists how they safely and effectively use it for treating all manner of issues for dogs. This pdf file says a lot.

**Personal Stories Thus Far**

- **My mom gets stomach ulcers** (known to be caused by the H. Pylori bacteria) about once a year. *She had been fighting with an episode of it for a few months. She began using the HypoRedox orally 4-6 times a day and the issue went away completely after a few days.*
- **A little girl had bitten her cheek which became infected.** It bothered her for days. Her mother applied the non-diluted HypoRedox onto the infection twice before the little girl went to bed. She woke up the next day with it almost completely healed. Aside from a small pink area – it was completely gone the day after that.
- **A teenage boy broke his leg and the pins that kept the bones in place became infected.** His doctor gave him every antibiotic they could to get rid of this infection – but nothing worked. He then applied HypoRedox to the site of the infection and it was completely better after two days.
- **One woman used this solution to successfully get rid of the flu.**
- **A man used this solution to get rid of his sore throat.**
- **One woman used HypoRedox in her humidifier which dramatically helped all of her family members, children included, that were getting sick over and over again.**
- **My husband occasionally wears and runs in “five-fingered” shoes.** They are shoes you wear without socks. Needless to say, the shoes get super stinky. To help combat this issue he used to wash them once a week by first pouring hydrogen peroxide in the shoes to “kill the pathogen that’s causing the stinky problem” and then let them soak in a bleach water solution to complete the job … all of this without much success. He decided to give the HypoRedox a try by pouring HypoRedox into the shoes. The next morning he allowed the shoes to dry and the smell was completely gone!
- **One woman took small amounts of the HypoRedox internally when feeling ill** – illness went away after drinking it 3 times within a 5 hour period of time.

*Note: Please remember that HypoRedox is not certified for internal or topical use.*

**Extra Info that was on the Original HypoRedox Information Sheet:**

Hyporedox is basically electrolyzed water that kills bacteria, germs, viruses, mold, fungi, and spores. It is a stable electrolyzed water solution. It is a non-hazardous, cost-effective alternative to bleach and other traditional hazardous chemicals used for disinfection.

Studies done on Hyporedox have shown that it is as much as 100 times more effective against bacteria than bleach. Hyporedox is produced from a simple salt water solution making it completely safe and environmentally green.
Hyporedox is a strong oxidizing solution that kills microorganisms including but not limited to viruses, fungi, spores, mold, mildew, mycobacterium and bacteria.

The US Environmental Protection agency has conducted thorough investigations of the scientific data relative to HypoRedox. After a battery of independent lab testing performed by the fully-certified EPA-approved labs, HypoRedox is the only anolyte solution EPA registered as a broad spectrum hospital disinfectant. (EPA Reg.#82341-1)

HypoRedox is up to 100 times more effective than bleach at 1/10th the concentration.

HypoRedox is produced at 6.3 to 6.5 pH which is considered the most effective range for a solution like this.

Due to its oxidizing potential the hypochlorous acid transfers atomic oxygen in the form of a “radical” to the microorganism, which destroys the organism.

The smaller the disinfectant droplets are, the higher the airborne “killing” ability is. In this sense, high frequency ultrasonic humidifiers are the most suitable technique to generate uniformly micrometer-sized droplets, which can be evaporated immediately.

**References**

1) [http://www.natures-panacea.com/hocl-a-brief-history](http://www.natures-panacea.com/hocl-a-brief-history)
   “Natures Panacea” is a company that sells a similar product. It provides an interesting history of HOCl, but it lists no sources. I have searched on Wikipedia and Google Books to back this up, but I have only been able to find general references suggesting that this is true. Even so, there is no reason to believe that this was not the case as it is a reasonable claim.

   “However, the generation of a potent oxidant is not without risk to the host, and there is evidence that HOCl contributes to the tissue injury associated with inflammation.”


   “Hypochlorous acid has also been studied for purposes of evaluating, and has been shown to demonstrate, pro-healing capabilities. Improvement with statistical significance in clinical success has been demonstrated, as determined by the complete resolution of signs and symptoms of disease, in diabetic foot ulcer patients. According to Landsman et al., JAPMA, 2011, the hypochlorous acid group with levofloxacin outperformed a control group of patients that used saline with levofloxacin, an antibiotic commonly used with these patients. The hypochlorous acid group with levofloxacin showed a 93% success rate at 28 days vs. a 56% success rate in the control group using saline plus levofloxacin.”

### Hypochlorous Acid (HOCL) Against Various Microorganisms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Microorganism Group</th>
<th>Microorganism</th>
<th>Percent Reduction After Ultrasonic Aerosol Contact</th>
<th>1 to 6 Sec. Contact</th>
<th>7 to 10 Sec. Residual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clostridium</strong></td>
<td><em>Clostridium perfringens</em></td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Staphylococcus</strong></td>
<td><em>Staphylococcus aureus</em></td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Actinomyces</strong></td>
<td><em>Actinomyces israelii</em></td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mycobacterium</strong></td>
<td><em>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</em></td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mycoplasma</strong></td>
<td><em>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</em></td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chlamydia</strong></td>
<td><em>Chlamydia psittaci</em></td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protozoa</strong></td>
<td><em>Euglena</em></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bacteria</strong></td>
<td><em>Salmonella enterica</em></td>
<td>99.5%</td>
<td>99.5%</td>
<td>89.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Virus</strong></td>
<td><em>Adenovirus</em></td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Laboratory Testing of HypoRedox

Hypochlorous Acid (HOCL) against Various Microorganisms

Claricon Biological Chemistry Laboratories: Roy, Utah

<table>
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<td>91%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mycobacterium</strong></td>
<td><em>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</em></td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mycoplasma</strong></td>
<td><em>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</em></td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chlamydia</strong></td>
<td><em>Chlamydia psittaci</em></td>
<td>99%</td>
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<td>97%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Vetericyn Lab Results**

Vetericyn, a product used for dogs and other animals, also did some lab studies regarding the efficacy of their hypochlorous acid product. Here are their results:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Organism</th>
<th>Time to Kill</th>
<th>Percent Reduction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MRSA - Staphylococcus aureus</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
<td>99.9999%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VRE - Enterococcus faecalis</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
<td>99.9999%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staphylococcus aureus</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
<td>99.9999%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
<td>99.9998%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escherichia coli</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
<td>99.9997%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moraxella bovis</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
<td>99.9999%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moraxella catarrhalis</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
<td>99.9999%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acinetobacter baumannii</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
<td>99.9999%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacteroides fragilis</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
<td>99.9999%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candida albicans</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
<td>99.9999%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterobacter aerogenes</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
<td>99.9999%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterococcus faecium</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
<td>99.9999%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemophilus influenzae</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
<td>99.9993%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klebsiella oxytoca</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
<td>99.9999%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klebsiella pneumoniae</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
<td>99.9999%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micrococcus luteus</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
<td>99.9999%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proteus mirabilis</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
<td>99.9999%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serratia marcescens</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
<td>99.9999%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staphylococcus epidermidis</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
<td>99.9998%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staphylococcus haemolyticus</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
<td>99.9999%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staphylococcus hominis</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
<td>99.9996%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staphylococcus saprophyticus</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
<td>99.9999%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streptococcus pyogenes</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
<td>99.9999%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For superficial use with intact cornea*