

# DMT for the masses:

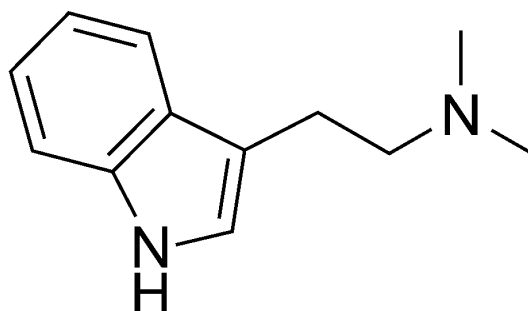
*revised & updated 14-04-2008 by Huasquero & Johnny X Good*

# DMT for the masses: updated 14-04-2008

In all fairness, the title of this article must be credited to an original article downloaded from Erowid psychoactive vaults titled: 'DMT for the Masses . . . a mhrb extraction tek', by Noman, (an updated and edited reprint of the same-named article from The Entheogen Review, Autumnal Equinox 2006 Issue, Volume XV, Number 3. Reprint based on the text as archived at dmt-nexus.com. Edited by Noman and Zhah March, 2007.) This article, by Huasquero & Johnny X Good, is a revision of the original articles, in which we have refined procedures outlined in the original and added some photographs.

## Disclaimer:

Performing this procedure is illegal in most countries. We do not advocate performing it where illegal. The effects of DMT are short lasting but very powerful, they can be shocking, perhaps dangerous, and certainly unsuitable for those who are inexperienced with mind-altering substances, physically unfit, or mentally unstable. Do not use DMT alone, do not use DMT if you are not absolutely sure of your ability to handle difficult, frightening or confusing experiences. Do not supply DMT to others if you are unable to assess their mental stability and physical state of health. Although the authors of this article are aware that its publication can lead to manufacture and use of DMT, we urge readers to exercise responsibility and care for themselves and others with regards to what they do with the information presented here.



N, N-dimethyltryptamine

The extraction process outlined here is not complicated. The beginner needs surprisingly little comprehension of chemistry or experience, as I learned while observing an experienced chemist go through the process. Extraction can be accomplished in a matter of hours, although the process of crystallization requires a few days of refrigeration.

## Safety first:

The chemicals used in this extraction process are easily purchased and safe to use but safety precautions are necessary. Lye ( $\text{NaOH}$ ) is corrosive and will degrade organic tissue (hands, eyes) and rubber gloves and safety glasses are good precautions. Avoid contact with aluminum, and other metals. Also avoid vapor. Never mix water into lye; to dilute add lye to water in small amounts and wait for it to dissolve. Large amounts of lye dissolving tend to produce heat and vapor. To neutralize burns use copious amounts of water.

Petroleum ether is a non-polar solvent, meaning it shares its electrons equally between two of its atoms, which makes it water insoluble (hydrophobic) at room temperature. The chemical is highly flammable and should not be poured or stirred near an open flame (cigarettes included).

## Ingredients:

- Mimosa Hostilis<sup>1</sup> bark, or alternative organic material containing DMT such as phalaris grass.<sup>2</sup>
- Lye (NaOH)
- Petroleum Ether
- Protective glasses, gloves
- Conical Erlenmeyer Flask (Image 1) narrow mouth 1 or 2 liter
- Conical Separatory flask 1 or 2 liter (depending on quantity) (Image 2)



1: Conical 'Erlenmeyer' Flask

## Preparation step by step:

(Note: we only prepared small quantities so the measures used must be multiplied proportionately for larger quantities)

An extraction can be made by boiling finely ground Mimosa Hostilis finely in water. Boil only briefly since high temperatures will destroy DMT. Add lemon to the solution to get it to Ph3. Store for a couple of days and shake every day until the solution becomes dark red (like red wine) Mimosa Hostilis can be added to the solution to increase its potency. DMT levels in organic material vary considerably so there is no point in trying to measure material at this stage.

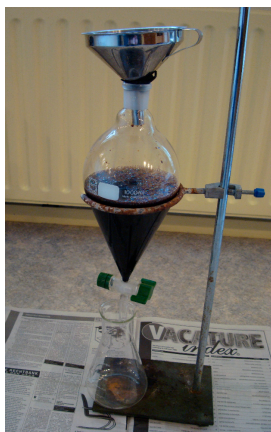
-To 50 ml H<sub>2</sub>O (Water) add 4 grams NaOH (Lye)

-Add part of this solution to 200 ml mimosa Hostilis liquid solution (filtered to remove solid matter) at pH<sub>3</sub> until it reaches approximately pH 10-11, then stir.

-Pour the resulting solution into a separation flask. (See image 2 next page)

<sup>1</sup> Mimosa Hostilis is commonly known as Jurêma in the North-east of Brazil. It belongs to the acacia family, several species of which are reputedly good sources for DMT, particularly Acacia Maidenii, a tree native to Australia.

<sup>2</sup> Phalaris Arundinacea and Phalaris Aquatica, as well as Phalaris Brachystachys, are known to contain the alkaloids N, N-DMT, 5-MeO-DMT, and 5-OH-DMT. Ayahuasca: alkaloids, plants & analogs assembled by Keeper of the Trout. For further reading see: [http://www.erowid.org/library/books\\_online/ayahuasca\\_apapa/aya\\_sec3\\_part2\\_phalaris.shtml](http://www.erowid.org/library/books_online/ayahuasca_apapa/aya_sec3_part2_phalaris.shtml)



2: Separation flask with funnel and stand.



3: Stir slowly, then let the solution settle and separation will occur.



4: After a few hours syphon off the dark brown residue.

-To this solution add maximum 50 ml Petroleum Ether. Stir, for 5 minutes (but don't shake! if you shake separation will take considerably longer) and let the solution rest for about 3 hours until it separates. The solution will separate into a dark mass (the NaOH/Mimosa residue) and a lighter liquid floating on top, which now contains the DMT in a solution of Petroleum ether. (Image 4)

-Separate by opening the valve on the separation flask —slowly— and letting the brown liquid run into a flask. Remove the Petroleum ether and cover.

-Repeat this process three times, adding Petroleum Ether as you go (about 20-30 ml) each time.

-Finally, take the collected Petroleum Ether and place in the refrigerator (not the freezer, because crystallization requires time). Leave overnight and crystals will form. Filter using either coffee filter or strainer.



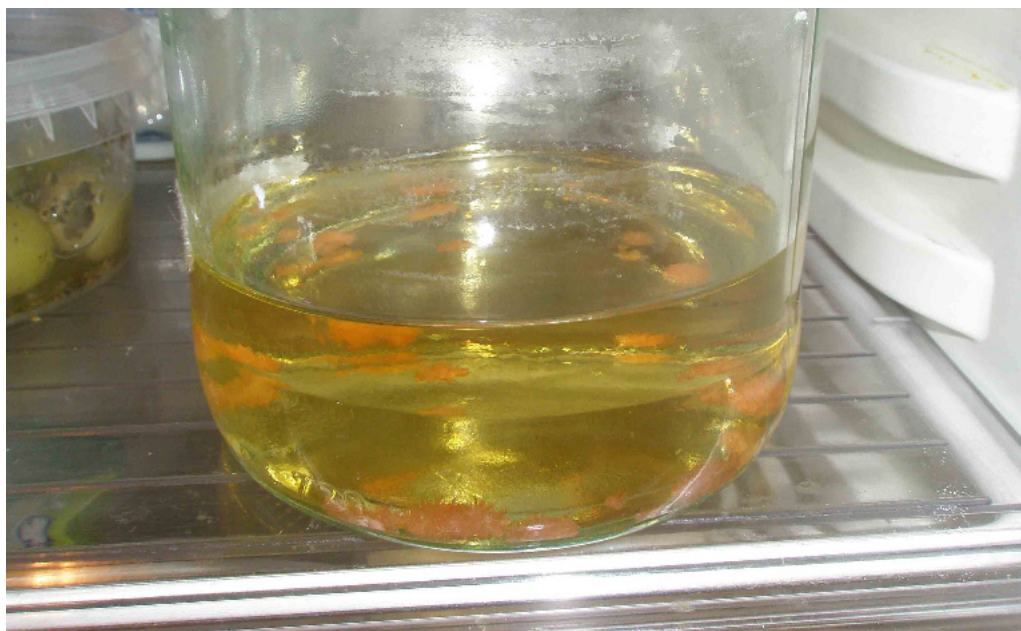
5: Residue settles at the bottom of the flask after separation. It can be removed by pouring the solution into a fresh flask or jar for refrigeration.



6: Unless you are particularly lucky first time round, your crystals will look something like this, fine and fluffy. Crystallisation depends on time, temperature and impurities in the solution. If anyone knows of a good way to get large crystals, please post at [Erowid.org](http://Erowid.org)



Technically speaking, crystals need to be washed to remove NaOH, using cold, non-sudsy ammonia (ammonia without soap). This last step is not really necessary since the melting temperature of NaOH is much higher than that of DMT. Pure DMT crystals are clear, but the end product of this process will usually be slightly orange crystals. The color is caused by impurities that can be removed by washing, or recrystallization, however we found the final product satisfactory, or actually, very satisfactory:-) Results below:



After one night of refrigeration yellowish crystals have formed and settled at the bottom of the jar.



The crystals are filtered using an ordinary paper coffee filter. Total final product was approximately 0.6 grams.