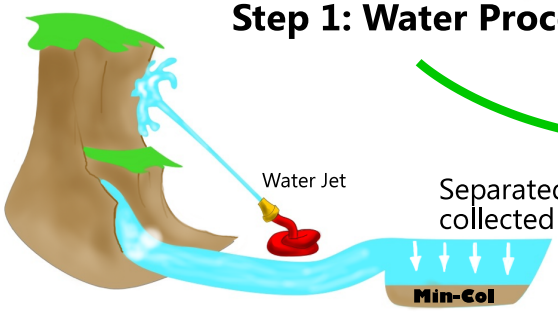
Making Min Col
By The Carey Reams Approved Method

Step 1: Water Processing



Stream of water blasts out soft rock phosphate from hard rock phosphate

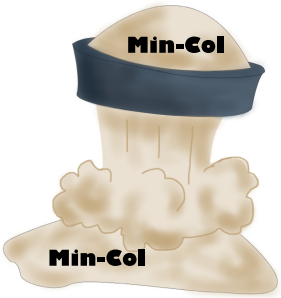
Making Min-Col™

In 1976 Jim Daily Jr. and Mary Jo Daily began studying RBTI with Dr. Carey Reams. They quickly became highly competent "Reams Testers" and educators. It soon became obvious to them that the Min-Col that Dr. Reams was using was not up to his standards of quality and purity, but he was having difficulty making a satisfactory product. Dr. Reams was sifting the raw soft-rock phosphate through sifters, but the product was still too course. Since the raw material was produced by water separation, dried, and ground again; the process could be repeated to make a final product. He experimented with suspending the Min-Col in water and drying the fine sediment on tiles and then scraping off the dried powder. The process was too tedious and he gave up on using that method. Jim Daily had an idea that if the particles could be suspended in air instead of water a much cleaner "cut" could be made and would not require subsequent drying and regrinding. Jim Daily designed an air classification machine that would make the Min-Col that Dr. Reams had always wanted. Dr. Reams tearfully told his class "Thank God for Jim Daily". Daily Min-Col is the only Min-Col that was endorsed by Dr. Carey Reams and was the one Dr. Reams used until his death.

Step 2: Sun Drying

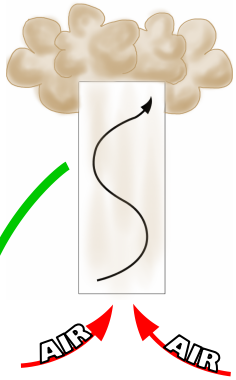
Collection of min-col slurry, and drying in the sun, and grinding.

Step 3: Crude Separation



Min-Col is screened to remove large particles and organic matter.

Step 4: Air Classification



Colloidal Min-Col particles are suspended in an air column and removed.

Step 5: Low-Heat Sterilization

Min-Col is baked at low heat for 12 hours to destroy any bacteria

Step 6: Encapsulation and Bottling

Finished product is labeled with "Daily" label, identifying it as the "Carey Reams Approved" Min-Col.