

CHEMICALS AND THEIR SOURCES

First Edition
April 9, 1989

PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION

With this document I am trying to provide one place to find the sources of various chemicals. Almost any chemical can be purchased at a chemical supply house, so I will make no mention of them here.

I must remind the reader that improper use of the knowledge provided herein can be illegal, fatal and/or generally dangerous to society as a whole. I neither approve nor disapprove of any actions taken as a result of reading this document.

All seriousness aside, I compiled this document for the edification of both the novice and the Elite. I will continue to search out and find new sources for the simple and exotic chemicals used by the urban chemist. I will also attempt to find new and cheaper ways to buy, produce and distill chemicals that I have already documented.

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AMMONIUM NITRATE

INTRODUCTION

Some militants who don't have much dynamite use ammonium nitrate. Ammonium nitrate explodes at rates up to 14,000 feet per second. It is roughly compared to dynamite having 60% nitro.

SOURCES

This can be bought by anyone and is commonly found as a fertilizer. The pure stuff can be bought at chemical supply houses or the fertilizer grade can be purified with distilled wood alcohol.

PURIFIED AMMONIUM NITRATE

Materials Required:

Several pounds of fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate
Wood Alcohol (methanol), enough to cover ammonium nitrate
Some large pieces of dry ice
Two Large Pans

Process:

1. Put the fertilizer into the first pan.
2. Place the second pan on top of the large pieces of dry ice.
3. Pour enough methanol over the fertilizer in the first pan to cover all of it.
4. Stir the mixture until a good portion of the fertilizer has dissolved.
5. Let the mixture sit for about ten (10) minutes to allow the impurities and the rest of the fertilizer to precipitate.
6. Strain the liquid in the first pan into the second pan. Be sure to make sure that none of the impurities or un-dissolved fertilizer gets into the second pan.
7. Crystals will form in the methanol. Allow this process to continue until no more form.
8. Remove the crystals from the methanol and set aside (these are crystals of pure ammonium nitrate).

9. Pour the remaining methanol back into the first pan. Repeat this process starting at step 4 until few crystals are gotten from step 8.
10. Pour the methanol that is left back into its storage container, as it can be used again. Throw away any solids left in the first pan.
11. Spread the ammonium nitrate crystals out under a heat lamp or under the sun to dry.
12. Once completely dried, store the crystals in a ziploc storage bag.

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CHLORINE GAS

INTRODUCTION

This is a gas that is both poisonous to most mammals and is highly reactive with other substances. Great care must be taken when dealing with this chemical.

PRODUCTION

Materials Required:

Ammonia
Chlorine bleach
2 Wide mouthed large glass jars

Process:

1. Fill about 1/8 of a glass jar with the chlorine bleach.
2. Add about 1/8 of the same jar of ammonia.
3. A reaction will take place creating a slightly green colored gas. This is the chlorine gas.
4. Since chlorine gas is heavier than air, you can pour it like a liquid. Pour the gas from the first bottle to the second one. Make sure that you don't pour any of the liquid into the second jar.

INTRODUCTION

Hydrogen gas is a dangerous and volatile substance. It cannot be emphasized enough to go to great efforts to ensure your own safety while doing anything with it.

If that warning does not impress you, try to remember one word: HINDENBERG. This was the German Zeppelin that went down in flames. It was filled with hydrogen gas. It was the reason why we use helium gas now for our blimps and children's balloons.

PRODUCTION

Materials Required:

Lye
Aluminum foil
Large glass bottle
Large balloons

Process:

1. Fill the large bottle with about 2 inches of water.
2. Crumple up sheets of the aluminum foil into small balls and stuff them into the bottle. Make them as large as you can while still being able to get them into the bottle.
3. Place two teaspoons of lye into the bottle and mix gently with a long wooden stick.
4. The mixture will begin to boil within five to ten minutes. The gas that is boiling off is hydrogen.
5. Once this process has started, place one of the balloons over the neck of the bottle. This will serve as our "collecting jar".
6. Be sure to put on a pair of gloves, prior to doing step 7, as the reaction that is taking place generates live steam.
7. Once the balloon is full (about five to ten minutes), remove it and tie it off.
8. Place another balloon on the jar and repeat steps 6 and 7 until no more hydrogen gas is generated.

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SOURCES FOR OTHER CHEMICALS

acetic acid	vinegar (3 - 5% solution)
aluminum powder	available at paint stores and auto parts stores, brand name: Black German Aluminum
ammonium hydroxide	available at grocery stores as ammonia water and/or household glass cleaner
antimony sulfide	available at plumbing supply stores
aqueous ammonia	see ammonium hydroxide
citric acid	citrus fruit (lemon, orange, etc.)
hydrogen peroxide	available at any drug store
iodine	Tincture of Iodine (4%)
isopropyl alcohol	rubbing alcohol (70 - 99%)
kerosene	available at hardware stores
lye	"Red Devil Lye" at grocery store
magnesium hydroxide	Milk of Magnesia
manganese dioxide	dry cell battery (black powder)
nitrobenzene	see Oil of Mirbane
nitromethane	available at hobby shops as racing fuel
Oil of Mirbane	available at drug stores
potassium chlorate	available at drug stores
sodium bicarbonate	baking soda
sodium bisulfate	Sani-Flush (75%)
sodium chlorate	available at hardware store (used in blow torches)
sodium chloride	table salt
sodium hydroxide	drain cleaners
sodium nitrate	available at drug stores as salt peter
sucrose	sugar