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<http://www.shaklee.net/mimc/>

Introducing Shakleebaby™ and Shakleekids™



**Introducing Shakleebaby™ - Always Safe. Always Gentle. Always Healthy.  
Open Order 5/1**

**Babies are the most precious gifts in the world. Keep yours happy and healthy with Shakleebaby. Safe, pure, and natural, our pediatrician tested baby care products are formulated to keep your little one's bottoms soft, itty-bitty toes clean, and growing body healthy.**



### Gentle Wash

Clean, fresh baby. This extra gentle wash is made with organic chamomile and lavender, pH balanced and sensitivity tested to shower even the most tender skin with love. 99% Natural; 76% Organic.

#30108 <http://www.shaklee.net/mimc/>



### Soothing Lotion

So soft. Organic sunflower seed oil and shea butter moisturize, and organic chamomile and lavender soothe. 99% Natural; 87% Organic.

#30106 <http://www.shaklee.net/mimc/>



### Diaper Rash Cream

Naturally soothing. Zinc Oxide protects baby's delicate skin from wetness, keeping skin healthy and dry, and helps heal diaper rash. Organic and natural oils keep skin hydrated and smooth while chamomile, aloe, and calendula extracts soothe. 99% Natural. 78% Organic.

#30109 <http://www.shaklee.net/mimc/>



### Massage Oil

Perfect for massaging baby or moisturizing after a bath. With organic sunflower oil, lavender, and chamomile to moisturize and smooth. 99% Natural, 99% Organic.

#30107 <http://www.shaklee.net/mimc/>



### Multivitamin & Multimineral Powder

One of the most comprehensive infant-toddler supplements available, it contains prebiotics to help promote a healthy immune system and bundles of vitamin D to support strong bones and teeth. Star-K Certified. \*

#20057 <http://www.shaklee.net/mimc/>

\* These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. These products are not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.



**Introducing Shakleekids™ - Supersmart. Supersafe. Supernutritious.**  
Open Order 5/1

**Behold the powers of Shakleekids Mighty Smart and Incredivites! These dietary supplements are made with supersafe ingredients that bring out the best in kids, like rad vision, smart noggins, and a rockin immune system. \***



### Incredivites™

Shakleekids Incredivites is the first kids chewable multivitamin in the U.S. with lactoferrin, a protein that helps busy bodies' immune systems stay supercharged. Packed with 23 essential nutrients, it's one of the most comprehensive supplements available - with 600IU of vitamin D to support strong bones and teeth, and 100% of the daily value for vitamins C and E per serving. \*

#20002 <http://www.shaklee.net/mimc/>

Note: Vita-Lea® Ocean Wonders™ will continue to be available.



## Mighty Smart™

Shakleekids Mighty Smart is scientifically formulated with a power-packed blast of ultra-pure DHA. Essential for early brain development, this omega-3 fatty acid has been shown to support mighty memory, mad concentration, and fierce mind skills. Star-K Certified.

#20058 <http://www.shaklee.net/mimc/>

This document is provided to help you understand the measurements and scales involved with the AirSource and BestWater technologies.

## How Big is a Micron?



This illustration helps one to understand just how small one micrometer is (click image to download larger version; Internet connection required).

Objects that we can see with the unaided eye are usually defined in units that are familiar to us, such as inches or millimeters, feet or yards and so on. However, when we define very small objects that are beyond our eye's ability to see them without an image magnifying device, the units can become unfamiliar, such as micrometers and nanometers. Although the proper term is "micrometer," which means one-millionth of a meter, "micron" is still commonly used. One micrometer is 0.000039 inches.

The unaided eye can see down to about 30 microns, which is about one-thousandth of an inch. Your hair, for example, depending on whether it's considered fine, average, or thick is about 50 to 100 microns in diameter. Most microbiological species, like the smallest of the mites, fungi, and bacteria are far too small to be seen without magnification. Many particles, such as the very fine ones in tobacco smoke are called "sub-micron," meaning that they measure less than one micron in size. Although all of the particles in tobacco smoke range in size from sub-micron to 10 microns or more, the "respirable range" is shown here. That means that particles this small are able to make their way past the nose and throat defense mechanisms and into the lungs. The common spores shown here are from mold and mildew, forms of fungi.

## How Much is a Part-Per-Million?



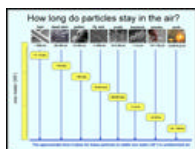
This illustration helps one to understand just how small the measures of parts-per-million, parts-per-billion, and part-per-trillion are (click image to download larger version; Internet connection required).

The relative importance of a measure such as one part-per-million—or worded another way—one part of something out of one-million parts may seem a little over board. However, many of the chemical compounds that can enter the air we breathe and the water we drink can be toxic not only at part-per-million levels, but even at parts-per-trillion.

The examples shown are approximations designed to give one a general estimation of these measures. One "drop" is about 0.05 milliliters or 0.0017 ounces. In the first example, a 55 gallon barrel of water equals 7,040 ounces, so 7,040 divided by 0.0017 = 4,141,176 drops. Let's round that down to 4 million drops. Therefore, 4 drops of ink in those 4 million drops would be equal to one part-per-million, or "1 ppm."

As the illustration shows, a "part-per-something" measurement doesn't have to be for liquid volumes alone. It can apply to anything that can be counted, such as marbles, miles, or even people though that isn't usually applied to demographics.

## How Long Do Particles Stay in the Air?



This illustration shows how long various particles can stay afloat in the air (click image to download larger version; Internet connection required).

All particles are acted upon by the force of gravity and tend to be pulled toward the ground. However, the affects of gravity on the particle may be overcome, depending on its physical nature; Is it spherical (like a ball) or irregular in shape? Is it solid or full of pores and cracks? Can it be affected by electrical charge? The illustration shows how long typical airborne particles will take to fall one meter (about 39 inches) in undisturbed air. Relatively large particles like hair, dead skin, and pollen grains and fragments fall through the air rather quickly. Large particles like this are generally caught by the defense mechanisms in our nose, sinus cavity, and throat before they are able to get to our lungs. That they fall through the air quickly also means that we're less likely to breathe them in.

On the other hand, the very small particles, such as soot, tobacco smoke, and microorganisms like bacteria and mold, can stay airborne for long periods of time and be much more likely to be breathed into one's lungs. Compared to the larger particles, the smaller particles tend to exist in much higher amounts.