

FILED IN THE  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

JAN 25 2013

SEAN F. McAVOY, CLERK  
DEPUTY  
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

1 Michael C. Ormsby  
United States Attorney  
2 Eastern District of Washington  
Christopher E. Parisi  
3 U.S. Department of Justice - Civil Division  
Trial Attorney - Office of Consumer Litigation  
4 P. O. Box 386  
Washington, DC 20044-0386  
5 Telephone: (202) 598-2208

6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
7 EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

8  
9 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

10 Plaintiff,

11 vs.

12 LOUIS DANIEL SMITH,  
a/k/a Daniel Smith, a/k/a Daniel Votino,  
13 KARIS DELONG, a/k/a Karis Copper,  
14 TAMMY OLSON, and CHRIS OLSON,

15 Defendants.  
16

CR-13-14-RMP

INDICTMENT

Vio: 18 U.S.C. § 371  
Conspiracy (Count 1)

21 U.S.C. §§ 331(a) and  
333(a)(2)  
Misbranded Drugs  
(Counts 2-5)

18 U.S.C. § 545  
Smuggling (Count 6)

Forfeiture Allegation

17 The Grand Jury Charges:

18 GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

19 At all times material to this Indictment:

20 1. The United States Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) was the  
21 federal agency responsible for protecting the health and safety of the American  
22 public by enforcing the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (“FDCA”). One main  
23 purpose of the FDCA was to ensure that drugs sold for administration to humans,  
24 or for consumption or other use by humans, were safe, effective, and bore labeling  
25 containing only true and accurate information. The FDA’s responsibilities under  
26 the FDCA included regulating the manufacture, labeling, and distribution of all  
27 drugs shipped or received in interstate commerce.  
28

1           2.     Under the FDCA, upon first engaging in the manufacture,  
2 preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing of any drugs every person  
3 was required to immediately register his name, place of business, and all such  
4 establishments owned or operated by such person. 21 U.S.C. § 360(c). The terms  
5 “manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding, or processing” include  
6 repackaging or otherwise changing the container, wrapper, or labeling of any drug  
7 during the time between the original manufacture and the final sale to the ultimate  
8 consumer or user. 21 U.S.C. § 360(a)(1).

9           3.     The term “label” was defined as a display of written, printed, or  
10 graphic matter upon the immediate container of any article. 21 U.S.C. § 321(k).  
11 The term “labeling” was broader, and included all labels and other written,  
12 printed, or graphic matter upon any article, including drugs, or on any of its  
13 containers or wrappers, or accompanying such article. 21 U.S.C. § 321(m).

14           4.     Under the FDCA, drugs were defined as, among other things, articles  
15 intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of  
16 disease in man, 21 U.S.C. § 321(g)(1)(B); articles intended to affect the structure  
17 or any function of the body of man, 21 U.S.C. § 321(g)(1)(C); or articles intended  
18 for use as components of other drugs. 21 U.S.C. § 321(g)(1)(D).

19           5.     The "intended use" of a drug meant the objective intent of the persons  
20 legally responsible for the labeling of that drug. The intent was determined by  
21 such person’s expressions, the circumstances surrounding the distribution of the  
22 drug, labeling claims, advertising matter, or oral or written statements by such  
23 persons or their representatives. It might also have been shown by the  
24 circumstances that the drug was, with the knowledge of such persons or their  
25 representatives, offered and used for a purpose for which it was neither labeled nor  
26 advertised. 21 C.F.R § 201.128.

1           6. Under the FDCA, the introduction, delivery for introduction, or  
2 causing the introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce of a  
3 drug that was misbranded was prohibited. 21 U.S.C. § 331(a).

4           7. A drug was misbranded if, among other things:

5           a. its labeling was false or misleading in any particular (21 U.S.C.  
6 § 352(a));

7           b. its labeling did not bear the name and place of business of the  
8 manufacturer, packer, or distributor, including the street address, city and zip code  
9 (21 U.S.C. § 352(b); 21 C.F.R. § 201.1(i)); or

10           d. it was manufactured, prepared, propagated, compounded, or  
11 processed in an establishment in any State not duly registered with the Secretary of  
12 Health and Human Services pursuant to 21 U.S.C. § 360 (21 U.S.C. § 352(o)).

13                           **Importation of Drugs into the United States**

14           8. The United States Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”), an  
15 agency within the United States Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”), was  
16 the federal agency responsible for administering the laws governing the  
17 importation into the United States of goods and merchandise, including drugs.

18           9. Federal law required that, among other things, all articles brought into  
19 the United States by any individual: (1) be declared to a Customs officer at the  
20 port of first arrival in the United States; (2) be declared on a conveyance en route  
21 to the United States on which a Customs officer was assigned for that purpose; or  
22 (3) be declared at a pre-clearance office in a foreign country where a United States  
23 Customs officer was stationed for that purpose.

24           10. Whenever drugs falling under the jurisdiction of the FDA were  
25 declared or offered for import into the United States, CBP notified the FDA to  
26 determine whether the drug should be sampled and whether importation of the  
27 drug was lawful under the FDCA.  
28



1 communicated with customers through various email accounts to assist them with  
2 purchases of MMS and other products. At times, **OLSON** used the email accounts  
3 **mmsmiracle@gmail.com** and **customercare@projectgreenlife.com** to communicate  
4 with co-conspirators and PGL customers. **OLSON**, in phone calls and emails with  
5 PGL customers, claimed MMS could successfully treat various diseases. **OLSON**  
6 also, at times, directed these customers to consume MMS to treat disease. In  
7 addition, **OLSON** wrote the “MMS Miracle Book,” which detailed numerous uses  
8 of MMS to treat diseases. As detailed below, **OLSON** also obtained the domain  
9 name **purestreamhealth.com** and operated a website at that web address to sell  
10 MMS to consumers.

### 11 **The Drug**

12 16. MMS was a mixture of Sodium Chlorite and water. PGL and others  
13 marketed and sold MMS on the internet.

14 17. Sodium Chlorite was a strong oxidizer. In contact with other  
15 materials, Sodium Chlorite could cause fire. Sodium Chlorite was harmful if  
16 swallowed and could cause digestive tract burns.

17 18. When Sodium Chlorite was combined with citric acid, these  
18 ingredients produced Chlorine Dioxide. Chlorine Dioxide was a potent agent used  
19 in bleaching and stripping of textiles, pulp, and paper. It was also used as, among  
20 other things, a disinfectant, as it effectively kills pathogenic microorganisms such  
21 as fungi, bacteria, and viruses. As such, it was commonly used as a disinfecting  
22 water treatment.

23 19. In humans, Chlorine Dioxide was a severe respiratory and eye irritant.  
24 Inhalation could cause coughing, wheezing, respiratory distress, congestion in the  
25 lungs, and death. Drinking Chlorine Dioxide could cause nausea, vomiting,  
26 diarrhea, dehydration, and symptoms of severe fluid depletion.

**COUNT 1**  
**Conspiracy**  
**(18 U.S.C. § 371)**

20. Paragraphs 1 through 19 of the General Allegations section of this Indictment are re-alleged and fully incorporated herein by reference.

21. From on or about September 11, 2004 to at least on or about July 16, 2012, in Spokane, in the Eastern District of Washington and elsewhere, defendants

**LOUIS DANIEL SMITH,**  
**KARIS DELONG,**  
**TAMMY OLSON, and**  
**CHRIS OLSON**

conspired and agreed, together and with others known and unknown to the grand jury, to:

(a) commit an offense against the United States by introducing, delivering for introduction, and causing the introduction and delivery for introduction into interstate commerce, with the intent to defraud or mislead, misbranded drugs (to wit: MMS), in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Sections 331(a) and 333(a)(2);

(b) knowingly defraud the United States and its agencies by impeding, impairing, and defeating the lawful government functions of the United States Food and Drug Administration, specifically, the FDA's duty to protect the health and safety of the public by ensuring that drugs marketed and distributed in the United States are safe and effective for their intended uses, manufactured in establishments which are registered with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and that the labeling of such drugs bears true and accurate information, including the name and place of business of the manufacturer; and,

(c) import merchandise contrary to law, and to receive, conceal, sell, and facilitate the concealment and sale of smuggled merchandise, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 545.



1 **PURPOSE OF THE CONSPIRACY**

2 22. It was the purpose of the conspiracy among **LOUIS DANIEL**  
3 **SMITH, KARIS DELONG, TAMMY OLSON, CHRIS OLSON**, and their co-  
4 conspirators to obtain the chemicals needed to manufacture the drug MMS without  
5 revealing to regulators and suppliers the true purpose of the chemicals; to use  
6 those chemicals to manufacture the drug MMS in a facility that was hidden from  
7 regulators; to offer MMS for sale on websites they had established; and to enrich  
8 themselves by obtaining money from the interstate sales of the misbranded drug  
9 MMS.

10 **MANNER AND MEANS**

11 It was part of the conspiracy that:

12 23. **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH** created and maintained various websites  
13 to market and sell MMS over the internet. These websites included  
14 projectgreenlife.com, mmsmiracle.com, and mmsfornewbies.com, among others.  
15 The websites directed interested consumers to an online store where **SMITH** and  
16 his co-conspirators offered bottled MMS for sale. The online store also offered  
17 MMS literature for sale.

18 24. The PGL online store offered, among other literature, a pamphlet  
19 entitled "MMS for Newbies." The "Newbies" pamphlet described various oral  
20 ingestion protocols for MMS. The pamphlet also stated, "in addition to helping  
21 malaria sufferers, ClO<sub>2</sub> [Chlorine Dioxide] had beneficial [sic] impact on a wide  
22 variety of conditions alleged to be caused by other pathogens including viruses,  
23 mold, bacteria or fungi; diseases like: HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis, Typhoid, Cancers,  
24 Herpes, Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Arthritis, Asthma, Seasonal Flu – even Bird and  
25 Swine Flu."

26 25. **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH** and **KARIS DELONG** used an online  
27 electronic payment service, PayPal.com, to accept payment for online orders made  
28 through the PGL website. **SMITH** and **DELONG** periodically transferred funds

1 from this PayPal account to various bank accounts they controlled. **SMITH** and  
2 **DELONG** used these funds to pay suppliers, manufacturers, and shippers, as well  
3 as for their own personal benefit.

4 26. **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH** opened two Stamps.com accounts to pay  
5 postage for parcels shipped by PGL. Stamps.com is an internet-based service that  
6 allows customers to weigh, print, and pay for postage without traveling to a Post  
7 Office.

#### 8 Sources of Sodium Chlorite

9 27. **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH** and his co-conspirators initially obtained  
10 Sodium Chlorite from an Ogden, Utah chemical supply company. Sodium  
11 Chlorite was mixed with water to create MMS.

12 28. In February 2008, the Ogden, Utah company's parent corporation  
13 expressed concern that Sodium Chlorite was being used for human consumption.  
14 The Director of Distributor Relations for the parent corporation wrote to the  
15 Ogden, Utah company's Vice President of National Accounts in Pennsylvania. In  
16 the letter, the Director said, "[W]e have recently ascertained that some companies  
17 or persons are marketing products containing Sodium Chlorite for human health  
18 and ingestion applications. However, as clearly explained in the Material Safety  
19 Data Sheet (MSDS) for [the company's] product, Sodium Chlorite may be harmful  
20 if swallowed and may cause death if used in applications not specifically listed on  
21 the product label."

22 29. On or about March 14, 2008, a salesperson for the Ogden, Utah  
23 chemical supply company forwarded the February 2008 letter to **LOUIS DANIEL**  
24 **SMITH**. In response, **SMITH** emailed, "No issues, our product is labeled for  
25 water purification."

26 30. On or about March 14, 2008, **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH** created the  
27 domain name pglwater.com.  
28



1 31. Material Safety Data Sheets (“MSDS”) are a widely used system for  
2 cataloging information on chemicals, chemical compounds, and mixtures. The  
3 MSDS generally contains instructions for the safe use and storage of a particular  
4 chemical, as well as the potential hazards associated with that chemical. In May  
5 2008, a salesman at the Ogden, Utah chemical supply company emailed **LOUIS**  
6 **DANIEL SMITH** a MSDS for Sodium Chlorite sold by the company. The MSDS  
7 indicated: “Swallowing this material may be harmful or cause death. Harmful  
8 effects include burns and permanent damage to the digestive tract, including the  
9 mouth, throat, stomach and intestines. Symptoms may include severe abdominal  
10 pain and vomiting of blood.”

11 32. On or about December 9, 2008, the Ogden, Utah chemical supply  
12 company’s parent corporation sent a letter to J.H. at “PROJECT GREENLIFE” at  
13 P.O. Box 25, 6772 Springdale Hunters Road, Hunters, Washington. **LOUIS**  
14 **DANIEL SMITH** and **KARIS DELONG** lived at this address. The parent  
15 corporation expressed concern that Project Greenlife sold Miracle Mineral  
16 Solution for human consumption. The company warned the Sodium Chlorite  
17 purchased by Project Greenlife was a registered pesticide and should not be  
18 consumed by humans.

19 33. **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH** sought new suppliers for Sodium Chlorite.  
20 **SMITH** also took steps to hide what PGL was doing by creating fake companies  
21 and websites to prevent suppliers from learning that PGL was selling Sodium  
22 Chlorite for human consumption.

23 34. On or about December 12, 2008, **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH** emailed  
24 an MMS supplier named R.N. **SMITH** asked R.N. if he knew any Sodium  
25 Chlorite suppliers that “have no hangups regarding the sale of NaClO<sub>2</sub> [Sodium  
26 Chlorite].” PGL employee J.L., in response to **SMITH**’s email, wrote, “Like we  
27 discussed yesterday, it might not be a bad idea to consider setting up a  
28

1 'ligitament'[sic] water purification company to secure SC. It might not put off the  
2 inevitable, but it would prolong it a bit."

3 35. On or about December 18, 2008, **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH** wrote a  
4 letter to the Ogden, Utah chemical supplier in response to the supplier's concerns  
5 about PGL's use of Sodium Chlorite in products intended for human consumption.  
6 **SMITH** responded, "MMS Pro is a professional grade water purification product.  
7 It is manufactured with the intent of making water potable." The letter referenced  
8 the website pglwater.com.

9 36. **SMITH** forwarded this December 18, 2008 letter to **KARIS**  
10 **DELONG** electronically via email. In response, **DELONG** noted, "I particularly  
11 like the pglwater.com site." In response to **DELONG**, **SMITH** emailed, "I had  
12 planning [sic] to put that site together the last time we got a letter from [the  
13 Ogden, Utah chemical supplier]."

14 37. **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH** and **KARIS DELONG** purchased the  
15 domain name wastewatersys.com on or about February 23, 2009. **SMITH** emailed  
16 details of the purchase to PGL employee J.L.

17 38. On or about February 24 and 25, 2009, PGL employee J.L. emailed  
18 the Ogden, Utah chemical supply company to order Sodium Chlorite. In one  
19 email, J.L. provided the chemical company salesperson an email address at  
20 "wastewatersys.com" and referenced a company called Waste Water Systems.

21 39. At various times, **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH** emailed other MMS  
22 manufacturers and consumers who were seeking supplies of Sodium Chlorite. In  
23 one such email, **SMITH** identified the Ogden, Utah chemical supply company as a  
24 source of Sodium Chlorite, but warned, "[i]t may be important to also point out  
25 that when working with [the company] we must be clear that our Sodium Chlorite  
26 requirements are for the manufacturing of a water purification product only – as  
27 [the company] is strictly prohibited from selling it for any other purpose than is  
28 listed on the label (MSDS)."

1 40. On another occasion, **SMITH** emailed an MMS customer in  
2 Nicaragua and said, “[y]ou may order sodium chlorite in the US from the chemical  
3 manufacturer [Ogden, Utah chemical supply company] but must be sure to declare  
4 it for water purification and NOT for the manufacturing of a health product.”

5 41. On or about March 2, 2009, the Ogden, Utah chemical supply  
6 company emailed PGL employee J.L. and attached a questionnaire regarding  
7 PGL’s February 24, 2009 Sodium Chlorite order. The questionnaire requested  
8 information about the purchase, including the intended use of the Sodium Chlorite.  
9 In response, **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH** emailed the company salesperson and  
10 said, “We’re gonna take a pass on this one with [the company]. We were able to  
11 secure a source from outside the country where the grief-o-meter is relatively  
12 low.” **SMITH** copied **KARIS DELONG** and PGL employee J.L. on the emailed  
13 response.

14 42. On or about March 3, 2009, **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH** and PGL  
15 employee J.L. ordered Sodium Chlorite from an Alberta, Canada chemical supply  
16 company. The owner of the Alberta, Canada company also manufactured MMS.  
17 At times, **SMITH** placed orders with the owner of the Alberta, Canada company  
18 using email from various accounts, including `divotino@gmail.com`.

19 43. **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH** and **KARIS DELONG** paid the Alberta,  
20 Canada chemical supply company by wire transfer for Sodium Chlorite. The  
21 Sodium Chlorite was shipped by commercial carrier from Canada to the state of  
22 Washington. These shipments of Sodium Chlorite were invoiced by the import  
23 broker to “PGL Wastewater Systems.” Material Data Safety Sheets provided by  
24 the Alberta, Canada company indicated the Sodium Chlorite was intended for use  
25 in wastewater treatment.

26 Manufacture and Shipment of MMS

27 44. **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH** initially hired a Sedro Woolley,  
28 Washington company to manufacture MMS for PGL. The Sedro Woolley

1 company mixed Sodium Chlorite obtained by PGL with water to create MMS.  
2 The finished MMS product was bottled by the Sedro Woolley company. Finished  
3 bottles of MMS were, at times, picked up by PGL employees including **SMITH**  
4 and **KARIS DELONG**. At other times, the Sedro Woolley company shipped the  
5 finished, filled MMS bottles via commercial carriers to various locations at the  
6 request of various PGL employees. **SMITH** and **DELONG** paid the Sedro  
7 Woolley company by check and wire transfer. These payments were made from  
8 accounts controlled by **SMITH** and **DELONG**.

9 45. **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH** initially hired a shipping and fulfillment  
10 company in Spokane, Washington, to fulfill MMS orders made through the PGL  
11 website. The shipping and fulfillment company employees accessed the  
12 projectgreenlife.com website to review orders placed by consumers. Once the  
13 orders were obtained from the website, the employees shipped MMS and other  
14 products to customers throughout the United States as well as internationally. The  
15 shipping and fulfillment company shipped the MMS orders using the U.S. Mail  
16 and commercial carriers such as FedEx.

17 46. **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH** and PGL employee J.L. directed the  
18 shipping and fulfillment company to include the "MMS Simplified for Newbies"  
19 pamphlet with each order of MMS shipped for PGL. The pamphlet stated, among  
20 other things, "...in addition to helping malaria sufferers, ClO<sub>2</sub> [Chlorine Dioxide]  
21 had beneficial [sic] impact on a wide variety of conditions alleged to be caused by  
22 other pathogens including viruses, mold, bacteria or fungi; diseases like:  
23 HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis, Typhoid, Cancers, Herpes, Pneumonia, Tuberculosis,  
24 Arthritis, Asthma, Seasonal Flu – even Bird and Swine Flu."

25 47. **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH** recruited **TAMMY OLSON** to work as a  
26 customer care representative for PGL. **OLSON** assisted customers with orders,  
27 handled complaints, and answered consumer questions. At times, she  
28

1 communicated with PGL customers using the email addresses  
2 mmsmiracle@gmail.com and customercare@projectgreenlife.com.

3 48. On or about March 24, 2009, **TAMMY OLSON**, using the address  
4 mmsmiracle@gmail.com, emailed a potential Canadian consumer of MMS who  
5 expressed concern that MMS was illegal in Canada. **OLSON** said, "MMS has  
6 been banned for sale in Canada for over six months. We ship the MMS as water  
7 purification drops also. We have not had any difficulty with your customs  
8 department, getting product through the boarder [sic]."

9 49. On or about October 14, 2009, an individual from Costa Rica emailed  
10 **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH** to inquire about distributing PGL's MMS. **SMITH**  
11 forwarded the email to PGL employee J.L. for response. On or about October 15,  
12 2009, PGL employee J.L. responded by email. J.L. said, "[A]s you know probably  
13 the first hurdle you must "jump over" is customs in your region. I presume each  
14 country in Central America may be a little different. Our main product is MMS,  
15 and it is sold in the U.S. as a water purification product. Because of this, we  
16 generally don't send the [J.H.] protocol (oral consumption) with MMS  
17 international orders to help ease the importation regulations for international  
18 countries."

19 FDA Inspections of PGL's Supplier and Shipper

20 50. On or about August 10, 2010, the FDA inspected the shipping and  
21 fulfillment company's warehouse in Spokane, Washington. Inspectors  
22 interviewed employees and reviewed records related to the shipment of MMS and  
23 other products for PGL. The shipping and fulfillment company stopped working  
24 with PGL following the inspection.

25 51. On or about August 18, 2010, the FDA inspected the Sedro Woolley,  
26 Washington company's facilities. Inspectors interviewed employees and reviewed  
27 records related to the production of MMS for PGL. The Sedro Woolley company  
28 terminated the relationship with PGL prior to the inspection.

1 52. Shortly after the FDA inspection of the Spokane, Washington  
2 shipping and fulfillment company, **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH** removed bottled  
3 MMS, MMS literature, and other products from the Spokane company's  
4 warehouse.

5 Post-Inspection Manufacture and Shipment of MMS

6 53. Following the FDA inspections, PGL sought new suppliers and  
7 shippers to continue selling MMS. **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH** and **KARIS**  
8 **DELONG** recruited family and friends to participate in their scheme to  
9 manufacture and ship MMS.

10 54. Sometime after the FDA inspected the Sedro Woolley company,  
11 **CHRIS OLSON** agreed to produce MMS for PGL in a building located on his  
12 property at 3715 East Longfellow Road, Spokane, Washington. At times,  
13 **OLSON** used the email address colson@belaircomposites.com to communicate  
14 with **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH** and others about MMS production.

15 55. Sometime after the FDA inspected the Spokane, Washington shipping  
16 and fulfillment company's warehouse, **KARIS DELONG** recruited family  
17 member M.D. to ship MMS and other products ordered through the PGL website.  
18 M.D. obtained orders from the PGL website and shipped MMS to customers  
19 throughout the United States as well as internationally. M.D. shipped MMS  
20 orders using the U.S. Mail and commercial carriers such as FedEx. M.D. used the  
21 Stamps.com accounts controlled by **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH** to pay the postage  
22 for packages shipped through the U.S. Mail. **SMITH** and **DELONG** paid M.D. by  
23 transferring money directly to M.D.'s account from accounts **SMITH** and  
24 **DELONG** controlled.

25 56. At various times following the FDA inspections, **LOUIS DANIEL**  
26 **SMITH**, **KARIS DELONG**, and M.D., among others, delivered packages  
27 containing MMS to Spokane, Washington Post Offices for shipment in interstate  
28 commerce.



1           57. On or about June 30, 2011, federal agents searched the premises of  
2 3715 Longfellow Road, Spokane, Washington. As detailed above, this address  
3 was the location of Belair Composites and Chris Olson Customs. **CHRIS**  
4 **OLSON** was the owner of Chris Olson Customs and a stakeholder in Belair  
5 Composites. Inside a building on the property, agents located a large tank  
6 containing liquid Sodium Chlorite. The tank bore labeling indicating it was  
7 shipped from the Alberta, Canada chemical supply company. Agents also located  
8 bottling and labeling equipment, PGL labels, and other items associated with  
9 PGL's bottled MMS.

10           58. After agents searched Chris Olson Customs at 3715 Longfellow  
11 Road, Spokane, Washington, both **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH** and **CHRIS**  
12 **OLSON** filed various documents with the United States District Court for the  
13 Eastern District of Washington. In the filed documents, **SMITH** stated Chris  
14 Olson Customs was a "service provider" for the "Project GreenLife Private  
15 Membership Association," and **OLSON** stated Chris Olson Customs provided  
16 "contracted services" for PGL.

17           59. **TAMMY OLSON** established the website purestreamhealth.com  
18 after federal agents executed search warrants at various locations in Spokane,  
19 Washington related to the production and shipping of MMS. **OLSON** continued  
20 marketing and selling MMS to consumers through the purestreamhealth.com  
21 website.

22           60. **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH, KARIS DELONG, TAMMY OLSON,**  
23 and **CHRIS OLSON** did not register their manufacturing facilities with FDA.

#### **OVERT ACTS**

25           In furtherance of the conspiracy, **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH, KARIS**  
26 **DELONG, TAMMY OLSON,** and **CHRIS OLSON** committed the following  
27 overt acts, among others, in the Eastern District of Washington, and elsewhere:  
28

1 61. On or about September 11, 2004 defendant **LOUIS DANIEL**  
2 **SMITH** created the domain name projectgreenlife.com.

3 62. On or about December 10, 2007 defendant **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH**  
4 opened Stamps.com account number XXX7224.

5 63. On or about March 14, 2008, **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH** and **KARIS**  
6 **DELONG** purchased the domain name pglwater.com.

7 64. On or about November 7, 2008, PGL paid the Sedro Woolley  
8 company \$4,975.00 by wire transfer for the manufacture of MMS. **KARIS**  
9 **DELONG** controlled the originating account.

10 65. On or about January 19, 2009, **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH** opened  
11 Stamps.com account XXX5760.

12 66. On or about February 23, 2009, **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH** and  
13 **KARIS DELONG** purchased the domain name wastewatersys.com.

14 67. On or about March 3, 2009, **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH** and PGL  
15 employee J.L. emailed the owner of a chemical supply company in Alberta,  
16 Canada. **SMITH** and J.L. ordered 32 drums of Sodium Chlorite for \$10,368 USD.

17 68. On or about March 4, 2009, **KARIS DELONG** wired \$10,368 to the  
18 owner of the Alberta, Canada chemical supply company.

19 69. On or about June 18, 2010, defendants **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH**  
20 and **KARIS DELONG** paid the Spokane shipping and fulfillment company  
21 \$4,597.22 to ship MMS and other products in interstate commerce.

22 70. On or about September 17, 2010, following the FDA inspection,  
23 defendant **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH**, removed bottled MMS, literature, and other  
24 PGL products from the shipping and fulfillment company's warehouse in  
25 Spokane, Washington.

26 71. On or about November 1, 2010, defendants **LOUIS DANIEL**  
27 **SMITH** and **KARIS DELONG** caused a package containing MMS to be mailed  
28 to Oakland, California from Spokane, Washington.

1 72. On or about November 12, 2010, defendants **LOUIS DANIEL**  
2 **SMITH** and **KARIS DELONG** caused a package containing MMS to be mailed  
3 to San Clemente, California from Spokane, Washington.

4 73. On or about November 16, 2010, defendants **LOUIS DANIEL**  
5 **SMITH** and **KARIS DELONG** caused a package containing MMS to be mailed  
6 to San Clemente, California from Spokane, Washington.

7 74. On or about February 11, 2011, **CHRIS OLSON**, using the account  
8 colson@belaircomposites.com, emailed **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH** at email  
9 addresses dvtino@gmail.com and daniel@projectgreenlife.com. **OLSON** said,  
10 “We finished the 750 bottles of sodiun [sic] chlorite and the 750 bottles of Citric  
11 Acid Activator this weekend. The total cost to you is \$900.00 for the run.”

12 75. On or about June 30, 2011, defendants **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH**  
13 and **KARIS DELONG** caused packages containing MMS to be delivered to a  
14 United States Post Office in Spokane, Washington, for delivery into interstate  
15 commerce.

16 76. On or about August 2, 2011, defendant **TAMMY OLSON** purchased  
17 the domain name purestreamhealth.com.

18 77. On or about July 16, 2012, defendant **TAMMY OLSON** caused a  
19 package containing MMS to be mailed to Phoenix, Arizona from Nine Mile Falls,  
20 Washington.

21 All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 371.

22 **COUNTS TWO THROUGH FIVE**  
23 **Misbranded Drugs**  
24 **(21 U.S.C. §§ 331(a) and 333(a)(2))**

25 78. The allegations of paragraphs 1 through 19 and 23 through 60 of the  
26 indictment are re-alleged and fully incorporated herein by reference.  
27  
28

1 79. On or about the dates below, in Spokane, in the Eastern District of  
2 Washington, and elsewhere, defendants

3 **LOUIS DANIEL SMITH,**  
4 **KARIS DELONG,**  
5 **TAMMY OLSON, and**  
6 **CHRIS OLSON**

7 with the intent to defraud and mislead, introduced, delivered for introduction, and  
8 caused the introduction and delivery for introduction into interstate commerce,  
9 from the state of Washington to the states listed below, a drug, bottled MMS, that  
10 was misbranded: (1) as defined at Title 21, United States Codes, Section 352(b), in  
11 that the label did not bear the name and place of business of the manufacturer, and  
12 (2) as defined at Title 21, United States Codes, Section 352(o), in that the drug  
13 was manufactured in an establishment which was not registered with the Secretary  
14 of Health and Human Services, as required under Title 21, United States Code,  
Section 360:

Count	Approximate Shipment Date	Detail	Defendants Charged
2	Nov. 1, 2010	Controlled purchase made by an FDA-OCI Special Agent and received in Oakland, California	<b>LOUIS DANIEL SMITH KARIS DELONG TAMMY OLSON</b>
3	Nov. 12, 2010	Controlled purchase made by an FDA-OCI Special Agent and received in San Clemente, California	<b>LOUIS DANIEL SMITH KARIS DELONG TAMMY OLSON</b>
4	Nov. 16, 2010	Controlled purchase made by an FDA-OCI Special Agent and received in San Clemente, California	<b>LOUIS DANIEL SMITH KARIS DELONG TAMMY OLSON</b>
5	June 30, 2011	USPS Priority Mail parcel recovered at the Manito Post Office in Spokane, Washington addressed to A.Z. in Bozeman, Montana	<b>LOUIS DANIEL SMITH KARIS DELONG CHRIS OLSON TAMMY OLSON</b>

26 All in violation of Title 21, United States Code, Sections 331(a) and 333(a)(2).  
27  
28

**COUNT SIX**  
**Smuggling**  
**(18 U.S.C. § 545)**

80. The allegations of paragraphs 1 through 19 and 23 through 60 of the indictment are re-alleged and fully incorporated herein by reference.

81. From on or about May 18, 2011 to at least on or about June 30, 2011, in Spokane, in the Eastern District of Washington, and elsewhere, defendants

**LOUIS DANIEL SMITH,  
KARIS DELONG,  
TAMMY OLSON, and  
CHRIS OLSON**

did fraudulently and knowingly import merchandise, Sodium Chlorite, contrary to 21 U.S.C. § 331(a), in that the Sodium Chlorite was a bulk drug ingredient that was misbranded pursuant to 21 U.S.C. §§ 352(a) and 352(f)(1), and did knowingly and fraudulently receive, conceal, buy, sell, and facilitate the transportation, concealment, and sale of this merchandise, after importation, knowing the same to have been imported and brought into the United States contrary to law.

All in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 545.

**FORFEITURE ALLEGATION**  
**Smuggling**

82. The allegations contained in Count Six of this Indictment are hereby realleged and incorporated by reference for the purpose of alleging forfeitures pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Sections 982(a)(2)(B) and 545 and Title 28, United States Code, Section 2461(c).

83. Upon conviction of the offense alleged in Count Six of this indictment, the defendants **CHRIS OLSON, LOUIS DANIEL SMITH, TAMMY OLSON, and KARIS DELONG**, shall forfeit to the United States, pursuant to Title 18 § 982(a)(2)(B)., any property constituting, or derived from, proceeds obtained, directly or indirectly, as a result of the smuggling offense, and, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 545 and 28 U.S.C. § 2461(c), any merchandise introduced

1 into the United States in violation of § 545, or the value thereof, including but not  
2 limited to the following:

3 a. Approximately \$88.19 U.S. funds seized from Wells Fargo  
4 Bank account number XXXXXX0570 in the name of L. Daniel Smith and Karis  
5 Copper DeLong;

6 b. Approximately \$10,144.43 U.S. funds seized from Wells Fargo  
7 Bank account number XXXXXX3298 in the name of Project Greenlife;

8 c. Approximately \$12,129.21 U.S. funds seized from Wells Fargo  
9 Bank account number XXXXXX3496 in the name of PGL International, LLC; and

10 d. Approximately 5,019,000 Iraqi Dinar, with an approximate  
11 value of \$3,287.45 in U.S. Currency, seized from 2019 West Riverside, Spokane,  
12 Washington.

13 84. If any of the property described above, as a result of any act or  
14 omission of the defendants:

- 15 a. cannot be located upon the exercise of due diligence;  
16 b. has been transferred or sold to, or deposited with, a third party;  
17 c. has been placed beyond the jurisdiction of the court;  
18 d. has been substantially diminished in value; or  
19 e. has been commingled with other property which cannot be  
20 divided without difficulty;

21 the United States of America shall be entitled to forfeiture of substitute property  
22 pursuant to Title 21, United States Code, Section 853(p), incorporated by Title 18,  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28



1 United States Code, Section 982(b) and Title 28, United States Code, Section  
2 2461(c).

3 All pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §§ 545 and 982(a)(2)(B) and 28 U.S.C. § 2461(c).

4 DATED this 23 day of January, 2013.

5 A TRUE BILL

6

7

8

9

  
Michael C. Ormsby  
United States Attorney

10

11

12

Christopher Parisi  
Assistant United States Attorney

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28