There are plenty of recipes for LSD on the net. However, there is absolutely NO way to make LSD without lab equipment and an understanding of the processes and mechanisms of the synthesis.
Simple breakdown: many people want you to believe that you can not make LSD in your kitchen, and only a handful of chemists (12 I believe) supply the US, although it's true not everyone makes it. A lot of individuals including a DEA report say that there are only a couple dozen chemists at most in the U.S. with the access to the EQUIPMENT to actively make LSD in the U.S. They want you to believe that someone of your caliber simply can not synthisise LSD. The DEA, university's, colleges and the list goes on, want, or actually, really NEED you to believe that anyone without a bonafide university degree and half a million bucks can't make LSD. Even though you can usually find acid very easily they need you to think your local dealer can probably barely synthesize a coherent thought much less synthesize a drug like LSD (which may be true in some cases). But, like usual, those are simply more lies and myths spread by the government, and various other industries. Just like the myths about acid permenently changing the chemistry of your brain, and bullshit about chromosome damage from LSD usage, and the worst myth of all that you can become "perma-fried" from taking to much acid.
They have this thing about keeping people from doing things that they enjoy. There are too many myths spread out by the government concerning all aspects of LSD. They NEED to lie to keep you away from it. Or at least try. Imagin - if a person reads all over the internet, and almost everywhere that you cant make LSD without $500,000.00 in lab equipment, and a top notch 10 year degree, Do you think that person will begin to belive what he is reading? Of coarse, do you think he will tell others the same thing he read? Yes. And most important, do you think he will ever attempt to make acid? Probably not. This is exactly what they want. If it was true, then there would never be enough acid to go around...EVER. if only about 12 or even 100 people were making it, They could only produce so much LSD to go around, nowhere near enough to cover 1/1000th of the regular LSD users. And only 12 people? come on lol, The DEA would be on their ass in a heartbeat. It would be too simple to trace it back to where it came from. Considering they are distributing it to the millions of LSD users accross the USA, there is an obvious ladder there that would lead directly to the people making it. Its total bullshit.

The truth is, you CAN make LSD. But dont mistake what I have said, I said you CAN make it, I CAN make it, but I never said it was extremely easy. Not to mention you'd easily get life imprisonment if incarcerated. But would that be a waste of motivation, no? Also, none of this is to say that school is never needed. College, and school are very good when it comes to this. Yes, It will help A LOT. Is it needed? No. Do I think you should go to college or school? I would say if you still can, take chemistry class in high school. Actually pay attention. If you find it very boring and hard to pay attention then forget LSD. Just buy it from the dealer. If you make it through that, try to get with your school and see if you can get enrolled in a local college chemistry class. Most schools will let you if you are 11th or 12th grade. Well that is if you have the room in schedule. So take some summer classes or night classes if you can. Also go to the library and get books on chemistry. Try to get books at your level. Don't get LSD books yet you are not ready. Then when you get to college, major in Chemical egineering. After you have them go get the LSD books. I would buy them though or steal them from the library. Now you have to

buy all the equipment. What you should so is start while your still in highschool, if possible, and buy a piece of equipment every time you save enough money. BELIEVE ME, it will pay off. Try to buy from different places. If you buy from one place and all at the same time they may notify the DEA. Other than the above, I dont have much else to say about the synthesis of LSD. Good luck, and really think about it.

Chapter 1: How to make acid - LSD

[D-lysergic acid diethylamide](LSD)

Preparatory arrangements:
Starting material may be any lysergic acid derivative, from ergot on rye grain or from culture, or from synthetic sources. Preparation #1 uses any amide, or lysergic acid as starting material. Preparations #2 and #3 must start with lysergic acid only, prepared from the amides as follows:

10 g of any lysergic acid amide from various natural sources dissolved in 200 ml of methanolic KOH solution and the methanol removed immediately in vacuo. The residue is treated with 200 ml of an 8% aqueous solution of KOH and the mixture heated on a steam bath for one hour. A stream of nitrogen gas is passed through the flask during heating and the evolved NH3 gas may be titrated is HCl to follow the reaction. The alkaline solution is made neutral to congo red with tartaric acid, filtered, cleaned by extraction with ether, the aqueous solution filtered and evaporated. Digest with MeOH to remove some of the coloured material from the crystals of lysergic acid.

Arrange the lighting in the lab similarly to that of a dark room. Use photographic red and yellow safety lights, as lysergic acid derivatives are decomposed when light is present. Rubber gloves must be worn due to the highly poisonous nature of ergot alkaloids. A hair drier, or, better, a flash evaporator, is necessary to speed up steps where evaporation is necessary.

Preparation #1

Step I. Use Yellow light
Place one volume of powdered ergot alkaloid material in a tiny roundbottom flask and add two volumes of anhydrous hydrazine. An alternate procedure uses a sealed tube in which the reagents are heated at 112 C. The mixture is refluxed (or heated) for 30 minutes. Add 1.5 volumes of H2O and boil 15 minutes. On cooling in the refrigerator, isolysergic acid hydrazide is crystallised.

Step II. Use Red light
Chill all reagents and have ice handy. Dissolve 2.82 g hydrazine rapidly in 100 ml 0.1 N ice-cold HCl using an ice bath to keep the reaction vessel at 0 C. 100 ml ice-cold 0.1 N $NaNO_2$ is added and after 2 to 3 minutes vigorous stirring, 130 ml more HCl is added dropwise with vigorous stirring again in an ice bath. After 5 minutes, neutralise the solution with $NaHCO_3$ saturated sol. and extract with ether. Remove the aqueous solution and try to dissolve the gummy substance in ether. Adjust the ether solution by adding 3 g diethylamine per 300 ml ether extract. Allow to stand in the dark, gradually warming up to 20 C over a period of 24 hours. Evaporate in vacuum and treat as indicated in the purification section for conversion of iso-lysergic amides to lysergic acid amides.

Preparation #2

Step I. Use Yellow light
5.36 g of d-lysergic acid are suspended in 125 ml of acetonitrile and the suspension cooled to about -20 C in a bath of acetone cooled with dry ice. To the suspension is added a cold (-20 C) solution of 8.82 g of trifluoroacetic anhydride in 75 ml of acetonitrile. The mixture is allowed to stand at -20 C for about 1.5 hours during which the suspended material dissolves, and the d-lysergic acid is converted to the mixed anhydride of lysergic and trifluoroacetic acids. The mixed anhydride can be separated in the form of an oil by evaporating the solvent in vacuo at a temperature below 0 C, but this is not necessary. Everything must be kept anhydrous.

Step II. Use Yellow light
The solution of mixed anhydrides in acetonitrile from Step I is added to 150 ml of a second solution of acetonitrile containing 7.6 g of diethylamine. The mixture is held in the dark at room temperature for about 2 hours. The acetonitrile is evaporated in vacuo, leaving a residue of LSD-25 plus other impurities. The residue is dissolved in 150 ml of chloroform and 20 ml of ice water. The chloroform layer is removed and the aqueous layer is extracted with several portions of chloroform. The chloroform portions are combined and in turn washed with four 50 ml portions of ice-cold water. The chloroform solution is then dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and evaporated in vacuo.

Preparation #3
This procedure gives good yield and is very fast with little iso-lysergic acid being formed (its effect are mildly unpleasant). However, the stoichometry must be exact or yields will drop.

Step I. Use White light

Sulfur trioxide is produced in anhydrous state by carefully decomposing anhydrous ferric sulfate at approximately 480 C. Store under anhydrous conditions.

Step II. Use White light
A carefully dried 22 litre RB flask fitted with an ice bath, condenser, dropping funnel and mechanical stirrer is charged with 10 to 11 litres of dimethylformamide (freshly distilled under reduced pressure). The condenser and dropping funnel are both protected against atmospheric moisture. 2 lb of sulfur trioxide (Sulfan B) are introduced dropwise, very cautiously stirring, during 4 to 5 hours. The temperature is kept at 0-5 C throughout the addition. After the addition is complete, the mixture is stirred for 1-2 hours until some separated, crystalline sulfur trioxide-dimethylformamide complex has dissolved. The reagent is transferred to an air- tight automatic pipette for convenient dispensing, and kept in the cold. Although the reagent, which is colourless, may change from yellow to red, its efficiency remains unimpaired for three to four months in cold storage. An aliquot is dissolved in water and titrated with standard NaOH to a phenolphthalein end point.

Step III. Use Red light
A solution of 7.15 g of d-lysergic acid mono hydrate (25 mmol) and 1.06 g of lithium hydroxide hydrate (25 mmol) in 200 ml of MeOH is prepared. The solvent is distilled on the steam bath under reduced pressure. the residue of glass-like lithium lysergate is dissolved in 400 ml of anhydrous dimethyl formamide. From this solution about 200 ml of the dimethyl formamide is distilled off at 15 ml pressure through a 12 inch helices packed column. the resulting anhydrous solution of lithium lysergate left behind is cooled to 0 C and, with stirring, treated rapidly with 500 ml of SO3-DMF solution (1.00 molar). The mixture is stirred in the cold for 10 minutes and then 9.14 g (125.0 mmol) of diethylamine is added. The stirring and cooling are continued for 10 minutes longer, when 400 ml of water is added to decompose the reaction complex. After mixing thoroughly, 200 ml of saturated aqueous saline solution is added. The amide product is isolated by repeated extraction with 500 ml portions of ethylene dichloride. the combined extract is dried and then concentrated to a syrup under reduced pressure. Do not heat up the syrup during concentration. the LSD may crystallise out, but the crystals and the mother liquor may be chromatographed according to the instructions on purification.

Purification of LSD-25
The material obtained by any of these three preparations may contain both lysergic acid and iso-lysergic acid amides. Preparation #1 contains mostly iso-lysergic diethylamide and must be converted prior to separation. For this material, go to Step II first.

Step I. Use darkroom and follow with a long wave UV
The material is dissolved in a 3:1 mixture of benzene and chloroform. Pack the chromatography column with a slurry of basic alumina in benzene so that a 1 inch column is six inches long. Drain the solvent to the top of the alumina column and

carefully add an aliquot of the LSD-solvent solution containing 50 ml of solvent and 1 g LSD. Run this through the column, following the fastest moving fluorescent band. After it has been collected, strip the remaining material from the column by washing with MeOH. Use the UV light sparingly to prevent excessive damage to the compounds. Evaporate the second fraction in vacuo and set aside for Step II. The fraction containing the pure LSD is concentrated in vacuo and the syrup will crystallise slowly. This material may be converted to the tartrate by tartaric acid and the LSD tartrate conveniently crystallised. MP 190-196 C.

Step II. Use Red light
Dissolve the residue derived from the methanol stripping of the column in a minimum amount of alcohol. Add twice that volume of 4 N alcoholic KOH solution and allow the mixture to stand at room temperature for several hours. Neutralise with dilute HCl, make slightly basic with NH4OH and extract with chloroform or ethylene dichloride as in preparations #1 or #2. Evaporate in vacuo and chromatograph as in the previous step.

Note: Lysergic acid compounds are unstable to heat, light and oxygen. In any form it helps to add ascorbic acid as an anti- oxidant, keeping the container tightly closed, light-tight with aluminum foil, and in a refrigerator.