



TEST KITS

FOR ALLERGY, INTOLERANCE AND

SENSITIVITY WORK



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CHEMICALS AND INHALANTS TEST KIT (39 vials)
Product Code 8009

Code	Name	Sources include:	Effects**
CI 1	Ammonia	household cleaners, disinfectants, deodorants, hair bleaches, permanent wave solutions, rheumatic liniments, used to make fertilisers, plastics and nylon; cigarette smoke	irritant to eyes, breathing passages and skin
CI 2	Bee Sting		
CI 3	Bitumen	damp proof courses, flat roofs, rust treatments, sealant, carpet tile backing, pesticide, adhesive	skin irritant
CI 4	Brake & Clutch Fluid		may irritate the skin
CI 5	Brush Cleaner with Xylene	brush cleaners, damp start products sprayed on car engines; spray paints, adhesives in flooring material	Xylene can cause irritability, tiredness, dizziness, light-headedness and agitation
CI 6	Butyl	solvent	eye irritation, headache, dizziness and dermatitis
CI 7	Carbon Tetrachloride	dry cleaning fluid, some old DIY products	
CI 8	Chlorine Bleach	bleach, antiseptics, disinfectants, tap water, swimming pool water, mould inhibitors, bleached papers	irritation to eyes, throat and lungs
CI 9	Coal Tar	coal tar derivatives (some food additives, phenol, asphalt, benzene, creosote), eczema and psoriasis treatment creams, shampoo	
	Colophony	See CI 38	
CI 10	Creosote	wood preservative, cough mixtures	probably carcinogenic
CI 11	Crude Oil	Many plastics and chemicals are derived from crude oil	
CI 12	Dental Anaesthetic		
CI 13	Diesel Fumes		
CI 14	Formaldehyde/ Formalin	cavity wall insulation, printing ink, textile and fabric finishes (minimum iron etc.), chipboard, adhesives, photographic chemicals, preservatives in cosmetics and toiletries, treatments for warts and verrucas, throat lozenges, cleaning products, artificial silk, slow-release fertilisers, vaccines	skin irritant (a very common allergen)
CI 15	General Purpose Oil		
CI 16	House Dust Mite	mainly found in bedding, carpets and upholstery	allergic reactions can cause eczema, asthma
CI 17	Kapok	cushions, soft toys	
CI 18	Lanolin	cosmetics, toiletries, soap, woolen clothes, some medicinal ointments and creams	(a very common allergen)

Code	Name	Sources include:	Effects**
CI 19	Latex	protective gloves, contraceptives (condoms, diaphragm and cap), hot water bottles, baby bottle teats, shoes, mattresses, pillows, balloons, rubber bands, elastic and finger stalls	
CI 20	Lycra	fabrics, elastic, sewing thread	
CI 21	Methylated Spirits		
CI 22	Mixed Nylon	clothing, tights and stockings, carpets and furnishings	
CI 23	Mosquito Bite		
CI 24	Moss Killer with Diclorophen	diclorophen is a moss and algae killer, control of fungi and moulds on walls	cramps, diarrhoea, skin and eye irritation
CI 25	Neoprene	waterproof fabrics, wet suits	
CI 26	Paraffin/ Kerosene	paraffin heaters, toiletries, hair creams, hand creams, Vaseline, ointment bases	
CI 27	Perfumes and Aftershaves		
CI 28	Petrol Fumes/ Gas Fumes (USA)		
CI 29	Phenol/ carbolic acid	fungicides, disinfectants, wood preservatives, synthetic fibres, vaccinations, floor leveling resins	(a common allergen)
CI 30	Polyurethane	paint, foamed plastics for insulation, cushions and upholstery, varnish	
CI 31	Polybutylene		
CI 32	Polyvinyl chloride / PVC	third most common plastic. Typical uses include raincoats, car/automobile interiors, furnishings (as mock leather), food wrappings (becoming less common), plastic bottles for drinks and personal care products, coatings for paper, shoe soles, plastic pipes and building materials. In hospitals also used for catheters, blood bags and tubing.	
CI 33	Solid Fuel Fumes		
CI 34	Stain Removers		
	Triphenyl Phosphate	see CI 39	
CI 35	Turpentine	cosmetics, polishes, varnishes, thinners, pine scented products, indigestion mixtures, irritant skin applications (rubefacient)	CNS damage, irritation of skin and mucus membranes
CI 36	Wasp Sting / Yellow Jacket		

Code	Name	Sources include:	Effects**
CI 37	Mixed Vial of 31 Inhalant and Contact Items	contains: acrylic, aerosol propellant, chalk, calor gas fumes, mixed carpets, cat hair, cigarette smoke, tobacco, coal tar, crude oil, diesel, diesel fumes, dog hair, ethanol, formaldehyde, granite, mixed grasses, house dust, house dust mite, mixed moss, mixed lichens, nickel, north sea gas, petrol fumes, feathers, mixed plastics, sheep's wool, solid fuel fumes, mixed washing powders	
CI 38	Colophony	a pine resin found in paper, cosmetics, varnishes, paint, polishes, fly papers, adhesive tapes, epilating waxes, solder flux, etc. .	this is often included in medical tests for allergy
CI 39	Triphenyl Phosphate	a flame retardant added to many plastics such as TV's and computer monitors; when the appliance heats up as it does in use small amounts of this chemical vapourize into the air	

** the effects listed are the ones which are generally accepted to occur as a result of inappropriate or excessive exposure. Other effects can occur as a result of allergic reactions.

References:

Jane Houlton	<i>Allergy Survival Guide</i>
Peter Parish	<i>Medicines: A Guide for Everyone</i>
M. Birkin & B. Price	<i>C for Chemicals</i>
P. Cox & P. Brusseau	<i>Secret Ingredients</i>
J Emsley	<i>The Consumer's Good Chemical Guide</i>

COMMON METALS TEST KIT (24 vials)
Product Code 8010

Information is difficult to obtain on sources, deficiencies and toxic effects. This table is in no way comprehensive. Where no information on effects is listed this does NOT mean that none occurs. *The information under possible toxic effects in italics is taken from Hulda Clark's book.*

Code	Mineral	Non-food sources	Possible deficiency effects	Possible toxic effects
CM 1	Aluminium	aluminium cooking pans; aluminium foil; table salt & baking powder; aluminium cans; antacids; bleached flour; mains water treatment (aluminium sulphate); some food additives; deodorants; acid rain leaches aluminium out of the soil and into the ground water		contact dermatitis; skeletal demineralisation; slow learning; interference with calcium and phosphorus metabolism
CM 2	Beryllium	light structural material; beryllium oxide is used in ceramics		reduces stores of magnesium; reduces organ function; shortness of breath; coughing; lung inflammation; <i>tinnitus; alcoholism</i>
CM 3	Boron	enamel and glass; light weight components	arthritis	
CM 4	Cadmium	cigarette fumes; galvanised iron; pesticides; plastics; fertilisers; tyres; plating; component in alloys and solders; PVC stabiliser, pigments, paints, pottery		anaemia; kidney damage; probably carcinogenic; high blood pressure; lung damage; atherosclerosis; rat studies show it mimics effect of oestrogen; <i>leg pain in children & adults; arthritis; Alzheimer's</i>
CM 5	Calcium	preparation of other metals; calcium oxide important in chemical industry	reduction in peak bone mass; increased risk of osteoporosis in later life; nerve sensitivity; insomnia; chronic depression; synthesis and release of neurotransmitters	depressed nerve function, drowsiness, extreme lethargy, calcium deposits, kidney stones
CM 6	Chromium	dental work; metal plating & anodising aluminium ; stainless steel; leather tanning; paints; dyes; explosives; cement	diabetes; hypoglycaemia; alcohol intolerance; irritability; weakness	lung disease
CM 7	Cobalt	dental work; alloys; cobalt compounds used in paints and varnishes	anaemia	goitre; hypothyroidism; heart failure; <i>tremors</i> ; polycythemia

Code	Mineral	Non-food sources	Possible deficiency effects	Possible toxic effects
CM 8	Copper	copper water pipes (particularly in soft water areas); some medicines; pesticides; fungicides; blood copper levels raised by the contraceptive pill; brake linings; wiring; some contraceptive devices; dental amalgam; coins	rheumatoid arthritis; cardiovascular disease; impaired immune system; affects bone & blood formation in infants; possible role in cardiovascular disease; rheumatoid arthritis	rheumatoid arthritis; cardiovascular disease; gastrointestinal irritation (similar to deficiency signs) <i>schizophrenia; cancer</i>
CM 9	Gold	dental alloy; jewellery; gold salts for treating rheumatoid arthritis		mouth ulceration; itching; eczema; seborrheic dermatitis; alopecia; inflamed gums; gastritis; colitis; blood abnormalities; kidney damage (from the effect of gold salts)
CM 10	Iron	metal for building; steel, toner for photocopiers and printers	anaemia; fatigue; cracking at corner of mouth; recurrent mouth ulcers; sore tongue; poor hair growth; brittle nails; generalised itching	abdominal pain; arthritis; loss of libido; damage to liver, heart and pancreas; people with certain neuro-degenerative disorders such as Parkinson's disease and dementia show excessive accumulation of iron in the brain
CM 11	Lead	leaded petrol fumes; old water pipes; leaded paint; lead plumbing; solder; improperly glazed pottery; cigarette ash; pewter; lead crystal ware		loss of appetite; constipation; headache; weakness; blue or black line on gums; anaemia; irritability; vomiting; poor co-ordination; unsteady gait; visual disturbances; delirium; paralysis; kidney failure; mainly deposited in bones and teeth; <i>leg pain in children; arthritis; tinnitus; seizures; schizophrenia; autism; cancer</i>
CM 12	Magnesium	alloys; batteries; glass; ceramics; fillers; flocculating agents; magnesium sulphate used in sugar refining	muscle dysfunction; irritability & tension; fatigue; PMS; apathy	muscle weakness; fatigue; sleepiness; hyper-excitability
CM 13	Manganese	textile bleaching, glass manufacture, fertilisers, compounds used in unleaded petrol and pesticides, pottery glazes	joint pains; dizziness; schizophrenia	lethargy; involuntary movements; impairment of voluntary movements; changes in muscle tone
CM 14	Mercury	dental amalgam; pesticides; fungicides; emissions from coal-burning power stations, contaminated fish, vaccines		tremor; muscle instability; sensory disturbances; gastrointestinal symptoms; dermatitis; liver and kidney damage; anaemia; mental deterioration; blue line on gums; <i>arthritis; MS; Alzheimer's; cancer</i>

Code	Mineral	Non-food sources	Possible deficiency effects	Possible toxic effects
CM 15	Nickel	Dental alloys; stainless steel; water boiled in a kettle with an element; clasps; jewellery; spectacles; buckles; keys; coins; diesel fumes; can be in flour as a result of milling; a catalyst for hydrogenating vegetable oils	may activate certain enzymes and play a role in stabilizing chromosomal material in cell nuclei but at the moment no known diseases are associated with a nickel deficiency	may be a factor in lung cancer; frontal headaches; vertigo; nausea; vomiting; chest pain; cough. Dermatitis from skin contact with nickel in sensitive people; <i>prostate problems; carcinogenic</i>
CM 16	Palladium	road dust from catalytic converters; dental work; electrical components		possibly carcinogenic
CM 17	Platinum	road dust from catalytic converters; high quality glassware; dental alloys	compounds have anti-tumour activity	
CM 18	Selenium	anti-dandruff shampoos; steel and glass additive	possible links with some forms of cancer & development of coronary heart disease; premature ageing	hair loss, nail changes and loss, fatigue, irritability, nausea, gastrointestinal problems, joint inflammation, "garlic breath", dental caries; skin depigmentation; irritability
CM 19	Silver	dental amalgam; jewellery; E174; electrical components; silver compounds used in photography		argyria (blue-grey/ashen grey darkening of the eyes, nose, throat, skin and nasal septum), kidney damage
CM 20	Sodium		muscle cramps; fatigue; nausea	hypertension; fluid retention
CM 21	Thallium	byproduct of zinc & lead production; optical lenses; jewellery; dyes; pigments; catalyst in organic synthesis; recreational drug contaminant		polyneuritis; fatigue; weight loss; possibly reduced immunity; <i>leg pain in adults; arthritis; MS; Alzheimer's; people in wheelchairs</i>
CM 22	Tin	dental amalgam; canning; solder in iron & copper pipes; compounds used in fungicides and glass coatings		nausea; colic; headache; weakness; fever; muscle pain; joint pain; tinnitus
CM 23	Titanium	dental work; surgical metal in hips etc.; jewellery; E171, mascara		<i>seizures</i>
CM 24	Zinc	galvanised iron; brass; solder; die-casting; tyres; zinc oxide is used in paints, rubber, textiles and plastics	persistent leg ulcers & pressure sores; red, greasy skin on face; skin problems, poor hair growth; dandruff; night blindness; brittle nails; white spots on nails	impaired copper & iron absorption; gastro-intestinal disturbances; mask-like fixed expression; difficulty in walking; slurred speech; hand tremor; involuntary laughter

Leonard Mervyn
Elson M Haas
Hulda Regehr Clark
D J Weatherall et al
M. Birkin
J. Emsley
D.W.A. Sharp
P. Cox & P. Brusseau

Dictionary of Minerals
Staying Healthy with Nutrition
The Cure For All Diseases
Oxford Textbook of Medicine Volume 1
C For Chemicals
The Consumer's Good Chemical Guide
The Penguin Dictionary of Chemistry
Secret Ingredients

DENTAL TEST KIT (50 vials)
Product Code 8011

DT 1 Amalgam: contains mercury, copper, tin, silver and zinc
DT 2 Apexit root filling sealer
DT 3 Bite registration

- DT 4 Carboxylate liquid
- DT 5 Carboxylate powder
- DT 6 Cavalite cavity lining
- DT 7 Coltosol temporary filling
- DT 8 Composite filling material
- DT 9 Core material: for crowns
- DT 10 Cresophene root canal antiseptic
- DT 11 Crown impression putty
- DT 12 Dyract compound filling
- DT 13 Fissure sealant -Biz GMA
- DT 14 Fluoride varnish
- DT 15 Fuji II LC filling material
- DT 16 Glass Ionomer cement for crowns
- DT 17 I.R.M. temporary filling
- DT 18 Kalzinol temporary filling
- DT 19 Ledermix cement: steroid and antibiotic
- DT 20 Lining material for fillings
- DT 21 Local anaesthetic: citanest with octapressin
- DT 22 Local anaesthetic: lignospan with adrenalin
- DT 23 Local anaesthetic: scandonest 3% plain
- DT 24 Microprime cavity lining
- DT 25 Mouth wash tablet
- DT 26 Orange oil
- DT 27 Periodontal nosode: contains bacteria, blood, plaque and toxins from people with gingivitis and periodontal disease
- DT 28 Polishing paste
- DT 29 Polishing paste: Minerva
- DT 30 Prime 'n' bond dentine bonding agent
- DT 31 Root filling material
- DT 32 Surface anaesthetic
- DT 33 Syntac dentine bonding agent
- DT 34 Temporary cement for fillings
- DT 35 Temporary dressing material
- DT 36 Tubliseal root filling sealer
- DT 37 Zinc oxide liquid for resin
- DT 38 Zinc phosphate cement for crowns
- DT 39 GC Fuji Bond LC: a commonly used dental bonding material
- DT 40 GC Fuji IX GP: a composite resin used in place of amalgam
- DT 41 Tetric Cream: a composite resin used in place of amalgam
- DT 42 Belle Glass: used for inlays, onlays and crowns
- DT 43 Cercon: core material for crowns and bridges
- DT 44 Cercon S: porcelain that goes on top of DT 42
- DT 45 Cerpress: ceramic crown material without metal, also used in inlays
- DT 46 Duceram Plus: porcelain for crowns
- DT 47 Herculite: filling material which is very strong and used for back teeth
- DT 48 Maxi Bond Metal: precious metal alloy which goes under porcelain crowns
- DT 49 Presciano: crown material, contains gold but no other metals
- DT 50 Solo Bond: adhesive for fillings

DRINKS: ALCOHOL A (26 vials)
Product Code 8012

Code	Name	Comments
DAA 1	Bacardi White Rum	blended, charcoal-filtered, aged for a least one year, then charcoal-filtered again to produce a subtle, delicate rum that is clear in colour, light in body and dry in flavour
DAA 2	Beer	brewed from malted barley, sugar, hops and water
DAA 3	Beer & Lager, alcohol free	these beers are brewed at 1 deg C, a temperature that stops the ingredients fermenting to create alcohol
DAA 4	Beer, wheat	the samples for this vial come from Germany and Belgium; wheat is used in place of barley
DAA 5	Benedictine	a brandy-based liqueur with a secret herb formula produced by Benedictine monks in France and in Spain
DAA 6	Bourbon	more than 50 percent of the grain used to produce bourbon must be corn and it must be aged for a minimum of two years in charred oak barrels
DAA 7	Brandy	distilled from grape wine sometimes aged in oak casks and usually bottled at 80 proof; to be called cognac a brandy must be made from a certain type of grape that grows only in the area of Cognac, western France
DAA 8	Campari	a bright red type of orange bitters named after its Italian inventor; 24 per cent alcohol by volume
DAA 9	Champagne	the most refined sparkling wine, produced only in the Champagne region of France
DAA 10	Cider	made from the fermentation of apple juice
DAA 11	Cointreau	a liqueur made from brandy and orange peel, 40 per cent alcohol by volume
DAA 12	Gin	distilled from malted grain and flavoured with juniper berries
DAA 13	Grand Marnier	a cognac based liqueur flavoured with orange peel
DAA 14	Lager	blonde beer fermented for a longer time and a lower temperature than beer; the yeast used is <i>saccharomyces uvarum</i>
DAA 15	Rum	made from fermented and distilled molasses
DAA 16	Sherry	fortified wine, usually drunk as an aperitif
DAA 17	Southern Comfort	a blend of bourbon, orange and peach liqueur; 35 per cent alcohol by volume
DAA 18	Tia Maria	a rum-based coffee liqueur produced in Jamaica; 26.5 per cent alcohol by volume
DAA 19	Vodka	a clear alcoholic spirit originating in Russia, made from grain
DAA 20	Whiskey, American	usually mixes together corn, rye, wheat, barley and other grains in different proportions, and then generally aged for an extended period of time in wooden barrels
DAA 21	Whiskey, Canadian	mainly made of rye, and matured in oak casks; usually lighter-bodied than American whiskeys
DAA 22	Whiskey, Irish	a whiskey made from malted cereals, barley, water and yeast; it is passed through the still 3 times, blended and aged minimum 5 years in used sherry casks
DAA 23	Whisky, Scotch	made from malted barley, water and yeast, in Scotland
DAA 24	Wine, Red	basic ingredients are grapes (including pips, skins and sometimes stems) and yeast, with various additives (e.g. potassium tartrate, citric acid, tartaric acid, sorbic acid, diammonium phosphate, sulphur dioxide, gelatine)
DAA 25	Wine, Rose	basic ingredients are grapes and yeast, with various additives (e.g. potassium tartrate, citric acid, tartaric acid, sorbic acid, diammonium phosphate, sulphur dioxide, gelatine); pips and skins included briefly
DAA 26	Wine, White	basic ingredients are grapes and yeast, with various additives (e.g. potassium tartrate, citric acid, tartaric acid, sorbic acid, diammonium phosphate, sulphur dioxide, gelatine)

Reference: <http://www.barnonedrinks.com/tips/dictionary>

DRINKS: ALCOHOL B (21 vials)
Product Code 8014

Code	Name	Comments
DAB 27	Absinthe	a bitter, green or yellow alcoholic drink flavoured with wormwood
DAB 28	Advocaat	liqueur from the Netherlands, made of brandy, egg yolks, vanilla and sugar, between 15 and 18 per cent alcohol by volume
DAB 29	Amaretto	a liqueur made from apricot pits, with an almond flavour
DAB 30	Baileys Irish Cream	Irish whiskey blended with fresh cream, spirits and a little chocolate
DAB 31	Calvados	a brandy distilled from apple cider, produced only in the French region of Normandy
DAB 32	Crème de Cassis	a blackcurrant liqueur; between 18-25 per cent alcohol by volume
DAB 33	Crème de Menthe	a green peppermint-flavoured liqueur; 30 per cent alcohol by volume
DAB 34	Curaco, blue	an orange flavoured liqueur made from dried bitter orange peel, with added blue colouring
DAB 35	Drambuie	whisky made on the Isle of Skye (Scotland), flavoured with honey and herbs; 40 per cent alcohol by volume
DAB 36	Grappa	an Italian brandy made from the stalks of grapes
DAB 37	Malibu	a coconut flavoured rum; 28 per cent alcohol by volume
DAB 38	Ouzo	a Greek aperitif with a strong anise flavour; 40 per cent alcohol by volume
DAB 39	Pernod	an anise-based liquor made in France
DAB 40	Pimm's No 1	a gin based drink containing quinine and a secret mixture of herbs
DAB 41	Port	a fortified red wine produced in Portugal
DAB 42	Sake	a beer made from rice and originating from Osaka, Japan
DAB 43	Sambuca	a liqueur produced by the infusion of the oil and blossoms from the elder bush, and anise seeds
DAB 44	Schnapps, Cinnamon	strong, colorless alcoholic beverage distilled from grain or potatoes and flavored with cinnamon
DAB 45	Tequila	a spirit that is only produced in two region of Mexico and that is made from a minimum of 51% of distilled blue agave sap
DAB 46	Underberg	a German digestive aged in oak casks and made from the maceration of water, herbs, roots and alcohol
DAB 47	Vermouth	a wine flavoured with herbs, spices, barks and flowers

Reference: <http://www.barnonedrinks.com/tips/dictionary>

FOODS TEST KIT A (56 vials)
Product Code 8020

FA 1	Apple	FA 46	Pumpkin Seed
FA 2	Apricot	FA 47	Rhubarb
FA 3	Banana	FA 48	Sesame Seeds
FA 4	Beef	FA 49	Spinach
FA 5	Blackcurrant	FA 50	Strawberry
FA 6	Butter	FA 51	Sunflower Seeds
FA 7	Carrot	FA 52	Tomato
FA 8	Cauliflower	FA 53	Tuna
FA 9	Celery	FA 54	Turkey
FA 10	Cheese, Cow's	FA 55	Watercress
FA 11	Chicken	FA 56	One vial containing 78 mixed foods and food additives: almonds, apple, apricot, baking powder, banana, Barleycup, beef, blackcurrant, brazil nut, bread (white), butter, carob, cashew, cauliflower, cheese, chicken, chocolate, coconut, coffee (instant), corn, egg (raw in shell), flour (white), wheat, ginger, gooseberry, grapes, ham, honey, ice cream (vanilla), lemon, lentils, malt, margarine (mixed), marrow, milk, mushroom, oil (vegetable), onion, orange, pea, peach, peanut, pear, pineapple, plum, potato, raspberry, salmon, soya flour, sugar (beet), sultanas, saccharin, tomato, turkey, vinegar, yeast (bakers and brewers), E102, E104, E110, E123, E127, E142, E223, E330, E500, E621, artificial colours(mixed), sweets (mixed), nuts (mixed), kiwi fruit, loganberry, sugar (icing), coal tar
FA 12	Cod		
FA 13	Courgette/Zucchini		
FA 14	Cucumber		
FA 15	Egg		
FA 16	Garlic		
FA 17	Grape		
FA 18	Ham		
FA 19	Hazelnut		
FA 20	Honey		
FA 21	Kiwi Fruit		
FA 22	Lamb		
FA 23	Lemon		
FA 24	Lettuce		
FA 25	Loganberry		
FA 26	Marrow		
FA 27	Milk, Cow's		
FA 28	Mint		
FA 29	Mixed Sweets/ Mixed Candies		
FA 30	Mushroom		
FA 31	Onion		
FA 32	Orange		
FA 33	Parsley		
FA 34	Parsnip		
FA 35	Pea		
FA 36	Peach		
FA 37	Peanut		
FA 38	Pear		
FA 39	Peppers/ Bell Peppers		
FA 40	Pineapple		
FA 41	Plaice		
FA 42	Plum		
FA 43	Pork		
FA 44	Potato		
FA 45	Prawns		

FOODS TEST KIT B (52 vials)
Product Code 8021

FB 57	Almonds	B 100	Vinegar: malt
FB 58	Baking powder	FB 101	Vinegar: white wine
FB 59	Barley: pearl barley	FB 102	Walnut
FB 60	Beetroot	FB 103	Wheat flour: white, plain
FB 61	Blackberry: wild	FB 104	Wheat flour: white plain organic, unbleached
FB 62	Brazil nut	FB105	Wheat flour: white, self raising
FB 63	Broad Beans	FB 106	Wheat flour: wholemeal, organic
FB 64	Brussel Sprout	FB 107	Yeast: Bakers
FB 65	Buckwheat	FB 108	Yeast: Brewers
FB 66	Cabbage		
FB 67	Carob		
FB 68	Cashew nut		
FB 69	Chickpea		
FB 70	Cocoa		
FB 71	Coconut		
FB 72	Coffee: ground		
FB 73	Corn: sweet corn		
FB 74	Cornflour / Corn Starch		
FB 75	Date		
FB 76	Fig		
FB 77	Glucose		
FB 78	Grapefruit		
FB 79	Hops		
FB 80	Lentil: brown whole		
FB 81	Malt		
FB 82	Melon: Galia		
FB 83	Millet		
FB 84	Oats		
FB 85	Oats: organic		
FB 86	Oil: olive		
FB 87	Radish		
FB 88	Raspberry		
FB 89	Rice: long grain, white		
FB 90	Rice: short grain, white		
FB 91	Rice: long grain, brown, organic		
FB 92	Runner bean		
FB 93	Rye		
FB 94	Salmon		
FB 95	Soya bean: flour		
FB 96	Sugar: beet		
FB 97	Sugar: cane		
FB 98	Sugar: demerara		
FB 99	Sultana		

FOODS TEST KIT C (50 vials)
Product Code 8022

- FC 109 Anchovy in brine
- FC 110 Aubergine / Egg Plant
- FC 111 Avocado
- FC 112 Basil
- FC 113 Blueberry
- FC 114 Broccoli
- FC 115 Celeriac
- FC 116 Cheese, vegetarian
- FC 117 Cherries
- FC 118 Chili, red and green
- FC 119 Cinnamon
- FC 120 Chocolate
- FC 121 Coriander / Cilantro
- FC 122 Crab
- FC 123 Cranberry
- FC 124 Cumin
- FC 125 Endive
- FC 126 Ginger, fresh
- FC 127 Gluten
- FC 128 Goat's milk
- FC 129 Haddock
- FC 130 Lambs Lettuce
- FC 131 Leek
- FC 132 Lemongrass
- FC 133 Lobster
- FC 134 Mackerel in brine
- FC 135 Mango
- FC 136 Mussel
- FC 137 Mustard
- FC 138 Okra / Lady's Finger
- FC 139 Pak Choi
- FC 140 Paw Paw/ Papaya
- FC 141 Pecan
- FC 142 Pepper, black and white
- FC 143 Quinoa, organic
- FC 144 Raddichio
- FC 145 Rocket / Arugula
- FC 146 Sage, fresh
- FC 147 Sardines in brine
- FC 148 Sorrel
- FC 149 Spelt flour, organic
- FC 150 Squash, butternut
- FC 151 Squid
- FC 152 Sweet Potato
- FC 153 Tarragon, fresh
- FC 154 Thyme, fresh
- FC 155 Trout
- FC 156 Turmeric
- FC 157 Yam
- FC 158 Yoghurt: Cow's Milk

FOODS TEST KIT D (42 vials)
Product Code 8067

FD 159	Asparagus
FD 160	Bay Leaf
FD 161	Caraway
FD 162	Cardamom
FD 163	Cayenne
FD 164	Chestnut
FD 165	Chives
FD 166	Clementine
FD 167	Cloves
FD 168	Dill
FD 169	Fennel
FD 170	Globe Artichoke
FD 171	Gooseberry
FD 172	Greengage
FD 173	Horseradish
FD 174	Jerusalem Artichoke
FD 175	Kale
FD 176	Kohl Rabi
FD 177	Kumquat
FD 178	Lime
FD 179	Macadamia Nut
FD 180	Mace
FD 181	Mandarin
FD 182	Marjoram
FD 183	Nutmeg
FD 184	Oregano
FD 185	Paprika
FD 186	Passion Fruit
FD 187	Physalis/Cape Gooseberry
FD 188	Pine Nut
FD 189	Pistachio Nut
FD 190	Pomegranate
FD 191	Poppy Seeds Blue and White
FD 192	Red Cabbage
FD 193	Red Currant
FD 194	Rosemary
FD 195	Saffron
FD 196	Satsuma
FD 197	Star Anise
FD 198	Star Fruit / Carambola
FD 199	Tangerine
FD 200	Water Melon

FOODS TEST KIT E (25 vials)
Product Code 8068

FE 201	Cheese, Goats
FE 202	Cheese, Sheep
FE 203	Crayfish
FE 204	Duck
FE 205	Eggs: Quail
FE 206	Goji Berry
FE 207	Halibut
FE 208	Hemp Seeds
FE 209	John Dory
FE 210	Linseed
FE 211	Maple Syrup
FE 212	Molasses, organic
FE 213	Monk Fish
FE 214	Olives in brine
FE 215	Oyster
FE 216	Pilchard in olive oil
FE 217	Pollock
FE 218	Red Mullet
FE 219	Scallops
FE 220	Sea Bass
FE 221	Sea Bream
FE 222	Sheep's Milk
FE 223	Sheep's Milk Yoghurt
FE 224	Tofu
FE 225	Venison

FOODS TEST KIT F (25 vials)
(Product Code 8069)

Many of the items in this kit are regarded as superfoods, although the term is not accepted by conventional scientists and medical people.

This kit can be used for allergy testing or to check out whether someone would benefit from taking one or more of these.

Code	Name	Comments
FF 226	Acai Berry, Organic	An Amazonian berry
FF 227	Agave Nectar / Syrup, Raw, Organic	Low glycaemic index sweetener from the agave, a succulent.
FF 228	Apricot Kernel	The kernels inside the apricot stone.
FF 229	Barley Grass Powder	Young barley leaves, juiced and dried.
FF 230	Bee Pollen	Pollen from flowers collected by bees.
FF 231	Blue Green Algae	Fresh water algae chiefly harvested from Upper Klamath Lake, USA
FF 232	Broccoli Seed Powder, Sprouted, Organic	Broccoli seeds sprouted and then dried and powdered.
FF 233	Cacao (Cocoa) Nibs, Organic	Edible part of the cocoa bean.
FF 234	Chlorella, Organic	A green algae
FF 235	Cocoa Butter / Theobroma Oil / Theobroma Cacao, Raw, Organic	A raw vegetable fat extracted from the cocoa bean.
FF 236	Coconut Oil, Raw, Virgin, Cold Pressed	Extracted from coconuts; heat stable so good for cooking. Non-organic, hydrogenated variety also used in non-dairy creamers and snack foods.
FF 237	Durian	From Monthong variety of durian.
FF 238	Guarana, Raw Organic	From Brazil. A stimulant - high caffeine content.
FF 239	Hemp Protein Powder, Organic	From the Cannabis group of trees, but does not have a narcotic effect.
FF 240	Lucuma, Raw Organic	A South American sub-tropical fruit.
FF 241	Maca Powder	A South American root; also known as Peruvian ginseng.
FF 242	Manuca Honey	New Zealand honey from bees fed on manuca (tea tree) bush ; has anti-bacterial properties
FF 243	Mesquite	Powdered pod from tree found in N Mexico and SW USA.
FF 244	Nopal Cactus	Dried Mexican cactus
FF 245	Propolis	Natural bee resin
FF 246	Royal Jelly	Secreted by nurse bees and fed to queen bee throughout her life.
FF 247	Spirulina Powder	A freshwater algae
FF 248	Wheat Grass Powder, Organic	Young wheat leaves juiced and dried.
FF 249	Xylitol	Made from birch tree; just over half calories of sugar; GI of 8; scientific research shows may help prevent tooth decay.
FF 250	Yacon Syrup, Raw, Organic	The syrup from a South American tuber.

FOOD ADDITIVE TEST KIT A (31 vials)
Product Code 8023

The listing of typical products is not exhaustive: many of these additives will be found in other products. Not all of the examples listed under “typical product” will contain the additive.

Code	E number	Name	function	typical products	comments
FEA 1	E102	Tartrazine / FD & C Yellow No 5 / Food Yellow 4 / CI 19140	colour	soft drinks, ice cream, confectionery, fish fingers, cakes, biscuits, perfume, shampoo, skin care products and cosmetics	prohibited in Norway and Austria
FEA 2	E104	Quinoline Yellow/ Food Yellow 13 / CI 470005	colour	confectionery, soft drinks	prohibited in Norway, USA, Australia and Japan
FEA 3	E110	Sunset Yellow / Orange Yellow 5 / FD & C Yellow No. 6 / Food Yellow 3 / CI 15985	colour	confectionery, yoghurts, packet bread crumbs, jam	prohibited in Norway, Sweden and Finland
FEA 4	E122	Carmosine / Azorubine / Food Red 3 / CI 14720	colour	confectionery, yoghurts, ices	prohibited in Norway, Sweden, USA and Japan
FEA 5	E123	Amaranth / FD & C Red 2 / Food Red 9 / CI 16185	colour	confectionery	prohibited in Norway; restricted use in France and Italy
FEA 6	E124	Ponceau 4R / Cochineal Red / Food Red 7 / CI 16255	colour	confectionery	prohibited in Norway and USA
FEA 7	E127	Erythrosine / FD & C Red 3 / Food Red 14 / CI 45430	colour	glacé cherries, custard mix, tinned meat	prohibited in Norway
FEA 8	E128	Red 2G	colour	sausages, jams	prohibited in Norway, Sweden, Finland, Austria, USA, Canada, Japan, Switzerland and Australia
FEA 9	E131	Patent Blue V / Food Blue 5 / CI 42051	colour	scotch eggs	
FEA 10	E132	Indigo Carmine / Indigotine / FD & C Blue No 2 / Food Blue 1 / CI 73015	colour	confectionery	prohibited in Norway
FEA 11	E133	Brilliant Blue FCF / FD & C Blue No 1 / CI 42090	colour	confectionery, tinned processed peas, perfume and cosmetics	prohibited in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden and Germany
FEA 12	E142	Green S /	colour	confectionery, tinned	prohibited in Norway,

Code	E number	Name	function	typical products	comments
		Acid Brilliant Green BS / Lissamine Green / Food Green 4 / CI 44090		peas, packet bread crumbs, mint jelly	Sweden, Finland, Japan, Canada and USA
FEA 13	E151	Black PN / Brilliant Black BN / Food Black 1 / CI 28440	colour	black currant cheese cake, brown sauce, chocolate mousse	prohibited in Norway, Finland, Japan, Canada and USA
FEA 14	E154	Brown FK / Chocolate Brown FK	colour	kippers, smoked mackerel, crisps, cooked ham	prohibited in Austria, Norway, Sweden, Finland, USA, Canada, Japan, Australia, France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Germany, Holland
FEA 15	E155	Brown HT / Chocolate Brown HT / CI 20285	colour	chocolate flavour cakes	prohibited in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Germany, USA and Australia
FEA 16	E160a	Beta-Carotene	colour	tinned soup, soft drinks, salad cream, mayonnaise, ice cream, margarine	laboratory manufactured or extracted from carrots using hexane
FEA 17	E202	Potassium Sorbate	preservative	soft drinks, cakes, ready prepared sandwiches, wine	
FEA 18	E210	Benzoic Acid	preservative	jam, beer, salad cream, margarine, manufacture of sodium benzoate, alkyd resins, plasticizers, dyestuffs pharmaceuticals	can temporarily inhibit function of digestive enzymes; may deplete glycine levels
FEA 19	E211	Sodium Benzoate	preservative	soft drinks, salad dressing, barbecue sauce, body wash, shampoo, mouth wash	
FEA 20	E223	Sodium Metabisulphate	preservative	lemon juice, pickles, orange squash, carton salad, alcohol, home brewing and wine making	
FEA 21	E296	Malic Acid	preservative	soft drinks, cereal bars, fruit pie fillings	present naturally in fruit and vegetables
FEA 22	E320	Butylated Hydroxyanisole/ BHA	antioxidant	confectionery, stock cubes, mayonnaise, mascara	not permitted in food intended for young children in UK
FEA 23	E321	Butylated Hydroxytoluene/ BHT	antioxidant	body wash, face wash cream, perfume, blusher, mascara, shaving cream, after shave	not permitted in food intended for young children in UK
FEA 24	E330	Citric Acid	acidity regulator	soft drinks, instant potato, jams, jellies, mustard, confectionery,	naturally in citrus fruit and other ripe fruit. Manufactured by the

Code	E number	Name	function	typical products	comments
				yoghurt, cereal bars, cheese & onion rolls, hair conditioner, shampoo, body wash, baby bath, cleanser, foundation, after shave, cough mixtures, cough lozenges, descaling cleaners	action of <i>Aspergillus Niger</i> moulds on sugar
FEA 25	E331	Sodium Citrate	sequestrant	jams, jellies, soft drinks, confectionery, shampoo	
FEA 26	E334	Tartaric Acid	sequestrant	cakes, baking powder, jams	
FEA 27	E466	Sodium Carboxy Methylcellulose	thickener	ice cream, cakes, puddings, soft drinks, toothpaste, suspending and dispersing agent in drugs	manufactured by treating cellulose from wood pulp with sodium hydroxide and then sodium monochloroacetate
FEA 28	E500	Sodium Bicarbonate	raising agent	biscuits, cakes, antacids	
FEA 29	E621	Monosodium Glutamate	flavour enhancer	processed meat products, gravy powder, stock cubes, tinned soup, packet sauce, crisps	prepared from natural or synthetic L-glutamic acid
FEA 30	E951	Aspartame	artificial sweetener	fruit squash, fizzy drinks, low-calorie foods	
FEA 31	E954	Saccharin	artificial sweetener	fruit squash, fizzy drinks, low-calorie foods, pot noodles, toothpaste	

References:

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| Maurice Hanssen | <i>E For Additives</i> |
| D.W.A. Sharp | <i>The Penguin Dictionary of Chemistry</i> |
| D J Weatherall et al | <i>Oxford Textbook of Medicine</i> Volume 1 |
| P. Cox & P. Brusseau | <i>Secret Ingredients</i> |
| M. Birkin | <i>C For Chemicals</i> |
| J. Emsley | <i>The Consumer's Good Chemical Guide</i> |
| Leonard Mervyn | <i>Thorsons Complete Guide To Vitamins and Minerals</i> |

FOOD ADDITIVE TEST KIT B (25 vials)
Product Code 8024

The listing of typical products is not exhaustive: many of these additives will be found in other products. Not all of the examples listed under “typical product” will contain the additive.

Code	E Number	Name	Function	Typical Products	Comments
FEB 32		Caffeine		soft drinks, sports drinks, tea, coffee, cola drinks, pain relief drugs, tonics	
FEB 33		Dimethyl Dicarboxylate		soft drinks	
FEB 34		Lactose		cows milk, goats milk, sheep's milk, packet sauce, chocolate, antacid preparations	in milk of all animals; some people are lactose intolerant
FEB 35		Vanillin	flavour	chocolate, cakes, desserts, yoghurt, perfume	from coniferyl alcohol
FEB 36		Wood Distillate	flavour	smoke flavour foods	
FEB 37	E100	Curcumin	colour	ice cream, confectionery, margarine	from turmeric using methanol, hexane and acetone
FEB 38	E171	Titanium Dioxide	colour	confectionery, toothpaste, sunscreen, gelatine capsules for nutritional supplements, lipstick, foundation, mascara, paint pigment, printing ink, filler for paper and plastics	
FEB 39	E222	Sodium Hydrogen Sulphite	preservative	instant potato	
FEB 40	E250	Sodium Nitrite	preservative	tinned meat products	Also dyestuffs and corrosion inhibitor in industry
FEB 41	E260	Acetic Acid	acidity regulator	chutney, cakes, cough tincture, rheumatic liniment, antiseptic skin applications, wart and corn ointment, fumes from silicone sealants curing	occurs naturally in plant and animal tissues and is involved in fatty acid and carbohydrate metabolism

FOOD PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS TEST KIT (14 vials)
Product Code 8025

Phenolic food compounds (also known as aromatic food compounds) occur naturally in all foods: they give the food colour and flavour and help to prevent premature decomposition.

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Occurences	Correlations
FP 1	Apiol		beef, cheese, chocolate, milk, oranges, peas, black pepper, soybeans, tomatoes, almonds, carrot, celery, lettuce, parsley, walnut, bay leaf, lemon	irregular menses, amenorrhea, menopausal flushing, breast tenderness, itching of skin, obesity, chronic fatigue, elbow pain
FP 2	Caffeic Acid		grass pollen, apple, artichoke, beans, carrot, cauliflower, grape, lettuce, olives, coffee	sinus congestion, headache, indigestion, joint pains, dizziness and tingling and numbness of extremities
FP 3	Cinnamic Acid		fruit, cheese, lettuce, tomatoes, clover pollen, sagebrush pollen; used as a flavouring, and in perfumes, cosmetics and medicinal products to give a spicy, oriental perfume;also used to make synthetic indigo dye	acne, eczema, psoriasis, bladder problems, chronic fatigue, hypoglycaemia, chest constriction, craving for fruit, headache, indigestion, sore throat
FP 4	Coumarin		wheat, rice, barley, corn, soy, cheese, beef, eggs, clover pollen, grass pollen	asthma, arthritis, low back pain, cervical neck pain, non-specific pruritis, chronic fatigue, abdominal bloating, ear congestion
FP 5	Eugenol		foods, perfumes, dental practice including in analgesics, cloves, cinnamon, pimento	chronic urticaria
FP 6	Gallic Acid		milk, apple, apricot, banana, barley, beans, beer, cashew nut, cheese, cocoa, egg, crab, cucumber, garlic, ginger, grape, olives, papaya, peach, peanut, pear, pineapple, potato, tea, tomato, wheat, yeast, food colourings	hyperactivity, ADHD, dyslexia, arthritis, low back problems, sciatica, chronic severe chest pain, nasal congestion, allergic rhinitis, sinusitis, headaches, dyspepsia, itching, chronic fatigue
FP 7	Indole		in all complete proteins, especially milk, clover pollen	bowel problems, asthma, sinus problems, mental disorientation, craving for milk, headaches, chronic fatigue
FP 8	Kaempferol		grass pollen, some flower pollens, widely distributed in fruit, tomatoes	

Code	Name	Alternative Name	Occurences	Correlations
FP 9	Phenyl Isothiocyanate		chicken, eggs, beef, cheese, lamb, peanuts	chronic arrhythmia, hypertension, arteriosclerosis, migraine headaches, hyperthyroidism, shoulder bursitis, burning arm pains, joint pains, chest constriction, heartburn, headaches, sinus congestion, tingling arms and legs
FP 10	Phloridzin	Phlorizin, Phloridzite	beef, cheese, beet sugar, soy, apples, strawberries	diabetes, collagen disease, active cancer, mood swings, light headedness, low back pain, headaches, shoulder pain, drowsiness and tiredness
FP 11	Piperine		beef, beet sugar, chicken, eggs, lamb, milk, tuna, turkey, yeast, black pepper, tomato, potato	arthritis, burning skin and face, chest congestion, sneezing
FP 12	Pyrrole	Pyrole	found in chlorophyll so widely distributed in plants	chronic abdominal discomfort, mood swings, anxiety, depression, multiple sclerosis, skin rashes
FP 13	Rutin		clover pollen, grass pollen, ragweed pollen	joint pain, bruising, sinus congestion, constipation, hay fever, irritability
FP 14	Tyramine		beer, red wines, some cheese, bananas, red plums, figs, raisins, avocados, some beans, aubergine / eggplant, pickled herring, canned meats, salami, yoghurt, soup cubes, commercial gravies, chocolate, and soy sauce	migraine

Reference:

Abram Ber "Neutralization of Phenolic (Aromatic) Food Compounds In A Holistic General Practice" *The Journal of Orthomolecular Psychiatry* Volume 12, Number 4

FRAGRANCE TEST KIT (27 vials)
Product Code 8026

Exposure to perfume occurs not only because of perfume the person uses themselves, but also those used by other people, and encountered in shops and household products.

It is easy to think of perfumes as only being used in perfumes, air fresheners and similar products, but perfumes (often a mixture of many different synthetic products) are added to a whole range of products: cosmetics, personal care products, detergents and household cleaning agents, etc.

The finished product will not necessarily have a strong smell, because the perfume may have been added to disguise the unpleasant smell of active ingredients, e.g. in hair dyes. Perfume mixes added to products are listed in the ingredients as 'parfum' or 'fragrance'. The exact composition of these may vary over time even for the same product, as the manufacturer adjust the fragrance mix in relation to variations in the smell of the raw ingredients.

Many chemicals used as fragrances are also used as flavourings in food, drink and medicines.

95% of chemicals used in fragrances are synthetic compounds derived from petroleum. Although natural sources of some of the chemicals are listed below this does not mean that industrial production is normally from natural sources.

Code	Name	Found Naturally In	Comments
FR1	Allantoin	comfrey	in perfume and some personal care products.
FR2	Amylcinnamaldehyde		floral or apple fragrance; a commonly used synthetic perfume present in a wide range of personal care and household products
FR3	Balsam Of Peru		a flavouring used in tobacco, drinks and food, and a fixative and fragrance in perfumes; gives a pine fragrance; may cause contact dermatitis
FR4	Benzaldehyde		sweet,bitter, sharp, almond and cherry fragrance; many synthetic perfumes are derived from this chemical
FR5	Benzophenome Diphenylmethanone/ Phenyl ketone/ Diphenyl ketone/ Benzoylbenzene		a rose or geranium-like fragrance; widely used
FR6	Benzyl Acetate	jasmin	widely used in perfumed products to give a 'floral smell'.

Code	Name	Found Naturally In	Comments
FR7	Benzyl Alcohol / Phenylmethanol	jasmine, hyacinth, ylang-ylang	used in manufacture of synthetic perfumes and flavourings; found in cosmetics, personal care products and in ointments; also used as a photographic developer for colour film, as an embedding material in microscopy, and as an industrial solvent; used as a preservative for injectable drugs, and in contact lens cleaners.
FR8	Camphor		gives a spicy, minty or woody perfume; also used as a plasticiser
FR9	Cineole/ Eucalyptol		Eucalyptus, minty, herbal, rosemary fragrance; also used to mask unpleasant odours
	Cinnamic Acid/ 3-Phenylpropenoic Acid		see Food Phenolics test kit
FR10	b-Citronellol	basil, citronella, eucalyptus, geranium, lemon zest, Melissa, rose	a common artificial perfume; Found in personal care products, cosmetics and household products
FR11	Diethyl Maleate		fragrance of green apples; may cause contact dermatitis
FR12	Ethyl Acetate		Dry, fruity, musty, pineapple fragrance; found in perfumes, perfumed products, nail polishes, and nail polish removers; also used industrially as a solvent for varnishes, lacquers and nitrocellulose, and in the manufacture of rayon and leather and photographic films; used in decaffeination of tea and coffee; in Australia, allowed as a carrier for food flavourings.
	Eugenol		see Food Phenolics test kit
FR13	Geraniol	citronella, coriander, eucalyptus, geranium, melissa, neroli	a synthetic chemical used as a general purpose perfume (rose and geranium) and flavouring (apple, blueberry, cherry, grapefruit, lemon, lime, orange, peach, pineapple, watermelon) in food, personal care products, cosmetics and household products
FR14	Hydroxycitronellal		widely used to impart a floral perfume in personal care products and cosmetics; also used as a flavouring in food; may be found in some antiseptics and insecticides; may cause contact dermatitis
FR15	Isoeugenol		used to give a blossom-like or oriental-type fragrance; commonly used perfume in personal care products; also used in the manufacture of vanillin
FR16	Isopropyl Acetate		used as a solvent for perfume; found in cleaning fluids, printing ink, cosmetics and personal care products

Code	Name	Found Naturally In	Comments
FR17	Limonene	angelica, grapefruit, juniper, mandarin, orange	lemon-orange fragrance; used as a raw material for the chemical synthesis of terpene, adhesives and flavourings (e.g. menthol), so a common ingredient in perfumed products
FR18	Linalool	basil, bergamot, cinnamon, laurel, lavender, clary sage, coriander, neroli, petitgrain, rosewood, thyme, ylang ylang	a floral scent with a touch of spiciness; one of the most frequently used perfumes; may be from natural sources or synthetic; found in personal care products, cosmetics and household products
FR19	Methyl Salicylate	wintergreen, birch	used in perfume; also found in artificial flavours, sports rubs and pain relief creams
	Methylene chloride		see Industrial & Environmental 2 test kit
FR20	Myrcene	bay, juniper, lemongrass, spearmint, hops, orange zest	widely used in personal care products
FR21	Nerol	clove, neroli	widely used in personal care products
FR22	Oak Moss		a 'masculine' perfume derived from lichen; used in men's personal care products and earthy, woody perfumes
FR23	Ocimene		a widely used perfume in cosmetics, personal care products and household products
FR24	Phenethyl Alcohol	rose, neroli, ylang-ylang, carnation, geranium	used extensively in perfumed products and in soap
FR25	Pinene	frankincense, juniper, marjoram, nutmeg, parsley, pine needles, rosemary, carrot seed	fresh, sweet, pine, woody fragrance; widely used in personal care products
FR26	Terpinene		widely used in personal care products
FR27	Terpineol	cajuput, eucalyptus, lime zest, marjoram, rosewood	widely used in perfumed products

References:

<http://www.fpinva.org/> eb site of the Fragranced Products Information Network
http://www.quinessence.com/oil_specifications.htm
<http://www.chemicalaroma.com/>
<http://www.herc.org/news/perfume/EHPscents.htm>

INDUSTRIAL & ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMICALS TEST KIT 1 (25 vials)
Product Code 8033

Code	Chemical	Common Uses	Comments
IE1 1	Acetaldehyde/Ethanal	chemical intermediary	flammable; carcinogenic category 3
IE1 2	Chlorobenzene	phenol, DDT, aniline, paint solvent	
IE1 3	p-Cresol/4-Hydroxytoluene	starting material for pesticides and herbicides, phenolic resins, disinfectants, antioxidants, plasticizers, degreasers	toxic
IE1 4	Cyanuric Chloride/ Trichloro-s-Triazene	dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals, herbicides, plastics, explosives, bleaches, disinfectants	
IE1 5	Cyclohexane	nylon, solvent for oils, fats and waxes, paint remover, solid fuel for camping stoves	
IE1 6	Cyclohexanone	nylon, adipic acid, nitrocellulose lacquers, celluloid, artificial leather, printing ink	flammable
IE1 7	Diethanolamine/ Di-(2-Hydroxyethyl)Amine	detergents, emulsifying agents, manufacture of cosmetics, toiletries, bactericidal and herbicidal products	
IE1 8	Diethyleneglycol/ 2,2'- Dihydroxydiethyl Ether	softening agent for textiles, solvent for dyes, moistening agent for glues, paper, cork, sponge and tobacco, solvents and plasticizers in lacquers, photography, stain removers, anti-freeze	
IE1 9	Glycerol/ Glycerin/ 1,2,3- Trihydroxypropane	manufacture of synthetic resins and ester gums, moistening agent for tobacco, inks, lubricants, manufacture of explosives and cellulose films, toothpaste, moisturiser, hair mousse, hair gel, conditioner, conditioner hand and body lotion, shower gel, body wash, mouth wash, gelatine capsules for supplements, cleansing lotion, toning lotion, eye gel, after shave, foundation, sweetening agent in medicines, ear drops, cough mixture, cereal bars, soft-scoop ice cream	synthesised from propylene or as a by-product of soap manufacture
IE1 10	Hydrazine	derivatives used as blowing agents for foam plastics, antioxidants, herbicides, rocket fuel	
IE1 11	Hydrogen Peroxide	chemical production, pollution control, textile and paper industries, cleaning products, food bleaching	in the body involved in destruction of pathogens by white blood cells
IE1 12	Methanol/ Methyl Alcohol, Wood Spirit, Wood Naptha	industrial solvent, manufacture of methanal, methanoic acid and chloromethane, denaturant for ethyl alcohol, antifreeze, paints, duplicating fluids, paint removers, varnishes, shoe polishes, extraction of animal and vegetable oils, fuel for camping stoves, pharmaceutical solvent	
IE1 13	Naphthalene	dyestuff intermediates, plasticizers, alkyd resins, polyesters, moth balls	
IE1 14	Nitrobenzene	dyestuffs, manufacture of aniline, soaps, shoe polish	
IE1 15	Polyethylene Glycol (PEG)	solvents, pharmaceuticals, textiles, cosmetics, lubricating oils, paint, paper	

Code	Chemical	Common Uses	Comments
IE1 16	Polyvinyl acetate	adhesives, thickeners, solvents, plasticizers, in textiles, in concrete additives, production of polyvinyl alcohol	
IE1 17	Poly(Vinylpyrrolidone)/ PVP	adhesives, toiletries, hair spray, detergents, pharmaceuticals and in textile industry for fibre treatment, blood replacement	
IE1 18	Propanone/ Acetone/ Dimethyl Ketone	solvent, manufacture of various chemicals, glues, adhesives, polystyrene cements, dyes, nail polish removers, wood hardeners, storage of acetylene gases	in small quantities in normal human urine, in larger amounts in that of diabetics
IE1 19	Pyridine	solvent particularly for plastics, manufacture of nicotinic acid, various drugs and rubber chemicals	Very smelly, causes temporary sterility in males
IE1 20	Sodium Hydroxide/ Caustic Soda	pulp production for paper, viscose and cellulose, manufacture of other chemicals, vegetable oils, aluminium, petrochemicals, textiles, soap, detergents, oven cleaners and drain cleaners	
IE1 21	Styrene/ Ethenylbenzene/ Vinylbenzene	manufacture of polymers particularly polystyrene and synthetic rubber, stabilising agent, dental filling component, food packaged in polystyrene, floor waxes, paints, adhesives, putty, metal cleaners, car fillers, two-part fillers, cigarette smoke	possibly carcinogenic to humans
IE1 22	Toluene	high-octane aviation and motor fuel, solvent, manufacture of benzene, caprolactam, phenol and dyestuffs, damp treatments, glues, inks, paints, lacquers, perfumes, nail varnish, furniture polish, extraction of various principles from plants, adhesives	
IE1 23	Triethanolamine/ Tri-(2-Hydroxyethyl)Amine	detergents, emulsifying agents, manufacture of cosmetics, toiletries, bactericidal and herbicidal products.	
IE1 24	Vinyl Acetate/ Ethenyl Ethanoate/ Vinyl Ethanoate	manufacture of adhesives, paints, coatings, paper and textile finishes, moulding components	
IE1 25	o-Xylene	industrial solvent, petrol ingredient, phthalic anhydride, sterilising catgut	

References:

D.W.A. Sharp *The Penguin Dictionary of Chemistry*
D J Weatherall et al *Oxford Textbook of Medicine* Volume 1
P. Cox & P. Brusseau *Secret Ingredients*
M. Birkin *C For Chemicals*
J. Emsley *The Consumer's Good Chemical Guide*
The Merck Index 1996

Ken Digby of Maidstone, Kent has also contributed information

INDUSTRIAL & ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMICALS TEST KIT 2 (25 vials)
Product Code 8034

Code	Chemical	Common Uses	Comments
IE2 26	Abietic Acid	plastics, paints, varnishes, paper size, detergents	used extensively
IE2 27	Aniline	antioxidants, rubber manufacture, dyes and pharmaceuticals	US 372,000 tons in 1986
IE2 28	Aviation Gasoline	in air pollution	
IE2 29	Benzene	industrial pollution - given off when petrol put into cars*, industrial solvent, ethylbenzene, cumene, cyclohexane, styrene, phenol, nylon, synthetic detergents, dyes, paints, varnish removers, adhesives, pharmaceuticals	
IE2 30	Bromomethane/ Methyl Bromide	fumigates soil, commodities, grain, warehouses and mills	very toxic, widely used
IE2 31	Capryl Alcohol/ 1-Octanol/ Secondary Octyl Alcohol	foam-reducing agent, plasticizers, perfumery, cosmetics, solvent, chemical intermediate	
IE2 32	Cellulose Acetate	fibres for clothing and furnishing, lacquer, cellophane, cigarette filters, magnetic tape, spectacle frames, screwdriver handles	
IE2 33	Cetyl Alcohol/ Hexadecanol	extensively used in pharmaceutical and cosmetics, gel stabiliser for greases	
IE2 34	Chloromethane/ Methyl Chloride	silicones, anti-knock additive in petrol, butyl rubber manufacture, methyl cellulose, blowing agent for polystyrene foam	
IE2 35	Decyl Alcohol/ Decanol	plasticizers, detergents	commercially important
IE2 36	1,2-Diaminoethane/ Ethylenediamine	detergents, emulsifying agents, industrial solvent, textiles, paper, coatings, films, adhesives, rubber formulation	
IE2 37	1,2-Dibromoethane/ Ethylene Dibromide	leaded petrol, fumigant for stored products, nematocide	
IE2 38	Dichloromethane/ Methylene Chloride	industrial solvent, paint remover, degreaser, aerosol propellant	
IE2 39	Diesel Range Organics	air pollution	contains n-decane, n-dodecane, n-tetradecane, n-hexadecane, n-octadecane, n-eicosane, n-docosane, n-tetracosane, n-hexacosane, n-octacosane, n-hexane
IE2 40	Dimethylamine	manufacture of other chemicals, including solvents, herbicides, fungicides and rubber accelerators	
IE2 41	Diocetyl Phthalate	plastics	most commonly used plasticiser; can migrate into food from packaging
IE2 42	Ethanol/ Ethyl Alcohol/ Alcohol/ Spirits of Wine	starting point for many other chemicals, in foodstuffs, as solvent, cosmetics,	

Code	Chemical	Common Uses	Comments
		alcoholic drinks, methylated spirit, surgical spirit	
IE2 43	bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate		one of most common phthalates found in food samples. Carcinogenic in mice and rats.
IE2 44	Glycolic Acid/ Hydroxyethanoic Acid/ Hydroxyacetic Acid	textile and leather processing, cleaning (metals and dairy sanitation);used in cosmetics and personal care preparations, particularly skin peel preparations.	
IE2 45	Halazone	sterilisation of drinking water	
IE2 46	Jet Turbine Fuel	air pollution	
IE2 47	Methanoic Acid/ Formic Acid	textile dyeing and finishing, leather tanning, intermediate for other chemicals	
IE2 48	Monoethanolamine/ 2-AminoEthyl Alcohol/ 2-Hydroxyethylamine	detergents, emulsifying agents, manufacture of cosmetics, toiletries, bactericidal and herbicidal products	great commercial importance
IE2 49	Nitric Acid	fertilisers, explosives, dyestuffs, wart preparations	
IE2 50	Phthalic Anhydride	dyestuffs, plasticizers, alkyd resins	

References:

- D.W.A. Sharp *The Penguin Dictionary of Chemistry*
D J Weatherall et al *Oxford Textbook of Medicine* Volume 1
P. Cox & P. Brusseau *Secret Ingredients*
M. Birkin *C For Chemicals*
J. Emsley *The Consumer's Good Chemical Guide*

I would like to acknowledge the help of Ken Digby in producing this test kit

** British standards are regularly exceeded in urban streets, particularly around petrol stations *Times* March 2nd 1999

INDUSTRIAL & ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMICALS TEST KIT 3 (25 vials)
Product Code 8070

Code	Name	Comment
IE 51	Adipic Acid	Used in the manufacture of nylon, polyester, polyurethane, polypropylene and PVC. Also used in detergents.
IE 52	Aluminium Hydroxide / Aluminium Trihydrate / Aluminium Hydrate	Used in vaccines, manufacture of glass and glazes, as a flame retardant in plastics, in paper manufacture, printing inks, detergents, for waterproofing fabrics, in mouthwashes and deodorants. Also used as a carrier of artificial colourings particular for uses involving colouring oils and fats, or where the product does not contain sufficient water to dissolve the colour. (Would not need to be shown in the list of ingredients when used as a colour carrier.
IE 53	Bisphenol A	Major constituent of plastics. Also used as a sealant and in adhesives including in dentistry. An endocrine disruptor, which can mimic body's own hormones. Worrying levels found in breast milk and in people generally. In 2007, a consensus statement by 38 experts on bisphenol A concluded that average levels in people are above those that cause harm to animals in laboratory experiments.
IE 54	1,3-Butadiene	An important industrial chemical used as in the production of synthetic rubber.
IE 55	2-Chloro-1,3-Butadiene / Chloroprene	Involved in the production of polychloroprene/neoprene.
IE 56	Dibromacetic Acid / DBA	Found in drinking water when chlorine disinfectants combine with naturally occurring organic matter.
IE 57	Ethylene Dichloride / 1,2-Dichloroethane	Used in the manufacture of vinyl chloride. Also an additive in petrol and so found in vehicle exhaust fumes.
IE 58	Glutaraldehyde	Glutaraldehyde-based disinfectants used for cleaning and sterilising equipment and surfaces in hospitals, dentists, etc. Used in manufacture of paper packaging that will be in contact with food.
IE 59	Heptane	A solvent used in the production of oils, and in manufacture of adhesives.
IE 60	Hexachlorobenzene / Perchlorobenzene	A chemical intermediate and a solvent for pesticides. Has been identified in breast milk. Research suggests it may be carcinogenic for humans.
IE 61	Hexane	A widely used industrial chemical used, for example, in pesticide manufacture, as a cleaning agent in the printing industry, and as a solvent for varnishes and adhesives.
IE 62	Perfluorononanoic Acid / PFNA	Used in industrial processes; some industrial chemicals may degrade into this chemical. A developmental toxicant and an immune system toxicant.
IE 63	Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid / PFOS / Perfluorooctane Sulfonate / Heptadecafluorooctanesulf onic Acid	Used to make fire-fighting foams, in textiles, paper, and leather; in wax, polishes, paints, varnishes, and cleaning products for general use; in metal surfaces, and carpets.

Code	Name	Comment
IE 64	Perfluorooctanoic Acid / PFOA / C8/ Perfluorocaprylic Acid	Used in mixing process for dyes, detergents and personal care products; non-stick cookware and stain- and water-resistant coatings for carpets and fabrics. Detected in the blood of general populations in the low parts per billion range where single studies have associated it with infertility, higher cholesterol, and thyroid disease. In highly exposed groups, some studies have associated PFOA exposure with birth defects, increased cancer rates, and changes to lipid levels, the immune system and the liver.
IE 65	Phthalate Mix	Used to make plastics softer and more flexible. Wide spread health concerns. This vial contains Benzyl butyl phthalate, Bis(2-ethylhexyl) adipate, Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, Dibutyl phthalate, Diethyl phthalate, Dimethyl phthalate and Dioctyl phthalate.
IE 66	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) Mixed	A group of chemicals that have been banned but are still found in the environment, electrical equipment, wall coverings, paints and plastic. Have been found in breast milk. This vial contains 2-Chlorobiphenyl , Decachlorobiphenyl ,3,3'-Dichlorobiphenyl, 2,2',3,4',5,5',6-Heptachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',3,3',6,6'-Hexachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',3,3',4,4',5,5',6-Nonachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',3,3',4,4',5,5'-Octachlorobiphenyl, 2,3',4,5',6-Pentachlorobiphenyl, 2,2',4,4'-Tetrachlorobiphenyl and 2,4,5-Trichlorobiphenyl.
IE 67	Polyethylene / Polythene / PE	Most common plastic. This vial contains high-density polyethylene (HDPE) and low-density polyethylene (LDPE). Used to make milk bottles, washing up liquid bottles, children's toys, carrier bags, bin liners and industrial bags, Also used extensively for consumer packaging including shrink film and squeeze bottles for food, personal care products, etc.. Also found as carpet backing and in joint replacements.
IE 68	Polyethylene Terephthalate/ PET / PETE	Beverage, food and other liquid containers.Used in synthetic fibers. Trade names include Dacron, Diolen, Tergal, Terylene, Trevira, Cleartuf, Eastman PET, Polyclear, Hostaphan, Melinex and Mylar.
IE 69	Polylactic acid / Polylactide / PLA	Biodegradable so use likely to increase. Beverage cups, microwavable disposable trays, deli containers, sandwich packaging, medical sutures and stents.
IE 70	Polymethylpentene	Coating for paper food containers for microwave and conventional ovens; used for gas permeable packaging, autoclavable medical and laboratory equipment, microwave components, and cookware.
IE 71	Polypropylene/ Polypropene / PP	Second most common plastic. Used for dishwasher-safe and microwavable food containers, drinking straws, yoghurt pots and margarine tubs, confectionery and tobacco packaging. Used for carpets under the trade names of Olefin, Astra, Zylon and Charisma. Other uses include toys, drinking straws, car/automobile interiors, artificial grass, bristles for brushes and brooms, thermal and cold weather sports clothing, and toner for photocopiers and printers.
IE 72	Polystyrene/ PS	Yoghurt pots, egg boxes, plastic cutlery and foam drink cups; protective packaging and insulation.

Code	Name	Comment
IE 73	Polytetrafluoroethylene / PTFE / Teflon	Used in non-stick cookware, plumbers' jointing tape, and as an additive in lubricants.
IE 74	Tetrachloroethylene / Perchloroethylene / PCE / Ethylene Tetrachloride/ PERC	A solvent commonly used in dry-cleaning fluid, spot removers, aerosols, shoe polishes and typewriter correction fluid. Also used by car/automobile mechanics. High levels found in breast milk.
IE 75	Trichloroethylene	A solvent used to remove grease from textiles and metal parts, and in the extraction of vegetable oils. Restrictions on levels in drinking water.

PERSONAL CARE TEST KIT (31 Vials)
Product Code 8058

Code	Name	Description
PC 01	Almond Oil (sweet)	Used as a carrier oil in aromatherapy, and in some personal care products.
PC 02	Aloe Vera Gel	Used in personal care products and cosmetics; also in some creams and gels to treat eczema, burns, etc.; can be taken internally to help digestive problems.
PC 03	Apricot Kernel Oil	Cheaper than almond oil, so used more often in personal care products to soften skin; used as a carrier oil in aromatherapy.
PC 04	Avocado Oil	Used as a food oil and in personal care products; used as a carrier oil in aromatherapy.
PC 05	Beeswax (unbleached)	Used to make fine candles, cosmetics, shoe polish and pharmaceuticals; also used to make bone wax, which is used to stop bone bleeding during surgical procedures (once applied it remains in place in the body; some people have experienced adverse reactions).
PC 06	Butyl Paraben / <i>p</i> -Hydroxybenzoic acid <i>n</i> -butyl ester / Butyl 4-hydroxybenzoate	A widely used preservative in creams, cosmetics, food and beverages; typical products include hand creams, body lotions, tanning lotions, shampoos, skin cleansers, skin toners, moisturisers, hair conditioners, hair dyes, eye shadows, foundations and after-shaves.
PC 07	Cocoa Butter / Theobroma Cacao	Used to make moisturisers, soaps, cosmetics and lip balms; used to make chocolate including white chocolate.
PC 08	Coconut Oil / Cocos Nucifera	Used in skin moisturisers and soap; in India and Sri Lanka used to style hair; used in vegetable oil and manufacture of processed foods.
PC 09	Dehydroacetic Acid	A preservative used in personal care products, medicinal creams, cosmetics and foods.
PC 10	Diazolidinyl Urea	Used as a preservative in cosmetics, skin care products, shampoos and conditioners, bubble baths, baby wipes and household detergents.
PC 11	Dibutyl Phthalate / Di- <i>n</i> -butyl phthalate / <i>n</i> -Butyl phthalate / DBP // Phthalic acid dibutyl ester	Used as a solvent for dyes, in cosmetics (particularly nail polish), food packaging, perfumes, skin emollients, hair spray and insect repellents; a commonly used plasticiser (makes plastics more flexible and easier to handle).
PC 12	Hydroxyethylcellulose	Found in personal care products (e.g. Hair conditioners, body toning creams, mascaras and shaving creams); also used in dry-eye medication and vaginal creams and gels.
PC 13	Imidazolidinyl Urea	A preservative found in skin, body and hair products, antiperspirants and nail polishes.
PC 14	Isopropyl Myristate	Found in hand and body lotions, moisturisers, deodorants, body sprays, pre-shave lotions, mascara, after-shave and medicinal creams; also used as a non-pesticide treatment for hair lice.
PC 15	Jajoba Oil	Extracted from a shrub; used in hair care products, cosmetics and skin care preparations; used as a carrier oil in aromatherapy.
PC 16	Methyl Paraben	A widely used preservative in creams, cosmetics, food and beverages; typical products include hand creams, body lotions, tanning lotions, shampoos, skin cleansers, skin toners, moisturisers, hair conditioners, hair dyes, eye shadows, foundations and after-shaves.
PC 17	Nitrosamine Mix	Found in some personal care products; not intentionally added, but are formed accidentally during manufacture or storage (levels increase over time); research shows over half personal care products and cosmetics have detectable levels; also formed when nitrates (usually from food or drinking water) react with amines naturally present in food and in the human body; also in tobacco smoke
PC 18	Octyl Dodecanol	A common ingredient in cosmetics, hair conditioners, nail care products, deodorants, vaginal creams, etc.
PC 19	Oxybenzone / 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxybenzophenone	Absorbs UV rays; used in sunscreens, skin care and lip balms.
PC 20	Palm Oil	Used in the manufacture of soap, cosmetics, detergents, candles and printing ink; used as a cooking oil, in baby formulas, to make margarine,

Code	Name	Description
		and in many processed foods; used in production of biodiesel fuel.
PC 21	Paraphenylenediamine /p-phenylenediamine 1,4-Benzenediamine / 1,4-Diaminobenzene / 1,4-Phenylenediamine	Widely used as a permanent hair dye (when a reaction to hair dye occurs, this is the most likely culprit); may also be found in dark coloured cosmetics, temporary tattoos, photographic developer and lithography plates, photocopying and printing inks, black rubber, oils, greases and gasoline; also found in textile or fur dyes.
PC 22	Poly(ethylene glycol) Distearate	Widely used to make cosmetics opaque; used to make soap and medicinal ointments.
PC 23	Propyl Gallate / E310	An antioxidant used in personal care products, cosmetics, sausages, margarine, and chewing gum; used in manufacture of paper packaging that will be in contact with food.
PC 24	Propyl Paraben / 4-Hydroxybenzoic acid propyl ester / Propyl 4-hydroxybenzoate	A widely used preservative in creams, cosmetics, food and beverages; typical products include hand creams, body lotions, tanning lotions, shampoos, skin cleansers, skin toners, moisturisers, hair conditioners, hair dyes, eye shadows, foundations and after-shaves.
PC 25	Propylene Glycol /PG / Propan-1,2-diol/ Propylenglycolum	Used in the preparation of perfumes, in personal care products (e.g. Cleansers, skin creams, toothpastes, shampoos, hair conditioners, hair dyes), and cosmetics, and in drugs; used as a preservative in some food (e.g. Ice cream and sour cream); used as an anti-freeze, a solvent and a mould inhibitor; also used in artificial smoke and fog machines.
PC 26	Resorcinol / 1,3-Benzenediol /Resorcin	Used in hair dyes, anti-dandruff shampoos and sunscreens; used to treat acne and skin complaints; also used to dye fur and leather and in wood adhesives.
PC 27	Shea Butter / Butyrospermium Parkii	Widely used in cosmetics as a moisturiser and an emollient; used as a cooking oil in West Africa, as well as sometimes being used in the chocolate industry as a substitute for cocoa butter.
PC 28	Sodium Lauryl Sulphate / SLS / Sodium dodecyl sulfate / SDS	Used in personal care products such as toothpastes, shampoos, shaving foams and bubble baths for its thickening effect and its ability to create a lather.
PC29	Stearic Acid / Octadecanoic Acid	Found in personal care products (e.g. Moisturisers, hand creams, body lotions, tanning lotions, cream soaps, eye shadows, mascaras, hair dyes, foundation, and shaving foams); used as a lubricant in nutritional and medicinal tablets.
PC 30	(+)- α -Tocopherol Acetate / Vitamin E Acetate	Found in face wash creams, hair conditioners, hand creams, foundation, eye shadows, lipsticks, and similar products.
PC 31	Wheatgerm Oil	Used in natural personal care products, and some medicinal creams.

Related Vials in Other Kits:

In the Fragrance Kit: Benzyl Alcohol, Ethyl Acetate, Isopropyl Acetate, OcimenePhenethyl Alcohol and Terpineol

In Industrial & Environmental 1 Kit: Diethanolamine / DEA, Glycerin, Hydrogen Peroxide, Polyethylene Glycol (PEG) and Triethanolamine /TEA

In Industrial & Environmental 1 Kit: Cetyl Alcohol, Glycolic Acid and Monoethanolamine

In Food Additive B Kit: Carnauba Wax and Lactic Acid

In Chemical & Inhalant Kit: Lanolin

PESTICIDE TEST KIT 1 (25 vials)
Product Code 8040

Code	English	Comments
PE 1	2,4,5-T /Dioxin / CAS 93-76-5	Organochloride; on the EU List of 129; International Pesticide Network wishes to stop use; use being phased out; possibly carcinogenic to humans; herbicide; component of `Agent Orange` (defoliant) in Vietnam war, during this war the US military dropped 40 million kilogram on Vietnam; probably carcinogenic in humans; still in use from railway companies as a herbicide on the railway.
PE 2	Aldicarb / Temik/ CAS 116-06-3	International Pesticide Network wishes to stop use; WHO class 1a; used in cultivation of cotton, peanuts, cucumber, watermelons, potatoes, soya beans and ornamental plants; disturbs hormone equilibrium in rats.
PE 3	Amitrole /Amino-Triazol / CAS 61-82-5	Herbicide, water-soluble, not fat-soluble; used in cultivation of fruits and ornamental plants; low acute and chronic toxicity, but probably carcinogenic for humans.
PE 4	Atrazine / CAS 1912-24-9	Organochloride; on UK Red List; possibly carcinogenic to humans; herbicide; non-selective herbicide, low solubility in water, forbidden in many countries in other countries used in cultivation of sugar cane, pineapple and timber; probably carcinogenic for humans; hormonal effects are similar to oestrogen.
PE 5	Bromophos / CAS 4824-78-6	WHO class 1b; organic phosphate, WHO class 1b; low to medium toxicity.
PE 6	Camphechlor / Toxaphene / CAS 8001-35-2	Banned in EU; International Pesticide Network wishes to stop use; used in cultivation of cotton, soybeans, peanuts; most probably carcinogenic, liver damage through long term exposure to higher doses.
PE 7	Captan / CAS 133-06-2	Non-systemic fungicide, used against fungus on fruits, ornamental plants and tomatoes; also used by amateur gardeners; low acute toxicity for humans but probably carcinogenic.
PE 8	Chlormequat / CCC / CAS 999-81-5	Plant growth regulator; insecticide; used in cultivation of grains, grapes and pears; probably not carcinogenic.
PE 9	Deiquat / CAS 2764-72-9	Non-selective herbicide; plant growth regulator; used in general and specifically for sugar cane; medium toxicity for humans; kidney damage and eye cataracts through long term exposure.
PE 10	Diazinon / CAS 33-41-5	Organophosphate; insecticide ; used as a sheep dip, particularly until 1990's when synthetic pyrethroids (e.g. Cypermethrin and flumethrin) were introduced; widely used for pest control in cultivation of food and ornamental plants; is contained in some agents for indoor use; low to middle acute toxicity; potential mutagen; in human body it breaks down into diazoxone, which is a strong enzyme inhibitor.
PE 11	Dichlorvos / CAS 62-73-7	Organophosphate, cholinesterase inhibitor, insecticide ; used in storage rooms against flies, mites, spiders, etc., and in plant cultivation; used as a treatment against worms in humans and animals ; on UK Red List; WHO class 1b; highly toxic by inhalation, skin contact and ingesting; usually quickly excreted by the body; mutagenic and probably carcinogenic.
PE 12	Dieldrin / CAS 60-57-1	Organochloride; banned in EU; WHO class 1b; insecticide; widely used from 1950 until early 70's against termites and beetles, for treatment of seeds, against mosquitos and the Tse-Tse-fly, on sheep, as a wool impregnating agent against moths and also as a wood impregnation; chronic effects: liver damage, disturbed immune system; carcinogenic in animal test; stored in fat tissue, difficult for the body to excrete or break down.

Code	English	Comments
PE 13	DNOC / Dinitrocresol / CAS 534-52-1	WHO class 1b; highly toxic; damages liver, kidneys and nervous system; leads to hyperthermia, tachycardia, dehydration and toxic psychosis.
PE 14	Endosulfane / CAS 959-98-8	Insecticide and acaricide; chlorinated carbohydron, insecticide, acaricide; fat-solubl; not allowed in Germany; on UK Red List; contact poison for a wide range of insects and mites; high acute toxicity for humans; damage on kidneys, liver, blood chemistry and parathyroid; probably mutagenic and almost certainly carcinogenic.
PE 15	Heptachlor / CAS 76-44-8	Organochloride; banned in EU; chlorinated carbohydron, insecticide, fat-soluble; high acute toxicity for humans; stored in fat tissue; affects nerves; symptoms of acute or chronic toxicity include irritability, overstimulated salivation, lethargy, vertigo, dazed feeling, difficult breathing, muscle spasm and tremble, infertility, disturbed female cycle, liverdamage, kidneydamage, increased number of red blood cells, mutagenic, carcinogenic; affects steroid metabolism.
PE 16	Hexachlorbenzene / HCB / CAS 118-74-1	Organochloride; chlorinated carbohydron; fungicide; banned in EU; WHO class 1a; low acute toxicity; effects of higher doses include tremour, paralysis, weakness ; probably carcinogenic for humans; speed of breaking down of hormones in the body is changed.
PE 17	Lindane / CAS 58-89-9	Organochloride; pesticide; no longer produced in USA; used in cultivation of sugar beet; highly toxic for humans; stimulates the central nerve system with symptoms like mental and motor regression, nerve over-activity, failure of breathing, lung oedema and dermatitis; carcinogenic for humans; change of testicles in laboratory animals.
PE 18	Maneb / CAS 12427-38-2	Fungicide; used in cultivation, transport and storage of plants and seeds; medium acute toxicity; possible chronic effects include dermatitis, tremor, weakness, depression, paralysis, mal-digestion, co-ordination problems; affected organs are thyroid, kidney and heart; disturbs hormone regulation; cooking treated vegetables probably increases carcinogenic effect.
PE 19	MCPA /Metaxon CAS 94-74-6	Chlorinated carbohydron; systemic herbicide particularly for grain and grass; low acute toxicity; long term effects in animal experiments include growth obstruction, kidney damage, disturbed reproduction; in humans: muscle weakness, reversible anemia, stomach problems, slight liver problems.
PE 20	Methoxychlor / CAS 72-43-5	Organochloride; insecticide; not allowed in Germany; various uses in agriculture, and by amateurs; high increase in use since ban of DDT; relatively low toxicity and short retention time in biological systems; in animal experiment loss of weight and growth disturbance found on long term exposure.
PE 21	Paraquat / CAS 2074-50-2	Herbicide; banned in some Scandinavian countries; highly toxic for humans; affects lungs, kidney and liver, wide range of symptoms, possibly carcinogenic for humans ; International Pesticide Network wishes to stop use.
PE 22	Parathion / CAS 56-38-2	Organophosphate; insecticide and acaricide; under consideration for the UK Red List; WHO class 1a; used in cultivation and storage of grain; highly toxic for humans; possible symptoms from acute exposure include breathing problems, nose bleeding, coughing, shortness of breath; probably carcinogenic; disturbs hormone balance.
PE 23	Pentachlorophenol / PCP / CAS 87-86-5	Organochloride; insecticide; fungicide; WHO class 1b; banned in Germany since 1989, but many residual pollution in buildings and imported leather goods and textiles; mainly used to protect construction wood against insects and fungus, but also in paper and clothing industries; very toxic for humans; symptoms from acute exposure include sweating, dehydration, loss of appetite, loss of weight, vertigo, uncontrolled movements, coma; chronic exposure may result in stomach-ache, vertigo, fever, breathing problems.

Code	English	Comments
PE 24	Pyrethrum / CAS 8003-34-7	Natural insecticide from the chrysanthemum plant; used in sprays against lice, mosquitos (evaporation papers), flies, cockraoches, also in storage of grain, in poultry farming and on cats and dogs.
PE 25	Thomasmehl	By-product in iron smelting, used as a fertiliser.

Organochlorides kill pests by attacking their central nervous systems. Linked to cancer, birth defects and genetic changes in animals. They are fat soluble and stored in body fat. They are far more persistent than organophosphates.

Organophosphates interfere with nerve conduction in pests. They are the most common pesticide used today. They are water soluble and break down rapidly.

Acaracides are the class of pesticides used against mites and ticks.

The Red List: compiled by UK Department of Environment in 1989; the Government wishes to reduce input of these substances.

The EU List of 129 (Priority Candidate List): most extensively used and most hazardous of chemicals which are next in line to be included in the EU black lists or grey lists.

Carcinogenic rating taken from information supplied by The International Agency for Research on Cancer and the US Environmental Protection Agency.

WHO Class 1 Pesticides: Class 1a is extremely hazardous; Class 1b is highly hazardous.

CAS: Chemical Abstract Service Numbers. A system for allocating numbers to all chemicals.

Cholinesterase-Inhibitor: Cholinesterase is a very important enzyme for the normal functioning of the nerve system in humans, vertebrates and insects. It breaks down transmitter systances like acetylcholine. Some of the pesticides like the organophosphates interfere with this enzyme or block it and disturb the normal functioning of the nervous system. They are made to kill insects by these effects. If such chemicals are present in the synapses of the nerve system, some neurotransmitter accumulate because the enzymes that break them down do not work. This leads to overstimulated nerve functioning with symptoms like: sleepiness, vertigo, blurred vision, headache, sweating, overstimulted excretion of tears, etc.

References:

EXTOXNET Extension Toxicology Network, Internet: <http://ace.orst.edu/info/extoxnet>

Brochure from Umweltgifte mit hormoneller Wirkung, Umweltstiftung WWF-Deutschland, Fachbereich Meere und Küsten, Am Güthpol 11, 28757 Bremen, Tel. 0421 / 65846-10

Various internet web sites

Information from The Pesticide Network

Information from Klaus Schäfer, Wolfenweiler, Germany

POLLENS, DUST AND MOULDS (22 vials)
Product Code 8059

Code		
PO 1	Tree Pollen 1	Alder, hazel, lilac, plane, elm, poplar, willow.
PO 2	Tree Pollen 2	Birch, ash, jasmine, elder, beech, privet, robinia, oak, lime.
PO 3	Grain Pollen	Oats, barley, wheat, meadow foxtail, sweet vernal grass, couch grass, smooth-stalked meadow grass.
PO 4		
PO 5	Grass Pollen	Corn, redtop grass (agrostis) English rye grass, brome, dogstail, meadow fescue, meadow soft grass timothy
PO 5a	Hazel Nut Pollen	
PO 6	House Dust	Dust taken from various places in the house.
PO 7	No Longer Available	
PO 8	Pet Hair	Dog, cat, rabbit, horse.
PO 8a	Dog Hair	
PO 8b	Cat Hair	
PO 9	No Longer Available	
PO 10	Farming Dust	Animal hair, animal sweat, horn, stable dust, hay, etc.
PO 11	Farming Animals' Hair	Cow, pig, sheep, goat (hairs, bristle, wool).
PO 11a	Horse Hair	
PO11b	Cattle Hair	
PO 11c	Sheep Wool	
PO 12	Moulds Mix 1	Alternaria tenuis, Botrytis cinerea, Cladosporium sp., Curvularia sp., Fusarium sp., Helminthosporium hal.
PO 13	Moulds Mix 2	Aspergillus sp., Mucor mucedo, Penicillium sp., Rhizopus nigricans, Pullularia pullulans, Serpula lacrymans..
PO 14	Bedroom Dust	Dust taken from the bedroom.
PO 15	Tobacco Smoke	
PO 16	No Longer Available	
PO 17	Carpet	
PO 18	Sawdust (Various)	
PO 19	Weed Pollen	Hops, dandelion, plantain, common mugwort, white goosefoot, glasswort, goldenrod.
PO 20	Household Dust	Dust taken from the living area of the house.

POLLENS ETC. TEST KIT 2 (28 vials)
Product Code 8060

Please note that currently there are no vials with the code PO 21 and PO 22.

Code	Name	Comments
PO2 23	Air Pollution, City	Containing vehicle exhaust fumes, soot, pollens, moulds, dust of various types including from industries which may be situated many miles away, volcanic dust, etc.
PO2 24	Angora Wool	Wool from the angora rabbit.
PO2 25	Asbestos	Produced during building construction; in a study in New York of 3000 autopsies half had asbestos particles in their lungs.
PO2 26	Cladosporium Herbarum	One of the most common airborne moulds; common on windowsills and painted walls; most common mould outdoors; often involved in asthma; world wide distribution; spores are particularly prevalent in Europe in June.
PO2 27	Clay	Found in crockery, paper and board, as a coating on fertiliser pellets, in some rubbers (both synthetic and natural) and plastics, in household paint, crayons, pencils, toothpaste and cosmetics; also known as kaolin.
PO2 28	Fly Ash & Soot	Produced by incinerators, forest fires, fires in the home and garden; may travel many miles.
PO2 29	Guinea Pig Hair	
PO2 30	Hemp, Italian	Some clothing and some traditional ropes.
PO2 31	Jute	Made from a plant grown in Asia; used as a backing for carpets, sacks for carrying food grain, fertilisers and cement.
PO2 32	Linen / Flax	Made from the flax plant; the by-products of linen production are processed into a pulp used for banknotes or fibreboard.
PO2 33	Methane	One of the greenhouse gases; main sources are coal mining, landfill, wetlands, poor management of manure, rice paddies and cattle.
PO2 34	Mohair Wool	Wool from the angora goat.
PO2 35	Moulds Various	Alternaria alternata, aspergillus niger, aspergillusfumigatus., fusarium sap., merulius lacrimans, mucor mucedo, penicillin, rhizopus nigricans, sporobolomyces, trichophyllum rubrum, ustilago,cladosporium herbarum.
PO2 36	Newsprint	
PO2 37	Ozone	Vehicles and industries are the major source of ground-level ozone gas emissions; also produced by photocopiers, etc. Occurs naturally in the upper layers of the atmosphere and shields the earth from the harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun.
PO2 38	Pollens & Grasses Various 1	Includes alder, beech, silver birch, elm, hazel, plane, poplar, willow, broom, cocksfoot, dog's tail, false oat, meadow foxtail, rye, timothy, sweet vernal, ragweed, mugwort, rape, heather, fat hen, plantain, buttercup, nettle, etc.
PO2 39	Pollens Grass, Trees & Flowers 2	Bent, meadow foxtail, sweet vernal grass, false oat, meadow brome, crested dog's tail, cocksfoot, meadow fescue, common velvet grass, perennial rye grass, timothy grass, annual meadow grass, alder silver birch, hazel, beech, ash, London plane, aspen, oak, white willow, short ragweed, mugwort, rapeseed, heather, fat hen, plantain, buttercup and nettle.
PO2 40	Pollens Various 3	Lily, amaryllis, dwarf sunflower, ragweed, saltbush, chrysanthemum, corn, dahlia, ash, hibiscus, tiger lily, tulip tree, apple, tobacco, rose, African violet, willow, dandelion, pine, cherry, snap dragon, cat tail.

Code	Name	Comments
PO2 41	Printer & Photocopying Toner	A mixture of plastic particles (e.g. Styrene acrylate copolymer and polypropylene), iron and pigments, such as carbon black, and paraffin wax.
PO2 42	Quartz Sand	From mining operations, sandblasting, industrial grinding, and deserts and sand dunes, etc.
PO2 43	Ragweed, Giant & Short/Normal	One of the main hay fever pollens in the USA from mid August to November, peaking in September; these two varieties of ragweed cause the most problems; also found in the Rhône valley in France and some areas of Eastern Europe.
PO2 44	Ramie	Made from Chinese grass or reha, a plant with fibrous leaves; used mainly with other fibres as a blend in fabrics resembling linen.
PO2 45	Rapeseed Pollen / Canola Pollen	A problem for many people particularly in the UK; known as canola in North America.
PO2 46	Rayon, Acetate	A fabric made from cellulose acetate fibres; resistant to staining and creasing.
PO2 47	Rayon, Viscose	A fabric manufactured by treating cellulose with carbon disulfide, caustic soda, and sulphuric acid; used in clothing, furnishing and carpets; the most important of the rayons.
PO2 48	Rust, Iron	The common name for an oxide of iron; occurs when iron is exposed to water and air; a lot of water supplies are contaminated by it, especially when main pipes are being repaired.
PO2 49	Sulphuric Acid / Sulfuric Acid	Produced by burning fuels and volcanoes; one of the components of acid rain; used in include fertiliser manufacturing, ore processing, chemical synthesis, waste water processing and oil refining.
PO2 50	Volcanic Dust	From two volcanoes: Halemaumau in Hawaii and Mt. St Helens; may travel thousands of mile.

RECREATIONAL DRUGS TEST KIT (14 vials)
Product Code 8061

This test kit contains the energy patterns (homeopathic) of these drugs and not the substances themselves.

- RD1 Amphetamine:** also called speed, uppers, bennies. A central nervous system stimulant. Short term effects: increases mental alertness and physical energy, decreases appetite, dryness of mouth. Depression and fatigue as drug wears off. At high doses: tremor, sweating, anxiety, headaches, palpitations and chest pains.
- RD2 Cannabis Resin:** see Marijuana.
- RD3 Cocaine:** also called coke, crack, nose candy, snow. A central nervous system stimulant and local anaesthetic. Moderate doses: sense of well-being and elation, appetite reduced, increase in heart rate and blood pressure, tremors, sweating, dilation of pupils. Large doses: agitation, anxiety, hallucinations and paranoia.
- RD4 Dihydrocodein:** a narcotic analgesic.
- RD5 Ecstasy:** a modification to the structure of amphetamines. In low doses: mental relaxation, tense muscles, increased sensitivity to stimuli and sometimes hallucinations. Higher doses: similar to amphetamines.
- RD6 Heroin:** also called horse, junk, smack, scag, H. Central nervous system depressant. Short term effects: a feeling of well-being and contentment. Breathing and heart rate slowed; cough reflex inhibited. Long term effects: constipation, reduced sexual drive, disruption of menstrual cycle, poor appetite. Often mixed with other substances. Highly addictive.
- RD7 LSD:** also called lysergic acid, acid, haze. An hallucinogenic. Restlessness, dizziness, coldness and shivering, uncontrollable desire to laugh, distortion in perception of sound and vision. Can lead to lasting mental problems. Flashbacks can occur months or years after taking the drug.
- RD8 Magic Mushroom**
- RD9 Marijuana:** also known as cannabis, grass, pot, dope, weed, hash, ganja. A central nervous system depressant, hallucinogenic, anti-emetic (stops vomiting). Short term: feelings of relaxation, enhances visual and auditory perception, increases talkativeness, appetite stimulated. Impairment of short-term memory and problems with co-ordination. Long-term effect: probably increases risk of lung disorders, may reduce fertility, may lead to apathy and lethargy.
- RD10 Mescaline/Peyote:** also called cactus buttons, big chief. An hallucinogenic. Alters visual and auditory perception. Appetite reduced. Risk of unpleasant mental effects, particularly if person anxious or depressed. May also experience nausea and vomiting caused by other constituents in plant.
- RD11 Morphine Sulphate (controlled release):** see Heroin.
- RD12 Methadone:** A narcotic used as an analgesic to ease heroin withdrawal. Can be addictive in its own right.
- RD13 Nicotine:** from cigarette smoke. Non-smokers are also exposed to this.
- RD14 Cotinine:** the breakdown product from nicotine. Nicotine is broken down into this in the body. Cotinine is highly addictive. Cotinine can be detected in the blood and urine of both smokers and children and adults exposed to cigarette smoke in their environment. Cotinine has been found in the breast milk of smokers too. Cotinine persists in the system longer than nicotine.

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