

INDUSTRIAL & ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMICALS TEST KIT 4 (25 vials)**Product Code 8105**

Code	Name	Comment
IE 4 76	Acrolein	Primarily used as an intermediate in the synthesis of acrylic acid and as a biocide; may be formed in cigarette smoke, from burning oil (including cooking oil), from the breakdown of certain pollutants in outdoor air, vehicle exhaust fumes, and forest and wild fires. Toxic and is a strong irritant for the skin, eyes, and nasal passages.
IE 4 77	Acrylonitrile	In cigarette smoke; used in the manufacture of acrylic and modacrylic fibres; also used as a raw material in the manufacture of plastics; may be released to the air during its manufacture and use; also from landfills, and through incineration of sewage sludge.
IE 4 78	Carbon Monoxide / CO	Produced from the partial oxidation of carbon-containing compounds, forming when there is not enough oxygen to produce carbon dioxide, such as when operating a stove or an internal combustion engine in an enclosed space. Natural sources of CO include volcanoes, forest fires, and other forms of combustion. Produced in normal metabolism in low quantities, and is thought to have some normal biological functions.
IE 4 79	Chloroform	May be released into the air from a large number of sources related to its manufacture and use, including pulp and paper mills, hazardous waste sites, and sanitary landfills; also formed in the chlorination of water (drinking, waste and swimming pools); chlorinated drinking water releases chloroform when hot water is used in the home.
IE 4 80	Decabromodiphenyl Ether / Pentabromophenyl Ether	Flame retardant; used in soft furnishings, some synthetic curtains and the backs of televisions.
IE 4 81	Disperse Blue 106 and 124	Two dark blue textile dyes found in fabrics coloured dark blue, brown, black, purple, and some greens; frequently found in acetate and polyester liners of clothing, and in lycra exercise clothing in these colours; also in dark nylon stockings / panty hose. Known to cause dermatitis.
IE 4 82	Fluorosilicic Acid / Hexafluorosilicic Acid / Silicofluoric acid	The most commonly used chemical for water fluoridation.
IE 4 83	1,2,5,6,9,10-Hexabromocyclododecane / HBCD / HBCDD	A flame retardant; primary application is in extruded and expanded polystyrene foam that is used as thermal insulation in the building industry; also used in upholstered furniture, automobile interior textiles, car cushions and insulation blocks in trucks, packaging material, video cassette recorder housing and electric and electronic equipment.
IE 4 84	Hexachlorobutadiene / Hexachloro-1,3-Butadiene / HCBD	Used mainly as an intermediate in the manufacture of rubber compounds; also used in the production of lubricants, as a fluid for gyroscopes, as a heat transfer liquid, and in hydraulic fluids. Small amounts found in the air and in drinking water.
IE 4 85	Hydrocarbon Mix	Contains decane, hexadecane, tetratriacontane and pentacontane; the major part of diesel and aviation fuel, part of lubricating oils and anti-corrosive agents.
IE 4 86	Indoor Air Pollution Mix	50 chemicals commonly found (and of concern) in indoor air pollution including 2-propanol, n-undecane, styrene, acetone, m-xylene, etc.
IE 4 87	Isoprene / 2-Methyl-1,3-Butadiene	Produced and emitted by many species of trees into the atmosphere (major producers are oaks, poplars, eucalyptus, and some legumes). Cigarette smoke.

Code	Name	Comment
IE 4 88	Isopropanol / Isopropyl Alcohol	One of the most widely used solvents in the world; also used as a chemical intermediate.
IE 4 89	n-Butanol / 1-Butanol / Butyl Alcohol	Present in many foods and beverages; a permitted artificial flavourant in the United States; an ingredient in perfumes and used as a solvent for the extraction of essential oils; used in the manufacture of antibiotics, hormones, and vitamins; as a solvent for paints, coatings, natural resins, gums, synthetic resins, dyes, alkaloids, and camphor; acts as a swelling agent in textiles, as a component of hydraulic brake fluids, cleaning formulations, degreasers, and repellents, and as a component of ore floatation agents, and of wood-treating systems.
IE 4 90	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons / PAH Mix	Produced when coal, oil, gas, petrol, wood, garbage, forming small particles in the air. High temperature cooking will form PAHs in meat and in other foods. Cigarette smoke contains PAHs. The United States Environmental Protection Agency has designated 32 PAH compounds as priority pollutant. Exposure linked to decreased lung function, neurological disorders, cancer, heart attacks, low birth weight, premature births and childhood developmental delay.
IE 4 91	Potassium Dichromate	Most commonly found in cement and leather; also found in chemicals used to etch/clean glass, photography and photographic screen printing. Common allergen.
IE 4 92	Propylene Dichloride / 1,2-Dichloropropane	Used as a chemical intermediate in the production of chlorinated organic chemicals, as an industrial solvent, in ion exchange manufacture, in toluene diisocyanate production, in photographic film manufacture, for paper coating, and for petroleum catalyst regeneration. Propylene dichloride is also emitted from landfills.
IE 4 93	Quinoline	Used mainly as an intermediate in the manufacture of other products; also used as a catalyst, a corrosion inhibitor, in metallurgical processes, in the manufacture of dyes, as a preservative for anatomical specimens, in polymers and agricultural chemicals, and as a solvent for resins and terpenes. It is also used as an antimalarial medicine. A potential source of very low exposure to quinoline includes the inhalation of ambient air contaminated by emissions from petroleum refining, quenching and coking, and wastewater processing.
IE 4 94	Sodium Fluoride	Used in water fluoridation and in fluoride toothpaste.
IE 4 95	Sodium Fluorosilicate	Used in water fluoridation.
IE 4 96	Sodium Sulphite	Used in water treatment and to reduce chlorine levels in pools, and in the pulp and paper industry; used in photographic developing and in the textile industry and the leather trade. Used as a preservative to prevent dried fruit from discolouring and for preserving meats.
IE 4 97	Sulphur Dioxide	Major air pollutant, particularly after a volcanic eruption. Can cause breathing difficulty for people with asthma; long-term exposure causes respiratory illness and aggravates cardiovascular diseases; linked to infant death, ischemic stroke, respiratory disease, and premature death. Used as a preservative for dried fruit; used in wine making.
IE 4 98	3,3',5,5'-Tetrabromobisphenol A / TBBPA / 4,4'-Isopropylidenebis(2,6-Dibromophenol)	A flame retardant used in televisions and printed circuit boards; an endocrine disruptor and immunotoxicant; structurally mimics the thyroid hormone thyroxin (T4) and can bind more strongly to the transport protein transthyretin than T4 does, likely interfering with normal T4 activity.
IE 4 99	Trihalomethanes Mix	Many trihalomethanes find uses in industry as solvents or refrigerants. THMs are also environmental pollutants, and many are considered carcinogenic. Formed as a by-product predominantly when chlorine is used to disinfect water for drinking.
IE 4 100	Vinyl Chloride	Found in cigarette smoke, used to make PVC plastic and vinyl products. Sources of emissions include the discharge of exhaust gases from factories that manufacture or process vinyl chloride, landfills, or evaporation from areas where chemical wastes are stored.

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