

**PESTICIDE TEST KIT 1 (25 vials)**  
**Product Code 8040**

Code	Name	Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Number	Comments
PE 1	2,4,5-T /Dioxin	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	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	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	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	4824-78-6	WHO class 1b; organic phosphate, WHO class 1b; low to medium toxicity.
PE 6	Camphechlor / Toxaphene	8001-35-2	Banned in EU; International Pesticide Network wishes to stop use; used in cultivation of cotton, soya beans, peanuts; most probably carcinogenic, liver damage through long-term exposure to higher doses.
PE 7	Captan	133-06-2	Non-systemical 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	999-81-5	Plant growth regulator; insecticide; used in cultivation of grains, grapes and pears; probably not carcinogenic. One of the most common pesticide residues found in food in the UK.
PE 9	Deiquat	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	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	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.

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PE 12	Dieldrin	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 mosquitoes 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.
PE 13	DNOC / Dinitroresol	534-52-1	WHO class 1b; highly toxic; damages liver, kidneys and nervous system; leads to hyperthermia, tachycardia, dehydration and toxic psychosis.
PE 14	Endosulfan	959-98-8	Insecticide and acaricide; chlorinated carbohydron, insecticide, acaricide; fat soluble; 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	76-44-8	Organochloride; banned in EU; chlorinated carbohydron, insecticide, fat soluble; high acute toxicity for humans; stored in fat tissue; found in breast milk; 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, liver damage, kidney damage, increased number of red blood cells, mutagenic, carcinogenic; affects steroid metabolism.
PE 16	Hexachlorbenzene / HCB	118-74-1	Organochloride; chlorinated carbohydron; fungicide; banned in EU; WHO class 1a; low acute toxicity; stored in fat tissue; found in breast milk; 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	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	12427-38-2	Fungicide; used in cultivation, transport and storage of plants and seeds; medium acute toxicity; possible chronic effects include dermatitis, tremour, 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	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 anaemia, stomach problems, slight liver problems.
PE 20	Methoxychlor	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	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	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

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			exposure include breathing problems, nose bleeding, coughing, shortness of breath; probably carcinogenic; disturbs hormone balance.
PE 23	Pentachlorophenol / PCP	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.
PE 24	Pyrethrum	8003-34-7	Natural insecticide from the chrysanthemum plant; used in sprays against lice, mosquitoes (evaporation papers), flies, cockroaches, 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 substances 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, overstimulated 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

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