

SODIUM HYDROXIDE

Used in drilling mud to increase alkalinity in bentonite and to neutralize acid gas
"THE LONG TERM EFFECTS OF CONTINUOUS EXPOSURE TO MOST TOXICANTS TYPICALLY ARE LARGELY UNKNOWN"

Rules and regulations environmental quality board August 21, 2010

Inhalation:

Severe irritant. Effects from inhalation of dust or mist vary from mild irritation to serious damage of the upper respiratory tract, depending on severity of exposure. Symptoms may include sneezing, sore throat or runny nose. Severe pneumonitis may occur.

Ingestion:

Corrosive! Swallowing may cause severe burns of mouth, throat, and stomach. Severe scarring of tissue and death may result. Symptoms may include bleeding, vomiting, diarrhea, fall in blood pressure. Damage may appear days after exposure.

Skin Contact:

Corrosive! Contact with skin can cause irritation or severe burns and scarring with greater exposures.

Eye Contact:

Corrosive! Causes irritation of eyes, and with greater exposures it can cause burns that may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness.

Chronic Exposure:

Prolonged contact with dilute solutions or dust has a destructive effect upon tissue.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems or impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

Sodium persulfate

Used as a bleach and a strong oxidizer

We've spent a considerable amount of time the past three years assessing the quality of the Monongahela, particularly with respect to TDS and sulfates," said Hanger. "Our extensive research clearly shows **TDS levels** in the Mon are **close to the upper limits of the safe drinking water standard**. This river is **stressed**, and TDS must be addressed. Any further increases in **TDS loads** will ensure that the river **becomes impaired**, adversely affecting all dischargers in the watershed and those businesses and industries that rely on clean Monongahela River water."

JOHN HANGER DEP December 23, 2010

There is limited information available on the hazards of this chemical. The health effects listed for this substance are based on information found for compounds of similar structure.

Inhalation:

Causes irritation to the respiratory tract. Symptoms may include sore throat, shortness of breath, inflammation of nasal passages, coughing, and wheezing. May cause lung edema, a medical emergency. Any exposure may cause an allergic reaction. Asthma-like

symptoms and life-threatening shock may result.

Ingestion:

Causes severe irritation and possible burns to the mouth and throat. Gastrointestinal disturbances may be expected with nausea, abdominal pain, and vomiting.

Skin Contact:

Causes severe irritation or burns. Symptoms include redness, itching and pain. May cause allergic skin reactions.

Eye Contact:

Can cause severe irritation or burns with eye damage.

Chronic Exposure:

No information found.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE

USED AS A DEFOAMING AGENT

"There appears to be a strong correlation between **trihalomethanes** and elevated source **bromide** concentrations in the mon river. as a result, the 17 pa water intakes on the mon river are subject to higher levels of toxic brominated DBPs , which result in increased risks of bladder cancer to their consumers"

rules and regulations environmental quality board august 21 ,2010

Inhalation:

Severe irritant. Effects from inhalation of dust or mist vary from mild irritation to serious damage of the upper respiratory tract, depending on the severity of exposure. Symptoms may include coughing, sneezing, damage to the nasal or respiratory tract. High concentrations can cause lung damage.

Ingestion:

Toxic! Swallowing may cause severe burns of mouth, throat and stomach. Other symptoms may include vomiting, diarrhea. Severe scarring of tissue and death may result. Estimated lethal dose: 5 grams.

Skin Contact:

Corrosive! Contact with skin can cause irritation or severe burns and scarring with greater exposures.

Eye Contact:

Highly Corrosive! Causes irritation of eyes with tearing, redness, swelling. Greater exposures cause severe burns with possible blindness resulting.

Chronic Exposure:

Prolonged contact with dilute solutions or dust of potassium hydroxide has a destructive effect on tissue.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems or impaired respiratory function

Potassium chloride

Used as a completion fluid in the gas industry

"the DEP'S aim is to **ensure** that future growth of this industry is considered in the rules and regulations it puts in place"

Rules and regulations environmental quality board August 21,2010

Is this a conflict of interest or what!

Inhalation:

Inhalation of high concentrations of dust may cause nasal or lung irritation.

Ingestion:

Large quantities can produce gastrointestinal irritation and vomiting. May produce weakness and circulatory problems. May affect heart. In severe cases, ingestion may be fatal.

Skin Contact:

Contact may cause irritation or rash, particularly with moist skin.

Eye Contact:

Potassium chloride is moderate eye irritant. Redness, tearing, possible abrasion can occur.

Chronic Exposure:

No information found.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with impaired kidney function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance

PHENOL RESIN

PHENOL IS COMBINED WITH **FORMALDEHYDE** TO FORM A RESIN USED AS A PROPPANT FOR USE IN THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY

"IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT THE MAJORITY OF OTHER GAS PRODUCING STATES DO NOT ALLOW THE SURFACE WATER DISCHARGE OF THIS WASTE WATER AT ALL."

RULES AND REGULATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BOARD

August 21,2010

Why does pennsylvania?

Can cause liver, kidney, bladder, and cardiac damage.

Pre-existing heart or circulatory disorders may be aggravated by exposure.

This material has not been listed by NTP, classified by IARC, nor regulated by OSHA as . a carcinogen (A4)

Primary routes of entry:

Skin and eye contact, inhalation and ingestion

N-BUTANOL

USED AS SOLVENT AND DEGREASER

"14 WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES ALONG THE MON RIVER ARE ACCEPTING CONTAMINATED FRAC WATER. **824,825 LBS.** OF TDS SOLIDS, **15,053 LBS** OF BARIUM, **16,737 LBS** OF STRONTIUM, **486,812 LBS** OF CHLORIDE EVERYDAY"
DR. CHARLES CHRISTEN LECTURE AT JCC SQUIRELL HILL PA SUMMER 2010

Inhalation:

Butyl alcohols have produced few cases of poisoning in industry because of their low volatility. Causes irritation to upper respiratory tract. Difficult breathing, coughing, headache, dizziness, and drowsiness may occur. May be absorbed into the bloodstream with symptoms similar to ingestion.

Ingestion:

May have narcotic effect. May cause abdominal pain, nausea, headache, dizziness, and diarrhea. Large doses may affect kidneys and liver. May affect hearing. Estimated mean lethal dose is 3 - 7 ounces.

Skin Contact:

An irritant to the skin, causing a loss of natural oils. Can be absorbed through skin with symptoms paralleling those from ingestion.

Eye Contact:

Vapors can be irritating, causing tearing and pain. Splashes cause inflammation and blurred vision.

Chronic Exposure:

Prolonged skin contact may cause drying and cracking of skin. Hearing loss has been reported in workers chronically exposed to butyl alcohol. May affect sense of balance, liver and kidneys.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems, or impaired liver, kidney or respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance

METHYL ALCOHOL

USED AS SOLVENT AND ANTIFREEZE IN PIPELINES

"THESE WELLS ARE ANTICIPATED TO PRODUCE VERY HIGH CONCENTRATED TDS WASTES (OVER 300,000 MG/L) CONTINUOUSLY OVER THE COURSE OF 20 TO 30 YEARS. THE POTENTIAL POLLUTIONAL EFFECTS FROM THESE LOADINGS ARE TREMENDOUS."

RULES AND REGULATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BOARD

August 21, 2010

Inhalation:

A slight irritant to the mucous membranes. Toxic effects exerted upon nervous system, particularly the optic nerve. Once absorbed into the body, it is very slowly eliminated. Symptoms of overexposure may include headache, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, blurred

vision, blindness, coma, and death. A person may get better but then worse again up to 30 hours later.

Ingestion:

Toxic. Symptoms parallel inhalation. Can intoxicate and cause blindness. Usual fatal dose: 100-125 milliliters.

Skin Contact:

Methyl alcohol is a defatting agent and may cause skin to become dry and cracked. Skin absorption can occur; symptoms may parallel inhalation exposure.

Eye Contact:

Irritant. Continued exposure may cause eye lesions.

Chronic Exposure:

Marked impairment of vision has been reported. Repeated or prolonged exposure may cause skin irritation.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems or impaired liver or kidney function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

Inhalation:

A slight irritant to the mucous membranes. Toxic effects exerted upon nervous system, particularly the optic nerve. Once absorbed into the body, it is very slowly eliminated. Symptoms of overexposure may include headache, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, blurred vision, blindness, coma, and death. A person may get better but then worse again up to 30 hours later.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

USED AS A SOLVENT AND CLEANING AGENT

"control of the effects from high amounts of TDS, chlorides and sulfates currently rely on dilution of the wastewater by the flow of the receiving stream. **dilution is not treatment.**"

rules and regulations environmental quality board august 21,2010

Inhalation:

Inhalation of vapors irritates the respiratory tract. Exposure to high concentrations has a narcotic effect, producing symptoms of dizziness, drowsiness, headache, staggering, unconsciousness and possibly death.

Ingestion:

Can cause drowsiness, unconsciousness, and death. Gastrointestinal pain, cramps, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea may also result. The single lethal dose for a human adult = about 250 mls (8 ounces).

Skin Contact:

May cause irritation with redness and pain. May be absorbed through the skin with possible systemic effects.

Eye Contact:

Vapors cause eye irritation. Splashes cause severe irritation, possible corneal burns and

eye damage.

Chronic Exposure:

Chronic exposure may cause skin effects.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or impaired liver, kidney, or pulmonary function may be more susceptible to the effects of this agent. **Inhalation:**

Inhalation of vapors irritates the respiratory tract. Exposure to high concentrations has a narcotic effect, producing symptoms of dizziness, drowsiness, headache, staggering, unconsciousness and possibly death.

ISOPROPANOL

From the development of the marcellus shale play, this could result in the development of up to 50,000 new, producing wells over the next 20 years"

rules and regulations environmental quality board august 21,2010

Route(s) of Entry: Skin, eye contact, inhalation and ingestion.

Human Effects and Symptoms of Overexposure:

Eye Contact: Moderate to Rabbit eye

Skin Contact: Mild to Rabbit skin

Ingestion: May cause drowsiness, unconsciousness, and death.

Inhalation: May cause irritation of the nose and throat. Exposure to high concentrations has a narcotic

effect, producing symptoms of drowsiness, headache, staggering, unconsciousness and possibly death.

Chronic Hazards: Repeated exposure may cause mild irritation; drying and cracking of the skin, or

contact dermatitis may develop

dermatitis may develop

ammonium chloride

used as a contact explosive

"wastewater originating in this formation presents challenges due to the high concentrations of chlorides,barium, strontium and the presence of naturally occurring radioactive radium"

rules and regulations **environmental quality board** august 21,2010

Inhalation:

May cause irritation to the respiratory tract, (nose and throat); symptoms may include coughing and sore throat.

Ingestion:

Large oral doses may cause abdominal pain, sore throat, nausea, and vomiting.

Skin Contact:

If allowed to remain on skin, may cause irritation with redness and pain.

Eye Contact:

Causes irritation with redness and pain

BENZOIC ACID

PROHIBITS BACTERIAL GROWTH

"IT IS EVIDENT FROM THIS STUDY THAT INCREASES IN SALINITY HAS CAUSED A SHIFT IN THE BIOTIC COMMUNITIES TO HALOPHILIC(SALT LOVING) ORGANISMS" RULES AND REGULATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BOARD august 21,2010

Inhalation:

May cause irritation to the respiratory tract, (nose and throat); symptoms may include coughing and sore throat.

Ingestion:

Large oral doses may cause abdominal pain, sore throat, nausea, and vomiting.

Skin Contact:

If allowed to remain on skin, may cause irritation with redness and pain.

Eye Contact:

Causes irritation with redness and pain

ammonium bisulfate

used as a fungicide

"in 2008 concentrations of tds and sulfates reached historic highs,exceeding the water quality standards at all 13 water intakes from west virginia to pittsburgh" rules and regulations environmental quality board august 21 ,2010

Inhalation:

Causes irritation to the respiratory tract. Symptoms may include coughing, shortness of breath.

Ingestion:

Causes irritation to the gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. It presents little toxicity unless large amounts are ingested, in which case, vomiting and diarrhea are likely.

Skin Contact:

Causes irritation to skin. Symptoms include redness, itching, and pain.

5-chloro-2-methyl-isothiazolin-3-one

"the mon river watershed is being adversely impacted by tds discharges and many points in the watershed are already impaired,with discharges of tds,sulfates and chlorides as the leading cause of impairment" **rules and regulations environmental quality board**
aug. 21.2010

Ingestion, inhalation, skin absorption, skin and/or eye contact.

Inhalation: May cause irritation of respiratory tract.

Ingestion: Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Skin contact: Substance may cause slight skin irritation.

Eye contact: May cause irritation.

TETRAMETHYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE

USED AS A CORROSION INHIBITOR

"Water quality analysis previously referenced indicate that the major watersheds of this Commonwealth have a very limited ability to assimilate increased loads of *tds, sulfates* and *chlorides*" **RULES AND REGULATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BOARD**

Inhalation:

Causes irritation to the respiratory tract. Symptoms may include coughing, shortness of breath.

Ingestion:

May be fatal if swallowed. Symptoms may include dizziness, nausea and shortness of breath (nicotine-like symptoms). Acts as a ganglionic (nerve cells) blocking agent and vasodilator (dilates blood vessels).

Skin Contact:

Causes irritation to skin. Symptoms include redness, itching, and pain.

Eye Contact:

Causes irritation, redness, and pain

Sulfuric acid

Used in wastewater processing and chemical synthesis

PLEASE FORWARD THESE TOXIC CHEMICALS, WHICH ARE BEING DUMPED DAILY IN OUR RIVERS AND IN OUR AIR, TO AS MANY PEOPLE AS YOU CAN!!

Inhalation:

Inhalation produces damaging effects on the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Symptoms may include irritation of the nose and throat, and labored breathing. May cause lung edema, a medical emergency.

Ingestion:

Corrosive. Swallowing can cause severe burns of the mouth, throat, and stomach, leading to death. Can cause sore throat, vomiting, diarrhea. Circulatory collapse with clammy skin, weak and rapid pulse, shallow respirations, and scanty urine may follow ingestion or skin contact. Circulatory shock is often the immediate cause of death.

Skin Contact:

Corrosive. Symptoms of redness, pain, and severe burn can occur. Circulatory collapse with clammy skin, weak and rapid pulse, shallow respirations, and scanty urine may follow skin contact or ingestion. Circulatory shock is often the immediate cause of death.

Eye Contact:

Corrosive. Contact can cause blurred vision, redness, pain and severe tissue burns. Can cause blindness.

Chronic Exposure:

Long-term exposure to mist or vapors may cause damage to teeth. Chronic exposure to mists containing sulfuric acid is a cancer hazard.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems or impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance

Glycol ethers

Used as a solvent

this dumping of these poisons into **our** water and into our air is nothing more than corporate terrorism. these people have no conscience! please forward these chemicals to everyone you know. we have to get this message to as many people as possible. if everyone forwards these chemicals to just one person we would double the number of people who are aware of this danger **Inhalation:**

Inhalation of vapors may cause irritation, headache, dizziness, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, and loss of appetite. Weakness, incoordination and tremors may occur.

Ingestion:

Moderately toxic. Can cause headache, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, and weakness. Hemorrhagic gastritis, liver damage, pancreas damage and brain edema resulting in death has occurred in human exposure of 3 g/kg. Damage to kidneys is possible from ingestion of large quantities.

Skin Contact:

May cause irritation with redness and pain. May be absorbed through the skin with possible systemic effects.

Eye Contact:

May cause irritation, redness and pain.

Chronic Exposure:

Prolonged exposure may cause injury to bone marrow, blood cells, kidney, liver and

testes. A suspected human reproductive hazard and a birth defect hazard. Severe neurological disabilities has been reported from chronic industrial exposure. Symptoms have included headache, dizziness, lethargy, weakness, personality changes, apathy, unequal pupil size, and disorientation.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing blood or central nervous system disorders may be more susceptible to the effects of this substance.

GLYCEROL

USED AS A SOLVENT AND ANTIFREEZE

THESE CHEMICALS ARE BEING DUMPED DAILY INTO OUR DRINKING WATER!!!! THIS MUST STOP!!!!

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Due to the low vapor pressure, inhalation of the vapors at room temperatures is unlikely. Inhalation of mist may cause irritation of respiratory tract.

Ingestion:

Low toxicity. May cause nausea, headache, diarrhea.

Skin Contact:

May cause irritation.

Eye Contact:

May cause irritation.

Chronic Exposure:

May cause kidney injury.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems or impaired liver or kidney function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

GLUCONIC ACID

THEY DONT EVEN HAVE ENOUGH INFORMATION TO KNOW WHAT THIS DOES TO OUR HEALTH. WHY ARE THEY USING IT? while are leaders are being wined and dined in new york, eating lobster and steak all" perfectly legal" according to the laws that they wrote.does anyone need to ask, why do these laws need to be challenged? **something is not right!!!** Information on the human health effects from exposure to this substance is limited.

Inhalation:

No information found, but compound should be handled as a potential health hazard. May cause irritation to the respiratory tract. Symptoms may include coughing, sore throat, labored breathing, and chest pain.

Ingestion:

No information found, but compound should be handled as a potential health hazard.

May cause irritation to the gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Skin Contact:

No information found, but compound should be handled as a potential health hazard. May cause irritation with redness and pain.

Eye Contact:

No information found, but compound should be handled as a potential health hazard. May cause irritation, redness and pain.

Trihalomethanes

Hello- Tom Corbett, Ed Rendell, Jay Costa, Scarnati, Pileggi, White, Hanger; these poisons in our water are being laid at your feet. We demand article 1 section 27 of pa constitution be upheld!!!!

What health problems can occur as a result of exposure to trihalomethanes? Are certain groups of people at a greater risk than others?

Some studies have suggested a small increase in the risk of bladder and colorectal cancers. Other investigations have found that chlorination by-products may be linked to heart, lung, kidney, liver, and central nervous system damage.

Of the different trihalomethanes, dibromochloromethane has been most closely associated with cancer, followed in order by bromoform, chloroform, and bromodichloromethane.

Pregnant women appear to be at the greatest risk, as some studies have linked trihalomethanes to reproductive problems, including miscarriage.

Naphtha

These chemicals are from the epa and supplied by the gas industry for our consumption!!!!

acute Health Effects

The following acute (short-term) health effects may occur immediately or shortly after exposure to **Naphtha**:

- * Contact can irritate and burn the skin and eyes.
- * Breathing **Naphtha** can irritate the nose and throat.
- * Exposure to **Naphtha** can cause headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting.
- * High exposure can cause fatigue, lightheadedness and passing out.

Chronic Health Effects

The following chronic (long-term) health effects can occur at some time after exposure to **Naphtha** and can last for months or years:

Cancer Hazard

- * **Naphtha** may contain *Benzene*, a CARCINOGEN.
- * Many scientists believe there is no safe level of exposure to a carcinogen.
- * Many scientists believe there is no safe level of exposure to a carcinogen.

ACETIC ACID

ARTICLE 1 SECTION PA CONSTITUTION

WE DEMAND CLEAN WATER AND AIR!!!

Inhalation:

Inhalation of concentrated vapors may cause serious damage to the lining of the nose, throat, and lungs. Breathing difficulties may occur. Neither odor nor degree of irritation are adequate to indicate vapor concentration.

Ingestion:

Swallowing can cause severe injury leading to death. Symptoms include sore throat, vomiting, and diarrhea. Ingestion of as little as 1.0 ml has resulted in perforation of the esophagus.

Skin Contact:

Contact with concentrated solution may cause serious damage to the skin. Effects may include redness, pain, skin burns. High vapor concentrations may cause skin sensitization.

Eye Contact:

Eye contact with concentrated solutions may cause severe eye damage followed by loss of sight. Exposure to vapor may cause intense watering and irritation to eyes.

Chronic Exposure:

Repeated or prolonged exposures may cause darkening of the skin, erosion of exposed front teeth, and chronic inflammation of the nose, throat, and bronchial tubes.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems, or impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

Acetic anhydride

We demand an clean water !!!

Article 1 section 27

Pennsylvania constitution

Inhalation:

Vapors are corrosive to the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract. Exposure to vapors may cause irritation of the nose, throat, and coughing. Exposure to high concentrations may result in severe damage to the lungs. Symptoms of lung edema are often delayed and are aggravated by physical effort.

Ingestion:

Corrosive. Causes a burning pain in the stomach, followed by nausea and vomiting.

Skin Contact:

Corrosive: Does not cause severe burning on contact but can cause delayed reaction burns. If not removed by washing, the skin may become reddened and later turn white and wrinkled. Continued skin contact may cause dermatitis.

Eye Contact:

Corrosive: Contact with the liquid or vapor may produce a burning sensation and tearing. Redness, pain and blurred vision may be followed by permanent eye damage. The appearance of eye burns may be delayed. Irritation effects begin with airborne concentrations as low as 0.36 mg/m³.

Chronic Exposure:

Repeated and prolonged exposure to vapor may cause irritation of the skin and chronic eye irritation.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems, or impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

Our government is permitng this poison. WE WANT A WATER SAMPLE OF WHAT THEY ARE PERMITTED TO DUMP IN OUR WATER. WE THE PEOPLE DEMAND IT!!!!

Butane

Abuse:

Initial effects: Euphoria, excitation, blurred vision, slurred speech, nausea, vomiting, coughing, sneezing, increased salivation.

As dose increases: disinhibition, confusion, perceptual distortion, hallucinations (ecstatic or terrifying), delusions (which may lead to aggressive or risk taking behaviour), tinnitus, ataxia.

Large doses: nystagmus, dysarthria, tachycardia, central

nervous system (CNS) depression, drowsiness, coma and sudden death which may result from anoxia, vagal inhibition of the heart, respiratory depression, cardiac arrhythmias or trauma.

Other exposures: (leakage from tanks)
Headaches, drowsiness and coma.

IS THIS WHY WE CANT GET A WATER SAMPLE FROM A "RESIDUAL WASTE " TRUCK?

Monoethanolamine

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Vapor may cause irritation to the respiratory tract. Symptoms may include sore throat, coughing, respiratory distress, headache, lethargy, and narcosis. Exposure to higher concentrations may cause pulmonary irritation, and kidney and liver damage.

Ingestion:

May cause mucosal burns of the mouth and esophagus, abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting. May cause systemic poisoning with symptoms paralleling inhalation.

Skin Contact:

May cause irritation, redness, burns, and pain. May be absorbed through the skin; symptoms may parallel inhalation.

Eye Contact:

Vapors and contact may cause severe irritation, burns, redness, pain, and blurred vision.

Chronic Exposure:

Prolonged or repeated skin exposure may cause severe irritation or dermatitis.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or impaired liver, kidney, and pulmonary function may be more susceptible to the effects of this material.

Acetyl bromide

We are not even close to being done with the chemical of the day.

Health Hazard

Inhalation produces primary irritation of the respiratory tract; symptoms of lung damage may be delayed. Contact with liquid produces primary irritation of eyes and severe skin damage; delayed blistering is not uncommon. **INGESTION:** Sore throat, abdominal pain, and vomiting. (USCG, 1999)

Reactivity Profile

ACETYL BROMIDE decomposes violently upon contact with water, steam, methanol or ethanol to form hydrogen bromide gas and acetic acid. Reacts vigorously with bases, both organic and inorganic. Incompatible with oxidizing agents and alcohols. Produces highly

toxic fumes of bromine and carbonyl bromide when heated to decomposition [Sax, 9th ed., 1996, p. 34]. Vapor forms an explosive mixture with air [Kirk-Othmer, 3rd ed., Vol. 1, 1978, p. 162]. May react vigorously or explosively if mixed with diisopropyl ether or other ethers in the presence of trace amounts of metal salts [J. Haz. Mat., 1981, 4, 291

KEROSENE

WHY DO WE HAVE TO DRINK THIS?

Toxicity

Ingestion of kerosene is harmful or fatal. Kerosene should never be used to get rid of hair lice as it can cause burns and serious illness. A kerosene shampoo can even be fatal if fumes are inhaled.

magnesium nitrate

Pitzarella said there are NO CHEMICALS being dumped in our rivers. What a pile of trash.

HAZARD SUMMARY

- * **Magnesium Nitrate** can affect you when breathed in.
- * Contact can irritate and burn the skin and eyes.
- * The dust can irritate the nose and throat, causing sore throat and cough with phlegm.
- * High levels can interfere with the ability of the blood to carry *Oxygen* causing headache, fatigue, dizziness, and a blue color to the skin and lips (*methemoglobinemia*).

Higher levels can cause trouble breathing, collapse and even death.

- * Repeated exposure to **Magnesium Nitrate** can cause headache, weakness and dizziness.

IDENTIFICATION

METHANOL

THE LIST OF POISONS PERMITTED FOR OUR CONSUMPTION IS ENDLESS

METHANOL

67-56-1

Hazard Summary

- Acute (short-term) exposure of humans to methanol by inhalation or ingestion may result in **visual disturbances, such as blurred or dimness of vision, leading to blindness**. Neurological damage, specifically permanent motor dysfunction, may also result.

Chronic (long-term) inhalation or oral exposure

HYDROCHLORIC ACID

POLITICIANS HAVE TAKEN OATHS TO PROTECT THE HEALTH AND WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Corrosive! Inhalation of vapors can cause coughing, choking, inflammation of the nose, throat, and upper respiratory tract, and in severe cases, pulmonary edema, circulatory failure, and death.

Ingestion:

Corrosive! Swallowing hydrochloric acid can cause immediate pain and burns of the mouth, throat, esophagus and gastrointestinal tract. May cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Swallowing may be fatal.

Skin Contact:

Corrosive! Can cause redness, pain, and severe skin burns. Concentrated solutions cause deep ulcers and discolor skin.

Eye Contact:

Corrosive! Vapors are irritating and may cause damage to the eyes. Contact may cause severe burns and permanent eye damage.

Chronic Exposure:

Long-term exposure to concentrated vapors may cause erosion of teeth. Long term exposures seldom occur due to the corrosive properties of the acid.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye disease may be more susceptible to the effects of this substance

GLUTARALDEHYDE

Human Toxicity Excerpts:

WATER SOLNS OF ... **GLUTARALDEHYDE** ... ARE RELATIVELY STRONG IRRITANTS TO THE SKIN OR EYES. THEIR LOWER VAPOR PRESSURES, HOWEVER, REDUCE THE LIKELIHOOD THAT INHALATION WOULD BE A SUBSTANTIAL ROUTE OF EXPOSURE.

[Clayton, G.D., F.E. Clayton (eds.) Patty's Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology. Volumes 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F: Toxicology. 4th ed. New York, NY: John Wiley & Sons Inc., 1993-1994. 311]**PEER REVIEWED**

...SEVERE EYE, PLUS NOSE & THROAT IRRITATION WERE FELT BY OPERATOR & INVESTIGATORS /IN COLD-STERILIZING PROCEDURE/, WHO ALSO EXPERIENCED SUDDEN HEADACHE.

[American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values for Substances in Workroom Air. Third Edition, 1971.

Cincinnati, Ohio: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 1971.

(Plus supplements to 1979)447]**PEER REVIEWED**

IT CAN...CAUSE SENSITIZATION (ALLERGIC CONTACT DERMATITIS) FROM OCCASIONAL OR INCIDENTAL OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE.

[American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

FORMALDEHYDE

Here is an oldie but goodie a present to PA residents fro the Marcellus Coalition

Potential Health Effects

The perception of formaldehyde by odor and eye irritation becomes less sensitive with time as one adapts to formaldehyde. This can lead to overexposure if a worker is relying on formaldehyde's warning properties to alert him or her to the potential for exposure.

Inhalation:

May cause sore throat, coughing, and shortness of breath. Causes irritation and sensitization of the respiratory tract. Concentrations of 25 to 30 ppm cause severe respiratory tract injury leading to pulmonary edema and pneumonitis. May be fatal in high concentrations.

Ingestion:

Can cause severe abdominal pain, violent vomiting, headache, and diarrhea. Larger doses may produce decreased body temperature, pain in the digestive tract, shallow respiration, weak irregular pulse, unconsciousness and death. Methanol component affects the optic nerve and may cause blindness.

Skin Contact:

Toxic. May cause irritation to skin with redness, pain, and possibly burns. Skin absorption may occur with symptoms paralleling those from ingestion. Formaldehyde is a severe skin irritant and sensitizer. Contact causes white discoloration, smarting, cracking and scaling.

Eye Contact:

Vapors cause irritation to the eyes with redness, pain, and blurred vision. Higher concentrations or splashes may cause irreversible eye damage.

Chronic Exposure:

Frequent or prolonged exposure to formaldehyde m

FERROUS SULFATE HEPTAHYDRATE

Potential Health Effects**Inhalation:**

Causes irritation to the respiratory tract. Symptoms may include coughing, shortness of breath.

Ingestion:

Low toxicity in small quantities but larger dosages may cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and black stool. Pink urine discoloration is a strong indicator of iron poisoning. Liver damage, coma, and death from iron poisoning has been recorded. Smaller doses are much more toxic to children.

Skin Contact:

Causes irritation to skin. Symptoms include redness, itching, and pain.

Eye Contact:

Causes irritation, redness, and pain.

Chronic Exposure:

Severe or chronic ferrous sulfate poisonings may damage blood vessels. in infants. Chronic exposure may cause liver effects. Prolonged exposure of the eyes may cause discoloration.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems, or impaired liver, kidney or respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL

P.R. MAN PITZARELLA CANT YOU DO A BETTER JOB?

Potential Health Effects**Inhalation:**

Vapor inhalation is generally not a problem unless heated or misted. Exposure to vapors over an extended time period has caused throat irritation and headache. May cause nausea, vomiting, dizziness and drowsiness. Pulmonary edema and central nervous system depression may also develop. When heated or misted, has produced rapid, involuntary eye movement and coma.

Ingestion:

Initial symptoms in massive dosage parallel alcohol intoxication, progressing to CNS depression, vomiting, headache, rapid respiratory and heart rate, lowered blood pressure, stupor, collapse, and unconsciousness with convulsions. Death from respiratory arrest or

cardiovascular collapse may follow. Lethal dose in humans: 100 ml (3-4 ounces).

Skin Contact:

Minor skin irritation and penetration may occur.

Eye Contact:

Splashes may cause irritation, pain, eye damage.

Chronic Exposure:

Repeated small exposures by any route can cause severe kidney problems. Brain damage may also occur. Skin allergy can develop. May damage the developing fetus.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders, eye problems, or impaired liver, kidney, or respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of this substance.

ETHYLBENZENE

I thought they said only water and sand is in the frac water

Exposure to high levels of ethylbenzene in air for short periods can cause eye and throat irritation. Exposure to higher levels can result in dizziness.

Irreversible damage to the inner ear and hearing has been observed in animals exposed to relatively low concentrations of ethylbenzene for several days to weeks.

Exposure to relatively low concentrations of ethylbenzene in air for several months to years causes kidney damage in animals.

How likely is ethylbenzene to cause cancer?

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that ethylbenzene is a possible human carcinogen.

ALUMINUM OXIDE

WHAT GOES DOWN THE HOLE ALSO COMES UP THE HOLE

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Acute Health Effects

The following acute (short-term) health effects may occur

immediately or shortly after exposure to **Aluminum Oxide**:

- * Contact can irritate the skin and eyes.
- * Breathing **Aluminum Oxide** can irritate the nose and throat.

Chronic Health Effects

months or years:

DODECYLBENZENE SULFONIC ACID

what goes down comes back up!

HAZARD SUMMARY

* **Dodecylbenzene Sulfonic Acid** can affect you when
breathed in.

* Contact can irritate and burn the skin and eyes.

* Repeated skin contact may cause dryness, itching and
rash.

* Breathing **Dodecylbenzene Sulfonic Acid** can irritate the
nose and throat.

* **Dodecylbenzene Sulfonic Acid** is a DOT CORROSIVE
CHEMICAL.

IDENTIFICATION

Dodecylbenzene Sulfonic Acid is a thick, light yellow to brown
liquid. It is used to make detergents

NAPHTHALENE

HOW CAN OUR POLITICIANS SLEEP HAVING THIS INFO!!!!!!

Inhalation:

Inhalation of dust or vapors can cause headache, nausea, vomiting, extensive sweating, and disorientation. The predominant reaction is delayed intravascular hemolysis with symptoms of anemia, fever, jaundice, and kidney or liver damage.

Ingestion:

Toxic. Can cause headache, profuse perspiration, listlessness, dark urine, nausea, vomiting and disorientation. Intravascular hemolysis may also occur with symptoms similar to those noted for inhalation. Severe cases may produce coma with or without convulsions. Death may result from renal failure.

Skin Contact:

Can irritate the skin and, on prolonged contact, may cause rashes and allergy. "Sensitized" individuals may suffer a severe dermatitis.

Eye Contact:

Vapors and solid causes irritation, redness and pain. Very high exposures can damage the nerves of the eye.

Chronic Exposure:

Has led to cataract formation in eyes. May cause skin allergy.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin, blood or vascular disorders or impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance. Particularly susceptible individuals are found in the general population, most commonly in dark skinned races.

ETHANE

HAZARD SUMMARY

- * **Ethane** can affect you when breathed in.
- * Exposure can cause headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness and lightheadedness. Very high levels can cause suffocation from lack of *Oxygen*.
- * Contact with *liquid Ethane* can cause frostbite.
- * **Ethane** is a HIGHLY FLAMMABLE GAS and a DANGEROUS FIRE HAZARD.

IDENTIFICATION

Ethane is an odorless, colorless gas or a liquid under pressure.

It is used as a fuel, in making chemicals, or as a freezing agent

DIETHYLBENZENE

HAZARD SUMMARY

- * **Diethylbenzene** can affect you when breathed in and may be absorbed through the skin.
- * Contact can irritate the skin and eyes.

* Breathing **Diethylbenzene** can irritate the nose, throat and lungs.

* High exposure to **Diethylbenzene** may cause headache, nausea, dizziness and drowsiness.

- **Diethylbenzene** may damage the liver and kidneys

BORIC ACID

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Causes irritation to the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract. May be absorbed from the mucous membranes, and depending on the amount of exposure could result in the development of nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, drowsiness, rash, headache, fall in body temperature, low blood pressure, renal injury, cyanosis, coma, and death.

Ingestion:

Symptoms parallel absorption via inhalation. Adult fatal dose reported at 5 to > 30 grams.

Skin Contact:

Causes skin irritation. Not significantly absorbed through the intact skin. Readily absorbed through damaged or burned skin. Symptoms of skin absorption parallel inhalation and ingestion.

Eye Contact:

Causes irritation, redness, and pain.

Chronic Exposure:

Prolonged absorption causes weight loss, vomiting, diarrhea, skin rash, convulsions and anemia. Liver and particularly the kidneys may be susceptible. Studies of dogs and rats have shown that infertility and damage to testes can result from acute or chronic ingestion of boric acid. Evidence of toxic effects on the human reproductive system is inadequate.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems, or impaired liver, kidney or respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance

Inhalation:

May cause irritation and burns to the respiratory tract, symptoms may include coughing, sore throat, and labored breathing. May be absorbed through inhalation of dust; symptoms may parallel those from ingestion exposure. Irritation and burning effects may not appear immediately.

Ingestion:

May cause salivation, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal pain, followed by symptoms of weakness, tremors, shallow respiration, carpopedal spasm, convulsions, and coma. May cause brain and kidney damage. Affects heart and circulatory system. Death may be caused by respiratory paralysis. Lethal dose estimated at between 1 teaspoonful

and 1 oz.

Skin Contact:

Causes irritation and burns to the skin. Effects may not appear immediately.

Eye Contact:

Causes irritation. May be extremely irritating with possible burns to eye tissue and permanent eye damage may result.

Chronic Exposure:

Chronic exposure may cause mottling of teeth and bone damage (osteosclerosis) and fluorosis. Symptoms of fluorosis include brittle bones, weight loss, anemia, calcified ligaments, general ill health and joint stiffness.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Populations that appear to be at increased risk from the effects of fluoride are individuals that suffer from diabetes insipidus or some forms of renal impairment.

Butoxyethanol

Acute Health Effects

The following acute (short-term) health effects may occur

immediately or shortly after exposure to **2-Butoxy Ethanol**:

Contact can irritate the skin and eyes with possible eye damage.

Inhaling **2-Butoxy Ethanol** can irritate the nose and throat causing coughing and wheezing.

2-Butoxy Ethanol can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal pain.

Exposure can cause headache, dizziness, confusion, lightheadedness, and passing out.

Chronic Health Effects

The following chronic (long-term) health effects can occur at some time after exposure to **2-Butoxy Ethanol** and can last for months or years:

Cancer Hazard

2-Butoxy Ethanol may be a CARCINOGEN in humans since it has been shown to cause liver cancer in animals.

Many scientists believe there is no safe level of exposure to a carcinogen.

Reproductive Hazard

2-Butoxy Ethanol may damage the developing fetus.

There is limited evidence that **2-Butoxy Ethanol** may damage the male reproductive system (including decreasing the sperm count) in animals and may affect female fertility in animals.

dibromo-3

Tremor. Drowsiness

Carcinogenicity

1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane is *reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen* based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals (IARC 1977, 1979, 1987, 1999, NTP 1982)

BENZENE

Used as a lubricant by oil and gas industry

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Inhalation of vapors irritates the respiratory tract. May cause sore throat, coughing, headache and nausea. Affects central nervous system.

Ingestion:

Not expected to be very acutely toxic. Care should be taken due to potential irritant effects. May cause risk of chemical pneumonia from droplets entering lungs. Affects central nervous system.

Skin Contact:

Causes irritation to skin. Symptoms include redness, itching, and pain.

Eye Contact:

Liquid and vapor causes irritation, redness, and pain.

Chronic Exposure:

Repeated inhalation may cause chronic bronchitis of the asthmatic type. High concentrations of vapors causes blood effects.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

No information found

FORMIC ACID

WHAT IN THE HELL IS WRONG WITH THESE PEOPLE!!

Inhalation:

Inhalation of vapors can cause severe irritation of nose, throat, and upper respiratory tract. Inhalation of higher concentrations may cause central nervous system effects and lung damage.

Ingestion:

Causes serious burns and corrosion of the mouth, throat, and esophagus, with immediate pain and difficult swallowing. Other symptoms of abdominal pain, nausea, diarrhea and vomiting can occur, leading to shortness of breath and death. Severe poisonings may cause shock, kidney damage.

Skin Contact:

Corrosive. Symptoms of redness, pain, and severe burn can occur.

Eye Contact:

Corrosive! Vapors are irritating and may cause damage to the eyes. Contact may cause severe burns and permanent eye damage.

Chronic Exposure:

Prolonged or repeated exposure to low concentrations may cause skin irritation and burns. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause liver and kidney damage.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Sensitization is rare, but may occur in persons previously sensitized to formaldehyde. :

Causes serious burns and corrosion of the mouth, throat, and esophagus, with immediate pain and difficult swallowing. Other symptoms of abdominal pain, nausea, diarrhea and vomiting can occur, leading to shortness of breath and death. Severe poisonings may cause shock, kidney damage.

is rare, but may occur in persons previously sensitized to formaldehyde.

ethyl alcohol

these chemicals come from the oil and gas industry and they are very proud to say that they use them!!! what in the hell is wrong with our leaders. oh yeah ,i forgot, its all about the money!!! check out marcellusmoney.org and then you'll know

Inhalation:

Ethanol vapors can produce CNS depression, eye and upper respiratory tract irritation.

Symptoms may include burning sensation, headache, dizziness, tremors, nausea and other symptoms similar to ingestion.

Ingestion:

Dose-related central nervous system depression occurs, ranging from inebriation to anesthesia, narcosis, coma, respiratory failure, and death in significant exposures.

Symptoms include headaches, tremors, fatigue, hallucinations, distorted perceptions, and convulsions.

Skin Contact:

Contact may result in skin dryness with mild irritation and redness.

Eye Contact:

Ethanol vapors irritate the eyes. Splashes cause burning and stinging sensation with watering of the eyes and reflex closure of the lids.

Chronic Exposure:

Chronic ethanol exposure may affect the central nervous system, liver, blood and reproductive system. Examples of chronic effects include physical dependence, malnutrition, neurological effects (e.g., amnesia, dementia, prolonged sleepiness).

Chronic ingestion has been associated with cancers of the esophagus and liver. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may result in drying of the skin and dermatitis. Combined exposure to ethanol and certain other chemicals may result in increased toxic effects.

Prolonged exposure may affect the kidneys.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders, eye problems, liver disease, central nervous system disorders, or impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance. Ethanol vapors irritate the eyes. Splashes cause burning and stinging sensation with watering of the eyes and reflex closure of the lids.

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders, eye problems, liver disease, central nervous system impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

ETHYL ACETATE

CAN IT BE AS SIMPLE AS ITS ONLY ABOUT THE MONEY? Your communities health for a dollar bill, wow what a tradeoff!! How insulting

Inhalation:

Inhalation can cause severe irritation of mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. Symptoms may include burning sensation, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea and vomiting. High concentrations may cause lung damage. An irritant to the nose, throat, and upper respiratory tract. Exposure to high concentrations have a narcotic effect and may cause liver and kidney damage.

Ingestion:

Causes irritation to the gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Skin Contact:

Causes irritation to skin. Symptoms include redness, itching, and pain. Repeated or prolonged contact with the skin has a defatting effect and may cause dryness, cracking, and possibly dermatitis.

Eye Contact:

Causes irritation, redness, and pain.

Chronic Exposure:

Chronic overexposure may cause anemia with leukocytosis (transient increase in the white blood cell count) and damage to the liver and kidneys.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems, or impaired liver, kidney or respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

limonene

HISTORY WILL NOT BE KIND TO THE POLITICIANS WHO ARE TURNING THEIR HEADS TO THESE FACTS. why is the media so quiet?

Appearance: clear almost colorless. Flash Point: 48 deg C.

Warning! **Flammable liquid and vapor**. May cause allergic skin reaction. Causes eye and skin irritation. May cause respiratory tract irritation. Marine pollutant.

Target Organs: Skin.

Potential Health Effects

Eye: Causes eye irritation.

Skin: Causes skin irritation. May cause skin sensitization, an allergic reaction, which becomes evident upon re-exposure to this material. Prolonged and/or repeated contact may cause defatting of the skin and dermatitis.

Ingestion: May cause digestive tract disturbances.

Inhalation: May cause respiratory tract irritation.

Chronic: In 2-year gavage studies, there was clear evidence of carcinogenic activity of d-limonene for male rats, as shown by increased incidences of tubular cell hyperplasia, adenomas, and adenocarcinomas of the kidney. There was NO evidence of carcinogenic activity of d-limonene for female rats, for male mice, or for female mice.

diethylene glycol

i thought our elected "officials" were supposed to protect the health and welfare of the people !! the pittsburgh city council got it right! where are the rest?

Inhalation:

Low inhalation hazard unless heated because of low vapor pressure.

Ingestion:

Low acute toxicity. Probable lethal dose to humans is 0.5-5 g/kg. Causes nerve depression, liver and kidney lesions and anuria (urination retardation). Causes irritation to the gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms may include nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Skin Contact:

May be an irritant to skin on prolonged exposure.

Eye Contact:

May be an irritant to eyes and surrounding tissue.

Chronic Exposure:

Liver and kidney lesions and damage.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems or impaired liver or kidney function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

CUPRIC CLORIDE DIHYDRATE

THIS INDUSTRY IS POISONING OUR AIR AND WATER!! WE WILL NOT BE THE PROVERBIAL SHEEP BEING LED TO SLAUGHTER!!!!

Inhalation:

Causes irritation to respiratory tract, symptoms may include coughing, sore throat, and shortness of breath. May result in ulceration and perforation of respiratory tract. When heated, this compound may give off copper fume, which can cause symptoms similar to the common cold, including chills and stuffiness of the head.

Ingestion:

May cause burning pain in the mouth, esophagus, and stomach. Hemorrhagic gastritis, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, metallic taste, and diarrhea may occur. If vomiting does not occur immediately systemic copper poisoning may occur. Symptoms may include capillary damage, headache, cold sweat, weak pulse, kidney and liver damage, central nervous excitation followed by depression, jaundice, convulsions, blood effects, paralysis and coma. Death may occur from shock or renal failure.

Skin Contact:

Causes irritation, redness, and pain. Some individuals may develop copper allergies.

Eye Contact:

Causes severe irritation with symptoms of redness, pain, blurred vision, discoloration, and possible eye damage.

Chronic Exposure:

Prolonged or repeated skin exposure may cause dermatitis. Prolonged or repeated exposure to dusts of copper salts may cause discoloration of the skin or hair, blood and liver damage, ulceration and perforation of the nasal septum, runny nose, metallic taste, and atrophic changes and irritation of the mucous membranes.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders, impaired liver, kidney, or pulmonary function, glucose 6-phosphate-dehydrogenase deficiency, or pre-existing Wilson's disease may be more susceptible to the effects of this material.

Calcium oxide

Are there any **county, state** or **federal** politicians who can see that these chemicals are poison? **Where** is the media ?**why** is this not news? **Where** is the outrage ? **WHERE** the intellectuals? **WHERE** are our educators? **WHERE** are the university leaders? The answer is the MONEY!!!

Inhalation:

Inhalation of dust is highly irritating and possibly corrosive to the upper respiratory tract. May cause coughing, sneezing, labored breathing, and possibly burns with perforation of the nasal septum.

Ingestion:

Corrosive. May attack the esophagus. Abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting may result. May cause serious alkali burns in mouth and throat.

Skin Contact:

Irritant; may cause severe corrosive damage.

Eye Contact:

Severe irritant, may damage eye tissues. Causes redness, tearing, blurred vision, pain.

Chronic Exposure:

Chronic inhalation of dust may cause inflammation of the respiratory passages, ulcers of the mucous membranes, and possible perforation of nasal septum.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems or impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

Xylene

Who has determined that this poison should be allowed in our water and air?

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Inhalation of vapors may be irritating to the nose and throat. Inhalation of high concentrations may result in nausea, vomiting, headache, ringing in the ears, and severe breathing difficulties which may be delayed in onset. Substernal pain, cough, and hoarseness are also reported. High vapor concentrations are anesthetic and central nervous system depressants.

Ingestion:

Ingestion causes burning sensation in mouth and stomach, nausea, vomiting and salivation. Minute amounts aspirated into the lungs can produce a severe hemorrhagic pneumonitis with severe pulmonary injury or death.

Skin Contact:

Skin contact results in loss of natural oils and often results in a characteristic dermatitis. May be absorbed through the skin.

Eye Contact:

Vapors cause eye irritation. Splashes cause severe irritation, possible corneal burns and eye damage.

Chronic Exposure:

Chronic inhalation can cause headache, loss of appetite, nervousness and pale skin. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause a skin rash. Repeated exposure of the eyes to high concentrations of vapor may cause reversible eye damage. Repeated exposure can damage bone marrow, causing low blood cell count. May damage the liver and kidneys.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems, or impaired liver, kidney, blood, or respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

TOULENE

WE WILL BE COLATERAL DAMAGE, FOR THE" *ROOT OF ALL EVIL*"

Inhalation:

Inhalation may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract. Symptoms of overexposure may include fatigue, confusion, headache, dizziness and drowsiness. Peculiar skin sensations (e. g. pins and needles) or numbness may be produced. Very high concentrations may cause unconsciousness and death.

Ingestion:

Swallowing may cause abdominal spasms and other symptoms that parallel over-

exposure from inhalation. Aspiration of material into the lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal.

Skin Contact:

Causes irritation. May be absorbed through skin.

Eye Contact:

Causes severe eye irritation with redness and pain.

Chronic Exposure:

Reports of chronic poisoning describe anemia, decreased blood cell count and bone marrow hypoplasia. Liver and kidney damage may occur. Repeated or prolonged contact has a defatting action, causing drying, redness, dermatitis. Exposure to toluene may affect the developing fetus.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or impaired liver or kidney function may be more susceptible to the effects of this substance. Alcoholic beverage consumption can enhance the toxic effects of this substance. **Skin Contact:**

Causes irritation. May be absorbed through skin

peated exposure can damage bone marrow, causing low blood cell count. May damage the liver and kidneys.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems, or impaired liver, kidney, blood, or respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance

TITANIUM OXIDE

Inhalation:

May cause mild irritation to the respiratory tract.

Ingestion:

Not expected to be a health hazard via ingestion.

Skin Contact:

May cause mild irritation and redness.

Eye Contact:

May cause mild irritation, possible reddening.

Chronic Exposure:

Titanium Dioxide may cause cancer in humans. Long-term exposure to titanium dioxide dust may result in mild fibrosis (scarring of the lungs).

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing lung disease may be more susceptible to the effects of this substance.