

Petro Chemicals	Uses	Examples
Alkaloids	Alkaloids are chemicals mainly found in plants. They are organic compounds that contain one or more nitrogen atom. In plants, Alkaloids are believed to be a protective mechanism against herbivore animals and possibly parasites since they are bitter in taste. Humans extract the alkaloids in plants for many uses in medicine, pharmacology, food, drinks, sanitation, agriculture, gardens, etc.	Morphine - Pain Killer (Medicine), Caffeine - found in Coffee, Cacao Seeds and Tea Leaves, Capsaicin- Found in Cayenne Peppers, Nicotine - Found in Cigarettes and pesticides, fertilizers, Indoor plant soil. Theobromine - Chocolates. Tile Cleaners, Hair Dyes, Detergents and Toothpaste.
Benzol	Benzol is a name used for products that consist mostly of Benzene. Benzene is mainly found in crude oil and is a major part of gasoline. It is carcinogenic, that is known to cause cancer in sufficient doses (mainly, Leukemia). During refining process, the Benzene is extracted from crude oil and is used to make other products such as plastics, dyes, rubber, detergents, drugs and pesticides. Most of us are exposed to it in small amounts everyday just by breathing. Everything from car fumes, cigarette smoke, industrial emissions and wood log fire. But some can be found in our homes, materials such as glue, paint, furniture wax, detergents etc. Anything that is man-made and has an aromatic fragrance has benzene- cosmetics, perfumes, essential oils in big amounts can be harmful to humans and pets.	Car Fumes, Cigarette Smoke, Industrial emissions, wood log fire, glue, paint, furniture wax, detergent, cosmetics, perfumes, essential oils, cleaners with aromatic smell, aerosol, Dry Shampoo
Chloroform	Chloroform is a man-made by-product formed when chlorine is used to disinfect water. Chloroform is also used in industrial processes. It is a colorless liquid with a pleasant, non-irritating smell and a slightly sweet taste. It is nonflammable. Low levels of chloroform are found in the air and in coastal waters, inland rivers, lakes and groundwater. Levels can be higher in industrial areas as well as in the air above swimming pools containing chlorine. Exposure to chloroform is harmful. Chloroform damages the liver, causing hepatitis, and it can also harm the kidneys, brain, heart and bone marrow. Respiratory injuries from chloroform exposure include respiratory depression, pneumonitis and pulmonary edema. Chloroform, which is toxic to the central nervous system, can cause a person to become unconsciousness and even be fatal at high doses. It has not been found to harm a fetus	Areas with Chloroform: Long exposures in areas with pools that are treated with Chlorine can be harmful. Homes is near industrial areas which includes pulp and paper mills, hazardous waste sites and sanitary landfills may have high Chloroform concentration in the air. Food and Beverages: Prepared food and anything "instant" or in its own microwaveable dish. Pre-washed vegetables and food are prepared by commercial food prep services which uses water that are sanitized by Trihalomethanes (a group of chemicals with Chloroform). Drinking fountains or public drinking water can also have traces of Chloroform. If possible, use filtration system at home and avoid drinking Tap Water directly.
Dry Cleaning	Dry cleaning is any cleaning process for clothing and textiles using a solvent other than water. Dry cleaning still involves liquid, but clothes are instead soaked in a water-free liquid solvent, tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene), known in the industry as "perc", which is the most widely used solvent. Most natural fibers can be washed in water but some synthetics (e.g., viscose, lyocell, modal, and cupro) react poorly with water and must be dry-cleaned. Exposure of pets to any clothing or textile that were treated with Perc can be very dangerous since this solvent is known to be carcinogenic. Moreover, dry cleaning itself can create toxic fumes during the cleaning process that can contaminate the air. The result is dangerous residues that can be ingested, inhaled or absorbed through the skin and cause skin rashes and respiratory problem to pets.	Materials that are usually cleaned through Dry Cleaning: Wool fabric, Suede, Leather, Linen, Rayon, Denim
Exhaust Fumes	Exhaust fumes are also known as flue gas It is emitted as a result of the combustion of fuels such as natural gas, gasoline, diesel fuel, fuel oil, biodiesel blends, or coal. According to the type of engine, it is discharged into the atmosphere through an exhaust pipe, flue gas stack, or propelling nozzle. Exhaust gases include Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen Oxide, Sulfur Dioxide, Hydrocarbons, Benzene and Diesel Particulate Filters (DPFs).	Heaters, Fireplaces, Car mufflers, Space heaters, Charcoal grills, Car engines, Portable generators.

Furniture Strippers	<p>Furniture strippers contain chemicals that loosen paint from surfaces. These chemicals can harm you or cause death if they are not used properly. Since many are absorbed readily through the skin or are inhaled easily, some paint stripping chemicals can irritate the skin and eyes or cause headaches, drowsiness, nausea, dizziness, or loss of coordination. Some chemicals may cause cancer, developmental or reproductive problems, or damage the liver, kidney, or brain. Others catch fire easily. Using paint strippers in confined spaces, such as while refinishing bathtubs, can potentially expose you to dangerous chemicals through inhalation and dermal absorption. Paint Strippers that are not safe are those that contain Methylene Chloride or high amounts of Volatile Organic Compounds. Make sure to always check the materials used to make the Paint Strippers that you buy from store.</p>	<p>Here are some of the products that do not have Methylene Chloride and has low VOC component: Longest Lasting: <i>CitriStrip Paint & Varnish Stripping Gel</i>, Best For Indoors: <i>Dumond Smart Strip Advanced Paint Remover</i>, Best For Latex Paint: <i>Motsenbocker's Lift Off Latex Paint Remover</i>, Fastest Acting: <i>D SUPER REMOVER Paint Stripper</i> and Best Comprehensive Stripper: <i>MAX Strip Paint & Varnish Stripper</i>.</p>
Hexane	<p>Hexane, same as benzene, is a chemical commonly extracted from petroleum and crude oil. It is a colorless liquid that gives off a subtle, gasoline-like odor. Hexane is highly flammable, yet it can be found in many household products such as stain removers for arts and crafts projects. Because of its potential dangers, it is important to know how to handle and store this chemical properly and what to do in the unfortunate event of a fire or human exposure. Short-term exposure to air contaminated with hexane affects the nervous system and can cause dizziness, nausea, headaches, and even unconsciousness. Chronic exposure can cause more severe damage to the nervous system. If swallowed, it may cause severe abdominal pain and impact the respiratory system, resulting in shortness of breath, coughing, burning of the mouth, throat or chest, and even chemical pneumonitis. Personal protective equipment is recommended whenever handling hexane. Common Uses of Hexane: Extracting edible oils from seeds and vegetables, As an additive in consumer products including gasoline, glue, varnishes and inks, As a cleaning agent in the textile, furniture and printing industries, As a special glue used in roofing, shoemaking and leather products</p>	<p>Fuel containers or devices using gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil and products with petroleum distillates: paint thinner, oil-based stains and paint, aerosol or liquid insect pest products, mineral spirits, furniture polishes, PVC cement and primer, various adhesives, contact cement, model cement</p>
Inorganic Industrial Chemicals	<p>In the very broadest sense, inorganic chemicals and compounds are defined by what they are not; they are not organic in nature, such that anything beyond biological, hydrocarbon, and other similar carbon-based chemicals may be considered inorganic. From a practical standpoint, inorganic chemicals are substances of mineral origin that do not contain carbon in their molecular structure and are typically based on the most abundant chemicals on earth: oxygen, silicon, aluminum, iron, calcium, sodium, potassium and magnesium. All of these chemicals and compounds have application in every aspect of the chemical industry-including catalysts, pigments, surfactants, coatings, medicine, fuel, and agriculture.</p>	<p>plastic materials, and synthetics; drugs; soap, cleaners, and toilet goods; paints and allied products; industrial organic chemicals; agricultural chemicals; and miscellaneous chemical products.</p>
Methyl Chloride	<p>is a colorless, flammable, toxic gas that was used widely as a refrigerant and has many current industrial applications, including use as a local anesthetic, a chemical intermediate in silicone polymer production and drug manufacturing, an extractant for oils and resins, a solvent in butyl rubber and petroleum refining, a propellant in polystyrene foam production, a methylating and chlorinating agent in organic chemistry and an herbicide. Exposure to methyl chloride can cause a wide variety of issues from frostbite, drowsiness and dizziness to paralysis, seizures and coma depending on the route and level (concentration and duration) of exposure.</p>	<p>Paint stripping, Metal Cleaners, Aerosol, Fertilizers, Insecticides, Acrylic Adhesives, Spray Paints, Automotive Cleaners, Fumigants, Flavorings in food and beverages, de-greener for citrus and leafy vegetables, Automotive Cleaners</p>

Methyl Ethyl Ketone or Butanone	<p>Methyl ethyl ketone, also known as Butanone, appears as colorless fairly volatile liquid with a pleasant pungent odor. It is used as a solvent for resins, coatings, inks, a binder for dyes, a lubricating oil dewaxing agent, a vulcanization accelerator, etc. Butanone is also an intermediate in preparing pharmaceuticals, dyes, detergents, fragrances, antioxidants, and specific catalysts. Studies in animal breathing butanone found nose, throat, and eye irritation. Other health effects seen in people breathing 2-butanone include headache, and tiredness. Poor coordination has been found in lab animals exposed to high concentrations of 2-butanone. Kidney effects have been seen in lab animals that breathe 2-butanone or are orally exposed to it. Serious health effects in animals have been seen only at very high levels. When breathed, these effects included birth defects, loss of consciousness, and death.</p>	<p>Paint removers, lacquers, varnishes, spray paints, sealers, glues, magnetic tapes, printing inks, resins, rosins, cleaning solutions, and for polymerization. It is found in other consumer products, for example, household and hobby cements, and wood-filling products.</p>
Motor Oil	<p>The main role of motor oil is to lubricate the engine parts of vehicles, which are constantly subject to friction – the main cause of wear on engine parts. Lubricants reduce friction and wear, in turn reducing maintenance costs. Though it is very efficient and useful for vehicles, it has adverse effects on our pets. Animals that are exposed to petroleum hydrocarbon products through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact. Aspiration of low-viscosity, high-volatility hydrocarbons into the lungs can cause pulmonary damage and pneumonia. Additional clinical signs can occur in the GI tract, in the CNS, and in reproduction.</p>	<p>Conventional Motor Oil. High-Mileage Engine Oil. Synthetic Motor Oil. Synthetic Blend Motor Oil.</p>
Natural Gas	<p>People use a variety of heat sources to cook food, including gas, wood, and electricity. Each of these heat sources can create indoor air pollution during cooking. Natural gas and propane stoves can release carbon monoxide, formaldehyde and other harmful pollutants into the air, which can be toxic to people and pets. Using a wood stove or fireplace to cook can result in high levels of indoor air pollution from wood smoke. Cooking can also generate unhealthy air pollutants from heating oil, fat and other food ingredients, especially at high temperatures. Self-cleaning ovens, whether gas or electric, can create high levels of pollutants as food waste is burned away. Exposure to these can cause or worsen a wide range of health problems such as nose and throat irritation, headaches, fatigue and nausea. Young children, people with asthma and people with heart or lung disease are especially vulnerable to the harmful effects of indoor air pollution.</p>	<p>Usage of the following can emit natural gases such as carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide: Natural Gas Furnaces, Water Heaters, Gas-Burning Stoves, Gas-Fired Places</p>
Paint	<p>Paint is substance composed of solid coloring matter suspended in a liquid medium and applied as a protective or decorative coating to various surfaces, or to canvas or other materials in producing a work of art. The biggest danger of paint fumes for pets is lung inflammation. If your pet's immune system is weak and the fumes are strong, the animal may develop pneumonia. The fumes from the solvents can irritate their respiratory system, and most often it begins with coughing or hacking.</p>	<p>Oil paint, Emulsion Paint, Enamel Paint, Bituminous Paint, Aluminium Paint, Anti-Corrosive Paint, Synthetic Rubber Paint, Cement Paint, and Speciality home paints</p>

Phosphorus	<p>The two main forms of phosphorus are white phosphorus and red phosphorus. White phosphorus is a poisonous waxy solid and contact with skin can cause severe burns. It glows in the dark and is spontaneously flammable when exposed to air. Red phosphorus is an amorphous non-toxic solid. White phosphorus is used in flares and incendiary devices. Red phosphorus is in the material stuck on the side of matchboxes, used to strike safety matches against to light them. By far the largest use of phosphorus compounds is for fertilisers. Ammonium phosphate is made from phosphate ores. The ores are first converted into phosphoric acids before being made into ammonium phosphate. Phosphorus is also important in the production of steel. Phosphates are ingredients in some detergents, but are beginning to be phased out in some countries. This is because they can lead to high phosphate levels in natural water supplies causing unwanted algae to grow. Phosphates are also used in the production of special glasses and fine chinaware.</p>	<p>Rust, lime and mineral removers, floor cleaners. products labeled as "all purpose" or "general purpose" cleaners, spot removers, toilet bowl cleaners, upholstery cleaners, kitchen cleansers, mold and mildew cleaners, scouring powders, heavy duty cleaners, waxes and polishes, carpet cleaners, drain cleaners or openers, glass cleaners sink, tub and tile cleaners, Matches, bleaches, and Fertilizers</p>
Plastics	<p>Plastics are a wide range of synthetic or semi-synthetic materials that use polymers as a main ingredient. Their plasticity makes it possible for plastics to be moulded, extruded or pressed into solid objects of various shapes. Plastics typically are made through human industrial systems. Most modern plastics are derived from fossil fuel-based chemicals like natural gas or petroleum. Several studies have shown that water and food stored in PET bottles has estrogenic activity. This means chemicals leach out and "act" like estrogen in the body. This causes problems with the normal workings of the hormone system.</p>	<p>Soft drink bottles, Juice bottles, Water bottles, Shampoo/conditioner bottles, Liquid hand soap bottles, Carry-home food containers.</p>
Polypropylene	<p>Polypropylene (PP) is a thermoplastic "addition polymer" made from the combination of propylene monomers. It is used in a variety of applications to include packaging for consumer products, plastic parts for various industries including the automotive industry, special devices like living hinges, and textiles. Polypropylene fibers are manufactured from the polymerization of propylene, which is derived from petroleum. Each polypropylene product can differ in its content of additives depending on the manufacturer and grade of PP made. The major chemical component of PP products is phthalates, which are used as plasticizers to make the material softer and more resilient. This chemical is not considered toxic or carcinogenic. However, phthalates are known to produce reproductive abnormalities, including the feminization of males and underdeveloped male genitalia in animals by disrupting fetal development.</p>	<p>Plastic containers, Reusable water bottles, Medical components, Outdoor furniture, Toys, Luggage, and Car parts.</p>
Polyurethane	<p>We use polyurethanes in one form or another every day – at home, in our offices and cars, for sport and leisure activities and on holiday. Polyurethane is a plastic material, which exists in various forms. It can be tailored to be either rigid or flexible, and is the material of choice for a broad range of end-user applications such as: insulation of refrigerators and freezers, building insulation, cushioning for furniture, mattresses, car parts, coatings, adhesives, rollers and tyres, composite wood panels, shoe soles and sportswear. Polyurethanes are toxic to dogs and pets, especially oil-based polyurethane. While the smell alone can cause irritation, prolonged exposure to the VOCs and isocyanates can lead to cancer.</p>	<p>Furniture, bedding, and seating, Thermal Insulation, Elastomers, Footwear, Straps, Coatings</p>

Propylene glycol	<p>Propylene glycol is a colorless, nearly odorless, thick liquid. It has a variety of uses beyond being a food additive. It's used in many products because it helps them maintain their consistency, moisture, and texture. Propylene glycol is also used to create artificial smoke or fog used in fire-fighting training and in theatrical productions. The negative effects of Propylene glycol is still controversial. Other studies suggest that with small amounts, Propylene Glycol can be safe but there are studies that tells otherwise. Problems in the kidney and hormone system are said to be the effects of too much intake of this compound.</p>	<p>Seasoning blends, Dried soups, Salad dressings, Baking mixes for foods like cakes, muffins, cinnamon buns, biscuits, cupcakes, and pancakes, Powdered drink mixes, Flavored teas, Soft drinks, Alcoholic beverages, Food coloring, Flavoring extracts, Highly processed snacks, Fast foods, Flavored popcorn, Cake frosting, Ice cream flavors, Mass-distributed baked desserts, Marshmallows, Dried coconut shreds, Sauces, Sour cream, Potato salad, Macaroni, Cheese.</p>
Porphyrin	<p>Porphyrins are essential for the function of hemoglobin — a protein in your red blood cells that links to porphyrin, binds iron, and carries oxygen to your organs and tissues. High levels of porphyrins can cause significant problems. In Dogs, too much Porphyrin in the body can cause tear stains. One of the most common causes of excess porphyrin in tears is excess bacteria or yeast in the body. That is because many bacteria and yeast produce porphyrin as part of their metabolic cycle. Just as a dog's cells release this red pigment into their bodily fluids, so do the bacteria and yeast living inside them.</p>	<p>How to Reduce Porphyrin in the body: Give your pet purified, distilled water rather than tap or well water. Tap and well water can contain iron and other minerals that may make staining worse. Switching to dog food that doesn't contain beef may also help reduce porphyrin in dogs since red meat is high in iron.</p>
Sterols	<p>Phytosterols are plant-derived sterols that are structurally and functionally analogous to cholesterol in vertebrate animals. Phytosterols are found in many foods and are part of the normal human diet. However, absorption of phytosterols from the diet is minimal. Most lipid emulsions used for parenteral nutrition are based on vegetable oils. As a result, phytosterol administration occurs during intravenous administration of lipid. Levels of phytosterols in the blood and tissues may reach high levels during parenteral lipid administration and may be toxic to cells.</p>	<p>Produced by plants, animals and fungi. This is a natural chemical produced by the body.</p>
Sulfonyl Group	<p>In recent years, sulfonyl chlorides have been shown to be efficient initiators of transition metal-catalyzed atom transfer radical polymerization. They are widely used as important intermediates in the synthesis of dyes and pigments. They are also often employed as important drug intermediates.</p>	
Carbon Tetrachloride	<p>Carbon tetrachloride, also known by many other names is an organic compound with the chemical formula CCl₄. It is a colourless liquid with a "sweet" smell that can be detected at low levels. It is practically incombustible at lower temperatures. It was formerly widely used in fire extinguishers, as a precursor to refrigerants and as a cleaning agent, but has since been phased out because of environmental and safety concerns. Exposure to high concentrations of carbon tetrachloride (including vapor) can affect the central nervous system and degenerate the liver and kidneys. Prolonged exposure can be fatal.</p>	<p>Paints and coatings, Adhesives and sealants, Industrial adhesives and tapes, Degreasers and cleaners, Paint remover</p>
Vinyl	<p>Vinyl is not a natural substance but is a synthetic man-made material. It is a type of plastic that is made from ethylene (found in crude oil) and chlorine (found in regular salt). When processed, both the substances are combined to form Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) resin, or as is commonly referred to – Vinyl. People who breathe extremely high levels of vinyl chloride can die. Studies in animals show that extremely high levels of vinyl chloride can damage the liver, lungs, and kidneys. These levels also can damage the heart and prevent blood clotting.</p>	<p>pipes, wire and cable coatings, packaging materials, upholstery for automobiles and furniture, wall and floor coverings, flooring, backing for carpet, house wares, automotive parts, medical devices, and children's toys .</p>

Wood Alcohol	Wood alcohol is also known as meythl alcohol or methanol. It gets its name from the fact that it is produced by natural, organic materials including wood products like sawdust and also coal, grasses, and seaweeds. This product is used as an alternative and renewable fuel source as well as in manufacturing. Wood alcohol is used as an ingredient in chemicals ranging from formaldehyde to cleaning materials such as windshield washer fluid. Many types of paints contain some form of the chemical, and it is also a major component in dyes and fabrics such as polyester. Methanol is toxic when ingested, inhaled or even absorbed in the skin. Methanol , when ingested, breaks down into even more toxic substances, a process called toxification. Enzymes in the liver first convert methanol to formaldehyde which is then converted to formic acid.	Alcohols, Hand Sanitizers, varnishes, shellacs, paints, windshield washer fluid, antifreeze, tobacco smoke and adhesives
Xylene	Xylene is a colorless, flammable liquid with a sweet odor. Exposure to xylene can irritate the eyes, nose, skin, and throat. Xylene can also cause headaches, dizziness, confusion, loss of muscle coordination, and in high doses, death. Workers may be harmed from exposure to xylene. The level of exposure depends upon the dose, duration, and work being done. Xylene is used in many industries. It's used in the petroleum and wood processing industries. Some examples of workers at risk of being exposed to xylene include the following: Painters and furniture refinishers who use paint thinners, solvents, lacquers and paint removers, Biomedical laboratory workers who use it as a solvent to fix tissue specimens and rinse stains, Workers involved in distillation and purification of xylene, Workers employed in industries who use xylene as a raw material, Gas station and automobile garage workers through exposure to petroleum products.	gasoline, paint, varnish, shellac, cigarette smoke., laquers, adhesives, rust preventers, and permanent magic markers.
Enviro Chemicals	Uses	Examples
Rubbing Alcohol	Isopropanol (i.e., isopropyl alcohol) is a clear, colorless, bitter liquid commonly found in "rubbing alcohol," skin lotion, hair tonics, aftershave lotion, denatured alcohol, solvents, cements, cleaning products, and de-icers. Isopropyl Alcohol If ingested by pets, it can cause vomiting, disorientation, incoordination, and in severe cases, collapse, respiratory depression and seizures. Rubbing alcohol should not be used at home on a pet's skin. It can be used as an antiseptic in a controlled hospital setting, but if used inappropriately (i.e. on open wounds, in high concentrations, in large volumes, etc.) it can cause damage to the skin, delay wound healing, and have negative effects on other body systems.	antifreezes, glass cleaners, jewelry cleaner, stain removers, deicers, household disinfectants, and hand sanitizers.
Ammonia	Ammonia is an ingredient used in some disinfecting wipes or sprays, which can cause corrosive injury to any tissue it contacts. Like other chemicals, it may act as a local or systemic irritant. When aerosolized, and even in low concentrations, it can cause eye swelling, tearing, and burning. At higher concentrations it can cause irritation to the throat and lungs, leading to coughing and airway inflammation.	Window cleaners, floor polishing waxes, furniture polish, drain cleaners, toilet cleansers, bathroom cleaners, multi-surface cleaners, glass cleaners, oven cleansers and stainless-steel cleaners all contain ammonia.
Asbestos	Asbestos is a carcinogenic mineral. It consists of flexible fibers resistant to heat, electricity and corrosion. These qualities make the mineral useful in many products. Construction materials contained asbestos because it is an effective insulator. Asbestos in cloth, paper, cement, plastic and other materials makes them stronger. Inhaling or ingesting asbestos causes fibers to become trapped in the body. Over decades, trapped asbestos fibers can cause inflammation, scarring and cancer. The most common way pets are exposed to asbestos is through secondhand exposure. When an owner brings asbestos home on their clothes or skin, pets can breathe in the microscopic fibers or ingest them by licking. Pets, much like humans, can also be exposed to asbestos during home renovations or DIY projects. Millions of older homes contain asbestos-contained elements such as insulation, fireproofing or drywall. When these sites are disturbed, asbestos fibers are released into the air waiting to be breathed in or ingested. Outdoor pets are at risk of exposure at construction sites or any building undergoing asbestos abatement.	Loose asbestos in ceiling or floor cavity, Lagging, Sprayed coatings on ceilings, walls and beams/columns, Asbestos insulating board ,Floortiles, textiles and composites, Textured coatings, Asbestos cement products, Roofing felt, Rope seals and gaskets

Benzene	Benzene is a sweet-smelling, petroleum-derived toxic chemical classified as a known human carcinogen – and now it's being detected in many personal care products. It can be found in sunscreens, hand sanitizers, antiperspirant and deodorant, antifungal treatments, and spray shampoos and conditioners. Benzene exposure is linked to a decreased number of red blood cell levels and an increased risk of leukemia. Studies have shown that benzene can harm the central nervous system and may affect reproductive organs.	Products that were found to have benzene as an ingredient: Sure, Brut, Pantene, Aussie, Herbal Essences, Waterless, Old Spice, Hair Food, Secret, Odor-Eaters, Lotrimin AF and Tinactin, Coppertone, Neutrogena, Aveeno, Goose Creek, COCO TKO, Ulta Beauty Collection & SS
Borax	Borax, also called sodium tetraborate, is a powdery white mineral that has been used as a cleaning product for several decades. It has many uses: It helps get rid of stains, mold, and mildew around the house. It can kill insects such as ants. It's used in laundry detergents and household cleansers to help whiten and get rid of dirt. It can neutralize odors and soften hard water. In cosmetic products, borax is sometimes used as an emulsifier, buffering agent, or preservative for moisturizing products, creams, shampoos, gels, lotions, bath bombs, scrubs, and bath salts. Borax is also an ingredient combined with glue and water to make "slime," a gooey material that many kids enjoy playing with.	Specialty toothpastes and mouthwashes, Cosmetics such as lotions, skin creams, moisturizers, sunscreen, and acne care products, Paint and ceramic glaze, Herbicides
Chlorine	Chlorine is one of the most commonly manufactured chemicals in the United States. Its most important use is as a bleach in the manufacture of paper and cloth, but it is also used to make pesticides (insect killers), rubber, and solvents. Chlorine is used in drinking water and swimming pool water to kill harmful bacteria. It is also used as part of the sanitation process for industrial waste and sewage. Household chlorine bleach can release chlorine gas if it is mixed with certain other cleaning agents. If chlorine gas is released into the air, people may be exposed through skin contact or eye contact. They also may be exposed by breathing air that contains chlorine. If chlorine liquid is released into water, people may be exposed by touching or drinking water that contains chlorine. If chlorine liquid comes into contact with food, people may be exposed by eating the contaminated food. During or immediately after exposure to dangerous concentrations of chlorine, the following signs and symptoms may develop: Blurred vision Burning pain, redness, and blisters on the skin if exposed to gas. Skin injuries similar to frostbite can occur if it is exposed to liquid chlorine Burning sensation in the nose, throat, and eyes. Coughing Chest tightness. Difficulty breathing or shortness of breath. These may appear immediately if high concentrations of chlorine gas are inhaled, or they may be delayed if low concentrations of chlorine gas are inhaled. Fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema) that may be delayed for a few hours Nausea and vomiting Watery eyes Wheezing.	laundry detergents, dishwashing detergents, chlorine bleach, chlorinated disinfectant cleaners, mildew removers, and toilet bowl cleaners
Cleaning products/cleaning solvents	A cleaning agent is any substance used to remove an unwanted smell, dust, dirt, or stains from surfaces. Whatever the purpose, cleaning agents exist around every corner in the form of liquids, sprays, powders, or granules. Each consists of a different chemical makeup thus making some more hazardous than others. Inhalation is one of the biggest dangers of strong organic solvent cleaners. Handling requires a well-ventilated area, precautionary clothing, and eye protection in many cases. The largest health risks are respiratory, allergic, and immune system complications due to inhalation or direct exposure.	Spot treatments for carpet, Degreasers Furniture dusting/polishing aids, Tub and tile cleaner, Glass cleaners
Construction	A construction material, as the name suggests, is any material that is used for construction. Various raw substances such as clay, sand, wood, rocks, and twigs have been utilized for building. Aside from naturally-occurring substances, there is also a vast array of artificial and man-made products that are used for construction, such as plastic and steel. These materials are employed in different projects, such as carpentry, plumbing, roofing, and insulation work.	Wood, Concrete, Steel, Mud Clay, Rocks, Bricks and Blocks, Concrete, Metal, Glass, Ceramics, Plastics and Cement Composites.
Cosmetics	Cosmetics are products you apply to your body to clean it, make it more attractive, or change the way it looks. Many cosmetics also contain chemicals called parabens. Parabens can mimic estrogen, the primary female sex hormone. They have been detected in human breast cancer tissues, suggesting a possible association between parabens in cosmetics and cancer. Parabens may also interfere with male reproductive functions.	Primers, Concealers, foundation, Eyebrow pencils, eyeliners, mascara, lip products, face powder, nail polish, cleansers, toners, facial masks, sunscreens, moisturizers and other styling products.

Formaldehyde	<p>Formaldehyde is used widely to manufacture building materials and numerous household products. It is also a by-product of combustion and certain other natural processes. Thus, it may be present in substantial concentrations both indoors and outdoors. In homes, the most significant sources of formaldehyde are likely to be pressed wood products made using adhesives that contain urea-formaldehyde (UF) resins. Pressed wood products made for indoor use include particleboard, hardwood plywood paneling, and medium density fiberboard, which contains a higher resin-to-wood ratio than any other UF pressed wood product and is generally recognized as being the highest formaldehyde-emitting pressed wood product.</p> <p>Formaldehyde is also used to add permanent-press qualities to clothing and draperies, as a component of glues and adhesives, and as a preservative in some paints and coating products. Formaldehyde, a colorless, pungent-smelling gas, is a known respiratory irritant and carcinogen. It can cause watery eyes, burning sensations in the eyes and throat, nausea, and difficulty in breathing in some humans exposed at elevated levels (above 0.1 parts per million).</p>	<p>particleboard, plywood, and fiberboard; glues and adhesives; permanent-press fabrics; paper product coatings (aka paper towels); and certain insulation materials.</p>
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