A Toxin:

Phosgene, COCl₂

Use: Biological weapon in World War I

Effect on body: Damages eyes, nose, throat, and lungs

Chemical equation (in body): $COCl_2(g) + H_2O(l) \longrightarrow$ $2HCl(aq) + CO_2(g)$

Interpretation:

Phosgene gas reacts with water from tears, saliva, or mucus to produce aqueous hydrochloric acid and carbon dioxide gas.

С

Toxin: Thallium oxide, Tl₂O

Use: In the creation of clay pottery and ceramics

Effect on body: Nerve damage

Chemical equation (in body): $Tl_2O(s) + 2HCl(aq) \longrightarrow$

 $2\text{TlCl}(aq) + \text{H}_2\text{O}(l)$

Interpretation:

Solid thallium (I) oxide reacts with aqueous hydrochloric acid (stomach acid) to form aqueous thallium (I) chloride and water.

B Toxin:

Formaldehyde, CH₂O

Use:

In the production of plywood and carpeting

Effect on body: Blood acidosis leading to coma

Chemical equation (in body): $2CH_2O(aq) + O_2(g) \longrightarrow 2CH_2O_2(aq)$

Interpretation:

Aqueous formaldehyde reacts with oxygen gas to produce aqueous formic acid in the blood.

D

Toxin: Ammonia, NH₃

Use:

Often found in household cleaning supplies

Effect on body: Damages eyes, nose, throat, lungs

Chemical equation (in body): NH₃(g) + H₂O(l) \longrightarrow NH₄OH(aq)

Interpretation:

Ammonia gas reacts with water (tears, saliva, mucus) to produce aqueous ammonium hydroxide.

Toxin: Nitric oxide, NO

Use:

Ε

Produced by automobile engines and lightning

Effect on body: Damages eyes, nose, throat, lungs

Chemical equation (in body): $4NO(g) + O_2(g) + 2H_2O(l) \longrightarrow 4HNO_2(aq)$

Interpretation:

Nitric oxide gas reacts with water (tears, saliva, mucus) and oxygen gas to produce aqueous nitrous acid.

F

Toxin: Ethanol, C₂H₅O

Use:

As automobile fuel; found in alcoholic beverages

Effect on body: Blood acidosis leading to coma

Chemical equation (in body): $C_2H_6O(aq) + O_2(g) \xrightarrow{} C_2H_4O_2(aq) + H_2O(l)$

Interpretation:

Aqueous ethanol reacts with oxygen gas to produce aqueous acetic acid and water in the blood.

Toxin: Chlorine, Cl₂

Use:

G

In water purification, disinfectants, and bleach

Effect on body:

Damages eyes, nose, throat, and lungs

Chemical equation (in body): $Cl_2(g) + H_2O(l) \longrightarrow HOCl(aq) + HCl(aq)$

Interpretation:

Chlorine gas reacts with water (tears, saliva, mucus) to produce aqueous hypochlorous acid and aqueous hydrochloric acid.

H Toxin: Mercury sulfide, HgS

Use:

As a red paint pigment

Effect on body: Nerve damage

Chemical equation (in body): HgS(s) + 2HCl(aq) \longrightarrow

$$HgCl_2(s) + H_2S(aq)$$

Interpretation:

Solid mercury (II) sulfide reacts with aqueous hydrochloric acid (stomach acid) to produce solid mercury (II) chloride and aqueous hydrogen sulfide.

1

Toxin: Ethylene glycol, $C_2H_6O_2$

Use: As antifreeze in automobiles

Effect on body: Blood acidosis leading to coma

Chemical equation (in body): $C_2H_6O_2(aq) + O_2(g) \longrightarrow C_2H_4O_3(aq) + H_2O(l)$

Interpretation:

Aqueous ethylene glycol reacts with oxygen gas to produce aqueous glycolic acid and water in the blood.

Toxin: Lead carbonate, PbCO₃

Use: In house paint until 1978

Effect on body: Nerve damage

J

Chemical equation (in body): $PbCO_3(s) + 2HCl(aq) \longrightarrow$ $PbCl_2(aq) + H_2CO_3(aq)$

Interpretation:

Solid lead (II) carbonate reacts with aqueous hydrochloric acid (stomach acid) to produce aqueous lead (II) chloride and carbonic acid.

κ

Toxin: Sodium oxalate, $Na_2C_2O_4$

Use:

In certain foods: chocolate, peanuts, spinach, beets, rhubarb, berries

Effect on body:

Kidney stones

Chemical equation (in body): $Na_2C_2O_4(aq) + CaCl_2(aq) \longrightarrow$ $CaC_2O_4(s) + 2NaCl(aq)$

Interpretation:

Aqueous sodium oxalate reacts with aqueous calcium chloride to produce solid calcium oxalate and aqueous sodium chloride.

L

Toxin: Lead, Pb

Use:

Formerly in household paint, toys, plumbing, and car bodies

Effect on body: Nerve damage

Chemical equation (in body): $Pb(s) + 2HCl(aq) \longrightarrow PbCl_2(aq) + H_2(g)$

Interpretation:

Solid lead reacts with aqueous hydrochloric acid (stomach acid) to produce aqueous lead (II) chloride and hydrogen gas.

M Toxin: Arsenic, As

Use:

In agricultural insecticides; found in contaminated groundwater

Effect on body: Nerve damage

Chemical equation (in body): $2As(s) + 6HCl(aq) \longrightarrow$

2AsCl₃(*aq*) + 3H₂(*g*)

Interpretation:

Solid arsenic reacts with aqueous hydrochloric acid (stomach acid) to produce aqueous arsenic trichloride and hydrogen gas.

Toxin:

$Oxalic acid, C_2H_2O_4$

Use:

Ν

Natural ingredient of many plants and foods, including black pepper, parsley, and rhubarb

Effect on body: Kidney stones

Chemical equation (in body): $C_2H_2O_4(aq) + CaCl_2(aq) \longrightarrow$ $CaC_2O_4(s) + 2HCl(aq)$

Interpretation:

Aqueous oxalic acid reacts with aqueous calcium chloride to produce solid calcium oxalate and aqueous hydrochloric acid.

Toxin: Methanol, CH₄O

Use:

0

As a fuel in dragsters, sprint cars, and model airplanes

Effect on body:

Blood acidosis leading to coma

Chemical equation (in body): $CH_4O(aq) + O_2(g) \longrightarrow$

 $CH_2O_2(aq) + H_2O(l)$

Interpretation:

Aqueous methanol reacts with oxygen to produce aqueous formic acid and water in the blood.

Toxin: Sodium phosphate, Na₃PO₄

Use:

Ρ

As a cleaning agent, degreaser, and laxative

Effect on body: Kidney stones

Chemical equation (in body): $2Na_3PO_4(aq) + 3CaCl_2(aq) \longrightarrow$ $Ca_3(PO_4)_2(s) + 6NaCl(aq)$

Interpretation:

Aqueous sodium phosphate reacts with aqueous calcium chloride to produce solid calcium phosphate and aqueous sodium chloride.