

100 Chemicals

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This was a great project. Fitzgerald, in his book, *The Hundred Year Lie*, says keeping a list of the synthetic chemicals we are exposed to daily is a good step toward health – it helps us to be aware of these chemicals and assists us in making an effort to limit our exposure (2006). The chemicals we put into our body has been referred to as the “great experiment” because the Food and Drug Administration does not assess the safety of many of these products (Leonard, 2011).

I’ve been a diligent food label and ingredient reader for a number of years, but I never really thought about the ingredients in other products. Over the past few years, I’ve read about plastics and fluoride, for example, and other chemicals that are reputed to cause us harm, but never really paid attention to the ones I was using and exposed to. No more! I’m shocked to see the number of synthetic chemicals my body is exposed to on a daily basis. And, how many of them are necessary? For instance, my toothpaste contains color additives Blue 1 and Yellow 10. Why? Does toothpaste have to be colored? I immediately went to the store and purchased a natural one, free from dyes and other unnecessary ingredients.

Many of us exhibit layers of denial when confronted with the truths about the repercussions of our lifestyle choices. It is easier to dismiss the results of research, as I am currently doing, as something that won’t affect us personally, or consider them a scare tactic by a “wacky environmental group,” than it is to delve into the message and give it some credence. Many of us, me included, take the “ignorance is bliss” stance and hope

there is some governmental or environmental agency evaluating the chemicals we face on a daily basis (Fitzgerald, 2006). Surely they would warn us, right? Fitzgerald cautions “we cannot completely rely upon government at any level to protect us” (2006). And, as I’m experiencing, education is the best tool for good health.

My list is composed of daily-use skin and personal care products (as I seem to use more of these than anything!) and household cleaning products. Women tend to use 12 personal care products daily, while men use six. Most of these have a dozen or more chemicals in each; less than 20 percent are tested for safety (Leonard, 2011). Fitzgerald provided some of the synthetic chemicals I may be exposed to in the course of my day – those found in mattresses, carpeting, dry cleaning, and the fumes from traveling by automobile (2006). As I formulated my list, I was happy and surprised to discover that my skin care regime is composed of many good-for-you additives. Working with an esthetician, I’ve used these products for years. For my project, she provided me with a guide to all the products and their ingredients. I was pleasantly surprised to read the philosophy behind the products. Rather than use a product that is merely slathered on the face, my products attempt to help the skin repair and rejuvenate itself. They contain a patented formula designed to provide the skin’s collagen and elastin with the “ability to fight environmental attacks and strengthen its support structures, like apple DNA, containing oligonucleotides; phyto-plancton from tropical seaweed, superoxide dismutase and free-radical sensors; mineral micro-screens and free-radical sponges” (Esthederm, 2002). While the terms “herbal,” “natural” and/or “organic” have no legal definitions, I feel confident these ingredients are meant to be good for the skin, rather than toxic (Leonard, 2011).

Before eating breakfast, I had used 139 chemical ingredients! I am an excellent typist and fairly good speller. While completing my list, I had to type slowly and carefully, as many of the ingredients in my products had names that made no sense and were hard to spell, let alone pronounce! Lynn Marie Bower, in her book, *Creating a Healthy Household*, calls these “unpronounceable polysyllabic names combined with hyphenated numbers” and I found this to be quite true (2000). I also had to remove my contacts to read the ingredients – they are always printed as small as possible. Is this so we won’t read them, or is the ingredient list of least importance, compared to the advertising label? I think perhaps a little of both ideas.

It is good to realize the health effects of any ingredient, natural or synthetic, depends upon several things: the substance itself, the amount used, how long it is used, and the person using it (Bower, 2000). However, Fitzgerald cautions us many chemicals in personal care products are considered “inert” and don’t have to be listed, as they are protected by trade secrecy laws, so we may be exposed to even more chemicals than we know of. I found this to be true of simple household cleaning products as well. I feel it is important to note as well, “not all synthetics, at least as far as we know, are toxic to us” (Fitzgerald, 2006).

Our bodies have become so toxic from the chemicals absorbed in a lifetime, when we die, our bodies decompose at a slower rate than 30 years ago! Dr. Sherry Rogers is quoted, “we are the first generation of people to ever be exposed on a daily basis to such an unprecedented number of chemicals” (Fitzgerald, 2006).

Looking at my list, and researching the Environmental Working Group’s Skin Deep Cosmetics Database, I discovered that a large majority of my product list is

considered a low or moderate hazard. However, as mentioned earlier, when you add many of these products together, they could become one big hazard. And, that is without considering the other synthetic chemicals on my list!

Several things I discovered worth noting:

- I normally opt for fragrance free products, because when my children were young, their skin was sensitive. Ironically, I was possibly putting them at greater risk. Some unscented products contain *more* synthetic fragrances rather than less, as one would think, because a masking fragrance is added to the original fragrance (Bower, 2000).
- I use baby powder as a dusting powder –it contains talc and fragrance. This product can be hazardous to the respiratory system when breathed (Bower, 2000). I use a puff-type applicator and I’ve always noticed a fine dust on the items in my bathroom closet where the powder is kept. Is this same fine dust lining my lungs?
- I use a canister vacuum fitted with an Endust ® micro filter vacuum bag, considered one of the more efficient bags, according to Bower (2000). This bag is designed to more effectively trap and retain small particles, and according to the manufacturer, it “traps 99 percent of dust and allergens down to 5 microns,” and is efficient at trapping and retaining pollen, dust, dust mites, animal dander, mold spores and human hair. The bags have a “dust seal™” which helps prevent the escape of these particles when changing and disposing of the bag. Bower reports these bags have “filter paper exteriors and electrostatically charged media on their interiors” (Bower, 2000), which helps with their performance. So score one for me on this point!

A yoga instructor once mentioned she purchased a yoga mat cleaner from an individual who developed organic, safe-to-use cleaners, who told her “if you can’t eat it, don’t put it on your body” and promptly tasted the product he was selling! This might be a fine motto for us to live by with many of the products we use. I’m not sure I could do this with the majority of the products I am currently using, but this man’s quote provides a thinking place to start!

My list of 150 chemicals follows.

### **List of Chemicals Used Each Day**

2-oleamido-1  
3-octadecanedio  
algae extract  
alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chlorides  
alkyl dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chlorides  
allyl stearate  
aluminum zirconium tetrachlorohydrate GLY  
aminomethyl propanol  
ascophyllum nodosum extract  
avocado oil  
beeswax  
benzene  
benzyl benzoate  
BHT  
blue 1  
butane  
butyl ether  
butylparaben  
C-12-15 alkyl benzoate  
carnauba wax  
cellulose gum  
cetareth-25  
cetearyl alcohol  
cetrimonium bromide  
cetyl alcohol  
chitosan PCA

chlorine  
chondrus crispus (carrageenan) extract  
CI 75470/carmine  
CI 77007/ultramarines  
CI 77288/chromium oxide greens  
CI 77289/chromium hydroxide green  
CI 77492, CI77499, CI 77491/iron oxides  
CI 77510/ferric ferrocyanide  
CI 77891/titanium dioxides  
cocamidopropyl hydroxysultaine  
coumarin  
crambe maritima leaf extract  
cyclomethicone  
cyclopentasiloxane  
denatured alcohol  
diazolidinyl urea  
dimethicone  
dimethicone copolyol phosphate  
dimethyl stearamine  
disteardimonium hectorite  
dulse extract  
dydrated slilica  
ethyl ester of PVM/MA copolymer  
ethylhexyl methoxycinnamate  
ethylparaben  
eugenol  
FIL D7150/6  
flavor  
fluoride  
formaldehyde gas  
free-radical sensors  
free-radical sponges  
gellidiela acerosa extract  
glycerin  
glycol stearate  
hippophae rhamnoides oil  
honey extract  
hyaluronic acid salt  
hydrofluroocarben 152A  
hydrogenated castor oil  
hydrogenated honey

hypnea musciformis extract  
iodopropynyl butylcarbamate  
Irish moss extract  
isobutane  
isododecane  
isopropyl palmitate  
jojoba seed oil  
laminaria japonica extract  
lanolin wax  
laurdimonium hydroxylpropyl hydrolyzed soy protein  
laurdimonium hydroxylpropyl hydrolyzed wheat  
protein  
macrocystis pyrifera extract  
masking fragrance  
methylparaben  
mica  
mineral micro-screens  
mineral oil  
neptune kelp extract  
n-hexane  
nonoxynol-12  
oat beta glucen  
oat kernel extract  
octyl palmitate  
oligonucleotides  
ozokerite  
palmaria palmata extract  
panthenol  
parabens  
paraffin  
PEG/PPG-17/18 dimethicone  
PEG-32  
PEG-40 castor oil  
PEG-8  
pentaerythrityl tetracaprylate/tetracaprate  
petrolatum  
phenoxyethanol  
phyto-plancton from tropical seaweed  
polyquarternium-11  
polyquarternium-46  
polyvinyl laurate

PPG-12  
PPG-14  
PPG-5-ceteth-20  
PPG-75 lanolin  
propylene carbonate  
propylene glycol  
propylparaben  
PVP  
PVP/VA copolymer  
rice starch  
Royal Jelly glycolysat  
sargassum filipendula  
SD alcohol 38-D  
SD alcohol 40  
SD alcohol 40-B  
serine  
sodium bicarbonate  
sodium DNA  
Sodium fluoride  
sodium lauryl sulfate  
sodium saccharin  
sorbitol  
stable Vitamin C derivative  
stearalkonium chloride  
steareth-21  
stearyl alcohol  
steryl alcohol  
styrene  
sugar esters  
superoxide dismutase  
synthetic wax  
talc  
tetrasodium edta  
tocopheryl acetate  
trichloroethylene  
urea  
Vegetable oils  
vinyl butyl benzoate  
vinyl chloride  
VP/VA copolymer  
wakame extract

water  
wheat amino acids  
yellow 10

## References

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