

ACETONE

A colorless, volatile, extremely flammable liquid ketone, widely used as an organic solvent.

ANHYDROUS

Without water, especially water of crystallization.

AMMONIA

A colorless, pungent gas, extensively used to manufacture fertilizers and a wide variety of nitrogen-containing organic and inorganic chemicals.

CLANDESTINE

Kept or done in secret, often in order to conceal an illicit or improper purpose.

EPHEDRINE

A white, odorless, powdered or crystalline alkaloid, isolated from shrubs of the genus *Ephedra* or made synthetically. It is used in the treatment of allergies and asthma.

PSEUDOEPHEDRINE

An isomer of ephedrine used primarily as a decongestant.

LITHIUM

A soft, silvery, highly reactive metallic element that is used as a heat transfer medium, in thermonuclear weapons, and in various alloys, ceramics, and optical forms of glass.

METHANOL

An alcohol fuel.

MURIATIC ACID

Known as hydrochloric acid - A clear, colorless, fuming, poisonous, highly acidic aqueous solution of hydrogen chloride, used as a chemical intermediate and in petroleum production, ore reduction, food processing, pickling, and metal cleaning. It is found in the stomach in dilute form.

RED PHOSPHOROUS

Manufacture of safety-matches, electric lampbulbs, chemical reagents, phosphorous alloys, pesticides, and for applications of metallurgical industry and organic synthesis, and etc.

SODIUM HYDROXIDE

In a solution is a white, odorless, non-volatile solution. It will not burn but it is highly reactive. It can react violently with water and numerous commonly encountered materials, generating enough heat to ignite nearby combustible materials.

SODIUM METAL –

SULFURIC ACID

Sulfuric acid is important in the production of fertilizers such as ammonium sulfate (sulfate of ammonia), and superphosphate, which is formed when rock phosphate is treated with sulfuric acid. Sulfuric acid is used to remove oxides from iron and steel before galvanising or electroplating. Sulfuric acid will "suck" water out of carbohydrates and some other organic compounds which contain oxygen and hydrogen. For example, sulfuric acid will "suck" water out of sucrose, (cane sugar) to produce a spongy mass of carbon: Sulfuric acid is used in the production of nitroglycerine, an inorganic ester & organic nitrate, which is used as an explosive but can also be used as a *vasodilator*, a substance that dilates blood vessels and can be used in the treatment of certain types of heart disease.

TOLUENE

A colorless gas that has a sweet pungent odor. It is also used in making paints, paint thinners, fingernail polish, lacquers, adhesives, and rubber in some printing and leather tanning processes.

TRICHLOROETHANE

A heavy colorless highly toxic liquid used as a solvent to clean electronic components and for dry cleaning and as a fumigant; causes cancer and liver and lung damage.



