

# Environmental and Chemical Sensitivity

In recent years there has been an increase in the number of people displaying heightened sensitivity to environmental factors, experiencing allergic reactions to chemicals and metals that range in severity from minor irritations to life threatening crises. Symptoms described by environmental medicine specialists include negative health effects in multiple organ systems, noting that respiratory distress, seizures, cognitive dysfunction, heart arrhythmia, nausea, headache, and fatigue can result from exposure to levels of common chemicals that are normally deemed safe.

While some sensitivities are easy to identify, in many cases the source of the problems may be very difficult to identify or isolate. This is illustrated by the fact that environmental sensitivity is described in so many ways; it is also called multiple chemical sensitivity, chemical intolerance, environmental hypersensitivity, environmental illness, toxicant-induced loss of tolerance, and idiopathic environmental intolerance.



## Specific Factors

The rise of the modern era has seen an explosion in the number and prevalence of powerful metals, chemicals and chemical-based products in every aspect of our daily lives. We use powerful cleaning supplies, solvents and detergents on a regular basis. Our gasoline is fortified with performance enhancing carcinogens like benzene that are released as vapors at the pump and out our tailpipes on the road. Our foods can include residual pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers, while chemicals can leach out of the plastic containers in which they are stored. Our exposure to metals can include the aluminum leaching out of our drink cans, the iron in our water supply and the airborne delivery of mercury from the burning of Chinese coal on the other side of the planet. And yet the long-term, cumulative impact of all these tiny streams of poison on animal health is poorly understood, with even less known about how these toxins may interact in combination.

Here are some common chemicals, plastics and metals that may be present in any situation. When searching for toxins, also be certain to consider any specific chemicals or metals that are known to be used on the farm or homestead, including solvents, poisons, herbicides, pesticides, chemical fertilizers, water treatment chemicals, detergents, metals, fuels or pharmaceuticals. Another factor may be organic contaminants such as molds or fungi. Consider possible routes of exposure, which can typically include absorption, inhalation (vapors or smoke) and ingestion (food or water).

## Chemicals

Ammonia: cleansers, fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, textiles, explosives and anti-microbials for meat.

Azinphos-methy: nerve agent used as an insecticide called Guthion.

Benzene: industrial solvent used in the production of drugs, plastics, synthetic rubber, and dyes. Gasoline additive.

Chloroform: used as a solvent in the pharmaceutical industry and for producing dyes and pesticides, as well as in the production of Teflon non-stick coatings.

Dioxin: by product of manufacture of chemicals, pesticides and paper.

Ethylene dibromide: gasoline additive, pesticide and fumigant

Formaldehyde: component in manufacture of polymers. Also used as a disinfectant.

Methyl N-Butyl (MTBE): anti-knock additive to fuel

N-Hexane: a main component in gasoline that is used in glues, cleansers and the extraction of oils and proteins from grains like soy

Toluene: industrial solvent and octane booster in fuel

## Plastics

Bis 2-ethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP): widely used in plastics, as a hydraulic fluid, as a dielectric fluid in capacitors and in light glow sticks. Also present in plastic wall coverings, table cloths, vinyl floor tiles, shower curtains, garden hoses, rainwear, toys, packaging materials and medical devices.

Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBzP): found in vinyl foam, traffic cones, food conveyors, and artificial leather.

Di-n-butyl phthalate: found in nail polish, dyes and plastics

Di-n-octylphthalate (DNOP): used to keep plastics soft or pliable, including medical tubing, blood storage bags, wires, cables, carpet backing, floor tile and adhesives.

Diethyl phthalate (DEP): used in food packaging, toothbrushes, textiles, paint, colognes and toys.

Dimethyl phthalate: common in plastics, insect repellents and in solid rocket propellant.

## Metals

Aluminum: water purification, anti-perspirants, antacids and jet fuel additive

Iron: essential to animal health, but excessive amounts can damage cells in the heart, liver and elsewhere, which can cause significant adverse effects, including coma, metabolic acidosis, shock, liver failure, coagulopathy, adult respiratory distress syndrome and long-term organ damage.

Lead: solder for electronics, pottery glazes, PVC plastic, and ammunition, with previous widespread use in fuel, paint and pesticides.

Mercury: Vaccines, dental amalgams, cosmetics, antiseptics, neon signs, fluorescent light bulbs (compact and traditional) and ore recovery/processing.

Nickel: Stainless steel, magnets, coinage, rechargeable batteries, electric guitar strings and special alloys. It is also used for plating and as a green tint in glass.

## **Radionic Analysis**

A radionic analysis may be conducted to assess the energetic presence and relative strength of any toxin within the energetic realm of the plant or animal of interest.

### To investigate known contaminants:

Place a witness or sample in the input well of the instrument, set the rate for the contaminant on one of the banks, then take a reading of energetic intensity. Any intensity reading above 100 should be a source for concern. Use the information discovered during radionic analysis to search for possible sources of toxic contamination around the farm or homestead. When located, consider replacing these compounds or changing handling procedures to improve safety.

### To search for unknown contaminants:

Any of the following generalized rates may be used to identify harmful patterns of energetic information.

48.75-48.75: Poison in Metal	60.00-80.00: Poison Ingested	12.90-86.00: Contact Toxins
49.25-49.25: Poison in Chemical	80.00-77.00: Poison Inhaled	14.90-80.75: Contact Poisons

To search for more specific information, place one of the above rates on Bank 1, then either scan on the right hand dial to isolate a location within the organism (0 – XX) or scan on both dials of Bank 2 to identify the specific problem (XX – XX).

## **Radionic Balancing**

For radionic balancing, follow the steps outlined on the **Environmental Sensitivity** worksheet.

**Note:** Before balancing against contaminants, it is strongly recommended that the aura, chakra and organs of elimination also be brought into energetic balance first to ensure the system is prepared to deal with the release of any patterns of toxicity. See the "ACES" worksheet for more information.