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and ...Nuclear chemistry is the sub-field of chemistry dealing with radioactivity, nuclear processes, and transformations in the nuclei of atoms, such as nuclear transmutation and nuclear properties.. It is the chemistry of radioactive elements such as the actinides, radium and radon together with the chemistry associated with equipment (such as nuclear reactors) which are designed to perform nuclear ...Nuclear chemistry - Wikipedia
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Bioactivity (33 ...Journal of the American Chemical Society Benzyl chloride is used as a chemical intermediate in the manufacture of certain dyes and pharmaceutical products and as a photographic developer. The acute (short-term) effects of benzyl chloride from inhalation exposure in humans consist of severe irritation of the upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, and mucous membranes, and lung damage ...Benzyl chloride | C6H5CH2Cl - PubChem Heptane is metabolized to its parent alcohols (mainly 2-heptanol and 3 heptanol, and to a minor extent 1-heptanol and 4- heptanol). The heptanol metabolites are conjugated by glucuronates or sulfates, and subsequently excreted in urine. Heptane is further metabolized at relatively high

rates by hydroxylation before being converted to the corresponding keto forms. Heptane | C7H16 - PubChem R.W. Coppock, in Handbook of Toxicology of Chemical Warfare Agents, 2009. A Background. Cyanide is poisonous to essentially all animal species. Cyanide can be placed in baits including water bait. Sodium and potassium cyanide and other forms of cyanide can be used. Breaching the impoundment can release tons of cyanide into streams, rivers, and ...Cyanide - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics In genetics, a mutagen is a physical or chemical agent that changes the genetic material, usually DNA, of an organism and thus increases the frequency of mutations above the natural background level. As many mutations can cause cancer, mutagens

are therefore also likely to be carcinogens, although not always necessarily so. All mutagens have characteristic mutational signatures with some ... Mutagen - Wikipedia
 Neurotoxic organophosphate compounds that the Nazis produced in huge quantities for chemical warfare during World War II were luckily never used. After the war ended, American scientists used the same chemistry to develop a long line of pesticides that target the nervous systems of insects.

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