

CC1: Chemicals in a cigarette cards



Print 2 or 3 sets of this resource and cut out each separate chemical. If you have access to a laminator, you may want to laminate the pages before you cut them so that you are able to easily use them again.



Arsenic:

Arsenic is notoriously poisonous; it's used in the production of pesticides, treated wood products and insecticides.



Acetone:

It is a colourless, flammable liquid which serves as an important solvent, used as paint stripper and is the active ingredient in nail varnish remover



Ammonia:

Ammonia is a gas with a strong, irritating smell. It is found in household cleaning products and is used to make fertilisers and explosives



Benzene:

Benzene is a natural constituent of crude oil, and is one of the most basic petrochemicals.



Butadiene:

It is an important industrial chemical used in the production of synthetic rubber and is commonly used for the production of automobile tyres.



Butane:

Highly flammable, colorless, easily liquefied gases. Used as fuel for cigarette lighters and as a propellant in aerosol sprays such as deodorants.



Cadmium:

Cadmium is a soft metal and a key component in batteries, electroplating, and nuclear fission.



Carbon Monoxide:

Is a colourless gas, with no smell. It is formed when we burn carbon-based fuels, such as gas in cookers or petrol in car engines.



Formaldehyde:

Is a smelly chemical which kills most species of bacteria, it is used for preserving dead bodies and laboratory specimens.



Hydrazine:

It is a colourless flammable liquid, it is a highly toxic chemical used mainly in rocket fuels.



Hydrogen Cyanide:

Hydrogen cyanide absorbed into a carrier for use as a pesticide was employed by Nazi Germany in the mid-20th century in extermination camps.



Methanol:

Is a light, volatile, colorless, flammable liquid and is used as an antifreeze, solvent and as fuel.



Polonium-210:

Polonium is a rare, radioactive element and polonium-210 is its most common form. Polonium strongly emits a very damaging type of radiation called alpha-radiation.



Tar:

It is a mixture of lots of chemicals, many of which can cause cancer. When it settles, tar forms a sticky, brown residue.



Woodchips:

A medium-sized solid material made by cutting, or chipping, larger pieces of wood. Woodchips may be used as a biomass solid fuel and are raw material for producing wood pulp.

