

Published Chlorine Hazards

- "The EPA has raised skin absorption of chlorine to its top 10 carcinogen watch list." The Washington Post – June 1994
- "Cancer risk among people drinking chlorinated water is 93% higher than those whose water does not contain chlorine." U.S. Council of Environmental Quality
- "We are quite convinced, based on this study, that there is an association between cancer and chlorinated water... There is a clear pattern between consumption of chlorinated water and rectal and bladder cancer." Dr. Robert Morris, Medical College of Wisconsin research team. A complete copy of the results of there study is available at <http://www.prweb.com/releases/2002/11/prweb49983.htm>
- Up to 2/3 of the harmful effects of chlorine are due to inhalation and skin absorption while showering." The American Journal Of Public Health
- "One common factor among women with breast cancer is that they all have 50-60% higher levels of these chlorination by-products (THMs) in their fat tissue than women without breast cancer..." BreastCancerFund.org
- Long-term drinking of chlorinated water appears to increase a person's risk of developing bladder cancer as much as 80%," according to a study published in the Journal of the National Cancer Institute. Some 45,000 Americans are diagnosed every year with bladder cancer. St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press, Dec. 17, 1987
- "Showering is suspected as the primary cause of elevated levels of chloroform in nearly every home because of chlorine in the water." Dr Lance Wallace, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- We are learning the hard way that all the time we thought we were preventing epidemics of one disease, we were creating another. Two decades after the start of chlorinating our drinking water the present epidemic of heart trouble and cancer began." Coronaries/Cholesterol/Chlorine, Dr. Joseph M. Price, PhD
- Finnish Study Links Chlorinated Water to Cancer – Thelma McAdams, <http://www.hans.org/chlorine.html>

The following studies document hazards of the inhalation or skin absorption of chlorine:

- Linstrom, A.B., J.D., & Berkoff, D.C. (1997). Alveolar breath sampling and analysis to assess trihalomethane exposures during competitive swimming training. *Environmental Health Perspectives*, 105(6), 639-642
- Drobnic, R., Freixa, A., Casan, P., Sanchis, J., & Guardino, X. (1996). Assessment of chlorine exposure in swimmers during training. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, 28(2), 271-274. Home
- Wood, B.R., Columbo, J.L., Benson, B.E. (1987). Chlorine inhalation toxicity from vapors generated by swimming pool chlorinator tablets. *Pediatrics*, 79(3), 427-430.
- Aggazzotti, G., Fantuzzi, G., Righi, E., & Predieri, G. (1998). Blood and breath analyses as biological indicators of exposure to trihalomethanes in indoor swimming pools. *Science of the Total Environment*, 217, 155-163.
- Cammann, K., & Hubner, K. (1995). Trihalomethane concentrations in swimmers' and bath attendants' blood and urine after swimming or working in indoor swimming pools. *Archives of Environmental Health*, 50(1), 61-65.
- Aiking, H, van Acker, M.B., Scholten, R.J., Feenstra, J.F., & Valkenburg, H.A. (1994). Swimming pool chlorination: a health hazard? *Toxicology Letters*, 72(1-3), 375-380.
- Decker, W.J., & Koch, H.F. (1978). Chlorine poisoning at the swimming pool: an overlooked hazard. *Clinical Toxicology*, 13(3), 377-381.
- Beech, J.A., Diaz, R., Ordaz, C., & Palomeque, B. (1980). Nitrates, chlorates and trihalomethanes in swimming pool water. *American Journal of Public Health*, 70(1), 79-82.
- Mustchin, C .P., & Pickering, C.A. (1979). "Coughing water": bronchial hyper-reactivity induced by swimming in a chlorinated pool. *Thorax*, 34(5), 682-683.