



HORSE PROTECTION PROGRAM DEFINITIONS OF FOREIGN SUBSTANCES FOUND

Foreign Substance	Classification	Definition/ Description
Acetic Acid	Counterirritant	Acetic acid, also known as ethanoic acid, is an organic acid, which gives vinegar its sour taste and pungent smell. Dilute solutions of acetic acids are also used for their mild acidity. Examples in the household environment include the use in a stop bath during the development of photographic films, and in descaling agents to remove limescale from taps and kettles.
Allyl Isothiocyanate	Counterirritant	An organosulfur compound responsible for the pungent taste of mustard, horseradish, and wasabi. Obtained commercially by the reaction of off allyl chloride and potassium thiocyanate. Used as a flavoring agent and also in insecticide, bactericide, and nematocide products.
Alpha-terpineol	Counterirritant	An isomer of terpineol, a monoterpene alcohol. A common ingredient in cosmetics, perfumes, and flavorings. MSDS states hazardous in case of eye or skin contact.
Alpha-tocopherol Acetate	Masking agent	Also known as Vitamin E acetate, a common vitamin supplement. An ester of acetic acid and vitamin E. Often used in dermatological products such as skin creams.
Aromatic hydrocarbons consistent with the composition of a fuel oil	Counterirritant	Used as commodity chemicals in the petrochemical industry. These compounds are one of the most widespread organic pollutants, remaining on beaches and marine environments for a long time after oil spills.
Azelaic Acid	Counterirritant	Used in the treatment of acne, it stops the growth of bacteria and keeps pores clear. Also used in the treatment of Rosacea due to its ability to reduce inflammation. Some reports in human females state it causes hair growth on face and neck.
Benzocaine	Numbing agent	A local anesthetic.
Benzoic Acid	Masking agent	Benzoic acid and its salts are used as a food preservative. Benzoic acid inhibits the growth of mold, yeast and some bacteria. It is used to make a large number of chemicals including those used to make plastics, artificial flavorings, and insect repellents.
Benzothiazolone	Counterirritant	Also known as 2-Benzothiazolinone, it is considered harmful upon inhalation, skin contact, and/or if swallowed.
Bis 2-ethylhexyl Adipate	Counterirritant	A colorless to straw colored liquid with a mild odor, it is considered an ether and is commonly used as a plasticizer associated with items such as plastic bags. Repeated and prolonged exposure and skin contact may cause irritation.



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Bis 2-ethylhexyl Phthalate	Counterirritant and Masking agent	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, commonly abbreviated DEHP, is an organic compound that possesses good plasticizing properties. Due to its suitable properties and the low cost, DEHP is widely used as a plasticizer in manufacturing of articles made of PVC. Plastics may contain 1% to 40% of DEHP. It is also used as a hydraulic fluid and as a dielectric fluid in capacitors. DEHP also finds use as a solvent in light sticks.
Borneol	Counterirritant	Historically known as Borneo camphor Borneol can be synthesized through the reduction of camphor. Borneol is an eye, skin, and respiratory irritant.
Butanoic Acid	Masking agent	Also known as butyric acid it is a carboxylic acid with the structural formula $CH_3CH_2CH_2COOH$. Salts and esters of butanoic acid are known as butyrates or butanoates. Butyric acid is found in butter, parmesan cheese, and is used as food and perfume additives. Due to the powerful odor it has also been used as a successful fishing bait additive.
Butylated Hydroxytoluene (BHT)	Counterirritant	Described by its' Material Safety Data Sheet to have potential acute and chronic health effects. It is hazardous in case of skin and eye contact, and inhalation. Mutagenic affects were found in studies on mammalian somatic cells, and it may be toxic to the blood, liver and Central Nervous System. Repeated and/or prolonged exposure can produce target organ damage. It is considered a teratogen and carcinogenic.
Butylhexyl Phtalate (B)	Counterirritant and Masking agent	Butylhexyl Phtalate is a Phtalate ester. Phtalate esters are commonly used as plasticizers and are easily extracted from plastic material. It is a liquid that acts as a softener giving a plastic flexibility. Causes eye and skin irritation.
Camphor	Counterirritant and Numbing agent	Is readily absorbed through the skin and produces a feeling of cooling similar to that of menthol and acts as slight local anesthetic and antimicrobial substance.
Chloroxylenol	Counterirritant	Chloroxylenol (4-chloro-3,5-dimethylphenol) is a chemical compound with the formula C_8H_9ClO . It is commonly used in antibacterial soaps such as Dettol. Its antibacterial action is due to the disruption of cell membrane potentials. Chloroxylenol is not significantly toxic to humans and other mammals but is toxic to fish. It is a mild skin irritant and may trigger allergic reactions in some individuals.



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Cholesterol	Counterirritant	Cholesterol is a waxy steroid metabolite found in the cell membranes and transported in the blood plasma of all animals. It is an essential structural component of mammalian cell membranes, where it is required to establish proper membrane permeability and fluidity. In addition, cholesterol is an important component in the manufacture of bile acids, steroid hormones, and several fat-soluble vitamins. It is considered slightly hazardous in case of skin contact, ingestion and/or inhalation. It is readily absorbed through the skin, through inhalation and/or through ingestion.
Cis-Vaccenic Acid	Masking agent	A stereoisomer of vaccenic acid, cis-vaccenic acid is an omega-7 fatty acid found in Sea Buckthorn oil. It is found in the fat of ruminants and in dairy products such as milk and yogurt. It is also the predominant 'trans-fat' in human milk.
Coniferol	Counterirritant	Also known as coniferyl alcohol, its' toxicological properties have not been investigated, however, it is advised that eye and skin contact be avoided at all times with irritation upon contact being a possibility.
D-Allose	Counterirritant	Not very much is known about the toxicology of D-Allose; it is a naturally but rarely occurring sugar found in some plants. It is suspected of being a eye and skin irritatant, as well as a respiratory and digestive tract irritant.
Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	Counterirritant	A combustible liquid and vapor, Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane is considered a skin, eye, and respiratory tract irritant.
Diethylene Glycol Benzoate	Masking agent	It is used as a plasticizer for PVC coatings, food packing adhesives and paints. It can be used as a softener in the field of cosmetics.
Diisooctyl Adipate	Counterirritant	Also known as Adipic acid or Bis(6-methylheptyl) ester, Diisooctyl Adipate is a skin and eye irritant, and is hazardous upon inhalation and ingestion. It is toxic to animals, and may cause damage to the Nervous system and the Gastrointestinal tract.
Dimethyl Sulfoxide (DMSO)	Counterirritant	Is rapidly absorbed through skin and mucous membranes; enhances dermal absorption of many chemicals. Repeated topical application may result in mild, erythematous, scaling dermatitis..."
Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane	Masking agent	Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane (D6) is a clear, odorless, siloxane fluid that is used in some applications including cosmetics, where it provides certain application-related benefits preferred by customers.
Elemental Sulfur	Counterirritant and Masking agent	Uses are primarily in production of agrichemicals and fertilizers, detergents, dyestuffs, and widely used in black gunpowder and matches. Also used in acne and skin treatments, commonly used as a keratolytic (skin peeling) agent.



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Ethyl Acetate	Masking agent	Also known as Acetic acid, ethyl ester; acetic ether; acetidin; acetoxymethane; ethyl ethanoate; ethyl acetic ester; vinegar naphtha. Ethyl acetate is a clear, colorless, flammable liquid with a pleasant, fruity odor. Ethyl acetate is primarily used as a solvent and diluent, being favored because of its low cost, low toxicity, and agreeable odor. For example, it is commonly used to clean circuit boards and in some nail varnish removers. It is also used in paints as an activator or hardener. Ethyl acetate is present in (Perfume) as it evaporates quickly, leaving but the scent of the perfume on the skin.
Eucalyptol	Counterirritant and Numbing agent	A natural organic compound which is a cyclic ester. Having a fresh camphor-like smell, topically it reduces inflammation and pain.
Glycol	Counterirritant	The most common type of glycol is Ethylene Glycol, for Ethylene Glycol, the following information is available: Hazards listed on the Material safety Data Sheet for Ethylene Glycol include: Harmful and fatal if swallowed, Harmful if inhaled/ absorbed through skin. May cause irritation to skin, eyes and respiratory tract and has undesirable effects on the Central Nervous System. Skin irritation and penetration may occur, where chronic exposure may cause the development of skin allergies, severe kidney problems and even brain damage.
Heptaethylene Glycol	Counterirritant	A widely used solvent that is colorless, practically odorless, poisonous, viscous, and a hygroscopic liquid with a sweetish taste.
Hexadecane	Counterirritant	Potential acute health effects listed in the Material Safety Data Sheet describe Hexadecane as hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant and permeator) as well as in eye contact, inhalation and/ or ingestion.
Hexaethylene glycol	Counterirritant and Masking agent	Also known as Hexagol, Hexaethylene glycol is flammable and combustible. It is listed as PEG-6 Stearate in cosmetic products. It is reportedly used in eye liner, eye-shadow, anti aging cream, moisturizer, around-eye cream, sunless tanning and facial cleansers. One or more animal studies show tumor formation at moderate doses as well as effects on reproductive abilities and skin irritation.
Hexadecanoic Acid	Counterirritant	Palmitic acid, $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_{14}\text{COOH}$ or hexadecanoic acid in IUPAC nomenclature, is one of the most common saturated fatty acids found in animals and plants. As its name indicates, it is a major component of the oil from palm trees (palm oil and palm kernel oil). An ester of this acid is isopropyl palmitate.



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Hexadeconal	Counterirritant and Masking agent	Also known as acetyl alcohol, Hexadeconal is a fatty alcohol that forms a waxy white solid or flake. It is a end product of the petroleum industry and is often produced from vegetable oils such as palm or coconut oil. It is used as a surfactant in shampoo, as an emollient, emulsifier and/ or thickening agent. It is also used a lubricant for nuts or bolts. It is classified and is expected to be toxic and harmful, where one or more animal studies showed skin irritation at very low doses.
Hexagol	Counterirritant	See Hexaethalene Glycol.
Hexanal	Counterirritant	May be harmful if swallowed inhaled or absorbed through the skin. (skin, eye and respiratory tract irritant).
Hexanoic Acid	Masking agent	Hexanoic acid (common name caproic acid), is the carboxylic acid derived from hexane with the general formula C ₅ H ₁₁ COOH. It is a colorless oily liquid with an odor reminiscent of goats or other barnyard animals. Used in the manufacturing of spices, thickeners, lubricants, rubber processing aids, and varnish drying agent.
Hexanol	Masking agent	Hexanol is an organic alcohol with a six carbon chain. This colorless liquid is slightly soluble in water and is believed to be a component of the odor of freshly mowed grass. It is used in the perfume industry.
Homosalate	Counterirritant and Masking agent	The primary ingredient in sunscreens, Homosalate usually works to moisturize the skin. Possible side effects of exposure to this substance include, tightening or drying of the skin, acne, pus in hair follicles, burning, pain in hairy areas, itching, late appearing rash (with and/or without blisters), early appearance of redness, swelling, eye and skin irritation may occur and it is hazardous in case of ingestion and/or inhalation. Homosalate is a sensitizer upon skin contact.
Hydrocarbon Mixture	Counterirritant	Defined as a group of various volatile, highly flammable mixtures that are composed of hydrocarbons, benzene, and petroleum ethers, where benzene is a petroleum ether composed of a mixture of alkanes, like pentane, hexane, and heptane.
Hydrocarbons	Counterirritant	Hydrocarbons compose a chemical family that is primarily used in formulating gasoline and fuel products. They are flammable, toxic and possibly carcinogenic, as well as irritating to the eyes and skin, where prolonged or repeated exposure to skin may cause serious irritation and dermatitis. They are dangerous upon inhalation and ingestion where excessive inhalation/ ingestion could result in liver and kidney damage, blood disorders, and Central Nervous system effects including headache, sleepiness, dizziness, nausea, loss of coordination, and death in extreme conditions. If aspirated into the lungs it may cause mild to severe pulmonary injury.



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Hydroxytoluene	Masking agent	An organic compound that is primarily used as an antioxidant food additive as well as an antioxidant additive in cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, jet fuels, rubber, petroleum products, electrical transformer oil, and embalming fluid.
Isopropyl Myristate	Counterirritant	Is used in cosmetic and topical medicinal preparations where good absorption through the skin is desired. A jellied isopropyl myristate was marketed as Estergel.
Isopropyl Palmitate	Counterirritant	Is the ester of isopropyl alcohol and palmitic acid. It is most commonly found in cosmetic products as a synthetic moisturizer and emollient. Examples are liquid detergents like Palmolive.
Lidocaine	Numbing agent	A local anesthetic.
Limonene	Counterirritant	A hydrocarbon classified as a cyclic terpene. Colorless with a strong smell of oranges. Used in cosmetic products, glues for model airplanes, and as a solvent for cleaning products. It is a skin and respiratory irritant.
Linolenic Acid Methyl Esther	Counterirritant	An esterified version of the free acid which is less water soluble but more amenable for the formulation of GLA-containing diets and dietary supplements. Polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs) are essential nutrients that show distinct deficiency syndromes when not present in adequate amounts in the diet. It is found in biomedical fuels, and is considered a ethanol metabolite. Long term repeated exposure may result in development of progressive liver injury with fibrosis, it is irritating to mucous membranes, to the upper respiratory tract and may cause eye, skin and respiratory tract irritation. Repeated dermal exposure may result in skin dryness and/or cracking.
Menthol	Counterirritant and Numbing agent	Has local anesthetic and counterirritant qualities, and it is widely used to relieve minor throat irritation.
Methyl Paraben	Masking agent	Methylparaben is readily absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract or through the skin. It is hydrolyzed to p-hydroxybenzoic acid and rapidly excreted. Methylparaben can be found in many of the leading skin/face products
Methyl Salicylate	Counterirritant	Is prepared by the esterification of salicylic acid with methanol. It is used in perfumery, but also has therapeutic use as a counterirritant. Synonyms include: wintergreen oil, betula oil, sweet birch oil and teaberry oil. Under Caution: ..."Direct contact may cause irritation of the skin and mucous membranes."



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o-Aminoazotoluene	Counterirritant and Masking agent	Used in the coloring of oils, fats, and waxes and in the manufacture of pigments. It is also a chemical intermediate for the production of dyes. Causes skin sensitization. It is reasonably expected to be a human carcinogen and is a proven carcinogen in animal studies.
Octadecanoic Acid	Masking agent	Stearic acid, formal IUPAC name octadecanoic acid, is an ingredient in making candles, plastics, dietary supplements, oil pastels and cosmetics, and for softening rubber. It is used to harden soaps, particularly those made with vegetable oil.
Octadecanoic Acid Ethyl Ester	Counterirritant	Also known as stearic acid ethyl ester. A skin irritant according to the MSDS. Composed of ethyl stearate and ethyl alcohol.
Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	Counterirritant and Masking agent	An oily colorless liquid which is a component of silicone gel and widely used in cosmetics, deodorant, water repelling windshield coating, food additives and some soaps.
Octane	Counterirritant	Octane is a hydrocarbon and an alkane with the chemical formula $CH_3(CH_2)_6CH_3$. Octane became well-known in American popular culture in the mid- and late-sixties, when gasoline companies boasted of "high octane" levels in their gasoline in advertisements.
Octyl Methoxycinnamate	Masking agent	Is considered an ultraviolet screen. Has been used to possibly camouflage thermography image. Causes transdermal absorption of other chemicals.
Organic Acids	Counterirritant	Organic acids are organic compounds with acidic properties. Carboxylic acid is the most common followed by Lactic Acid, Acetic Acid, Formic Acid, Citric Acid, Oxalic Acid and Uric acid. Lactic Acid may cause severe skin and eye irritation and corneal damage, and is corrosive to mucuous membranes. Acetic Acid is an eye and skin irritant and is hazardous in case of ingestion/ inhalation. It also shows to have mutagenic effects on mamalian somatic cells. Formic Acid is a skin and eye irritant, permeant and corrosive. Skin contact may cause burns, inflammation, itching, scaling, reddening, and blistering. Contact with liquid or spray mist may cause tissue damage especially on mucuous membranes of the eyes, mouth, and resiratory tract. Citric Acid is an irritant and sensitizer upon skin contact which can cause inflammation and blistering, where tissue damage can result depending on the length of contact. Oxalic Acid may be fatal if inhaled, swallowed or absorbed through the skin. It is extremely corrosive and results in irritations and possibly burns. Uric Acid is also among the list of eye and skin irritants.
Oxybenzone	Masking agent	Is considered an ultraviolet screen. Has been used to possibly camouflage thermography image. Causes transdermal absorption of other chemicals.



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Pentadecane	Counterirritant	A higher alkane. A liquid of higher viscosity, less suitable for use in gasoline, forms instead, the major part of diesel and aviation fuel.
Pentaethylene Glycol	Counterirritant	Diethylene glycol (DEG) is an organic compound with the formula (HOCH ₂ CH ₂) ₂ O. It is a colorless, practically odorless, poisonous, viscous, and hygroscopic liquid with a sweetish taste. It is miscible in water, alcohol, ether, acetone and ethylene glycol. DEG is a widely used solvent.
Pentanoic Acid	Counterirritant	Valeric acid, or pentanoic acid, is a straight-chain alkyl carboxylic acid with the chemical formula C ₅ H ₁₀ O ₂ . Like other low-molecular-weight carboxylic acids, it has a very unpleasant odor. It is corrosive and very destructive to tissues of mucous membranes, the upper respiratory tract, eyes and skin. Symptoms include burning sensation, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, nausea and vomiting. It is absorbed through the skin.
Pentanol	Counterirritant	Pentanol can be prepared by fractional distillation of fusel oil. To reduce the use of fossil fuels, research is underway to discover cost effective methods of utilizing fermentation to produce Bio-Pentanol. Pentanol can be used as a solvent for coating CDs and DVDs. Another use is a replacement for gasoline.
Piperonyl Butoxide	Counterirritant and Masking agent	Piperonyl butoxide (PBO) is a pesticide synergist. It does not, by itself have pesticidal properties. However, when added to insecticide mixtures, typically pyrethrin, pyrethroid, and carbamate insecticides, their potency is increased considerably.
Phthalic Anhydride	Counterirritant	Phthalic anhydride is the organic compound with the formula C ₆ H ₄ (CO) ₂ O. This anhydride of phthalic acid, a colorless solid, is an important industrial chemical, especially for the large-scale production of plasticizers for plastics. It is also used in the production of paints, lacquers, some dyes and insect repellent. Exposure will result in coughing, sneezing, burning, sensations in the nose, and throat and increased mucous secretions. Continuous exposure results in general inflammation of the respiratory tract, nasal ulcerations and bleeding, atrophy of the mucous membranes, loss of smell, hoarseness, bronchitis, urticaria, and allergic hypersensitivity.
Salicylic Acid	Counterirritant and Masking agent	Salicylic Acid is a topical medication used to help clear and prevent pimples and skin blemishes in people who have acne. It belongs to a class of medications called keratolytic agents which serve to reduce swelling and redness and unplug blocked skin pores. It also softens and loosens dry, scaly, or thickened skin so that it falls off or can be removed easily. May result in skin irritation.



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Siloxane compounds/ Siloxanes	Counterirritants and Masking Agents?	Includes hexamethylcyclotrisiloxane, octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane, decamethylcyclopentasiloxane, dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane, hexamethyldisiloxane, octamethyltrisiloxane, and polydimethylsiloxane. Siloxanes are found in products like cosmetics, deodorants, defoamers, water repelling windshield coating, food additives and soap.
Styrene	Counterirritant	Styrene is a chemical (monomer) used in the production of the polymer Styrofoam. It is used to make many items including rubber, plastic, insulation, fiberglass, pipes, automobile and boat parts, food containers, and carpet backing and is a petroleum industry bi- product. It causes harmful effects on the central nervous system, depression, loss of concentration, weakness, fatigue, nausea, nerve tissue damage, liver dysfunction and cancer. It results in irritation of mucous membranes, eye and nasal irritation and skin irritation leading to acute and/ or chronic dermatitis.
Squalene	Masking agent	Squalene is a hydrocarbon and a triterpene, and is a part of the synthesis of cholesterol, steroid hormones, and vitamin D in the human body. Squalene is used in cosmetics, and more recently as an immunologic adjuvant in vaccines.
Tetradecamethylcycloheptasiloxane	Counterirritant and Masking Agent	Defined as an oligomer and a member of silicone oil and cyclic siloxane groups. Silicone oils are used primarily as lubricants or hydraulic fluids, are excellent electrical insulators and have been used as vitreous fluid substitutes (clear gel that fills the space between the lens and the retina of the eye.) Cyclic Siloxanes are found in products such as cosmetics, deodorants, defoamers, water repelling windshield coating, food additives and soaps.
Tetradecane	Counterirritant	A light oily hydrocarbon of the marsh-gas series.
Theobromine	Masking agent	Theobromine is a vasodilator, diuretic, heart stimulant. It is also a nonselective adenosine receptor antagonist and a competitive nonselective phosphodiesterase inhibitor. It raises cAMP, activates PKA, inhibits TNF-alpha and leukotriene synthesis. It reduces innate immunity and reduces inflammation.
Tributly Phosphate	Counterirritant	A solvent and plasticizer. The major uses of TBP in the industry are as a component of aircraft hydraulic fluid and as a solvent for extraction and purification of rare earth metals from their ores. TBP finds its use as a solvent in inks, synthetic resins, gums, adhesives (namely for veneer plywood) and herbicide and fungicide concentrates. MSDS states "Causes irritation to skin, eyes and respiratory tract. May be harmful f absorbed through skin. May affect central nervous system."



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Tridecane	Counterirritant	A hydrocarbon of the methane series, an agent of both crude petroleum and of kerosene.
Undecanal	Counterirritant	Undecanal is used in cosmetics as a perfuming agent and is an irritant to eyes and skin and the respiratory tract.
Vitamin E	Masking agent	Found in skin care products, it is believed that Vitamin E reduces the appearance of fine lines and wrinkles, as well as reducing the visibility of scars.
1,4- bis isopropyl amino 9,10 anthracenedione	Masking agent	Also known as oil blue, solvent blue 36, solvent blue A, blue ap, and 1,4-bis-(isopropylamino) anthraquinone. It is a blue dye derived from anthraquinone.
1,4 bis ((1-methylethyl) amino)- 9,10 anthracenedione	Counterirritant	Commonly known as Solvent Blue 36, it is found in Blue Gage Oil, and is characterized as a blue liquid with a faint ether odor. It may cause skin, eye and respiratory tract irritations
2- decenal	Masking agent	A flavor and fragrance product used in cosmetics.
2,4- decadienal	Masking agent	An aromatic substance found in butter, cooked beef, fish, potato chips, roasted peanut, buckwheat and wheat bread crumb. In an isolated state, it smells of deep fat flavor, characteristic of chicken aroma (at 10ppm). At lower concentration, it has the odor of citrus, orange or grapefruit. It might be carcinogenic.
2- ethoxy-1, 2 diphenylethanone	Counterirritant and Masking agent	Also known as Benzoin Ethyl Ether. Related to Benzoin, which is used as a photoinitiator for photocurable coatings and as an antiseptic in the pharmaceutical industry.
2- ethylhexyl phtalate	Counterirritant and Numbing agent	Bis 2-ethylhexyl phthalate or di 2-ethylhexyl phthalate is the most widely used plasticizer in the making of PVC pipe and other plastic products as well as in products such as defoaming agents and surface lubricants. It is used as a solvent in erasable ink, serves as an inert ingredient in pesticides, and is commonly used as a component of cosmetic products. The primary routes of exposure include inhalation, ingestion, dermal contact and through medical procedures. It is considered a Teratogen, and causes harmful effects on the liver and kidneys. It causes numbness in the arms and legs
2-ethylhexyl salicylate	Counterirritant	An organic compound used in sunscreen products and cosmetics, 2-ethylhexyl salicylate is more commonly known as Octyl Salicylate. Potential acute health effects include slight hazard in case of skin contact (as it is a irritant, sensitizer and permeator), eye contact (irritant) or ingestion.
2- hydroxy- 3- methylbutyl benzoate	Counterirritant	Used as solvent for grease and resin and has many industrial uses. Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
2- tetradecane	Counterirritant	A higher alkane. A liquid of higher viscosity, less suitable for use in gasoline, being instead one of the major components of diesel and aviation fuel.



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2- undecanal	Masking agent	An organic compound that is found naturally in kumquat peel oil. This compound smells herbaceous, orange, and ambergris-like. At high dilution it has a flavor similar to honey and nuts. It is a colorless or pale yellow liquid that is soluble in organic solvents such as ether and ethanol. It is used as a fragrance component in soaps, detergents, and perfumes
4 phenyl morpholine	Counterirritant and Masking Agent	4 - phenyl morpholine is poisonous through skin contact, and is moderately toxic by ingestion. It is an eye irritant and emits toxic fumes when heated. Derivatives of 4-phenyl morpholine were found to have antimicrobial and anti- inflammatory results.
4- (4-hydroxly- phenyl)- 2- butanone	Counterirritant	4-(4-hydroxly-phenyl)-2-butanone is considered potentially harmful when swallowed, as well as a potential irritant.

Classification:	Definition:
Counterirritant	1: an agent applied locally to produce superficial inflammation with the object of reducing inflammation in deeper adjacent structures 2: an irritation or discomfort that diverts attention from another http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/counterirritant
Masking Agent	A substance used to hide the presence of another or a reagent used...that may interfere in analysis or diagnosis en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Masking_agent
Numbing Agent	A numbing agent is either applied to or injected into a small area of the body. It results in decreased pain sensation at the site of injection/application. http://backandneck.about.com/od//g/localanesthetic.htm