

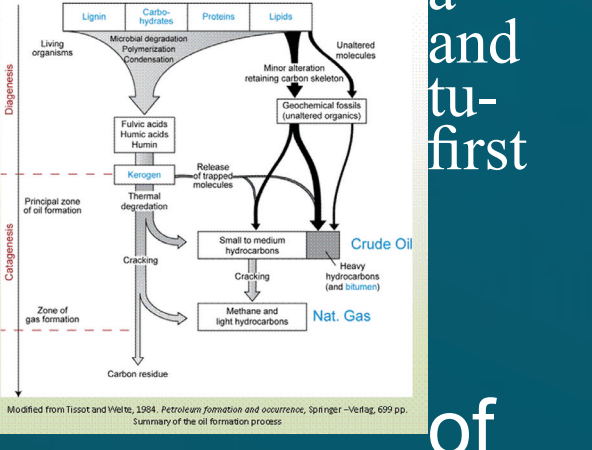
Topical Petrochemistry (Oil, Coal Tar, Vaseline)

HURT

Hydrocarbon Universal Running Tool

Diagenesis is a process of compaction under mild conditions of temperature and pressure. When organic aquatic sediments (proteins, lipids, carbohydrates) are deposited, they are very saturated with water and rich in minerals. Through chemical reaction, compaction, and microbial action during burial, water is forced out and proteins and carbohydrates break down to form new structures that comprise waxy material known as "kerogen" a black tar like substance called "bitumen". All of this occurs within the several hundred meters of burial.

— (US Geological Survey)



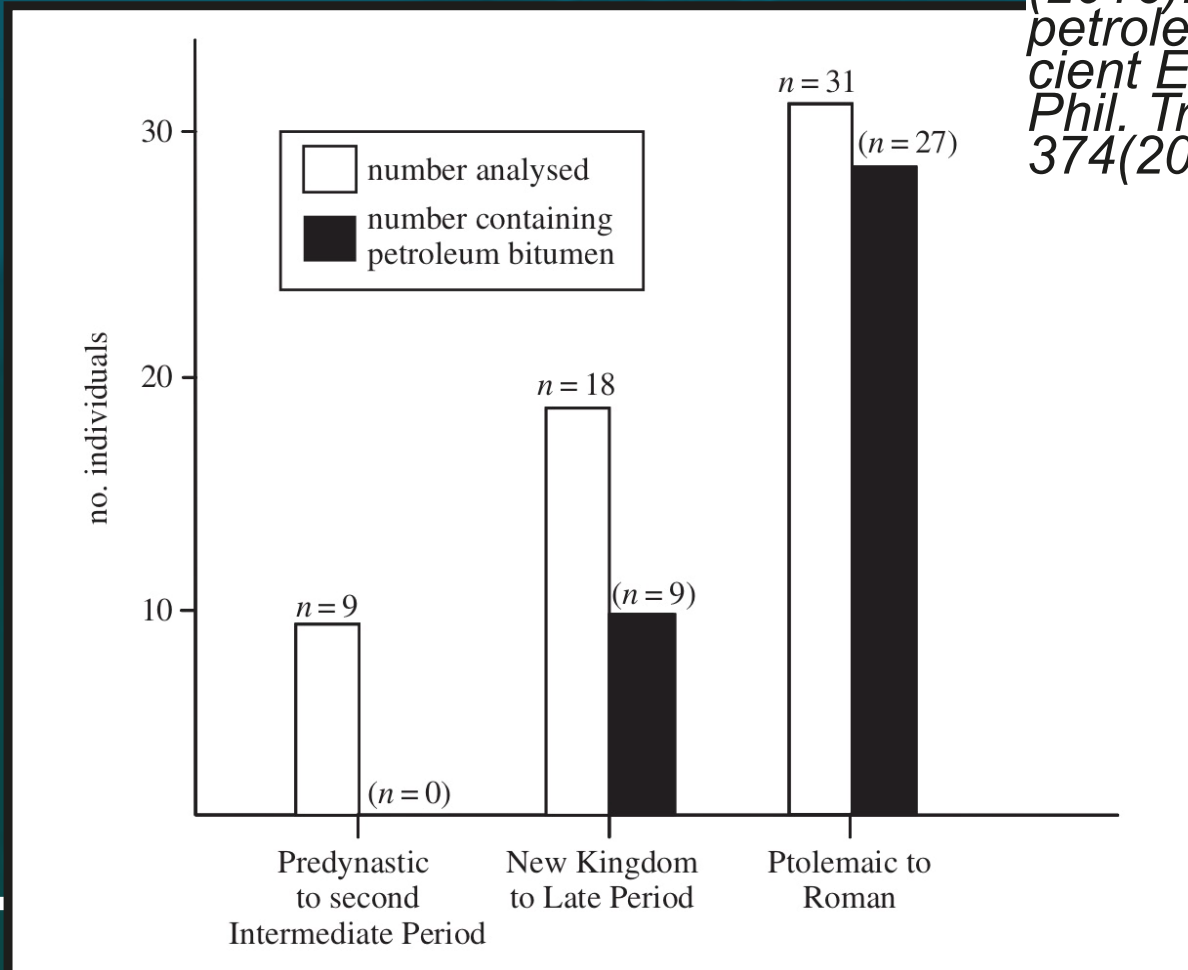
Bitumen is the product of deposition and maturation of organic matter, and the extractable organic material by organic solvents in petroleum source rocks and reservoir rocks is often defined as bitumen. Upon exposure to high regional temperatures over geological time, bitumen is converted to pyrobitumen as a result of the thermally activated reactions that drive off lighter oil and gas products and leave an insoluble, carbon-rich residue. Pyrobitumen represents a significant fraction of the ultimate fate of petroleum liquids formed from kerogen during catagenesis. In the laboratory, experiments on organic-rich rocks (oil shale and petroleum source rocks), decomposition of the initially insoluble organic matter (defined as kerogen) produces gaseous and liquid products. The soluble fluid that remains in the heated rock is often defined (incorrectly) as bitumen. Upon further thermal exposure, this type of bitumen continues to evolve and reacts further to produce a harder pyrobitumen along with volatile products (liquid distillate and gas).



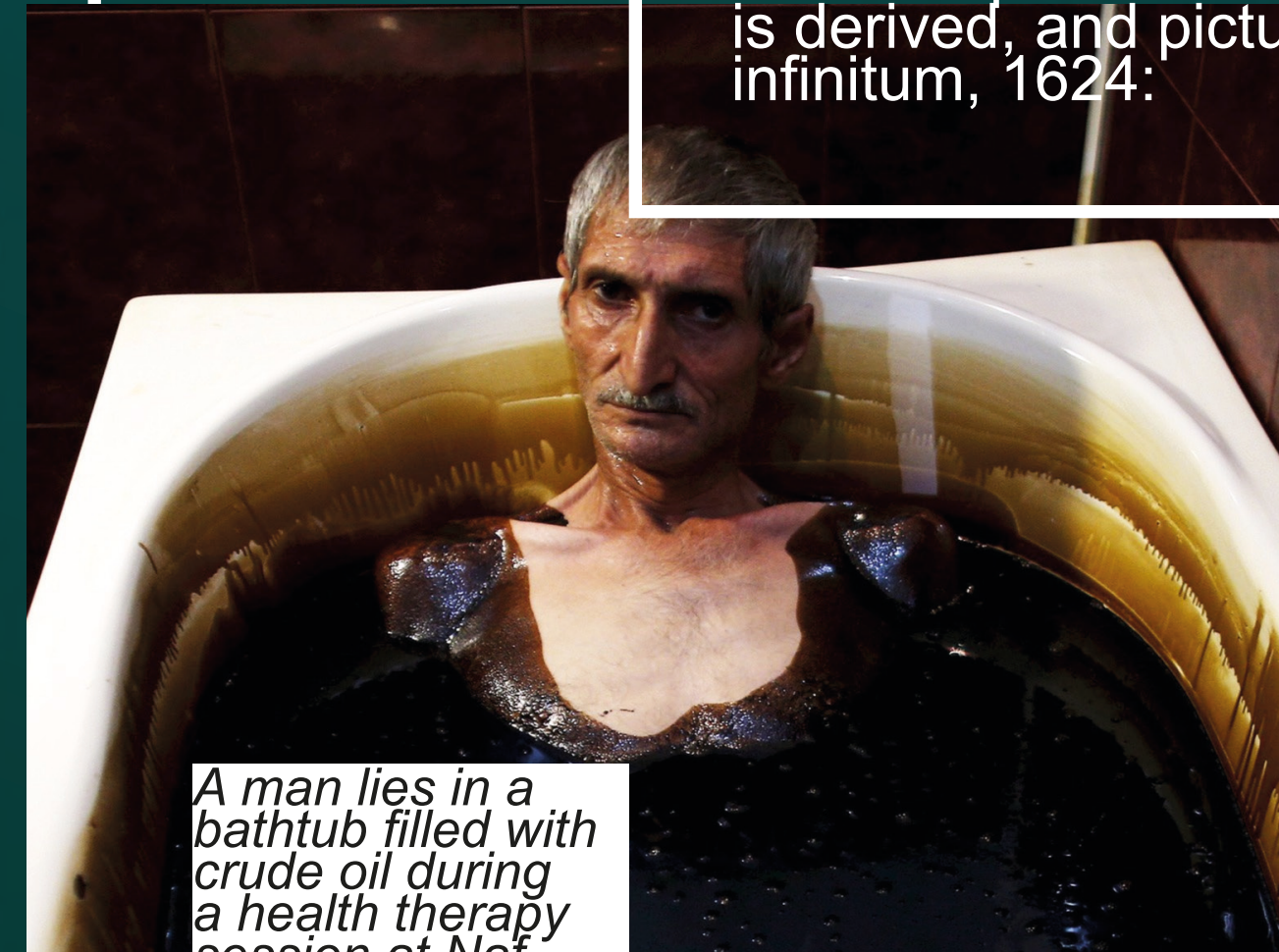
"The healthful balm, from Nature's secret spring, The bloom of health, and life, to man will bring; As from her depths the magic liquid flows, To calm our sufferings, and assuage our woes"

— Seneca Oil Advertisement c. 1850

Histogram showing increasing abundance of bitumen in mummy balms from the Predynastic to Roman period. From Clark, K. A., Ikram, S., & Evershed, R. P. (2016). The significance of petroleum bitumen in ancient Egyptian mummies. Phil. Trans. R. Soc. A 374(2019), 20160229.



— (US Geological Survey)



A man lies in a bathtub filled with crude oil during a health therapy session at Natfalan Health Center in Baku, Azerbaijan June 27. (From Businessinsider.com)

What was once called mum, mummia or mumia is defined by at least three main mineralogical terms:

What was once called mum, mummia or mumia is defined by at least three main mineralogical terms:

1. Bitumen (from Latin bitumen) originally meant "a kind of mineral pitch found in Palestine and Babylon, used as mortar, etc. The same as asphalt, mineral pitch, Jew's pitch, Bitumen judaicum", and in modern scientific use means "the generic name of certain mineral inflammable substances, native hydrocarbons more or less oxygenated, liquid, semi-solid, and solid, including naphtha, petroleum, asphalt, etc."
2. Asphalt (from Ancient Greek ἀσφαλτος "asphalt, bitumen") first meant "A bituminous substance, found in many parts of the world, a smooth, hard, brittle, black or brownish-black, resinous mineral, consisting of a mixture of different hydrocarbons; called also mineral pitch, Jews' pitch, and in the [Old Testament] 'slime', and presently means "A composition made by mixing bitumen, pitch, and sand, or manufactured from natural bituminous limestones, used to pave streets and walks, to line cisterns, etc.", used as an abbreviation for asphalt concrete. Until the 20th century, the Latinate term asphaltum was also used.
3. Pissasphalt (from Greek pissasphaltus "pitch" and "asphalt") names "A semi-liquid variety of bitumen, mentioned by ancient writers".

Likewise, creosote, pitch, coal tar and tar are terms that have described varying viscosities and types of Mummia, curately and curately. All dark brown and solid-liquid-composites, containing phenols and other organic compounds, distilled from coal tar and used, broadly speaking, as preservatives. Pitch, creosote, coal tar and bitumen have properties that make it essential for waterproofing and electrical insulation. It has found its way into hundreds of applications from road surfacing, to ship building, to roofing, to industrial anode and cathode production.



TOPICAL PETROCHEMISTRY Oil, Bitumen, Coal Tar, Tar, Asphalt, Pitch & Tarmac

"Topical Petrochemistry" describes how oil, gas, fossil fuels, coal and petroleum products have been applied to the exterior of bodies human and otherwise, to further health, sustenance and cosmetic goals.

"The relatively recent growth of the human population is connected to the story of fossil fuel, whether we look back on human history or anticipate our futures. After all, it was fossil fuel energy, "and only fossil fuel energy, [that] made it possible to break with the old agrarian pattern and construct the industrial world," writes the "peak oil theorist" John Michael Greer. The benefits (for humans) of plentiful and cheap energy derived from fossil fuel have been innumerable: food improved, both in quality and quantity, improvement in housing and clothing, more hygienic and healthier conditions in many places, public safety (better policing), and better illumination. The exponential growth of both human population and our average life span in the twentieth century—and here, of course, the poor are included in both figures—have generally had much to do with fossil fuels through the use of artificial fertilizers, pesticides, pumps for irrigation, and the use of petrochemicals in the manufacture of common pharmaceutical products such as antibiotic medicines."

— Dipesh Chakrabarty, "The Human Condition in the Anthropocene" - The Tanner Lectures in Human Values, Delivered at Yale University February 18–19, 2015

HISTVISME Historical Viscosity Measurement

"Vacuum Residue is the bottom product from the vacuum distillation unit, used to process bitumen. It has several options for its use in meeting a refinery's product slate. In the case of the energy refineries it can be upgraded to prime distillate products by a recycling thermal cracking process, co-king, deep oil fluid catalytic cracking or hydro-cracking or feed a combination of these processes."

oilgasseparator.info

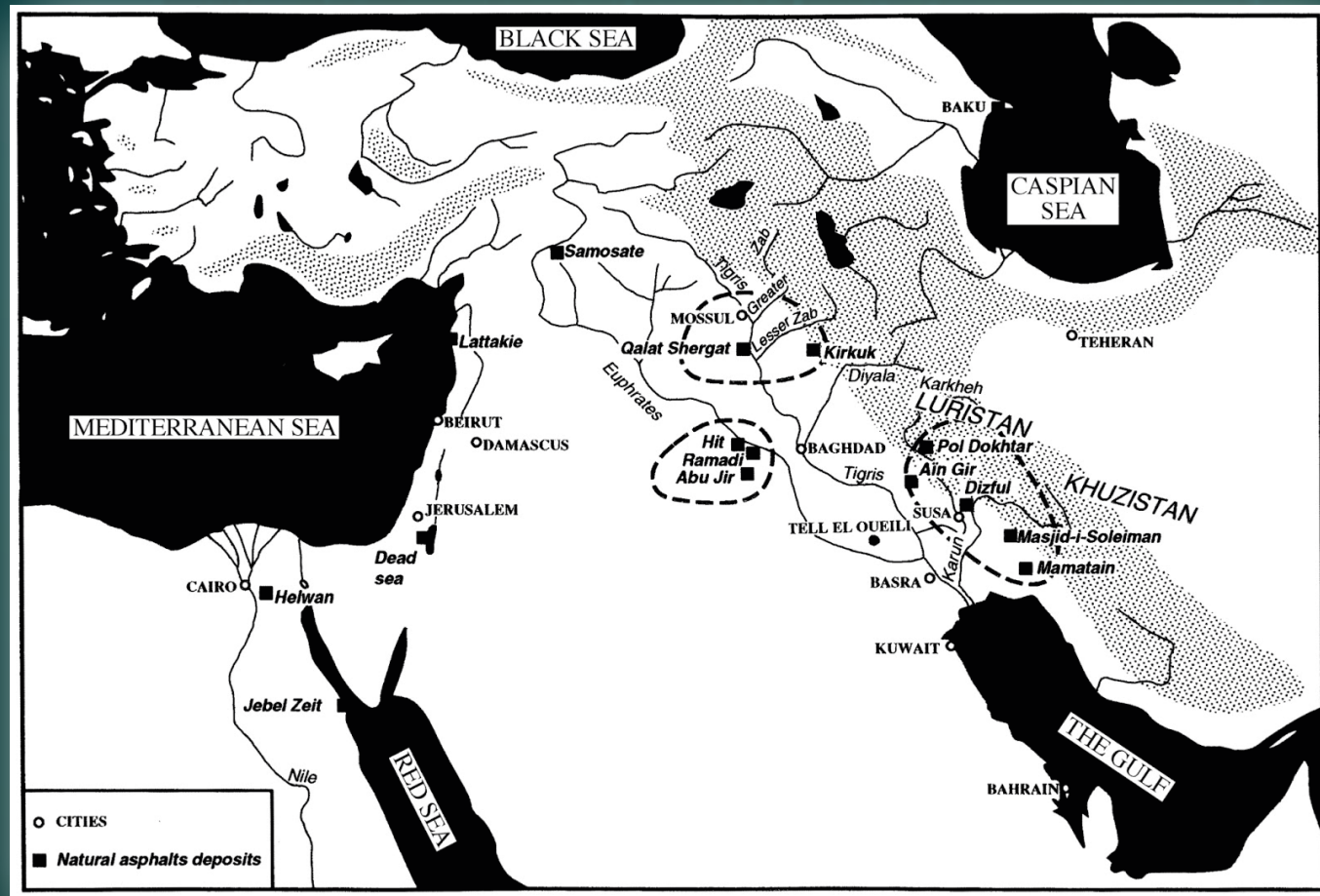
The book of Genesis refers to bitumen as a main material used in the construction of the Tower of Babel, and the Epic of Gilgamesh (2500 BC) reports of bitumen use in the construction of Babylon.

"The building of Babel in the land of Shinar by a people that had bricks stones and bitumen had they for mortar" (Genesis xi)

Bitumen, tar and coal tars were substances that fascinated alchemists, calling up as it does the material-chemical, curative and aesthetic potencies of the nigredo, or the black nothing from which all potential difference, value and otherness is derived, and pictured in Robert Fludd's et sic in infinitum, 1624:

Ancient Assyrian alchemists recommended asphalt for topical medicinal purposes, as well as for building purposes, and perhaps there is some merit in the fact that the Assyrian moral code recommended that asphalt in the molten state, be poured onto the heads of delinquents. Pliny, the Roman author, also notes that bitumen could be used to stop bleeding, heal wounds, drive away snakes, treat cataracts as well as a wide variety of other diseases, and straighten out eyelashes which inconvenience the eyes. One can appreciate the use of bitumen to stop bleeding but its use to cure other ailments is questionable and one has to consider what other agents were being used concurrently with bitumen.

The embalm in cloth, was rare, expunging the body, filled with spices, mersed, dried, brief pe-asphalt corpse coat the mummia Byzantine bitumen. Empire and the Europe.



Map of the Near East showing the locations of the major natural asphalt deposits — Cornan, J. (1989). Use and trade of bitumen in antiquity and prehistory: molecular archaeology reveals secrets of past civilizations. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London B: Biological Sciences, 354(1379), 33-50.

In Persian, the term bitumen referred to a paraffin wax that was symptomatic of some remained after the destructive distillation of bitumen — predominantly to substances used for mummification. In Egypt, natural resins were used extensively for the purposes of embalming up to the Ptolemaic period 305 to 30 BC, when asphalts gradually came into use.

"Bitumen is the agent most closely associated with Egyptian embalming; The word "mummy" has long been thought to come from mumiya, the Arabic word for bitumen. For centuries many people have believed that some mummies owe their black appearance to a thick coating of the material, which is found floating in blocks on the Dead Sea and seeps from the earth throughout the Middle East. Yet the Bristol team couldn't find a trace of it in their samples.

Small quantities of bitumen may have been used to waterproof some Roman-era mummies, Bristol concedes. But "the idea that bitumen was widely and generally used is just rubbish, quite frankly," Buckley says. "Some mummies are not black; they're only black when they're unwrapped by people," rather as a cut apple browns when exposed to air. Given that beeswax was a primary material used in mummification, Buckley says, the real origin of "mummy" may lie much closer to home: In Egyptian Coptic, the word for wax is mum."

— Glauzius, J. The Chemistry of Mummies: The secret ingredients used by Egyptian embalmers are revealed at last. Discovery Magazine. Friday, March 01, 2002

So Pure You can eat it



The black Greek and ment for Pliny says ment of John Rose Chemical, Properly with Some ment of veian Prize millennia Muslim it for skin

The mummia shilajit or "rock-con-silicium mumm-vari-ous found on rock in India and Nepal, including a dark-brown odoriferous substance which is used in traditional Indian medicine and probably consists principally of dried animal urine.

This geo-chemical-medicinal lineage short circuits toward petroleum jelly, lip-balm and petro-cosmetics. Vaseline, the Brooklyn-born balm, was American inventor and chemist Robert Chesebrough's brainchild. Chesebrough created the hydrocarbon mixture first in 1859, inspired by the resurgence of alchemical texts and practices in Europe. He distilling a raw Slurry leftover from Pennsylvania oil fields called "rod wax". Chesebrough took to pouring acid on himself and burning himself with flames in public demonstrations in order to example the healing powers of his product. He also ate two spoonfuls of distilled rod wax a day. We now rub petroleum on ourselves; we smear our children with oil.

stuff is heavily prescribed in Roman medicine as a treat-everything from toothaches, it should be used in the treat-"mammary excoriations" (Sir Cormack. A Treatise on the Medicinal and Physiological ties of Creosote: Illustrated ments on the Lower Animals: Considerations on the Embal-the Egyptians. Being the Har-Dissertation for 1836). Many later, with the coming of Islam, physicians began to prescribe ailments and wounds.

dicinal use of bituminous has parallels in Ayurveda: silajit (from Sanskrit shilajatu queror") or mumiyo (from Periyā, "wax") is a name given to solid or viscous substances



Do the scratch test for yourself. See how Vaseline Total Moisture's long-lasting formula, with Vitamin E and Sun and Oat Extracts, moisturizes and nourishes skin for 24 hours.

keeping skin amazing

LE BITUME DES MOMIES ÉGYPTIENNES, UN PASSEPORT POUR L'ÉTERNITÉ

La présence de bitume, c'est-à-dire d'asphalte naturel, au sein des baumes utilisés pour la momification des morts dans l'Égypte antique est demeurée.

DÉSORMAIS, PLUS AUCUN DOUTE N'EST POSSIBLE : LE BITUME ÉTAIT L'UN DES INGRÉDIENTS DES BAUMES QUE LES ÉGYPTIENS UTILISAIENT POUR MOMIFIER LEURS MORTS.

actualite



(1) G. Bonin et al., Mummification of the Dead, A. J. D'Amico, Manchester University Press, 1979, p. 119. (2) A. J. D'Amico et al., Mummification of the Dead, A. J. D'Amico, Manchester University Press, 1979, p. 119. (3) A. J. D'Amico et al., Mummification of the Dead, A. J. D'Amico, Manchester University Press, 1979, p. 119.

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Critical Institute of Media Design and Media Cultures

Swiss National Science Foundation

APETE Artistic Petrophysical Evaluation

The practice or belief that it was used to preserve bodies forges a connection between tar, coal tar, asphalt and bitumen and bodily health, as well as aesthetic pleasures. Inaugurating two-millennia of ing derived from the ground up remains mummified body parts, used as tinctures pigments and powers. The ground up bodily remains of mummies constituted representations of the fleshy imagings of modern artists like Marcel Duchamp. The pigment "Mummy Brown," a dark brooding greyish-brown, was popular amongst European artists well into the early twentieth-century. It was a colour coming from the grinding up mummified corpses, available into the mid-1970s (McCouat, Philip, "The Life and Death of Mummy Brown," Journal of Art In Society, 2013). Mummia became a lengthy and unusual chapter in the history of both art and medicine, beginning with a well known Persian mumiya black pis-remedy for wounds and fractures, which was then confused with similarly appearing black bituminous materials used for Egyptian mummification, which then gave way to misinterpretations by Medieval Latin translators and alchemists to mean whole mummies. All of this was further complicated by greed for profitable fake mummy drugs, dust and paints.

To cause the face to appear in a mass of flame make use of the following: mix together thoroughly petroleum, lard, mutton tallow and quick lime. Distill this over charcoal fire, and the liquid which results can be burned on the face without harm.

— Harry Houdini



Its character is of a solid at normal room temperatures, which can be shattered with a hard impact. It is always fluid, flowing imperceptibly over long durations — artist Rosemary Lee has highlighted this through the slippage or spillage from 'durée' (as in length or period of time) to 'dureté' (as in durability or hardness). Unhindered in its movement, bitumen is an allegorical material, a substance that examples obdurate, slow violence—while fluid, it can effect great earthquakes and powerful ruptures—a cracking, liquid earth.

HID Health and Welfare Improvement Data

Coal tar topical (for the skin) is used to treat the skin symptoms of psoriasis, including dryness, redness, flaking, scaling, and itching. Tar can help slow the rapid growth of skin cells and restore the skin's appearance. In addition, it can help reduce the inflammation, itching and scaling of psoriasis. Tar products can vary dramatically from brand to brand. Coal tar is not a cure for psoriasis, and it will provide only temporary relief of skin symptoms.

MG217 is 3% coal tar, as strong as you can get without a prescription. Coal tar is excellent on some psoriasis sufferers at reducing inflammation on their scalp while simultaneously slowing down cell regeneration. The anti-fungal properties of coal tar can also help alleviate mild cases of seborrheic dermatitis but there are better ingredients on the market.

After 40 years of suffering with psoriasis and trying different products, I finally got relief from this terrible condition when I found MG217 Medicated Coal Tar Ointment and MG217 Medicated Coal Tar Lotion. I only wish I knew about it earlier. It would have definitely changed my life. But better late than never!

— L.C. -Haddonfield, NJ (www.mg217.com/testimonials/letters/)

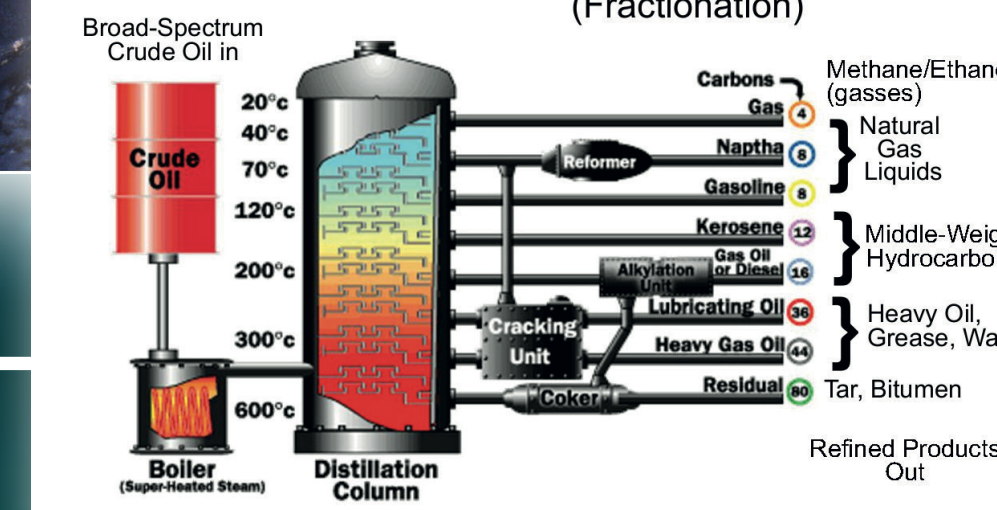


Warnings: For external use only. Ask a doctor before use if condition covers a large area of the body. When using this product avoid contact with the eyes. If contact occurs, rinse eyes thoroughly with water. Use caution in exposing skin to sunlight. It may increase your tendency to sunburn for up to 24 hours after application. Do not use with other forms of psoriasis therapy such as ultraviolet radiation or prescription drugs unless directed by a physician. Do not use for prolonged periods without consulting a physician. Stop use and ask a doctor if condition worsens or condition does not improve after regular use of this product as directed. Keep out of reach of children. If swallowed, get medical help or contact a Poison Control Center immediately. This product contains coal tar, a product known in the state of California to cause cancer. (amazon.com)

HOPS Heavy Oil Production Systems



Crude Oil Refining (Fractionation)



EUQ EDIBLE UTILITY QUOTIENT

The French tradition of Gigot bitume involves a leg of lamb wrapped in kraft paper and cooked in a bath of molten bitumen. It is a traditional preparation for a ceremonial meal that celebrates the end of a construction project, and takes place on the construction sites of buildings and public works.



Topical Petro-chemistry (Oil, Coal Tar, Vaseline)

Coal Tar To Ease Psoriasis

The major chemical components of coal tar solutions are aromatics, and other components from partially hydrogenated aromatics and heterocycles. Non-exhaustively, chemical compounds contained in Coal Tar Topical solutions include:

- 1 ring aromatics
Benzene; 1,2-dimethylbenzene; Biphenyl; Phenol; toluene; xylene; cresol (3 isomers); p-cresol; o-cresol.
- 2 fused rings
Naphthalene; Phenanthrene; Indene; Indan.
- 3 fused rings
Anthracene; Anthraquinone; Dicyclopentadiene; Acenaphthene; Acenaphthylene; Fluorene;
- 4 fused rings
Pyrene; Chrysene; Fluranthrene; Benzo[k]fluoranthene;
- Heterocycles (in which the ring contains one or many heteroatoms such as nitrogen, oxygen, sulfur)
Pyridine; Indole; Benzofurane; Carbazole; Quinoline; Quinaldine; Thiophene

Lip-balm, also known as "lip salve" is a petrochemical derivative, applied topically to the lips of the mouth to moisturize and relieve chapped or dry lips, angular cheilitis, stomatitis, or cold sores. Lip balm often contains beeswax or carnauba wax, camphor, cetyl alcohol, lanolin, paraffin, and petrolatum, among other ingredients. Some varieties contain dyes, flavor, fragrance, phenol, salicylic acid, and various chemicals which affect sun-screening.

The major petrochemical components of lip-balm are aromatics, and other components from partially hydrogenated aromatics and heterocycles. Non-exhaustively, chemical compounds contained in lip-balms include:

Parabens (methylparaben, butylparaben, etc.)

Parabens are known to interfere with hormone function, linked to increased risk of breast cancer and reproductive toxicity, and may also interfere with male reproductive functions. In a surprising recent study, methylparaben was found to block the breast cancer drug tamoxifen (more).

Synthetic Color and Dyes (FD&C Blue 1, Green 3, Yellow 5 & 6, Red 33)

Derived from coal tar, FD&C color pigments contain heavy metal salts that deposit toxins onto the skin, causing skin sensitivity and irritation. Animal studies have shown almost all FD&C colors to be carcinogenic.

BHT (butylated hydroxytoluene)

BHT has been shown to mimic estrogen (endocrine disruptor). It is linked to developmental and reproductive toxicity, and a possible carcinogen.

Fragrance and Flavor

The U.S. Federal Drug Administration allows manufacturers to include a panoply of ingredients in products under the term "fragrance," without having to list the constituent chemical compounds. Many of these are composed of phthalates, which are hormone disruptors linked to pre-term births, reproductive birth defects in males, reduced fertility, and exacerbation of allergy and asthma symptoms.

Sunscreens (Oxybenzone, Octinoxate, Octisalate, Octocrylene, Avobenzonone, Padimate)

HaFHD Health and Fire Hazard Data

Routes of Entry:

Inhalation, Skin, Mucous Membranes, Eye Contact And Ingestion At Elevated Temperature Only

Effects of Exposure / Symptoms: A Moderate Irritant.

Emergency Treatment: Remove Victim To Fresh Air, Contacted Body Part To Be Immediately Plunged Under Cold Running Water For Ten Minutes.

Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation - Category 2A Skin Sensitization - Category 1 Causes serious eye irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity - Category 2 Carcinogenicity - Category 1B Suspected of causing genetic defects. May cause cancer.

Reproductive Toxicity - Category 2 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure - Category 1 (blood) Causes damage to organs.

Specific target organ toxicity - Single exposure - Category 2 (eyes) May cause damage to organs.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure - Category 1 (blood , eyes , respiratory system) Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute - Category 1 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Chronic - Category 1 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Suitable Extinguishing Media - regular dry chemical, carbon dioxide, regular foam, water spray

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media - high-pressure water streams

Hazardous Combustion Products - oxides of carbon

Advice for firefighters - Slight fire hazard. Contact with heat may generate toxic and/or flammable gases. Containers may rupture or explode if exposed to heat.

HERPIS Health and Environment Related Petrocultural Infrastructure Systems

The Naftalan resort is located 50 km from the ancient city of Ganja (Kirovabads), the second largest city in Azerbaijan, in a green area in a pine park on the shore of an artificial lake.



was extracted manually from shallow wells. "Thick blood of the earth" - the so-called naphthalene. It has been over 100 years since the beginning of the study and application of therapeutic properties naftalan. Its efficacy in various diseases confirmed by the results of more than 1,600 scientific papers and monographs. (naftalan-booking.com/)



In the shady alleys of the park created a great comfortable atmosphere for rest and treatment. The history of the Resort Naftalan has its origins in 1873, when the naphthalene



Fire Fighting Measures — Avoid inhalation of material or combustion by-products. Move container from fire area if it can be done without risk. Stay upwind and keep out of low areas. Use

extinguishing agents appropriate for surrounding fire. Flood with fine water spray. Directly spraying water or foam onto hot burning product may cause frothing. For fires in cargo or storage area: Cool containers with water from unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles until well after fire is out. If this is impossible then take the following precautions: Keep unnecessary people away, isolate hazard area and deny entry. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of tanks due to fire.

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Critical Media Lab Basel Institute of Experimental Design and Media Cultures

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