

Name (Print Clearly)

ChemWrite Paper

Social Security Number

Section 1 M/W 11:00 – 12:15 P.M.

Section 2 T/R 11:00 – 12:15 P.M.

Section 3 T/R 1:10 – 2:25 P.M.

NOTE:

- DO NOT SEAL THE ENVELOPE
- WHEN SUBMITTING THE SECOND DRAFT OF THE PAPER, PLEASE ATTACHE THE FIRST COMMENTED DRAFT; FAILING TO DO SO, POINTS WILL BE TAKEN OFF.
- FIRST DRAFT DUE DATE: THURS., MARCH 14, 2002 BY 4:00 P.M. ROOM 318 HAVEMEYER.
- SECOND DRAFT DUE DATE: TUES., APRIL 23, 2002 BY 4:00 P.M. ROOM 318 HAVEMEYER.

"we aren't really a country" italics

Double Double Space after #8 filter

why on how?

usage
why all these passive constructions? who traced? who? etc

Explain why substandard housing contained more lead

You need more of a transition to the next p

you can say this more succinctly

Christian Warren's book, Brush with Death: A Social History of Lead Poisoning, explores why we as a country have poisoned ourselves with this metal. Towards the beginning of the twentieth century, the effects of lead on biological systems was not known. Lead was prized as an extremely versatile metal, with special uses as a superior base for paint, an useful additive for fuel, and as solder for circuits. However, the poisonous effects of lead would not remain unknown for long. Plumbism could be traced to three main sources. The first source to be discovered was the work place. Occupational plumbism disabled countless workers because of the high level of contact that they had with the metal. Soon after, scientist discovered that children were more susceptible to the lead poisoning than adults. Childhood plumbism was caused by any exposure to lead, with eating paint chips being the leading method of exposure. A third source of exposure was lead in the atmosphere. The burning of fuel with a high lead content directly contributed to this problem. Although lead has been known to create health problems, the country has moved slowly to do anything about it. Plumbism was seen as a problem for the poor because most of the children who died from lead poisoning were from the poverty stricken parts of the city, where substandard housing contained much potential for exposure to lead. As studies showed that lower and lower levels of lead in the body could cause damage, people in the middle classes started be included in the disease. This is when the government began to take more action in combating the disease and getting rid of the lead in our environment. Even today the problem is not resolved. Although much progress has been made, the amount of lead in our environment is still a major concern.

faulty parallelism

definition? which? article misuse

fling?

clashed + not really accurate

Is it a disease? + do the studies include people in this condition? (problems w/ causality)

faulty predication (you can't use a "when" clause here)

Lead can be introduced into the body in many different ways. The natural instinct for toddlers to put things in their mouths and suck on them is particularly dangerous in poverty stricken areas. In these places of low income housing, landlords often neglect to fix up apartments, resulting in chipping lead paint, exposed pipes, and exposed circuits. A child touching everything and sucking on his or her fingers would put a significant amount of lead into his or her body. Many families living in poverty also do not have enough money for fire wood or heating oil. During the early to middle parts of the twentieth century, junkyards often gave away the cases of old batteries. Poor families would burn these battery cases

Pls use larger font

pretty good detailed explanation

for heat. Unfortunately, these battery cases were full of lead and burning them released quite a lot of lead into the air. Combined with poor ventilation, these poor families would breathe in vast quantities of lead.

SP

dm (what's combined?)

diagram

Lead poisoning is not restricted to the lower classes. Lead paint was touted as a superior paint in the early 1900s. Whenever these old homes were renovated, lead dust would be thrown in the air. Inhalation of this dust deposited much lead into the body. There is also evidence that suggests that the harmful effects due to lead can be passed on from parent to offspring. Exposure to lead while pregnant will adversely affect the child. Since many wealthier families renovate their home right before the birth of their first child, lead exposure during pregnancy is a problem.

why only wealthier families?

After lead has entered the body, it enters the blood stream where it is distributed all over the body. However, lead can be removed by a process known as chelating. Lead is a transition metal. Transition metals form structures known as coordination complexes. Chelating ligands are molecules that can simultaneously bond to multiple sites on a coordination complex. Also, chelating ligands produce an effect known as the chelate effect. This effect is the tendency of chelating ligands to preferentially and strongly bond with a transition metal. When a chelating ligand is injected into the body, it seeks out and bonds with lead. Since the chelating ligand bonds with lead, it prevents other molecules causing precipitation of the metal ion. Since the metal does not precipitate and stays in solution, the metal and the chelating ligand are both excreted through the body with urine.

combining these 2 sentences

avoid split infinitives

word missing

Even low amounts of lead in the body can cause some damage, such as learning disabilities. Although we can treat lead poisoning, not everyone who is exposed to lead is screened for plumbism. Until we get rid of all the lead in our environment, lead poisoning will persist as a problem.

Alan Chia

What's your Title Page + your Abstract??

The parts you do include are pretty good, though you can join the parts better - you need a better transition from the summary to the specifics + from the ~~process~~ process of lead poisoning to the explanation of chelating.

Several sentences are poorly constructed + need careful revision.

Lead poisoning is a major problem in our society. At the beginning of the 20th century, lead was seen as a harmless, useful metal. Lead pipes and other lead-containing materials were used extensively, and the effects of lead on the human body were considered minimal. Lead poisoning was traced back to lead in the workplace, home, and in the environment. It is not until the 1940s that the effects of lead were recognized as a serious health problem. Chelation is the process of removing lead from the body by using agents that do not produce toxic side effects.

Lead Poisoning

Brush with Death: A Social History of Lead Poisoning

Alan Chia

asc2003@columbia.edu

Professor Fine

Section 1

Christian Warren's book, *Brush with Death: A Social History of Lead Poisoning*, explores how our country has poisoned itself with this metal. During the first years of the twentieth century, the effects of lead on biological systems was not known. Lead was prized by industry as an extremely versatile metal, with special uses as a superior base for paint, useful additive for fuel, and solder for circuits. However, the poisonous effects of lead would not remain unknown for long. Plumbism, more commonly known as lead poisoning, could be traced to three main sources. The first source to be discovered was the work place. Occupational plumbism disabled countless ^{what kind?} workers because of the high level of contact that they had with the metal. Soon after, scientists discovered that children were more susceptible to lead poisoning than adults. Childhood plumbism was caused by any exposure to lead, with eating paint chips being the leading method of exposure. A third source of exposure was lead in the atmosphere. The burning of fuel with a high lead content directly contributed to this problem.

Although lead has been known to create health problems, the country has ^{gwr} moved slowly to do anything about it. Plumbism ^{by whom?} was seen as a problem for the poor because most of the children who died from lead poisoning were from the poorest sections of the city, where substandard housing contained much potential for exposure to lead. Substandard housing usually contains more lead because the houses are often very old, and lead paint was in more widespread use during the time of their construction. As studies showed that lower and lower levels of lead in the body could cause damage, people in the middle classes started be statistically included in the areas affected by lead poisoning. The perceived threat to the middle class caused the government to began to take more action in combating the disease and getting rid of the lead in our environment. Even today the problem is not resolved. Although much progress has been made, the amount of lead in our environment is still a major concern.

Lead can be introduced into the body in many different ways. The natural instinct for toddlers to put things in their mouths and suck on them is particularly dangerous in older, poorer neighborhoods, where the amount of lead in the home is typically greater. In these areas of low income housing, landlords often neglect to fix up apartments, resulting in chipping lead paint,

Also:
paint peeling

repetition
of old houses

exposed pipes, and exposed circuits. A child touching everything and sucking on his or her fingers would put a significant amount of lead into his or her body over time. Many families living in poverty also do not have enough money for fire wood or heating oil. During the early to mid twentieth century, junkyards often gave away the cases of old batteries. Poor families would burn these battery cases for heat. Unfortunately, these battery cases were full of lead and burning them released quite a lot of lead into the air. Poor ventilation caused these poor families to breathe in vast quantities of lead.

Lead poisoning is not restricted to the lower classes. Since lead paint was regarded as a superior paint in the early 1900s, lead dust would be thrown in the air whenever old homes were renovated. Inhalation of this dust ^{w/c} deposited much lead into the body. There is also evidence that suggests that the harmful effects due to lead can be passed on from parent to offspring. Exposure to lead while pregnant will adversely affect the child. ^(Pregnant?) The birth of a child usually requires more space. Many of the wealthier families can afford these renovations and expansions before the birth of their child. ^{no exp} Lead Exposure due to home renovations during the period of pregnancy became a problem for the upper classes.

Rethink
the order
of these
sentences.

After lead has entered the body, it enters the blood stream where it is distributed all over the body. However, lead can be removed by a process known as chelating. Transition metals, such as lead, form structures known as coordination complexes. Chelating ligands are molecules that can simultaneously bond to multiple sites on a coordination complex. Also, chelating ligands produce an effect known as the chelate effect. This effect is the tendency of chelating ligands to bond preferentially and strongly with a transition metal. When a chelating ligand is injected into the body, it seeks out and bonds with lead. Since the chelating ligand bonds with lead, it prevents other molecules from causing precipitation of the metal ion. Since the metal does not precipitate and stays in solution, the metal and the chelating ligand are both excreted through the body with urine.

Even low amounts of lead in the body can cause some damage, such as learning disabilities. Although we can treat lead poisoning, not everyone who is exposed to lead is

screened for plumbism. Until we get rid of all the lead in our environment, lead poisoning will persist as a problem.

This is mostly clear and well-written. You've done a nice job of editing, though some mechanical problems remain. A- = 15