Chronic Toxicity	Chronic exposure may result in hypercalcemia, alkalosis and renal impairment.

Cellulose

Acute Toxicity	Rat Oral LD_{50} >5g/kg Rat Respiratory LD_{50} >5800mg/m^3/4H Inhalation may cause irritation of eyes and upper respiratory tract.

Kaolin

Acute Toxicity	Acute silicosis has been reported for exposure to very high levels of respirable crystalline silica. Acute silicosis is rapidly progressive with diffuse pulmonary involvement and does not form classical silicotic nodules. The disease is often complicated by tuberculosis. It can develop only months after the initial exposure with the possibility of death within 1 or 2 years.
Chronic Toxicity	Lungs may be affected by repeated or prolonged exposure to dust particles. The substance may have effects on the lungs, resulting in fibrosis (kaolinosis) and impaired functions.

Glass fiber

Acute Toxicity	Inhalation can cause sore throat, hoarseness, cough, labored breathing. Skin contact can cause redness and itching. Eye contact can cause redness, pain and itching.

Carcinogenicity ;Glass fiber is calssified to group3 by IARC.

Carbon black

Acute Toxicity	Inhalation can cause cough, sore throat.
Chronic Toxicity	Lungs may be affected by repeated or prolonged exposure at very high concentrations.
Carcinogenicity	The IARC evaluation in Monograph 65 concluded "There is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of carbon black". Based on this evaluation, along with their evaluation of inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity in humans, IARC's overall evaluation is that "carbon black is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)". Carbon black has not been listed as a carcinogen by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) criteria document on carbon black recommends that only carbon black with PAH levels greater than 0.1% be considered suspect carcinogens.

Barium sulfate

Acute Toxicity	Skin contact may cause irritation. Eye contact may cause irritation.
Chronic Toxicity	Lungs may be affected by repeated or prolonged exposure to dust particles, resulting in baritosis (a form of benign pneumoconiosis).