

It's 2026. Why are these pesticide companies not warning people? Why are apartment complexes not warning people?

Is it because:

1. It's not the best business pitch.
 2. The harms are known, but considered collateral damage. You really have to work to understand them.
 3. The lawsuits already flew. They don't want any more.
 4. People have died, but there are still bugs to be killed and a profit to be made (dark industry secrets).
 5. Even their employees are exposed to these risks, some at much higher levels.
 6. They want people to believe in their product.
"Dogs can lick it."
"Kids can play in it after it dries."
 7. Thyroid cancer isn't exactly a selling point.
 8. Neither are gas chambers.
 9. The industry is actually pretty scary.
 10. Their products could still be used in chemical warfare.
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Industrial Gas Suppliers and Their Relationship to Bayer

Overview

The gas most commonly used to stun pigs before slaughter is **carbon dioxide (CO₂)**.

This carbon dioxide is not manufactured specifically for slaughterhouses. Rather, it is industrial grade CO₂ that is produced, purified, and distributed for a wide variety of commercial and industrial applications.

Industrial carbon dioxide is commonly supplied to:

- Food processing facilities
- Beverage manufacturers
- Hospitals
- Research laboratories
- Chemical plants
- Welding operations
- Other industries

Slaughterhouses are only one category of customer.

Major Industrial Gas Suppliers

- Linde plc
 - Air Liquide S.A.
 - Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.
 - Messer Group GmbH
 - Nippon Gases (owned by Nippon Sanso Holdings Corporation)
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Parent Companies

Linde plc

Linde is an independent publicly traded industrial gas company. It is not owned by another corporation. The modern company was formed through the 2018 merger of Linde AG and Praxair.

Air Liquide

Air Liquide is an independent publicly traded French industrial gas company. It operates as its own parent company.

Air Products and Chemicals

Air Products is an independent publicly traded American corporation headquartered in Pennsylvania. It is not a subsidiary of another company.

Messer Group

Messer is a privately held German industrial gas company that remains family owned by the Messer family.

Nippon Gases

Nippon Gases is a subsidiary of Nippon Sanso Holdings Corporation, a publicly traded Japanese industrial gas company.

Sources of Industrial Carbon Dioxide

Industrial carbon dioxide is commonly recovered from:

- Ammonia production for fertilizer manufacturing.
- Ethanol fermentation.
- Hydrogen production.
- Certain naturally occurring underground carbon dioxide reservoirs.

After collection, the gas is purified, liquefied, tested, and transported to industrial customers.

Relationship to Bayer

Based on publicly available corporate information, Bayer does not own any of the major industrial gas companies listed above.

There is no evidence that Bayer serves as the parent company of:

- Linde
- Air Liquide
- Air Products
- Messer
- Nippon Sanso Holdings

These companies are independent corporations with separate ownership structures.

Commercial Relationships

Like many large chemical and pharmaceutical manufacturers, Bayer purchases industrial gases for manufacturing operations.

Industrial gas suppliers have also entered into long term supply agreements with Bayer facilities in various locations.

These relationships are typical commercial customer and supplier arrangements and do not constitute ownership or corporate control.

Conclusion

Current publicly available information indicates that:

- Bayer is not the parent company of the major industrial gas suppliers.
 - Linde, Air Liquide, Air Products, Messer, and Nippon Sanso Holdings operate independently.
 - Industrial carbon dioxide supplied to slaughterhouses is the same type of industrial gas supplied to numerous other commercial industries, including food processing, healthcare, manufacturing, and scientific research.
 - Any relationships between Bayer and these companies are commercial business relationships rather than ownership interests.
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Carbon Dioxide and Human Fatalities

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) has been used in some contexts to intentionally kill humans, but it has **not** been the gas historically associated with the infamous execution gas chambers.

Here is the distinction:

Nazi Germany

The primary gases used during the Holocaust were carbon monoxide (CO) from engine exhaust at some extermination sites and hydrogen cyanide (Zyklon B) at others.

Carbon dioxide was **not** the primary killing agent in those extermination facilities.

Judicial Executions

Historical gas chamber executions in the United States used hydrogen cyanide, not carbon dioxide.

Medical and Research Contexts

Carbon dioxide has been studied or used in limited medical and research settings and has been discussed in the context of assisted dying proposals in some countries. It is not a standard method of execution for humans.

Accidental Fatalities

Carbon dioxide can be lethal at high concentrations because it displaces oxygen and can rapidly cause unconsciousness and death in confined spaces.

Fatal accidents have occurred in:

- Industrial settings
 - Breweries
 - Dry ice storage areas
 - Wells
 - Mines
 - Areas where naturally occurring carbon dioxide accumulated
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Final Note

While carbon dioxide has caused human deaths and has been intentionally used in some limited contexts, it is different from the gases historically used in execution gas chambers or Nazi extermination camps, which primarily involved hydrogen cyanide or carbon monoxide.