Safety Data Sheet

SC-326 Polycarbonate Cement

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name	SC-326 Polycarbonate Cement
Brand	Caseway

1.2 Other means of identification

Synonym(s):
UN 1993

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Product Use: Adhesive.
Uses Advised Against: Use only in well ventilated areas.

1.4 Supplier's details

Name	Caseway Industrial Products, Inc.
Address	3487 Highland Drive Bay City MI 48706 United States
Telephone	19893919992
Fax	19893919994
Email	support@casewayproducts.com

1.5 Emergency phone number

INFOTRAC (Contract: 106140)
North America: 1-800-535-5053
International: 1-352-323-3500

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: OSHA (29 CFR 1910.1200)

- Flammable liquids, Cat. 2
- Acute toxicity, oral, Cat. 4
- Eye damage/irritation, Cat. 2A
- Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure), Cat. 3
- Skin corrosion/irritation, Cat. 2
- Carcinogenicity, Cat. 2

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram

Signal word **Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H315	Causes skin irritation

H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H351	Suspected of causing cancer

Precautionary statement(s)

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210	Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261	Avoid breathing dust, fume, gas, mist, vapors, spray.
P264	Wash face, hands, and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, clothing, eye protection, and face protection.

Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER /doctor if you feel unwell.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use CO_2, dry chemical, or foam to extinguish.

Storage

P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal facility.

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2 Mixtures

Name	CAS No.	EC No.	Index No.	Concentration (weight)
Tetrahydrofuran	109-99-9	203-726-8	603-025-00-0	60 – 80 %
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	203-806-2	601-017-00-1	15 – 40 %

Trade secret statement (OSHA 1910.1200(i))

*The specific chemical identities and/or actual concentrations or actual concentration ranges for one or more listed components are being withheld as trade secrets under the US regulation 29 CFR 1910.1200(i).

Impurities and stabilizing additives	Trace ingredients (if any) are present in < 1% concentration, (< 0.1% for potential carcinogens, reproductive toxins, respiratory tract mutagens, and sensitizers). None of the trace components contribute significant additional hazards at the concentrations that may be present in this product. All pertinent hazard information has been provided in this document, per the requirements of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration Standard (29 CFR 1920.1200), U.S. State equivalents, and Canadian Hazardous Materials Identification System Standard (CPR 4).

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice	If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
If inhaled	Remove victim to fresh air and keep in a position comfortable for breathing. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie, belt, or waistband. If breathing is difficult administer oxygen. Seek medical attention immediately.
In case of skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If skin becomes irritated and irritation persists, get medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse, discard contaminated shoes.
In case of eye contact	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
If swallowed	If swallowed, rinse mouth. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content does not get into lungs. Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek immediate medical attention.
Personal protective equipment for first-aid responders	First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists, refer to section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

EYES: Causes serious eye irritation characterized by redness, burning sensation, tearing, swelling and inflammation. Vapors and fumes can cause eye irritation.
SKIN: May cause skin irritation with localized redness, itching, and discomfort.
INHALATION: Inhalation of mist or vapor causes irritation of the upper respiratory tract. Symptoms may include headache, cough, shortness of breath, dizziness, narcosis, drowsiness, and unconsciousness.
INGESTION: May cause irritation to the digestive tract with nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhea. May cause central nervous system depression. Exposure may cause degeneration of the optic nerve, resulting in impaired vision. Symptoms may be delayed. May be harmful if swallowed.

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Thermal Burns: Flush with water immediately. While flushing, remove clothes which do not adhere to the affected area. Call an ambulance. Continue flushing during transportation to the hospital. Keep victim warm. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media
Water fog. Alcohol resistant foam. Carbon dioxide (CO2). Dry chemical powder.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spreat the fire

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical
Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. This product is a poor conductor of electricity and can become electrostatically charged. If sufficient charge is accumulated, ignition of flammable mixtures can occur. To reduce potential for static discharge, use proper bonding and grounding procedures. This liquid may accumulate static electricty when filling properly grounded containers. Static electricity accumulation may be significantly increased by the precense of small quantities of water or other contaminates. Material will float and ignite on the surface of water. During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed. Closed containers may explode if exposed to extreme heat.

Tetrahydrofuran : Carbon oxides
Cyclohexane: Carbon oxides.

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters
Self contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire. Do not breathe vapors or fumes. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Use proper bonding and grounding procedures. Use standard firefighting procedures and consider the hazards of other materials involved.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people from and upwind of spill/leak. Eliminate all sources of ignition (non smoking, flares, sparks, flames, and electrical equipment). Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.) away from spilled material. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Avoid breathing mist/vapors. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. This product is miscible in water.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

6.2 Environmental precautions
Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Avoid discharge into drains, water-courses or onto the ground.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up
Large Spills: Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Dike the spilled material, where this is possible. Use a non-combustible material like vermiculite, sand or earth to soak up the product and place into a container for later disposal. Following product recovery, flush area with water.

Small Spills: Absorb with earth, sand, or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal. Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination.

Never return spills to original containers for reuse. Put material in a suitable, covered, labeled container.

Reference to other sections
Waste Disposal: Section 13.
Protective Equipment: Section 8

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle, store, or open near oxidizers, electrical equipment, open flame, sources of heat, or sources of ignition. Protect material from direct sunlight. Explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation. Minimize fire risks from flammable and combustible materials (including combustible dust and static accumulating liquids) or dangerous reactions with incompatible materials. Handling operations that can promote accumulation of static discharges include but are not limited to: mixing, filtering, pumping at high flow rates, splash filling, creating mists or sprays, tank and container filtering, tank cleaning, smapling, gauging, switch loading, vacuum truck operations. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Use non-sparking tools and explosion-proof equipment. Do not taste or swallow. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing fumes, vapors, mist, or spray. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. avoid prolonged exposure. When using, do not eat, drink, or smoke. Should be handled in closed systems if possible. Wash hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling. Wear OSHA standard chemical resistant goggles, face shield, gloves, apron, & footwear.

For additional information on equipment bonding and grounding, refer to the Canadian Electrical Code in Canada, (CSA C22.1), or the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, "Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents" or National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) 77, "Recommended Practice on Static Electricity" or National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) 70, "National Electric Code".

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store locked up. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame. Prevent electrostatic charge build-up using common bonding and grounding techniques. Eliminate sources of ignition. Avoid spark promoters. Prevent vapor buildup. Store in a cool, dry place away from direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed and upright when not in use to prevent leakage. Store away from incompatible materials (See Section 10 of the SDS).

Specific end use(s)

Apart from the uses mentioned in Section 1, no other specified uses are stipulated.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

1. Tetrahydrofuran (CAS: 109-99-9)

PEL-TWA (Inhalation): 200 ppm (590 mg/m3) (OSHA)
REL-TWA (Inhalation): 200 ppm (590 mg/m3) (NIOSH)
REL-ST (Inhalation): 250 ppm (735 mg/m3) (NIOSH)
IDLH (Inhalation): 2000 ppm (NIOSH)
TLV®-TWA (Inhalation): 50 ppm [2002] (ACGIH)
Central Nervous System impairment. Upper Respiratory Tract irritation. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values: Skin Designation: Can be absorbed through the skin
Kidney damage. Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans
Danger of cutaneous absorption

TLV-STEL (Inhalation): 100 ppm [2002] (ACGIH)
Central Nervous System impairment. Upper Respiratory Tract irritation. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values: Skin Designation: Can be absorbed through the skin.
Kidney damage. Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans
Danger of cutaneous absorption

PEL-TWA (Inhalation): 200 ppm (590mg/m3) (Cal/OSHA)
REL-ST (Inhalation): 250 ppm (735 mg/m3) (Cal/OSHA)

2. Cyclohexane (CAS: 110-82-7)
PEL-TWA (Inhalation): 300 ppm (1050 mg/m3) (OSHA)
REL-TWA (Inhalation): 300 ppm (1050 mg/m3) (NIOSH)
IDLH (Inhalation): 1300 ppm (NIOSH)
TLV-TWA (Inhalation): 100 ppm [1964] (ACGIH)
PEL-TWA (Inhalation): 300 ppm (1050 mg/m3) (Cal/OSHA)

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation. Good general ventilation should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. Provide eyewash station and quick drench safety shower.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection
Wear safety glasses with side shields. Wear chemical safety goggles and/or a face-shield to protect against skin and eye contact when appropriate.

Skin protection
Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves. Consult a glove supplier for assistance in selecting an appropriate chemical resistant glove.

NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements, break-through time, and potential body reactions to glove material type.

Body protection
Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing and footwear to prevent skin contact. Use of an impervious apron is recommended.

Respiratory protection
Chemical respirator with organic vapor cartridge and full facepiece. When concentrations are above the IDLH, or are unknown, or during spills and/or emergencies, use any supplied-air respirator that has a facepiece and is operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus operated in pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.

Thermal hazards
Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.

Environmental exposure controls
Keep away from drains, surface and ground water.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	Liquid
Appearance	Clear, Colorless Liquid
Color	Clear, Colorless
Odor	Ether-Like, Sweet
Odor threshold	~2 ppm (THF)
pH	No data available.
Melting point/freezing point	-163.3 °F (-108.5°C)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	~ 154.4°F (68°C)
Flash point	-4 °F (-20 °C)
Evaporation rate	No data available.

Flammability	Highly Flammable
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	No data available.
Vapor pressure	~150 mmHg at 20 °C
Relative vapor density	>1 (heavier than air)
Density and/or relative density	~0.87 g/cm3 @ 20 °C
Solubility	THF miscible; CYH insoluble
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	419 °F (215 °C)
Decomposition temperature	No data available.
Kinematic viscosity	~0.45 mm2/s @ 20°C
Explosive properties	Not Explosive.
Oxidizing properties	Not Oxidizing.

Further safety characteristics (supplemental)
Note: Physical properties are based on literature values and estimations derived from the mixture composition of Tetrahydrofuran and Cyclohexane. Actual values may vary slightly depending on environmental conditions and measurement methods.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
Non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

10.2 Chemical stability
Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
Avoid heat, sparks, open flames, and other sources of ignition. Avoid temperatures exceeding the flash point. Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

10.5 Incompatible materials
Reacts with strong oxidants, Acids, [Note: Peroxides may accumulate upon prolonged storage in the presence of air.]

Tetrahydrofuran : Strong oxidizing agents, Acids
Cyclohexane: Strong oxidizing agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Carbon oxides

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity
Acute toxicity, oral: Category 4 - Harmful if swallowed.

Skin Contact: May cause redness and irritation.
Eye Contact: Redness. stinging, tearing, blurred vision.
Inhalation: May cause irritation to the respiratory system. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. May cause headache, dizziness, and nausea.
Ingestion: Swallowing can cause abdominal irritation, nausea, and vomiting.

Tetrahydrofuran (CAS: 109-99-9)
ORAL LD50 (Rat): 1650 mg/kg
INHALATION LC50 (rat, 4 h): 21,000 ppm

Cyclohexane (CAS: 110-82-7)
ORAL LD50 (Rat): > 5000 mg/kg
DERMAL LD50 (rabbit): > 2000 mg/kg
INHALATION LC50 (rat, 4 h): 32,000 ppm

Skin corrosion/irritation
Category 2: Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/irritation
Category 2A: Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitization
No data available.

Germ cell mutagenicity
No known reports of mutagenic effects in humans

Carcinogenicity
Category 2: Suspected of causing cancer.

Tetrahydrofuran (CAS: 109-99-9)
IARC: 2B - Possibly carcinogenic to humans.
OSHA: Not listed.
NTP: Not listed.

Cyclohexane (CAS: 110-82-7)
IARC: 3 - Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.
OSHA: Not listed.
NTP: Not listed.

Reproductive toxicity
No data available.

Summary of evaluation of the CMR properties
No data is available regarding the mutagenicity or teratogenicity of this product, nor is there any available data that indicates it causes adverse developmental or fertility effects.

STOT-single exposure
Category 3: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT-repeated exposure
No data available.

Aspiration hazard
No data available

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity
Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Tetrahydrofuran (CAS: 109-99-9)
LC50 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow): 2,160 mg/l - 96 h
EC50 - Daphnia magna (water flea): 382 mg/l - 24 h
Growth inhibition IC50 (algae): 3,700 mg/l - 192 h

Cyclohexane (CAS: 110-82-7)(
LC50 - Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) - 4.53 mg/l - 96 h
EC50 - Daphnia magna (water flea) - 0.9 mg/l - 48 h
EC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) - 3.4 mg/l - 72 h

Persistence and degradability
No data available.

Bioaccumulative potential
No information available.

Mobility in soil
No data available.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
No data available.

Endocrine disrupting properties
No data available.

Other adverse effects
Do not allow material to run off into surface waters, wastewater, or soil.
An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Product disposal
The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized whenever possible. This material and its container should be disposed of to an approved waste disposal center. All disposal must be in accordance with all federal, state, provincial, and local regulations.

Packaging disposal
Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container should be disposed of to an approved waste disposal center. All disposal must be in accordance with all federal, state, provincial, and local regulations.

Waste treatment
Incinerate the material under controlled conditions in an approved incinerator. Do not incinerate sealed containers.

Sewage disposal
Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction.

Other disposal recommendations
Care should be taken when handling emptied containers. Do not cut, weld, or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally.

SECTION 14: Transport information

DOT (US)
UN Number: UN1993
Class: 3
Packing Group: II
Proper Shipping Name: Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (Tetrahydrofuran, Cyclohexane)

IMDG
UN Number: UN1993
Class: 3
Packing Group: II
Proper Shipping Name: Flammable liquids, n.o.s.
Marine pollutant: (Cyclohexane)

IATA

UN Number: UN1993
Class: 3
Packing Group: II
Proper Shipping Name: Flammable liquids, n.o.s.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

U.S. State Right To Know Components

Product	California	Massachusetts	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Minnesota
Tetrahydrofuran (CAS: 109-99-9)	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed
Cyclohexane (CAS: 110-82-7)	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed

International Inventories

Product	TSCA	DSL /NDSL	EINECS /ELINCS	ENCS	IECSC	PICCS	AICS	NZIoC	TW	KECI
Tetrahydrofuran (CAS: 109-99-9)	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed
Cyclohexane (CAS: 110-82-7)	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed	Listed

Legend

TSCA – United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory
DSL/NDSL – Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List
EINECS/ELINCS – European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances or European List of Notified Chemical Substances
ENCS – Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) Inventory
IECSC – Inventory of Existing Chemicals Substances Produced or Imported in China (IECSC)
PICCS – Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
AICS – Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)
NZIoc – New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
TW – Taiwan National Chemical Inventory
KECI – Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory

SARA 302 Components
No chemicals in this material are subject to the reporting requirements of SARA Title III, Section 302

SARA 311/312 Hazards
Tetrahydrofuran (109-99-9): Fire hazard, Immediate health hazard
Cyclohexane (110-82-7): Fire hazard, Immediate health hazard

SARA 313 Components
The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:
Cyclohexane (110-82-7)

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)
Tetrahydrofuran (109-99-9)
Cyclohexane (110-82-7)

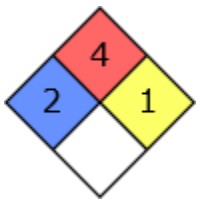
15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out for this substance.

HMIS Rating

THF & Cyclohexane	
HEALTH	2
FLAMMABILITY	4
PHYSICAL HAZARD	1
PERSONAL PROTECTION	H

NFPA Rating



SECTION 16: Other information

16.1 Further information/disclaimer

The supplier disclaims all expressed or implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a specific use, with respect to the product or the information provided herein. All information appearing herein is based upon data obtained from manufacturers and/or recognized technical resources. While the information is believed to be accurate, we make no representations as to its accuracy or sufficiency. Conditions of use are beyond our control, and therefore users are responsible for verifying the data under their own operating conditions to determine whether the product is suitable for their particular purposes and they assume all risks of their handling and disposal of the product. Users also assume all risks in regards to the publication or use of, or reliance upon, information contained herein. This information relates only to the product designated herein, and does not relate to its use in combination with any other material or process.

16.2 Preparation information

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet: Internal technical data, data from raw material SDSs, EPA CompTox Chemical Dashboard (comptox.epa.gov), EPA Substance Registry Services (SRS), OSHA Occupational Chemical Database (https://www.osha.gov/chemicaldata), OSHA 29CFR 1910.1200 Hazard Communication (https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1910/1910.1200), European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) C&L Inventory Database (echa.europa.eu), CAMEO Chemicals (cameochemicals.noaa.gov), Code of Federal Regulations CFR Title 49 (https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49), California Proposition 65 (https://www.p65warnings.ca.gov/), California Proposition 65 List (https://oehha.ca.gov/proposition-65/proposition-65-list), National Library of Medicine (https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/), TSCA Chemical Substances Inventory (https://www.epa.gov/tsca-inventory/how-access-tsca-inventory), OECD eChem Portal Search Results (https://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/substance-search).