

# Standards for Environmental, Food, Water, and Exposure Analysis



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# **2022 New Products**

Each year CIL adds many new products for environmental, food, water, and exposure analysis to our inventory. Most items included in this new-product listing are in stock and available for standard delivery, though some items still in the production process may be listed as "inquire." Please contact us for complete product availability.

# **Cannabinoids**

(-)- $\Delta^9$ -Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) is a major cannabinoid compound produced by the cannabis plant. THC is regulated by a variety of state and federal laws due to its psychoactive effects. Tetrahydrocannabivarin (THCV) is a homologue of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and does not exhibit psychoactive effects. It has potential use for weight loss and/or management of obesity and type 2 diabetes, as it has been shown to suppress the appetite and increase satiety. For a complete listing of CIL's cannabis testing standards, please click here.

| Catalog No.   | Description  | Concentration          | Amount |
|---------------|--|------------------------|--------|
| DLM-10846-1.2 | (-)-Δ <sup>9</sup> -Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) (methyl-D <sub>3</sub> , 98%) | 100 μg/mL in methanol  | 1.2 mL |
| ULM-10874-1.2 | (-)- $\Delta^9$ -Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) (unlabeled)                      | 1000 μg/mL in methanol | 1.2 mL |
| DLM-10707-1.2 | Tetrahydrocannabivarin (THCV) (propyl-3,3,3-D <sub>3</sub> , 98%)            | 100 μg/mL in methanol  | 1.2 mL |

CIL cannabinoid standards are excluded or exempted from the US DEA Controlled Substances Act (CSA) regulatory controls – no customer permits or licensing is required to ship within the U.S.

International shipment restrictions may apply. Contact your local distributor or CIL customer service for more information.

### Reference

1. Abioye, A., Ayodele, O., Marinkovic, A. et al. 2020. Δ<sup>9</sup>-Tetrahydrocannabivarin (THCV): a commentary on potential therapeutic benefit for the management of obesity and diabetes. *J Cannabis Res, 2,* 6.

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# Per- and Polyfluorinated Substances (PFAS)

Increased interest in short- and ultra-short-chain PFAS has led to the development of C<sub>3</sub> carboxylic acid PFPrA. As part of our continuing improvement process, we have adjusted several carboxylates and sulfonates to their salt form, or an alternate salt form, leading to easier, cleaner purification and formulation. DONA is now available as a free acid standard, while several previously developed native mixtures have been updated to include components now in their salt form. Expanding interests have led to CIL developments for fluorotelomer alcohol (FTOH) and fluorotelomer acid (FTA) standards. As with the fluorotelomer sulfonates (FTS), our labeled fluorotelomer compounds utilize the preferred <sup>13</sup>C<sub>2</sub>/D<sub>4</sub> (M+6) labeling scheme. New efforts have led to the development of small-chain perfluoro mono-ether acids PMPA and PEPA. A linear isomer-only FOSA is now added to complement our stock mixed isomer standard. CIL has formulated the US EPA Method 8237 native mixture and should soon also have the Method 8327 labeled mixture (comparable to PFAC-24PAR and MPFAC-24ES, respectively). CIL has prepared a new set of native and labeled mixtures for PFOS, PFOA, and PFHxS to meet growing demand for this set of important PFAS compounds. CIL also now offers convenient native and labeled mixtures of the four commonly analyzed FTS compounds (4:2, 6:2, 8:2, and 10:2 FTS).

| Catalog No.         | Description  | Concentration                       | Amount  |
|---------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Perfluoroalkylcarb  | oxylic Acids (PFCA)  |                                     |         |
| CLM-11324-1.2       | Perfluoropropanoic acid (PFPrA) (¹³C₃, 99%)  | 50 μg/mL in methanol                | 1.2 mL  |
| ULM-11323-1.2       | Perfluoropropanoic acid (PFPrA) (unlabeled)  | 50 μg/mL in methanol                | 1.2 mL  |
| Perfluoroalkylsulfo | nates (PFAS)   |                                     |         |
| CLM-11340-1.2       | Potassium perfluoro-1-octanesulfonate (PFOS) (13C <sub>8</sub> , 99%)  | 50 μg/mL in methanol                | 1.2 mL  |
| ULM-12322-1.2       | Perfluorodecanesulfonate (PFDS), potassium salt (unlabeled)  | 50 μg/mL in methanol                | 1.2 mL  |
| Fluorotelomer Alco  | phols (FTOH)   |                                     |         |
| CDLM-10709-1.2      | 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoro-1-octanol (6:2 FTOH) (1,2- <sup>13</sup> C <sub>2</sub> , 99%; 1,1,2,2-D <sub>4</sub> , 98%)       | 50 μg/mL in methanol                | 1.2 mL  |
| CDLM-10712-1.2      | 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoro-1-decanol (8:2 FTOH) (1,2-13C <sub>2</sub> , 99%; 1,1,2,2-D <sub>4</sub> , 98%)                    | 50 μg/mL in methanol                | 1.2 mL  |
| CDLM-10715-1.2      | 1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluoro-1-dodecanol (10:2 FTOH)<br>(1,2- <sup>13</sup> C <sub>2</sub> , 99%; 1,1,2,2-D <sub>4</sub> , 98%) | 50 μg/mL in methanol                | 1.2 mL  |
| Fluorotelomer Acid  | ds (FTA)   |                                     |         |
| ULM-10725-1.2       | 2H,2H-Perfluorooctanoic acid (6:2 FTA) (unlabeled)   | 100 μg/mL in methanol               | 1.2 mL  |
| ULM-10726-1.2       | 2H,2H-Perfluorodecanoic acid (8:2 FTA) (unlabeled)   | 100 μg/mL in methanol               | 1.2 mL  |
| Fluoroether and Po  | plyethers  |                                     |         |
| ULM-11280-1.2       | Dodecafluoro-3H-4,8-dioxanonanoic acid (DONA) (unlabeled)  | 100 μg/mL in methanol               | 1.2 mL  |
| ULM-12320-1.2       | Perfluoro-2-methoxypropanoic acid (PMPA) (unlabeled) (contains ~1.8% NaPEPA)   | 50 μg/mL in methanol                | 1.2 mL  |
| ULM-12321-1.2       | Perfluoro-2-ethoxypropanoic acid (PEPA), sodium salt (unlabeled) (contains ~2.4% PMPA)                                   | 50 μg/mL in methanol                | 1.2 mL  |
| Perfluorooctanesu   | fonamides (FOSA)   |                                     |         |
| ULM-11309-1.2       | Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (PFOSA) (unlabeled) (linear isomer)   | 50 μg/mL in methanol                | 1.2 mL  |
| PFAS Mixtures       |  |                                     |         |
| ES-5649             | PFOS/PFOA/PFHxS Labeled Standard Mixture   | in methanol                         | 1.2 mL  |
| ES-5648             | PFOS/PFOA/PFHxS Native Analyte Mixture   | in methanol                         | 1.2 mL  |
| ES-5576-A           | Perfluoroalkylsulfonate (PFAS) C <sub>4</sub> -C <sub>10</sub> Native Mixture  | in methanol                         | 1.2 mL  |
| ES-5636-A           | PFAS EF-28 Native Mixture  | in methanol                         | 1.2 mL  |
| ES-5642             | Method 8327 Target Analyte Mixture   | in methanol (w/4 molar equiv. NaOH) | 1.2 mL  |
| ES-5639-A           | PFAS Superfund Mixture 1   | in methanol (w/4 molar equiv. NaOH) | 1.2 mL  |
| ES-5661             | Fluorotelomer Sulfonates (FTS) Labeled Standard Mixture  | in methanol                         | Inquire |
| ES-5662             | Fluorotelomer Sulfonates (FTS) Native Standard Mixture   | in methanol                         | 1.2 mL  |

## **Biomarkers**

CIL now offers standards for 6-sulfatoxymelatonin, which is the major metabolite of melatonin in urine. Analyzing this important metabolite gives insight into the concentration of melatonin in the blood, which can be important for indicators of certain health risks. Read more about CIL's full line of analytical standards for human exposure analysis here.

| Catalog No.   | Description  | Concentration         | Amount |
|---------------|--|-----------------------|--------|
| DLM-12279-1.2 | 6-Sulfatoxymelatonin, sodium salt (ethyl-D <sub>4</sub> , 98%) | 100 μg/mL in methanol | 1.2 mL |
| ULM-12285-1.2 | 6-Sulfatoxymelatonin, sodium salt (unlabeled)                  | 100 μg/mL in methanol | 1.2 mL |

**Environmental Standards** isotope.com

### Industrial Chemicals

6PPD-Quinone, which is an ozonation byproduct of rubber tire additive 6PPD, has been shown to be highly toxic to coho salmon. CIL initially developed a phenyl- ${}^{13}C_{6}$ -labeled standard and has most recently added a new  ${}^{13}C_{12}$ -labeled standard. The two labeling options can be used in combination to offer further improvement of precision for quantitative analysis. 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine is classified as a probable human carcinogen by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA). It was mainly used in producing dyes and pigments, though it is no longer authorized for use in the US.

| Catalog No.   | Description  | Concentration             | Amount |
|---------------|--|---------------------------|--------|
| CLM-11290-1.2 | 6PPD-Quinone (ring- <sup>13</sup> C <sub>12</sub> , 99%) | 100 μg/mL in acetonitrile | 1.2 mL |
| ULM-12298-1ML | 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine (unlabeled)                       | 2000 μg/mL in methanol    | 1.2 mL |

# **Priority Pollutants**

Polystyrene-D<sub>8</sub> represents our first stable isotope-labeled standard to assist researchers in the rapidly growing field of microplastics research using pyrolysis GC-MS analysis. Ethylene oxide (EtO) is a gas used in the food industry as a preservative and fumigant to control insects and is a classified carcinogen and mutagen with concerns for human exposure and toxicity. Due to airfreight restrictions for the neat material, CIL recently developed EtO and 2-chloroethanol standard solutions which meet transportation exemption quantities and allow for normal airfreight delivery.

| Catalog No. | Description   | Concentration                    | Amount |
|-------------|---|----------------------------------|--------|
| DLM-221-1.2 | Poly(styrene) (styrene-D <sub>8</sub> , 98%)                              | 1 mg/mL in toluene               | 1.2 mL |
| DLM-271-1.2 | Ethylene oxide (D <sub>4</sub> , 98%) (stabilized with 0.1% hydroquinone) | 1000 μg/mL in methylene chloride | 1.2 mL |

### **Nitrosamines**

CIL has developed multicomponent mixtures to support comprehensive nitrosamine testing in medications, food, water, and other matrices, including mixtures that can be used with US EPA Method 521. Read more about these new mixtures, as well as CIL's full nitrosamine standard product line here.

| Catalog No. | Description                              | Concentration                        | Amount |
|-------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------|
| ES-5652     | Method 521 Nitrosamine Surrogate Mixture | in methylene chloride-D <sub>2</sub> | 1.2 mL |
| ES-5653     | Method 521 Nitrosamine Native Mixture    | in methylene chloride                | 1.2 mL |
| ES-5650     | Deuterated Nitrosamines Standard Mixture | in methylene chloride-D <sub>2</sub> | 1.2 mL |
| ES-5651     | Nitrosamines Native Mixture              | in methylene chloride                | 1.2 mL |

# Pharmaceutical and Personal Care Products (PPCP)

11-Dehydrocorticosterone (4-pregnen-21-ol-3, 11, 20-trione or 17-deoxycortisone) can be metabolized into corticosterones, and as such may have many human health implications.

| Catalog No.     | Description                          | Concentration             | Amount |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|
| ULM-11189-A-1.2 | 11-Dehydrocorticosterone (unlabeled) | 100 μg/mL in acetonitrile | 1.2 mL |

### **Phthalates and Phthalate Metabolites**

Terephthalate esters have been gaining use as phthalate replacement products as increased scrutiny and restrictions on phthalates occur. CIL has previously synthesized and offered mono-2-ethylhexyl terephthalate standards for human exposure studies and has recently produced a standard for the native parent compound, bis(2-ethylhexyl) terephthalate. Read more about CIL's full line of phthalate and phthalate-related compounds here.

| Catalog No.   | Description                                 | Concentration     | Amount |
|---------------|---|-------------------|--------|
| ULM-11303-1.2 | Bis(2-ethylhexyl) terephthalate (unlabeled) | 100 μg/mL in MTBE | 1.2 mL |

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# **Pesticides and Pesticide Metabolites**

Neonicotinoids continue to attract a lot of attention, yet pyrethroids are widely used in both agricultural and residential settings, and their metabolites are also of concern. CIL is the only commercial source of chrysanthemum dicarboxylic acid, both in native and stable isotope-labeled forms, and several other pyrethroid metabolites are now available in MTBE for compatibility with related compounds that are prone to decomposition in other polar solvents. Diuron is on the UCMR 1 program Screening Survey (List 2 contaminant). Read more about CIL's line of pyrethroid standards here.

| Catalog No.       | Description   | Concentration             | Amount |
|-------------------|---|---------------------------|--------|
| ULM-11209-MT-1.2  | 2,3,5,6-Tetrafluoro-4-methylbenzoic acid (unlabeled)                              | 100 μg/mL in MTBE         | 1.2 mL |
| CDLM-11258-1.2    | Chrysanthemum dicarboxylic acid (propenyl-3-13C, 99%; 3,3,3-D <sub>3</sub> , 98%) | 100 μg/mL in acetonitrile | 1.2 mL |
| CDLM-11258-MT-1.2 | Chrysanthemum dicarboxylic acid (propenyl-3-13C, 99%; 3,3,3-D <sub>3</sub> , 98%) | 100 μg/mL in MTBE         | 1.2 mL |
| ULM-11259-1.2     | Chrysanthemum dicarboxylic acid (unlabeled)                                       | 100 μg/mL in acetonitrile | 1.2 mL |
| ULM-11259-MT-1.2  | Chrysanthemum dicarboxylic acid (unlabeled)                                       | 100 μg/mL in MTBE         | 1.2 mL |
| CDLM-9205-MT-1.2  | <i>cis</i> -DCCA (1, carboxyl- <sup>13</sup> C <sub>2</sub> , 99%; 1-D, 97%)      | 100 μg/mL in MTBE         | 1.2 mL |
| ULM-9176-MT-1.2   | cis-DCCA (unlabeled)  | 100 μg/mL in MTBE         | 1.2 mL |
| CDLM-9206-MT-1.2  | trans-DCCA (1, carboxyl-13C <sub>2</sub> , 99%; 1-D, 97%)                         | 100 μg/mL in MTBE         | 1.2 mL |
| ULM-9175-MT-1.2   | trans-DCCA (unlabeled)  | 100 μg/mL in MTBE         | 1.2 mL |
| CDLM-10692-MT-1.2 | <i>cis</i> -DBCA (1, carboxyl- <sup>13</sup> C <sub>2</sub> , 99%; 1-D, 96%)      | 100 μg/mL in MTBE         | 1.2 mL |
| ULM-10693-MT-1.2  | cis-DBCA (unlabeled)  | 100 μg/mL in MTBE         | 1.2 mL |
| DLM-7116-1.2      | Diuron (dimethyl-D <sub>6</sub> , 98%)  | 100 μg/mL in acetonitrile | 1.2 mL |
| ULM-11278-1.2     | Diuron (unlabeled)  | 100 μg/mL in acetonitrile | 1.2 mL |

# **Product Updates**

CIL has recently reformulated the dicamba metabolite 3,6-dichlorosalicylic acid (DCSA) in acetonitrile for enhanced stability.

| Catalog No.    | Description   | Concentration             | Amount |
|----------------|---|---------------------------|--------|
| CLM-9916-A-1.2 | 3,6-Dichlorosalicylic acid (DCSA) (ring-13C <sub>6</sub> , 99%) | 100 μg/mL in acetonitrile | 1.2 mL |
| ULM-9910-A-1.2 | 3,6-Dichlorosalicylic acid (DCSA) (unlabeled)                   | 100 μg/mL in acetonitrile | 1.2 mL |

Environmental products are distributed and sold worldwide via our extensive network. CIL's distributor listing is available at isotope.com.

To request a quotation or place an order, please contact Environmental Sales at: North America: envsales@isotope.com | 1.978.749.8000 | 1.800.322.1174 International: intlsales@isotope.com | +1.978.749.8000



