

**Useful data source**

<http://www.ilo.org/legacy/english/protection/safework/cis/products/safetytm/iarclist.htm>

California Proposition 65 notification of substances to users and service engineers is required if exposure to a listed substance could occur. Some substances have NRSL values or maximum daily dose values and suppliers can avoid notification if they can demonstrate that exposure will be lower. Sometimes this is difficult and so notification is easier. Notification will always be required when no NRSL or maximum dose value is published by the California EPA if any exposure could occur.

California Proposition 65 lists about 920 substances, which are listed in worksheet "All". Those that could occur in electrical equipment and in medical devices are listed in worksheet "In EEE". There are 98 substances that could occur but 27 need not be considered as the exposure to these either will not occur or is very unlikely to exceed the NRSL or maximum daily dose level (leaving 71 to consider). A few are REACH SVHCs but note that concentrations that are smaller than the 0.1% in articles limit for SVHCs may be enough to cause exposure, so SVHC data alone may be insufficient for some substances

Some substances will be present at very low concentrations as they occur only as unintentional impurities. Suppliers may be unaware of these and so knowledge of raw materials and production routes may be needed if chemical analysis is to be avoided. PAH compounds are a particular problem as they are not uncommon contaminants in carbon black pigment which is used with plastics and rubber.

Many of the listed substances have been discontinued in North America and Europe, but their status globally, especially in Asia, is unknown and so they cannot be assumed to be absent unless the manufacturer of the polymer or rubber is known to be from the USA or the EU.