



CHEMICAL RISK EVALUATION: PROTECTING HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

How to find information using CAS Databases

Dr. Míriam Plana, Senior Customer Success Specialist

Agenda

Chemical risk evaluation: protecting health and environment

- An introduction to CAS
- What makes CAS different?
- POC's and POP's: how to find information using CAS Databases
 - PFAS: brief introduction to these type of compounds
 - How to find relevant information using CAS Databases
- Conclusions



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CAS is a division of the American Chemical Society

The American Chemical Society (ACS) is one of the world's largest scientific organizations, with over 200,000 members.

The ACS mission is to:

- Advance scientific knowledge
- Empower a global community
- Champion scientific integrity



ACS
Chemistry for Life[®]

CAS is dedicated to the ACS commitment of improving all lives through the transforming power of chemistry.

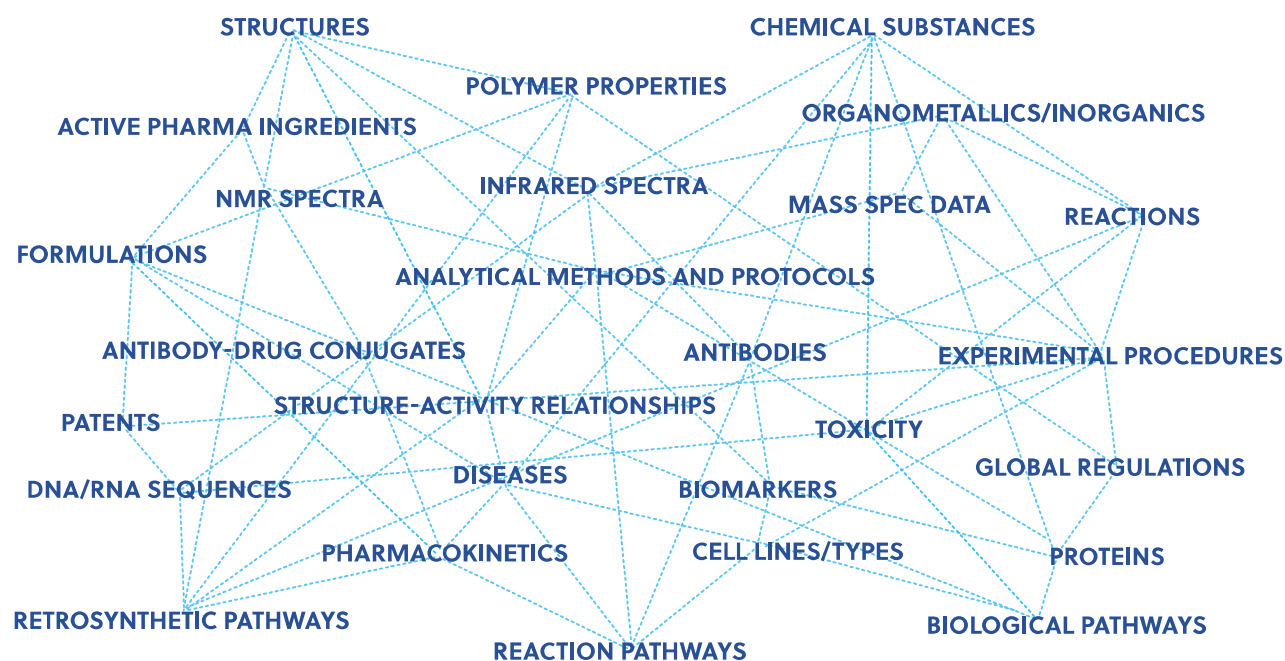
Connecting scientific knowledge to accelerate breakthroughs

For over a century, CAS has championed and amplified scientific discovery, innovation, and the individuals and organizations that contribute to breakthroughs big and small.

Today, we continue to connect the world's scientific knowledge to accelerate breakthroughs that improve lives.



CAS connects you to the world's published science for better insights



Over
50K
scientific journals
and documents

Over
290
million
substances

Over
50
languages
translated

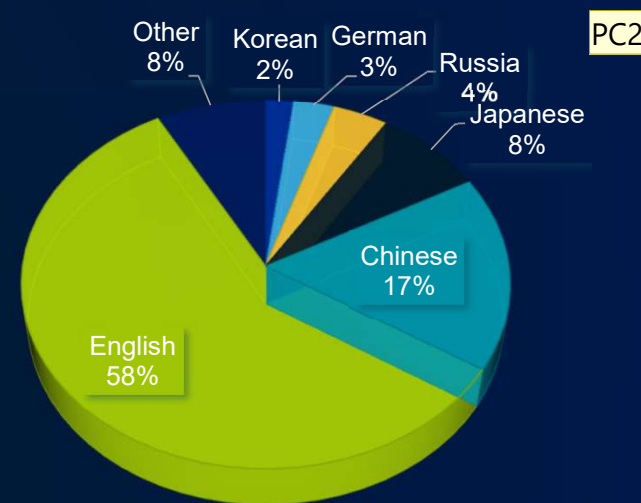
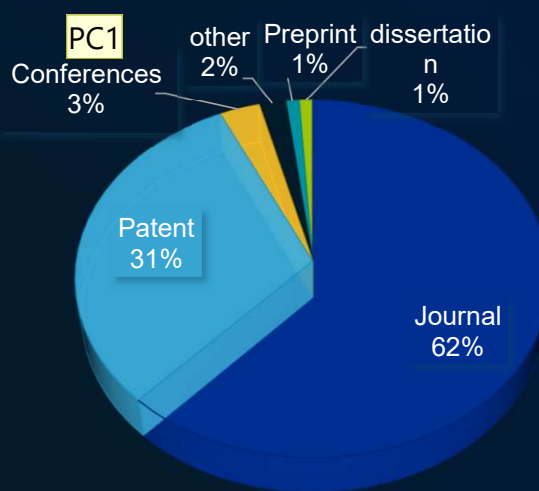
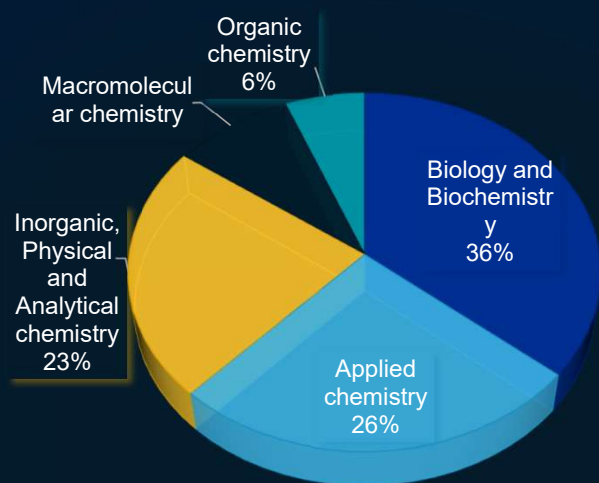
109
patent
authorities
worldwide

Slide 6

MP1 Slide changed for the one included within the CAS Slide Library:
<https://iconnect.cas.org/content/80444/presentations>
Plana, Miriam, 2025-11-04T08:14:29.495

CAS Content Collection™

Unrivalled coverage beyond chemistry in over 50 languages



Slide 7

- PC1** Graphics and text should be within the slide margins. See the current CAS PowerPoint template to see these margins.
Carlton, Peter, 2025-10-31T17:07:07.440
- PC2** We typically advise not to use 3D graphs, but in this case, they are okay. Just something to note for the future.
Carlton, Peter, 2025-10-31T17:07:49.515

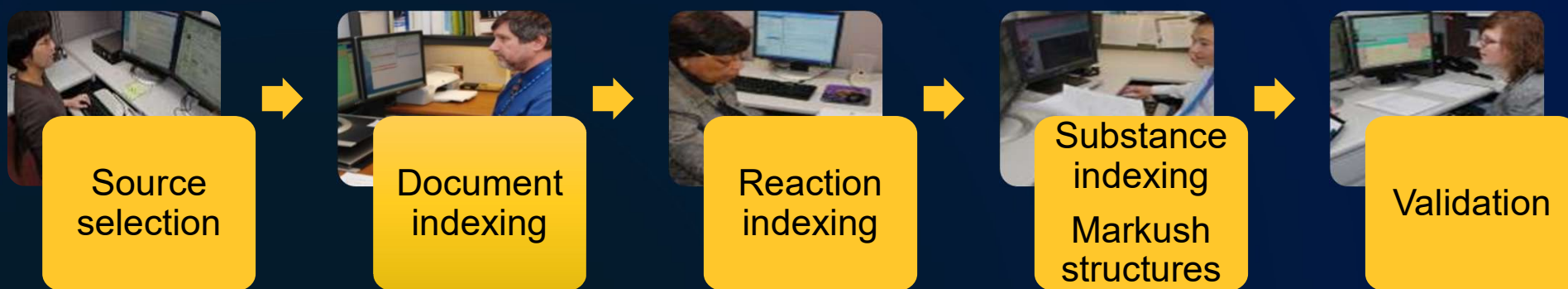
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Human analysis by CAS scientists find hidden value in scientific documents



Process developed by CAS, standardized for complete, reproducible indexing

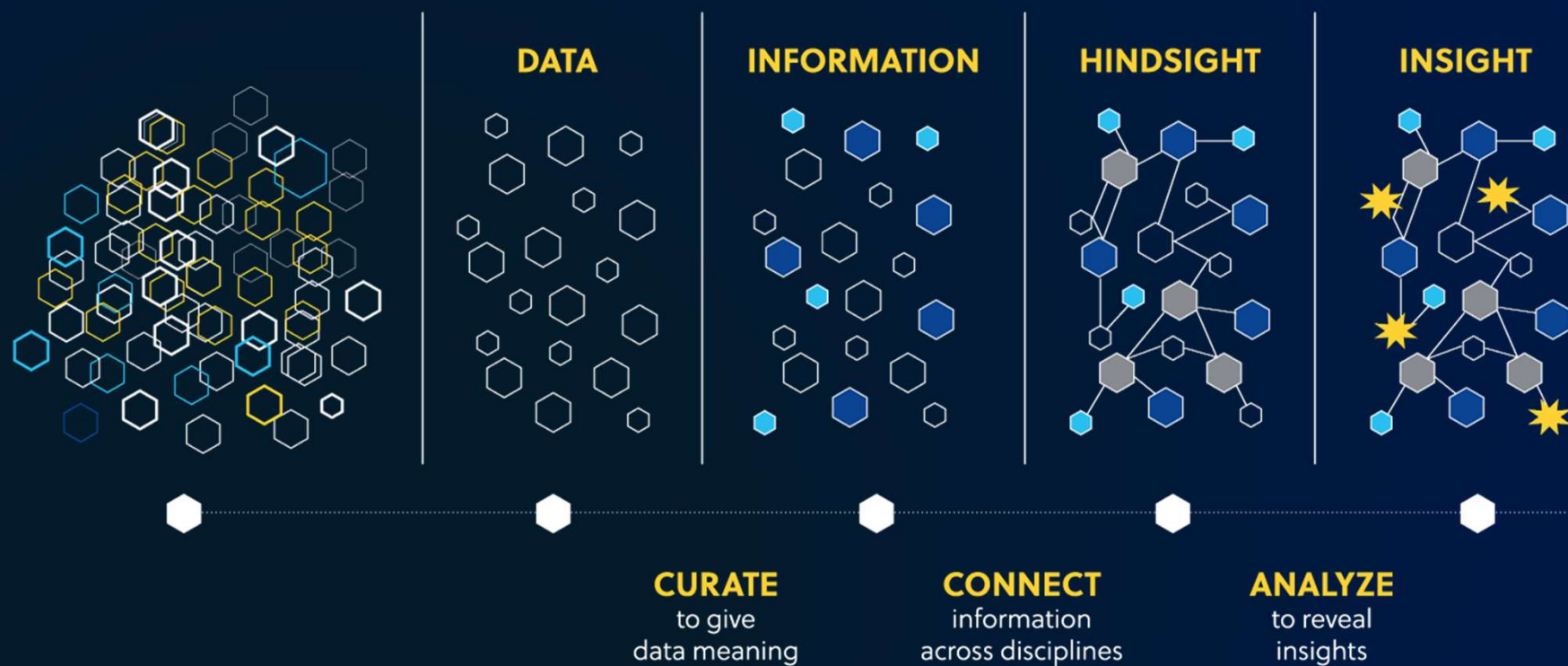
PC1

Human processing • Multi-disciplinary teams of scientists • Powerful indexing • 50 languages

Slide 9

PC1 Resize this to stay within the margins.
Carlton, Peter, 2025-10-31T17:08:26.344

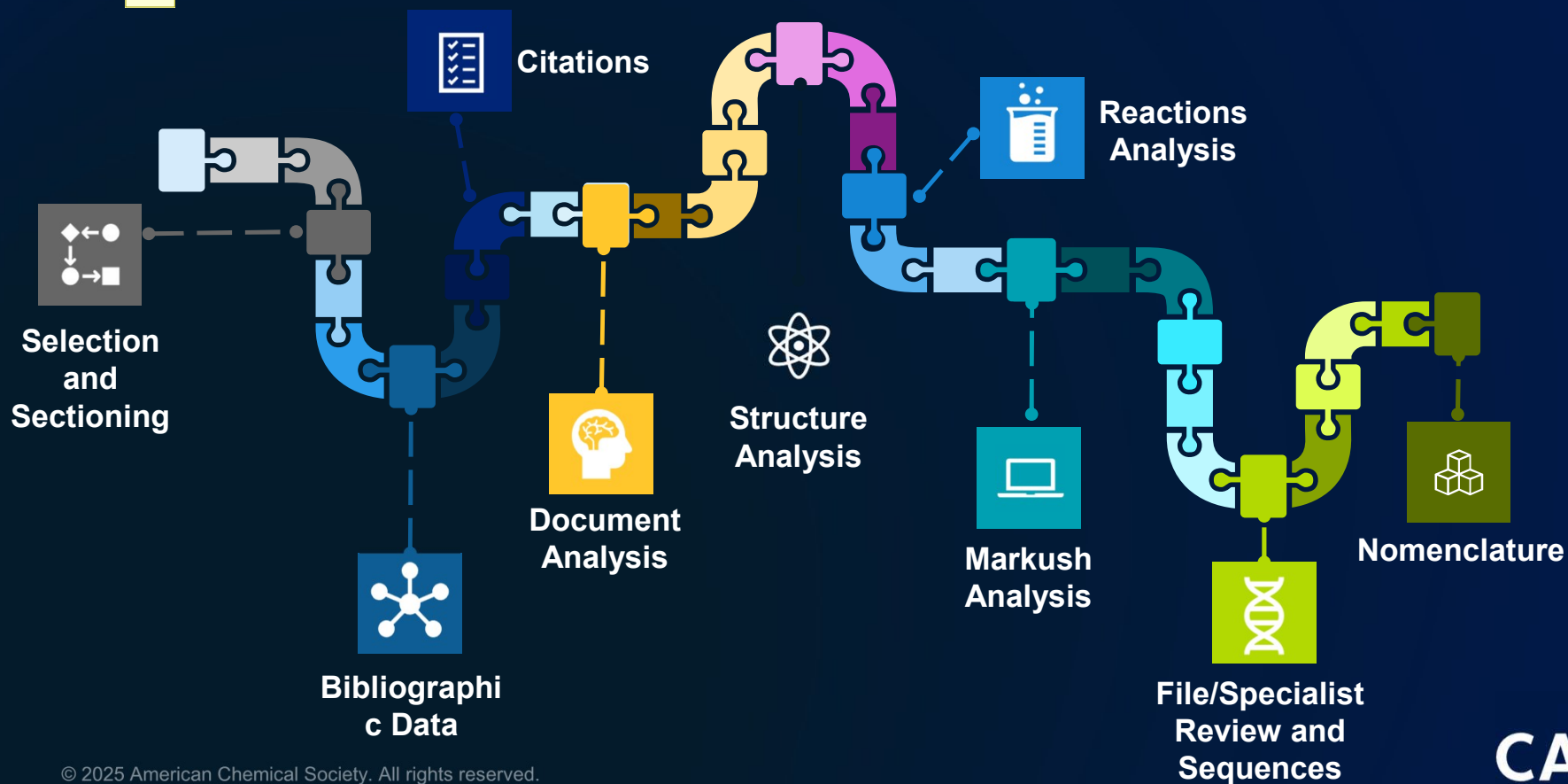
Data is valuable only when it is transformed into insight



CAS Content Operations workflow

Over 1,000 scientists

PC1



Slide 11

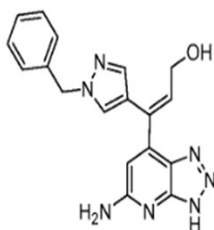
PC1

Delete "a".

Carlton, Peter, 2025-10-31T17:09:00.867

Author errors identified

16A. (E)-3-(1-Benzyl-1*H*-pyrazol-4-yl)-3-(3-trityl-5-(tritylamino)-3*H*-[1,2,3]triazolo[4,5-*b*]pyridin-7-yl)prop-2-en-1-ol:



- 5 A mixture of Intermediate 2 (127 mg, 0.158 mmol), 1-benzyl-4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1*H*-pyrazole (54.0 mg, 0.190 mmol), K₂CO₃ (109 mg, 0.792 mmol) and PdCl₂(dppf)-CH₂Cl₂ adduct (12.9 mg, 0.016 mmol) was dissolved in 1:1 THF /water in a pressure-rated vial. The vial was evacuated and backfilled 3x with Ar, then heated behind a blast shield at 80 °C for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was
- 10 diluted with water and EtOAc. The aq. phase was extracted 3x with EtOAc. The combined organic phases were washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The product was purified by silica gel chromatography to provide 16A. (97 mg, 74%), as a yellow oil. MS (ESI): *m/z* 832.5 (M+H).

Structure and name do not match

- Stereochemistry is inconsistent between name and structure
- Name indicates trityl protecting groups, but none are shown

CAS experts resolve inconsistencies

- Examine the starting materials and molecular mass
- The structure is correct as named

PC1

Slide 12

PC1 Keep within the margins and use less stylized boxes for the text.

Carlton, Peter, 2025-10-31T17:09:55.501

NI1 0 Margins corrected

Iovine, Nicole M, 2025-10-31T17:33:04.898

CAS by the numbers

Each Business Day

110K Total documents are ingested

TWO THIRDS of these are JOURNALS and NON-PATENTS

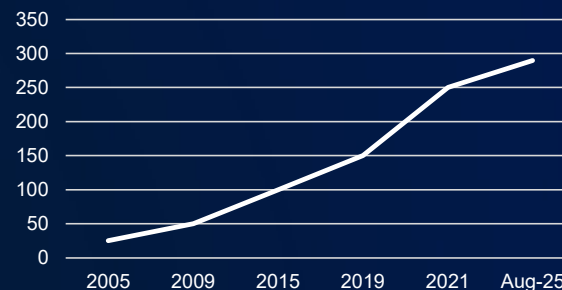
ONE THIRD of these documents are PATENTS

Content coverage

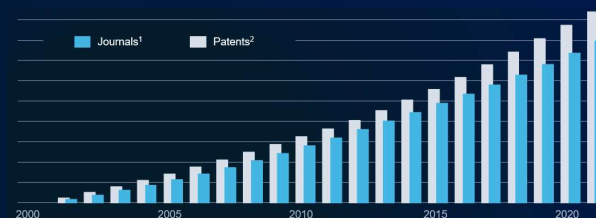
- 94.7M+ publications including
- 290M+ substances and sequences searchable by structure, name, or formula
- 160M+ reactions
- 120.6M commercially available substances
- 1.3M+ Markush structures from 610K patents
- 5.8M+ formulation records with detailed composition and process data

Growth of # indexed substances

Indexed substances in CAS REGISTRY (in millions)



Growth of published science



1. Hanson, Mark & Gomez Barreiro, Pablo & Crossetto, Paolo, Brookington, Dan. (2023). The strain on scientific publishing. 10.48550/arXiv.2309.15584

2. WIPO statistics database. Last updated: November 2023

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What are the POCs and POPs?

Persistent Organic Contaminants and Pollutants

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) are a group of toxic chemicals that pose serious risks to human health and the environment due to they:

- Persist
- Bioaccumulate
- Biomagnify
- Travel long distances

What kind of substances are they?

- Pesticides
- Industrial Chemicals
- Byproducts

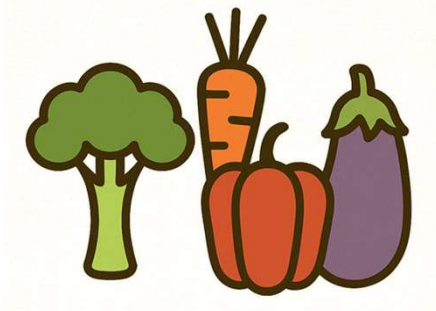


Why are POPs dangerous?

- **Do not degrade easily**, remaining in soil, water, and air for decades.
- **Accumulate** in animals and humans, especially in fat tissues
- **Cause serious health effects**, including: cancer, immune system suppression, endocrine disruption...

Where can we find these substances?

- Water
- Food
- Air...



Global action against POPs

Stockholm Convention

Legally binds international agreement aimed:

- **Eliminating** or reducing the release of POPs
- **Monitoring their presence** in the environment and human tissue
- **Supporting** countries in phasing out these substances

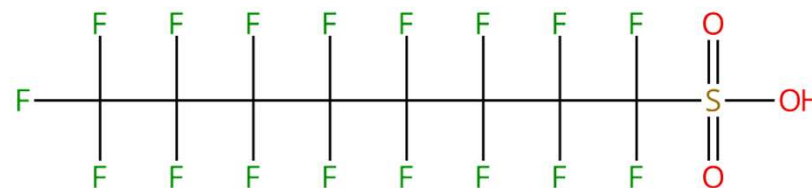


Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

What about the PFAS?

- They are **per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances** and represent a class of man-made, **highly fluorinated** organic molecules characterized by exceptionally **strong carbon-fluorine bonds**.
- Materials with **remarkable properties**: resistance to chemical and physical degradation, water and oil repellency, emulsification capabilities, and high-temperature stability.

Often referred as “**forever chemicals**”



Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid, CAS RN 1763-23-1

Why are PFAS concerning?

Scientific studies have linked PFAS exposure to a range of **health issues**:

- Cancer
- Liver damage
- Thyroid disease
- Immune system suppression
- Etc.

PFAS can **bioaccumulate**, meaning they build up in the body over time, and their widespread use makes exposure difficult to avoid.

Let's review what we know using CAS Content Collection

What do we know about PFAS?

- Following the **Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) 2021 definition** guidelines (compounds with even a single CF_2 or CF_3 group):

Approximately 24 million distinct PFAS molecules were identified

[SEARCH in SciFinder](#)

- Applying the more stringent **United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) definition** (compounds with at least two CF_2 or CF_3 groups):

Approximately 1.8 million PFAS compounds

[SEARCH in SciFinder](#)

The reality behind these numbers

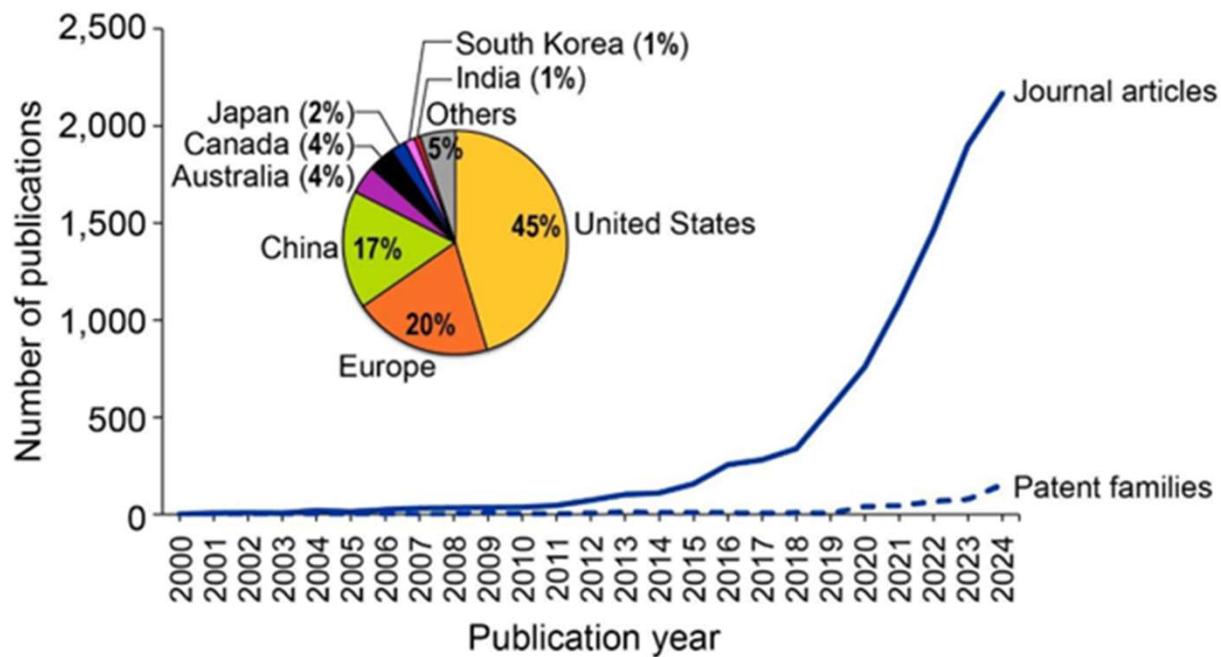
10,000-15,000 PFAS compounds estimated to exist



Publications within this topic

PFAS mitigation

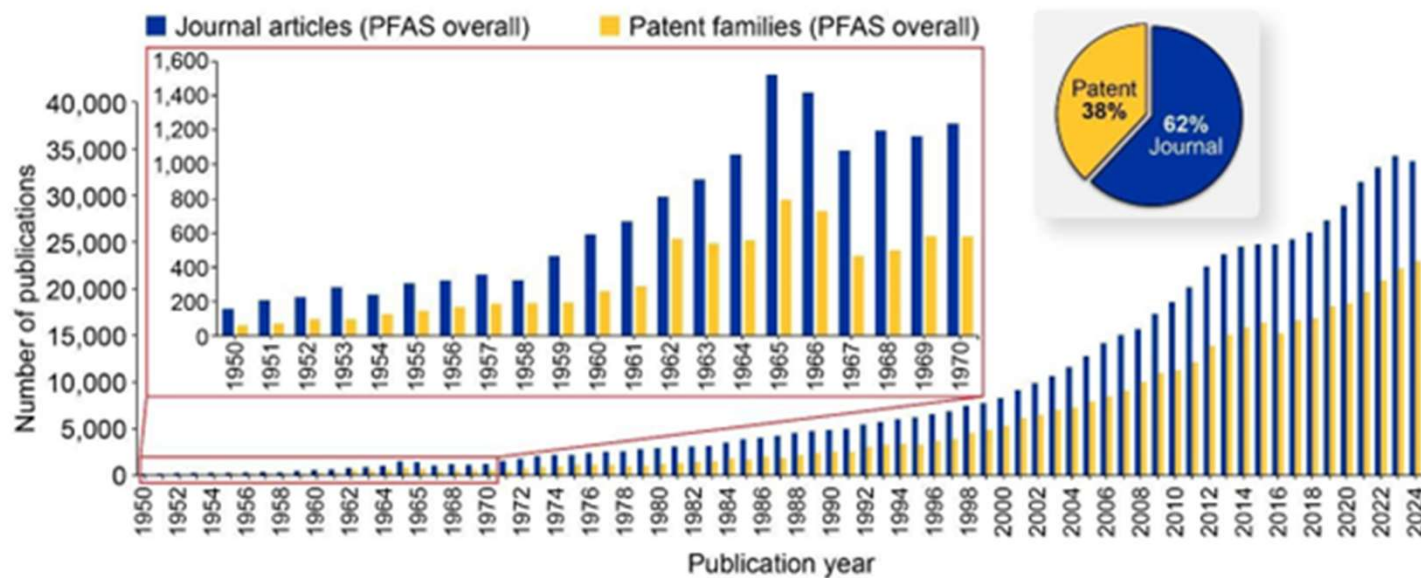
- Research on **cleaning PFAS** is growing, but still not enough.



Document types covering PFAS

350,000 unique substances

PFAS compounds remain widely used across various industrial applications.



What can be found in CAS Content Collection?

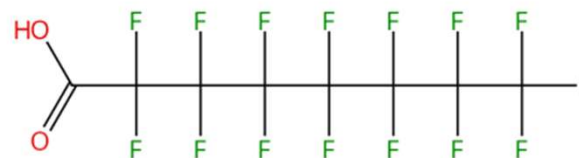
Perfluorooctanoic acid

- Chemical information related to the substance
- Properties information
- Regulatory information
- Toxicology information
- GHS Hazard Statements
- Publications related

335-67-1



Perfluorooctanoic acid



$C_8HF_{15}O_2$

Perfluorooctanoic acid

13K

531

85

View Spectra

[Search in SciFinder](#)

AI Summarization

Summarizes

References search for "latest enhancements on removing PFAS from the environment"

AI Summary

Based on the search results, here's a summary of key findings in the environment:

The removal of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) is hindered by their persistence, bioaccumulation, and toxicity. Various remediation methods, including foam fractionation, membrane processes, and constructed wetlands, are being explored. These methods aim to remove PFAS with varying degrees of success depending on the specific conditions. Research continues to explore new and improved technologies to enhance cost-effectiveness, sustainability, and the ability to handle large-scale contamination.

Key Findings:

1. Treatment Methods:

- Foam Fractionation: Effective for removing PFAS from water, with the use of co-foaming agents enhancing the process. (4)
- Membrane-Based Technologies: Show promise for PFAS removal, particularly in direct filtration, adsorption-based membranes, and hybrid membrane processes. (6)
- Advanced Oxidation Processes (AOPs): Include techniques such as ozonation, photocatalysis, and Fenton processes, demonstrating varying efficiencies in PFAS removal. (8)

2. Environmental Impact and Occurrence:

- PFAS are widely distributed in aquatic environments, with concentrations ranging from low to high levels, depending on the source and location. (5)
- Emerging PFAS alternatives pose similar risks, requiring ongoing monitoring and research into their occurrence and ecological impacts. (1)

3. Challenges and Future Directions:

- The cost and feasibility of PFAS removal from the environment are significant concerns, with estimates suggesting that current removal rates may exceed global GDP. (10)
- Integrated strategies and process modifications are necessary to address the complex nature of PFAS contamination, emphasizing the need for continuous innovation and improvement in treatment technologies. (2)

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Unlocking the future of toxicology with CAS solutions

Manual content curation combined with CAS technology

- CAS Solutions are the **only solutions** that offer **value added content** with far more substance indexing from journals and patents.
- Irrespective on the type of molecular sciences across the current or future research interest, **CAS provides the most comprehensive and highly structured and connection data to answer R&D and IP questions.**
- **Manually curated** journals and patents by **CAS experts** can demonstrate more relations between substances, targets, and other keywords.


PC1 Sentence case

Carlton, Peter, 2025-10-31T17:20:50.912

Questions?

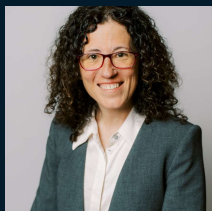


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CAS connects the world's science



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