Some Halogenated Hydrocarbons Iarc Monographs On The Evaluation Of The Carcinogenic Risk Of Chemicals To Humans

IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans

This volume of the IARC monographs provides an assessment of the carcinogenic hazards associated with exposure to seven chlorinated solvents, including trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, and their metabolites (dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, and

chloral hydrate). All these agents were previously assessed by IARC Working Groups more than 10 years ago, and new epidemiological and mechanistic evidence has been considered in this reevaluation. Trichloroethylene has been used in several industries, such as manufacture and repair of aircraft and automobiles, and in screw-cutting, while tetrachloroethylene is widely used in dry-cleaning and as a feedstock for the production of chlorinated chemicals. The IARC Monographs Working Group relied on epidemiological evidence, carcinogenicity bioassays, and mechanistic and other relevant data to evaluate the carcinogenic hazards to humans exposed to these agents.

IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of the Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Man

In 1988, IARC classified diesel exhaust as probably carcinogenic to humans (Group 2A). An Advisory Group which reviews and recommends future priorities for the IARC Monographs Program had recommended diesel exhaust as a high priority for re-evaluation since 1998. There has been mounting concern about the cancer-causing potential of diesel exhaust, particularly based on findings in epidemiological studies of workers exposed in various

settings. This was re-emphasized by the publication in March 2012 of the results of a large US National Cancer Institute/National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health study of occupational exposure to such emissions in underground miners, which showed an increased risk of death from lung cancer in exposed workers.

IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of the Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Humans

At head of title: World Health Organization, International Agency for Research on Cancer.

Some Inorganic Substances, Chlorinated Hydrocarbons, Aromatic Amines, N-Nitroso Compounds and Natural Products

Vol. 1 publication is the outcome of the meeting of the IARC Working Group on the evaluation of the carcinogenic risk of chemicals to man, Geneva, 13-17 December 1971.

IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of the Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Man: Some inorganic substances, chlorinated hydrocarbons, aromatic amines, N-nitroso compounds, and natural products

This volume of the IARC Monographs provides evaluations of the carcinogenicity of bitumens and their emissions, the N-heterocyclic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons benz[a]acridine, benz[c]acridine, dibenz[a,h]acridine, dibenz[a,j]acridine, dibenz[c,h]acridine, carbazole and 7H-dibenzo[c,g]carbazole, as well as the S-hetrocyclic polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons benzo[b]naphtho[2,1-d]thiophene and dibenzothiophene. Bitumens are produced by distillation of crude oil during petroleum refining, and also occur naturally. Bitumens can be divided into six broad classes, according to their physical properties and specifications required for different applications. The major use (about 80%) of bitumens is for road paving; other uses include roofing, waterproofing, sealing and painting. The term \"bitumen\" should not be confused with \"asphalt\

IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Man

This publication represents the views and expert opinion of an IARC Working Group which met in Lyon, 15-22 February 2000.

Some Halogenated Hydrocarbons

Evaluates the carcinogenic risk to humans posed by chemicals to humans.

IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of the Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Humans

This volume of the IARC Monographs provides evaluations of the carcinogenicity of perfluorooctanoic acid, tetrafluoroethylene, 1,2-dichloropropane, dichloromethane, and 1,3-propane sultone. Perfluorooctanoic acid is a fluorinated chemical that persists in the environment, having been detected in air, water, dust, and food. It is particularly important

for the production of fluoropolymers such as polytetrafluoroethylene, which has a wide range of uses in industrial and consumer products, including non-stick coatings on cookware and waterproof clothing. Tetrafluoroethylene is a fluorinated monomer that is used mainly as an intermediate in the production of polytetrafluoroethylene. The chlorinated solvent 1,2-dichloropropane is used primarily as a production intermediate, but also in paint stripping and, until 2012, in printing-press cleaning in Japan. Dichloromethane is a chlorinated solvent that is used in paint stripping, aerosols, polycarbonate plastic and hydrofluorocarbon manufacture, metal and printing-press cleaning, and refrigerant production. Industrial use of the alkylating agent 1,3-propane sultone was largely discontinued in the 1960s, but it has been used recently in the manufacture of lithium batteries, and for chemical synthesis in the laboratory. Exposure to all five agents considered occurs in the general population as well as in different occupational settings. An IARC Monographs Working Group reviewed epidemiological evidence, animal bioassays, and mechanistic and other relevant data to reach conclusions as to the carcinogenic hazard to humans of environmental or occupational exposure to these agents.

IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of the Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Man: Certain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and heterocyclic compounds

This volume provides documentations for the established MAK values (maximum workplace concentrations) of selected occupational toxicants, including an authoritative review of the available toxicological studies and data. For each substance, the toxic effects, mechanisms and modes of action, toxicogenetics and metabolism, effects in man and animals are described. In addition, the carcinogenic, germ-cell mutagenic, sensitizing or skin-resorptive effects as well as their toxicity to the reproductive system are evaluated, plus basic physico-chemical data are provided. The documentations are thus not only essential for the application of MAK values but also provide a concise toxicological overview for each substance.

Eighth Annual Report on Carcinogens

Bitumens and Bitumen Emissions, and Some N- and S-heterocyclic Polycyclic Aromatic

Hydrocarbons

Some Industrial Chemicals

Reflecting the embryonic state of the field, the first edition of Dermatoxicology, published in 1977, numbered 567 pages. Now the foundational reference in dermal toxicology, this seventh edition consists of 1,032 pages and defines what was once a largely intuitive field but has evolved into an established science of metrics and mechanisms. Updated and expanded to reflect the latest developments, the seventh edition includes fundamental information on the mechanisms of action of toxic substances on the skin and practical information on the many methods for evaluating dermal toxicity. Unparalleled in its coverage and broad in scope, with the addition of 34 new chapters, this volume keeps pace with the expanding science. A perennial bestseller, this definitive text explores the latest developments in the field. With contributions from leading international experts, it continues the tradition of providing unsurpassed theoretical and practical guidance.

Some Halogenated Hydrocarbons and Pesticide Exposures

This volume of the IARC Monographs provides evaluations of the carcinogenicity of: N,N-dimethylformamide, a solvent produced in high volumes and commonly used in many industrial processes; 2-mercaptobenzothiazole, a rubber accelerant and preservative; the rocket fuel hydrazine; the widely used fire retardant tetrabromobisphenol A; 1-bromopropane, a solvent used in dry cleaning, degreasing and adhesive resins; the seed fumigant 3-chloro-2-methylpropene; and N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine, a hardening agent in dental and bone adhesives. Exposure to all seven agents considered may occur in the general population as well as in different occupational settings. An IARC Monographs Working Group reviewed epidemiological evidence, animal bioassays, and mechanistic and other relevant data to reach conclusions as to the carcinogenic hazard to humans of environmental or occupational exposure to these agents.

Some Halogenated Hydrocarbons

Evaluates the carcinogenic risk to humans posed by the consumption of chlorinated drinking-

water by two chemicals used in the chlorination of drinking-water by a number of halogenated by-products formed when chlorine interacts with organic matter in water and by a selection of other halogenated compounds found in drinking-water. Chlorination was selected for evaluation because of its widespread use and because potentially carcinogenic by-products have been measured in chlorinated water. The book also includes a separate monograph on cobalt and cobalt compounds. The volume opens with a discussion of the many methodological problems that complicate efforts to assess the carcinogenicity of chlorinated water. Against this background the book evaluates the design and findings of all studies relevant to the carcinogenicity assessment of chlorinated drinking-water two chemicals (sodium chlorite and hypochlorite salts) used in the chlorination of water eight of the by-products most frequently measured in drinking-water and three additional halogenated chemicals detected in drinking-water. Because of the formidable methodological obstacles faced by all investigations only one of these substances could be classified: bromodichloromethane was classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans. The final monograph considers data on metallic cobalt, cobalt alloys including cobalt-containing surgical implants and dental devices and cobalt compounds. In view of the strength of evidence linking cobalt metal powder and cobalt[II] oxide to cancer in experimental animals

cobalt and cobalt compounds were classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Chlorinated Drinking-water, Chlorination By-products

Discusses individual substances, mixtures of chemicals, or exposure circumstances associated with technological processes which are known to be human carcinogens or which may reasonably be anticipated to be human carcinogens. Also contains information relating to estimated exposures and exposure standards or guidelines. Chapters: delisted substances; profiles for agents, substances, mixtures or exposure circumstances known to be human carcinogens, or reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens; list of manufacturing processes, occupations, and exposure circumstances classified; and listing/delisting procedures.

Some Industrial Chemicals

First multi-year cumulation covers six years: 1965-70.

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