Overall evaluations of carcinogenicity: and updating of IARC monographs, vol. 1 to 42. IARC monographs on the evaluation of the carcinogenic risk of chemicals to humans: Suppl 7

International Agency for Research on Cancer

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Some Industrial Chemicals Volume 77 (IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of the Carcinogenic Risks to Humans). The International Agency for Research on Cancer. Evaluates or re-evaluates the carcinogenic risks to humans posed by exposure to sixteen organic industrial chemicals. These included some aromatic amines (ortho-toluidine, 4-chloro-ortho-toluidine, and 5-chloro-ortho-toluidine), some ethanolamines (di- and triethanolamine and N-nitrosodiethanolamine), and three esters [di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP), di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate, and cinnamyl anthranilate]. Three chemicals were classified or reclassified as probably carcinogenic to humans: ortho-toluidine, 4-chloro-ortho-toluidine, and glycidol. Hexachlorobenzene is reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in experimental animals. Cancer Studies in Experimental Animals. Oral exposure to hexachlorobenzene caused tumors in several rodent species and at two different tissue sites. Dietary administration of hexachlorobenzene caused liver tumors (hepatocellular tumors) in female rats and mice and in hamsters of both sexes. IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Humans, suppl. 7. Lyon, France: International Agency for Research on Cancer. pp. 219-220. IARC. 2001. Hexachlorobenzene. In Some Thyrotropic Agents.