

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE ON INTER-INDUSTRY VINYL CHLORIDE STUDY

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| 1960-1963 | Report published documenting anesthetic effects in animals and humans and liver injury in animals from chronic exposure. |
| 1967 | Acroosteolysis reported in humans exposed to high levels of VCM. |
| 1971 | Carcinogenicity of VCM discovered in animals, including angiosarcoma of the liver. |
| 1973 | CMA sponsors Tabershaw-Cooper Associates to conduct an epidemiologic study of 8,384 vinyl chloride workers from 34 plants. |
| 1974 | First reports of angiosarcoma of the liver cases in VCM workers. |
| 1974 | Tabershaw-Cooper report preliminary results confirming high risk of angiosarcoma of the liver and suggesting excess cancers of respiratory system, brain and lymphoma. |

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| 1974 | OSHA holds hearings and revises PEL down to 1 ppm. |
| 1981 | Cooper expands original epidemiology study to include 10,173 workers from 37 plants--reports show angiosarcoma and brain cancer to be in excess through 1972. |
| 1986 | EHA updates inter-industry study with follow-up through 1982--reports angiosarcoma, brain cancer and emphysema to be in excess--no excess respiratory cancer or lymphoma/leukemia. |
| 1991 | EHA study is published. |
| 1993 | CMA letter to the editor and EHA response are published clarifying the brain cancer and emphysema findings. |
| 1994 | CMA Vinyl Chloride Research Coordinators meet to discuss updating study. |

"The study carried out by Environmental Health Associates on behalf of the U.S. Chemical Manufacturers Association is the largest and most informative investigation thus far undertaken."

Sir Richard Doll
Scand J Work Environ Health 1988;
14:61-78