

P2140337

*
* THIS IS AN OFF-LINE BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION LIST GENERATED BY *
*
* MEDLARS II *
*
* N.L.M.'S NATIONAL INTERACTIVE RETRIEVAL SERVICE *
*
*

VCM

NUMBER OF CITATIONS PRINTED = 45
THIS SEARCH WAS PERFORMED ON THE TOXLIT

AUGUST 23, 1989
FILE.

SORT WAS NOT REQUESTED

REQUESTED BY
R.N. WHEELER

PLEASE SEND THIS LISTING TO

TIMOTHY J. CANNLEY, UNION CARBIDE CORP.
39 OLD RIDGE RD. P2-585
DANBURY, CT 06810-0001

RNW 1573

-
- 1 SI - CA/096/109339A
CC - CA/159002
AU - Kannan S ; Shah JA ; Srinivasan D
AD - Dep. Chem. Eng., A. C. Coll. Technol., Madras
TI - An environmental assessment of the manufacturing processes of poly(vinyl chloride)
SO - Indian Chem. Manuf.; VOL 19, ISS 9, 1981,4-8, 2 plates
PT - JOURNAL ARTICLE
CY - India
ZP - 600 025
LA - ENG
CD - ICMFA
IS - 0367-7257
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS PVC manufg air pollution control;Air pollution Control of, PVC manufg. processes in relation to;Environment Of PVC manufg. processes, assessment of
RN - 75-01-4; 9002-86-2
EM - 8205
- 2 SI - CA/096/109303J
CC - CA/159001
AU - Kaneko Y
AD - Nippon Gen. Trading Co.
TI - High sensitive photoionization detector gas chromatography for direct gas analysis
SO - Nenryo oyobi Nensho; VOL 48, ISS 11, 1981,829-36
PT - JOURNAL ARTICLE
CY - Japan
LA - JPN
CD - NEONA
IS - 0369-3783
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS Gas chromatograph air analysis Photoionization detector gas chromatograph air;Air analysis Photoionization-detector gas chromatograph in;Chromatography Photoionization detector in, for air anal. Gas
RN - 64-17-5; 71-43-2; 75-01-4; 80-56-8; 7783-06-4; 7784-42-1; 7803-51-2
EM - 8205
- 3 SI - CA/096/109268B
CC - CA/159000
AU - Popper H ; Selikoff IJ
AD - Mt. Sinai Sch. Med., City Univ. New York, New York
TI - Classical syndromes in occupational medicine. Pathological lessons from vinyl chloride angiosarcoma
SO - Am. J. Ind. Med.; VOL 2, ISS 2, 1981,187-96
PT - JOURNAL ARTICLE
CY - USA
ZP - 10029
LA - ENG
CD - AJIMD
IS - 0271-3586

- AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS Review vinyl chloride disease exposure
Occupational exposure vinyl chloride review; Health hazard From
occupational exposure to vinyl chloride, angiosarcoma in relation
to; Sarcoma From vinyl chloride exposure, industrial hygiene in
relation to Angio-
- RN - 75-01-4
EM - 8205
- 4 SI - CA/096/080938G
CC - CA/104003
AU - Desyatnikova NN
TI - Change in blood lipids during chronic vinyl chloride intoxication
SO - Aktual'n. Vopr. Gigieny Truda i Profpatol. v Nekotor. Otrasyakh
Khim. Prom-sti i na Avtomob. Transp; 1981,98-100
PT - JOURNAL ARTICLE
CY - USSR
LA - RUS
CD - D3RAP
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS Title only translated. Vinyl chloride
toxicity blood lipid
RN - 75-01-4
EM - 8204
- 5 SI - CA/096/080781A
CC - CA/104000
AU - Sharma RP
AD - Utah State Univ., Logan
TI - Industrial compounds and modification of immune responses:
studies with vinyl chloride
SO - Immunol. Consid. Toxicol.; VOL 1,, 1981,79-88
PT - MONOGRAPH
CY - USA
LA - ENG
CD - 47AWA
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS A review with 17 refs. on the immunol.
responses to vinyl chloride [75-01-4] and other industrial chems.
RN - 75-01-4
EM - 8204
- 6 SI - CA/096/063759G
CC - CA/104001
AU - Madlo Z ; Kubiskova B ; Svobodova P ; Simova M
AD - Krajska Hyg. Stanice, SKNV, Prague
TI - Determination of the vinyl chloride metabolite
S-(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-acetylcysteine in urine
SO - Prac. Lek.; VOL 33, ISS 9, 1981,319-23
PT - JOURNAL ARTICLE
CY - Czech.
LA - CZE
CD - PRLFA
IS - 0032-6291
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS S-(2-hydroxyethyl)-N-acetylcysteine
(I) [15060-26-1] was detd. spectrophotometrically in urine.

Amphoteric interfering compds. were removed prior to the anal. via chromatog. on Dowex 50 W. Nonamphoteric interfering compds. were removed by hydrolyzing I to S-(2-hydroxyethyl)cysteine and sepg. this hydrolysis product by chromatog. on Dowex 50 W. After elution, the S-(2-hydroxyethyl)cysteine was reacylated, hydrolyzed, and the SH compds. analyzed. The technique afforded reproducible results and gave yields of 74.7-81.3%. The method is useful as a test for exposure to vinyl chloride [75-01-4] and other alkylation compds. metabolized to mercapturic acids.

- RN - 75-01-4; 15060-26-1
EM - 8204
- 7 SI - CA/096/090762J
CC - CA/159000
AU - Bauer U
AD - Inst. Hyg., Ruhr-Univ. Bochum, Bochum
TI - Human exposure to environmental chemicals - studies on volatile organic halogenated compounds in water, air, food, and human tissues. III. Results of studies
SO - Zentralbl. Bakteriell., Mikrobiol. Hyg., Abt. 1, Orig. B; VOL 174, ISS 3, 1981,200-37
PT - JOURNAL ARTICLE
CY - Fed. Rep. Ger.
ZP - D-4630/1
LA - GER
CD - ZAOMD
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS Review org halogen exposure environment;Air pollution By volatile org. halogenated compds., human exposure in;Animal tissue Volatile org. halogenated compds. in, human exposure in relation to Human;Environment Volatile org. halogenated compds. in, human exposure to;Food Volatile org. halogenated compds. in, human exposure to;Organic compounds In environment, human exposure to Halo;Water pollution By volatile org. halogenated compds., human exposure in
RN - 56-23-5; 67-66-3; 67-72-1; 71-55-6; 75-01-4; 75-09-2; 75-25-2; 75-27-4; 76-01-7; 79-00-5; 79-01-6; 79-34-5; 87-61-6; 87-68-3; 95-50-1; 95-73-8; 96-18-4; 99-99-0; 106-93-4; 107-06-2; 108-70-3; 124-48-1; 127-18-4; 142-28-9; 541-73-1; 630-20-6
EM - 8204
- 8 SI - CA/096/074411P
CC - CA/161005
AU - Anon
TI - The central plant of the St. Louis County Water Company
SO - Aqua (London); ISS 4, 1981,20-4
PT - JOURNAL ARTICLE
CY - USA
LA - ENG
CD - AQUAA
IS - 0003-7214
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS Drinking water plant Saint Louis;Alkalinity Of wastewater treatment plant effluent, at St. Louis County, Missouri;Bacteria Water treatment plant effluent

contg., at Saint Louis county, Missouri Chloroform; Chlorides Water treatment plant effluent contg., at Saint Louis county, Missouri; Color Of wastewater treatment plant effluent, at St. Louis County, Missouri; Cyanides Waste treatment plant effluent contg., at St. Louis County, Missouri; Fluorides Water treatment plant effluent contg., at Saint Louis county, Missouri; Fluorides Water treatment by, at Saint Louis county, Missouri; Foaming agents Water treatment plant effluent contg., at St. Louis County, Missouri; Nitrates Water treatment plant effluent contg., at Saint Louis county, Missouri; Nitrites Water treatment plant effluent contg., at Saint Louis county, Missouri; Order Of wastewater treatment plant effluent, at St. Louis County, Missouri; Polymers Water treatment by, at Saint Louis county, Missouri; Sulfates Water treatment plant effluent contg., at Saint Louis county, Missouri; Water purification Plant for, at Saint Louis county, Missouri, chem. compn. of effluent from; Waters Plant for suppling, at Saint Louis county, Missouri Potable, drinking

RN - 56-23-5; 58-89-9; 71-43-2; 71-55-6; 72-20-8; 72-43-5; 74-83-9; 74-87-3; 75-00-3; 75-01-4; 75-34-3; 75-35-4; 75-69-4; 78-87-5; 79-00-5; 79-01-6; 79-34-5; 92-52-4; 94-75-7; 100-41-4; 107-06-2; 108-88-3; 108-90-7; 110-75-8; 127-18-4; 156-60-5; 471-34-1; 7439-89-6; 7439-92-1; 7439-95-4; 7439-96-5; 7439-97-6; 7440-09-7; 7440-22-4; 7440-23-5; 7440-38-2; 7440-39-3; 7440-43-9; 7440-47-3; 7440-50-8; 7440-70-2; 7631-86-9; 7782-49-2; 8001-35-2; 10028-17-8; 10043-66-0; 10045-97-3; 10061-01-5; 10061-02-6; 10098-97-2; 12587-46-1; 12587-47-2; 13982-63-3; 14798-08-4; 15262-20-1; 80702-86-9

EM - 8204

- 9 SI - CA/096/074120T
CC - CA/160003
AU - Hwang ST
AD - U. S. Environ. Prot. Agency, Washington
TI - Treatability of toxic wastewater pollutants by solvent extraction
SO - AIChE Symp. Ser.; VOL 77, ISS 209, 1981, 304-15
PT - JOURNAL ARTICLE
CY - USA
LA - ENG
CD - ACSSC
IS - 0065-8812
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS Toxic pollutant solvent extn wastewater Distribution coeff solvent extn wastewater; Organic compounds Toxic, removal of, from wastewater, distribution coeffs. for; Wastewater treatment Toxic org. compd. removal by, distribution coeffs. for Extn.
- RN - 50-29-3; 50-32-8; 51-28-5; 56-23-5; 56-55-3; 59-50-7; 62-75-9; 67-66-3; 67-72-1; 71-43-2; 71-55-6; 74-83-9; 74-87-3; 75-00-3; 75-01-4; 75-09-2; 75-25-2; 75-27-4; 75-34-3; 75-35-4; 75-69-4; 75-71-8; 76-44-8; 77-47-4; 78-59-1; 78-87-5; 79-00-5; 79-01-6; 79-34-5; 84-66-2; 84-74-2; 85-01-8; 85-68-7; 86-30-6; 86-73-7; 87-68-3; 87-86-5; 88-06-2; 88-75-5; 91-20-3; 91-58-7; 91-94-1; 92-87-5; 95-50-1; 95-57-8; 98-95-3; 100-02-7; 100-41-4; 101-55-3;

- 105-67-9; 106-46-7; 107-02-8; 107-06-2; 108-88-3; 108-90-7;
108-95-2; 110-75-8; 111-44-4; 111-91-1; 117-81-7; 117-84-0;
118-74-1; 120-12-7; 120-82-1; 120-83-2; 121-14-2; 122-66-7;
124-48-1; 127-18-4; 129-00-0; 131-11-3; 156-60-5; 191-24-2;
205-99-2; 206-44-0; 207-08-9; 208-96-8; 218-01-9; 534-52-1;
541-73-1; 542-75-6; 606-20-2; 621-64-7; 1024-57-3; 7005-72-3;
39638-32-9
EM - 8204
- 10 SI - CA/096/073830N
CC - CA/159001
AU - Fehsenfeld FC ; Goldan PD ; Phillips MP ; Sievers RE
AD - Aeron. Lab., Natl. Oceanic Atmospheric Adm., Boulder
TI - Selective electron-capture sensitization
SO - J. Chromatogr. Libr.; VOL 20, ISS Electron Capture: Theory
Pract. Chromatogr., 1981,69-90
PT - JOURNAL ARTICLE
CY - USA
ZP - 80302
LA - ENG
CD - JCLID
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS Electron capture detector air analysis
Nitrous oxide electron capture detection Chlorocarbon detn air
detector Fluorochlorocarbon detn air detector Vinyl chloride
detn air detector;Air analysis By electron capture detection,
nitrous oxide effect on
RN - 56-23-5; 67-66-3; 71-55-6; 74-82-8; 74-84-0; 74-87-3; 74-98-6;
75-01-4; 75-07-0; 75-09-2; 75-45-6; 75-71-8; 106-97-8; 109-66-0;
110-54-3; 124-38-9; 127-18-4; 463-58-1; 593-53-3; 630-08-0;
1320-37-2; 1333-74-0; 10024-97-2; 26523-64-8
EM - 8204
- 11 SI - CA/096/073768Y
CC - CA/159000
AU - Tsendrovskaya VA
TI - Migration of harmful substances from poly(vinyl chloride)-based
building materials
SO - Plast. Massy; ISS 11, 1981,46-7
PT - JOURNAL ARTICLE
CY - USSR
LA - RUS
CD - PLMSA
IS - 0554-2901
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS Review migration toxin polymer
material Vinyl chloride polymer material safety Construction
material vinyl chloride migration;Air pollution By vinyl chloride
migration from polyvinyl chloride-based building
materials;Building materials Polyvinyl chloride-based, vinyl
chloride migration from
RN - 75-01-4; 9002-86-2
EM - 8204

-
- 12 SI - CA/096/057412X
CC - CA/161002
AU - Page GW
AD - Dep. Urban Planning, Univ. Wisconsin, Milwaukee
TI - Comparison of groundwater and surface water for patterns and levels of contamination by toxic substances
SO - Environ. Sci. Technol.; VOL 15, ISS 12, 1981,1475-81
PT - JOURNAL ARTICLE
CY - USA
ZP - 53201
LA - ENG
CD - ESTHA
IS - 0013-936X
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS Groundwater surface water pollution comparison;Water pollution By toxic substances, comparison of ground and surface, on New Jersey
RN - 50-29-3; 56-23-5; 58-89-9; 60-57-1; 67-66-3; 71-55-6; 72-20-8; 72-54-8; 74-87-3; 74-95-3; 75-01-4; 75-09-2; 75-11-6; 75-25-2; 75-35-4; 75-46-7; 76-44-8; 79-00-5; 79-01-6; 79-34-5; 95-50-1; 106-46-7; 106-93-4; 107-06-2; 124-48-1; 156-60-5; 309-00-2; 319-84-6; 319-85-7; 541-73-1; 789-02-6; 1024-57-3; 3424-82-6; 7439-92-1; 7440-02-0; 7440-38-2; 7440-41-7; 7440-43-9; 7440-47-3; 7440-50-8; 7440-66-6; 7782-49-2; 11097-69-1; 12672-29-6; 12789-03-6; 25321-22-6; 53469-21-9; 73506-91-9
EM - 8204
- 13 SI - CA/096/033627V
CC - CA/117007
TI - Fish paste kamaboko packaging film
SO - Jpn. Tokkyo Koho PATENT NO. 81 35427 08/17/81 (Kureha Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.)
PT - PATENT
CY - Japan
LA - JPN
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS Packaging material fish paste Polypropylene packaging fish paste Kamaboko polypropylene packaging;Fish Packaging material for, polypropylene-based Paste, kamaboko;Glycerides Polypropylene packaging material coating with, for fish paste;Packaging materials For fish paste, polypropylene-based
RN - 75-01-4; 75-35-4; 9003-07-0; 12441-09-7
EM - 8204
- 14 SI - CA/096/024063F
CC - CA/159001
AU - Pan C ; Bao J ; Wang Z
AD - Dep. Modern Chem., Chin. Univ. Sci. Technol., Beijing
TI - Measurement of vinyl chloride in the atmosphere by gas chromatography
SO - Huanjing Kexue; VOL 2, ISS 5, 1981,325-9
PT - JOURNAL ARTICLE
CY - Peop. Rep. China

- LA - CHI
CD - HCKHD
IS - 0250-3301
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS Vinyl chloride detn gas chromatog; Air analysis Vinyl chloride detn. in, by gas chromatog.
RN - 74-86-2; 75-01-4; 75-07-0
EM - 8204
- 15 SI - CA/096/029533U
CC - CA/104003
AU - Laib RJ ; Gwinner LM ; Bolt HM
AD - Inst. Pharmacol., Univ. Mainz, Mainz
TI - DNA alkylation by vinyl chloride metabolites: etheno derivatives or 7-alkylation of guanine?
SO - Chem.-Biol. Interact.; VOL 37, ISS 1-2, 1981, 219-31
PT - JOURNAL ARTICLE
CY - Fed. Rep. Ger.
ZP - D-6500
LA - ENG
CD - CBINA
IS - 0009-2797
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS When rat liver microsomes, an NADPH-regenerating system, DNA, and 14C-labeled vinyl chloride [75-01-4] were incubated and, when the DNA was subsequently reisolated and (enzymically) hydrolyzed, chromatograms (on Aminex A-6) showed the presence of 1,N6-ethenodeoxyadenosine [68498-25-9], 3,N4-ethenodeoxycytidine [68498-26-0], and 7-N-(2-oxoethyl)guanine [73100-87-5] [the product of hydrolysis of 7-N-(2-oxoethyl)deoxyguanosine]. By contrast, when rats were exposed to [1,2-14C]vinyl chloride and when the liver DNA of these rats was subjected to similar procedures, no radioactive etheno derivs. could be detected, but a radioactive peak was eluted with 7-N-(2-oxoethyl)guanine. This peak could be transformed into 7-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)guanine, the chromatog. behavior of which was identical to the ref. compd. used by Ostermann-Golkar et al. (1977). Thus, the compd. described by these authors, 7-N-(2-oxoethyl)guanine, is in fact the major product of base alkylation in DNA after exposure to vinyl chloride.
RN - 75-01-4; 68498-25-9; 68498-26-0; 73100-87-5
EM - 8202
- 16 SI - CA/095/225062H
AU - Scharein G
AD - Chem. Werke Huels A.-G., Marl
TI - Recover products from chlorohydrocarbon residues
SO - Hydrocarbon Process., Int. Ed.; VOL 60, ISS 9, 1981, 193-4
LA - ENG
CD - IHPRB
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS A recovery plant for residues from the chlorination of ethylene to 1,2-dichloroethane (I) and conversion of I to vinyl chloride consists of a thin film evaporator, a screw app., and a rectifying column. (74-85-1 Ethylene)(107-06-2

1,2-Dichloroethane)(75-01-4 Vinyl chloride) The mixed residues (carbon black, tarry polymeric chlorinated compds., various aliph. and arom. chlorinated compds.) contg. .apprx.80% I and light org. chlorides are 1st evapd. to give a distillate and a pumpable slurry which is thermally decompd. in the screw app. under N at 300-30.degree.. The products are a distillate and an impure carbon black. The distillates are combined and rectified to give I and 1,1,2-trichloroethane. (79-00-5 1,1,2-Trichloroethane) All solid residues are burnt and HCl(decompn. product) is recirculated.

RN - 74-85-1; 107-06-2; 75-01-4; 79-00-5
EM - 8201

- 17 SI - CA/095/225043C
AU - Harrison DW ; Reynolds LF
AD - ICI Brixham Lab., Brixham/Devonshire
TI - Liquid effluent treatment and disposal at ICI Wilhelmshaven site
SO - Inst. Chem. Eng. Symp. Ser.; VOL 67, ISS Ind. Water Econ., 1981,133-43

LA - ENG
CD - ICESD
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS The treatments for the effluents from PVC and vinyl chloride monomer manufg. include pH adjustment, ethylene dichloride stripping, metal hydroxide removal, and bio-treatment.
RN - 75-01-4; 107-06-2; 9002-86-2
EM - 8201

- 18 SI - CA/095/224668Y
AU - Budai Z ; Szejtli J
AD - Chinoin Gyogyszer Vegyeszeti Termek Gyara, Budapest
TI - Absorption of vapors by cyclodextrin solution
SO - Magy. Kem. Lapja; VOL 36, ISS 4-5, 1981,248-54

LA - HUN
CD - MGKLA
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS Org. solvents and other volatile compds. are removed from air by alpha- or beta-cyclodextrin aq. soln. by forming cryst. inclusions compds. (10016-20-3 .alpha.-Cyclodextrin)(7585-39-9 .beta.-Cyclodextrin) Expts. carried out with beta-cyclodextrin, beta-cyclodextrin polymer and beta-cyclodextrin-cetyltrimethylammonium bromide inclusion compd. (I) showed I to be the most effective. (79647-56-6 .beta.-cyclodextrin polymer) I being unstable releases the cetyltrimethylammonium bromide from the beta-cyclodextrin host compd. which in turn will be host to the solvent in its cage structure. (57-09-0 Cetyltrimethylammonium bromide) The beta-cyclodextrin is regenerated by heating to release the solvent.

RN - 10016-20-3; 7585-39-9; 79647-56-6; 79631-77-9; 57-09-0; 56-23-5; 64-17-5; 67-56-1; 67-64-1; 67-66-3; 71-23-8; 71-36-3; 71-43-2; 75-01-4; 75-97-8; 78-83-1; 78-93-3; 92-52-4; 95-75-0; 101-84-8; 107-06-2; 108-20-3; 108-88-3; 108-90-7; 110-54-3; 110-82-7; 111-36-4; 123-54-6; 123-86-4; 141-78-6; 541-41-3

- EM - 8201
- 19 SI - CA/095/224662S
AU - Kemka R ; Kollar V
AD - Vysk. Ustav Preventivneho Lek., Bratislava
TI - Determination of vinyl chloride in atmosphere by means of gas chromatography during sampling on activated carbon
SO - Prac. Lek.; VOL 33, ISS 5, 1981,167-70
LA - CZE
CD - PRLFA
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS A method was developed for the detn. of vinyl chloride in air. (75-01-4 Vinyl chloride) Air samples were passed through an activated C bed at 0.03-0.05 L/min. The adsorbed vinyl chloride was removed by elution with CS2 contg. CCl4 as an internal std. Gas chromatog. was used to det. vinyl chloride in air at 53-9506 mg/m3 with a relative error of -3.1 to 2.4%.
RN - 75-01-4
EM - 8201
- 20 SI - CA/095/174622F
AU - Slater RC ; Douglas-Hamilton DH
AD - Avco Everett Res. Lab., Everett
TI - Electron-beam-initiated destruction of low concentrations of vinyl chloride in carrier gases
SO - J. Appl. Phys.; VOL 52, ISS 9, 1981,5820-8
LA - ENG
CD - JAPIA
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS The destruction of ppm levels of vinyl chloride by high-energy electron-beam irradiation was investigated in various host gases. (75-01-4 Vinyl chloride) Measurements of vinyl chloride destruction were detd. over the electron-beam dose range .apprx.0.01-6 Mrad. The high dose results indicate that a factor of 20 redn. in vinyl chloride concn. can be realized for an initial 10 ppm molar vinyl chloride stream in air. A discussion of the kinetic processes responsible for vinyl chloride destruction is presented.
RN - 75-01-4
EM - 8201
- 21 SI - CA/095/174620D
AU - Jovicevic S ; Skenderi S ; Konjevic N
AD - Inst. Appl. Phys., Belgrade
TI - Spectrophone measurements of air pollutants absorption coefficients at carbon dioxide laser wavelengths. II
SO - Spectrosc. Lett.; VOL 14, ISS 6, 1981,415-22
LA - ENG
CD - SPLEB
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS Laser optoacoustic spectroscopy technique was used to measure the absorption coeffs. of gas pollutants at CO2 laser wavelengths of 9.2-10.8 .mu.m. All measurements were performed with pollutant at a low pressure in the presence of 1 atm of N. For outdoor long-optical path

VCM

- monitoring of air pollution, pairs of lines (detection and ref. line) have been selected.
- RN - 67-56-1; 67-63-0; 75-00-3; 75-01-4; 75-05-8; 110-82-7; 141-78-6;
7446-09-5
EM - 8201
- 22 SI - CA/095/174552H
AU - Il'icheva GV ; Kuznetsova LV
AD - Gor'k. Nauchno-Issled. Inst. Gig. Truda Profzabol., Gorkiy
TI - Gas chromatographic determination of vinyl chloride in the air
SO - Gig. Sanit.; ISS 7, 1981,52-4
LA - RUS
CD - GISAA
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS A method was developed for the detn. of vinyl chloride (I) at 6 times. 10⁻⁴ -0.45 mg/m³ concns. in air. (75-01-4 Vinyl chloride) Air was drawn through activated carbon at 1L/min rate for 30 min, the adsorbed I was desorbed by passing 50 mL N at 270.degree. through the carbon during 30s and adsorbing I on silica gel at 0.degree.. The desorption of I from silica gel was done with N carrier gas flowing at 35 L/min into a gas chromatog. column at 50.degree.. The column was 3m long and it was filled with Cellite 545 contg. 15% dinonyl phthalate. The anal. took .ltoreq.10 min; acetylene, ethylene, MeOH, Cl₂C:CHCl, ClCH₂CH₂Cl, acetone, and H₂O did not interfere.
- RN - 75-01-4
EM - 8201
- 23 SI - CA/095/174437Z
AU - Walker AE
AD - R. Hosp., Chesterfield/Derbyshire
TI - Vinyl chloride disorder
SO - Br. J. Dermatol.; VOL 105, ISS Suppl. 21, 1981,19-21
LA - ENG
CD - BJDEA
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS A review, with 9 refs., on diseases caused by occupational exposure to air pollution by vinyl chloride. (75-01-4 Vinyl chloride)
- RN - 75-01-4
EM - 8201
- 24 SI - CA/095/216059K
AU - Haseman JK ; Hoel DG ; Jennrich RI
AD - Natl. Inst. Environ. Health Sci., Research Triangle Park
TI - Some practical problems arising from use of the gamma multihit model for risk estimation
SO - J. Toxicol. Environ. Health; VOL 8, ISS 3, 1981,379-96
LA - ENG
CD - JTEHD
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS The gamma multihit model (GMH) is not recommended as a procedure for risk estn. By permitting relatively high background ests. in spite of zero obsd. rates, the GMH procedure can produce unreasonably high safe dose ests. (e.g., NTA, aflatoxin B1). (139-13-9 NTA)(1162-65-8 aflatoxin

B1) In fact, doses at which significant increases in tumor incidence are obsd. may even be deemed safe. By permitting hyperlinearity, the GMH procedure may lead to unrealistically low safe dose ests. (e.g., vinyl chloride, MeHgCl). (75-01-4 Vinyl chloride)(115-09-3 Methylmercury chloride) Neither the original std. nor conservative GMH confidence limits seem adequate for practical application. Moreover, the recent appearance of new confidence limits makes it difficult to know what to use. The GMH procedure employs Abbott's correction, which assumes that the response due to background is totally independent of the response due to added toxic substance. This is a difficult assumption to verify and, as indicated, even a slight departure has a great effect on the virtually safe dose ests.

RN - 139-13-9; 1162-65-8; 75-01-4; 115-09-3; 50-29-3
EM - 8201

- 25 SI - CA/095/208805K
AU - Georgieva V ; Tsoneva M
AD - Med. Acad., Sofia
TI - Sister chromatid exchanges in persons occupationally exposed to vinyl chloride and poly(vinyl chloride)
SO - Genet. Sel.; VOL 14, ISS 2, 1981,132-9
LA - BUL
CD - GESKA
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS Sister chromatid exchange (SCE) frequency in 25 workers exposed to vinyl chloride and PVC increased to 7.315 $\pm$ 0.620 exchanges/cell, compared to 6.03 $\pm$ 0.280 exchanges/cell in controls. (75-01-4 Vinyl chloride)(9002-86-2 PVC) The SCE level in lymphocyte cultures of long-term workers was increased. The SCE distribution in the control group followed the normal Gaussian distribution, that of exposed workers, a Charliet distribution.
- RN - 75-01-4; 9002-86-2
EM - 8112

- 26 SI - CA/095/191627D
AU - Přerovská I ; Picková J ; Nepilová J
AD - Inst. Hyg. Epidemiol., Prague
TI - Literature reports on the damage caused by vinyl chloride and our findings in exposed persons
SO - Prac. Lek.; VOL 33, ISS 4, 1981,137-40
LA - CZE
CD - PRLFA
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS A group of 22 workers employed in coating of cables by PVC was examd. (9002-86-2 PVC) The av. exposure to vinyl chloride was 9.5 yr. (75-01-4 Vinyl chloride) Light vasoneurotic manifestations were found in 15 persons. A liver malfunction was found in half of the workers. However, the development of a fibrotizing process of the liver was not directly related to vinyl chloride exposure.
- RN - 9002-86-2; 75-01-4
EM - 8112

- 27 SI - CA/095/155874Y
AU - Antonov VN ; Zalikin AA ; Toropov MS ; Sorokotyaga IS ; Zimin VM
AU - Il'in BA
TI - Chlorinolysis conversion of chloroorganic byproducts to carbon tetrachloride under pressure
SO - Khim. Prom-st. (Moscow); ISS 5, 1981,287-9
LA - RUS
CD - KPRMA
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS High-pressure chlorinolysis of liq. wastes from vinyl chloride manuf. gave 90-5% yield of CCl4. (75-01-4 Vinyl chloride)(56-23-5 Carbon tetrachloride) The wastes contained 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,2,2-trichloroethane, perchloroethylene, and other org. chlorides. (107-06-2 1,2-Dichloroethane)(79-00-5 1,2,2-Trichloroethane)(127-18-4 Perchloroethylene) The chlorinolysis was carried out at 480-500.degree. and 19-25 MPa during 4.6-6.4 min with liq. Cl. Steel KhN78T did not corrode at 580.degree. and 32 MPa Cl pressure and thus could be used for the chlorinolysis reactors.
RN - 75-01-4; 56-23-5; 107-06-2; 79-00-5; 127-18-4; 71-55-6; 7782-50-5; 12002-48-1; 12665-30-4; 25322-20-7
EM - 8111
- 28 SI - CA/095/155713V
AU - Soble M
AD - Hooker Chem. Corp., Burlington
TI - Automatic monitoring systems for determining time weighted average workplace levels: process gas chromatographs
SO - DHHS (NIOSH) Publ. (U. S.); ISS 81-107, Control Technol. Plast. Resins Ind., 1981,107-14
LA - ENG
CD - DNPSD
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS The use of gas chromatog. systems for monitoring vinyl chloride and poly(vinyl chloride) levels in workplace ambient air in a poly(vinyl chloride) manufg. process is discussed. (75-01-4 Vinyl chloride)(9002-86-2 Polyvinyl chloride)
RN - 75-01-4; 9002-86-2
EM - 8111
- 29 SI - CA/095/137739D
AU - Schroy JM
AD - Monsanto Co., St. Louis
TI - Prediction of workplace contaminant levels
SO - DHHS (NIOSH) Publ. (U. S.); ISS 81-107, Control Technol. Plast. Resins Ind., 1981,190-206
LA - ENG
CD - DNPSD
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS A procedure for the prediction of work place pollutant levels was developed which utilizes emission rate data and gaussian dispersion models. Vapor emission rate data are presented for estg. losses from equipment, piping, and open pools of pure components when actual data are available. Case

studies are presented for vinyl chloride and acrylonitrile and are discussed in terms of present Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations for the materials. (75-01-4 Vinyl chloride)(107-13-1 Acrylonitrile)

- RN - 75-01-4; 107-13-1
EM - 8111
- 30 SI - CA/095/137738C
AU - Sawyer RR ; Coppola J
AD - EOCOM Corp., Irvine
TI - Automatic monitoring systems for determining time weighted average workplace levels: Fourier infrared interferometers
SO - DHHS (NIOSH) Publ. (U. S.); ISS 81-107, Control Technol. Plast. Resins Ind., 1981,115-51
LA - ENG
CD - DNPSD
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS Area monitoring for vinyl chloride, incorporating high-resoln., high-sensitivity Fourier transform IR technol., is described, and application of the monitoring system for other toxic compds. is discussed. (75-01-4 Vinyl chloride)
RN - 75-01-4
EM - 8111
- 31 SI - CA/095/126901Z
AU - Chyba A
AD - Zakl. Hig. Komunalnej, Panstwowego Zakl. Hig. Warszawie, Warsaw
TI - Toxicity of vinyl chloride administered with formaldehyde
SO - Roczn. Panstw. Zakl. Hig.; VOL 32, ISS 1, 1981,23-7
LA - POL
CD - RPZHA
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS A continuous 7-mo inhalation of 1 mg vinyl chloride/m³ retarded rat blood clotting and learning. (75-01-4 Vinyl chloride) Inhaling 1 mg formaldehyde/m³ for 7 mo did not affect the condition of rats inhaling vinyl chloride or of controls. (50-00-0 Formaldehyde)
RN - 75-01-4; 50-00-0
EM - 8111
- 32 SI - CA/095/126715S
AU - Duverger M ; Lambotte M ; Malvoisin E ; De Meester C ; Poncelet F
AU - Mercier M
AD - Sch. Pharm., Univ. Louvain, Brussels
TI - Metabolic activation and mutagenicity of 4 vinyl monomers (vinyl chloride, styrene, acrylonitrile, butadiene)
SO - Toxicol. Eur. Res.; VOL 3, ISS 3, 1981,131-40
LA - ENG
CD - TOERD
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS A review with 130 refs. on the metabolic activation and mutagenicity of vinyl chloride, styrene, acrylonitrile, and butadiene. (75-01-4 Vinyl chloride)(100-42-5 Styrene)(107-13-1 Acrylonitrile)(106-99-0 Butadiene)
RN - 75-01-4; 100-42-5; 107-13-1; 106-99-0
EM - 8111

VCM

- 33 SI - CA/095/120311K
AU - Knox LC
AD - Catalytic, Inc., Philadelphia
TI - Design of a high-containment polymerization process
SO - DHHS (NIOSH) Publ. (U. S.); ISS 81-107, Control Technol. Plast. Resins Ind., 1981,207-24
LA - ENG
CD - DNPSD
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS A plant for the prodn. of PVC and vinyl acetate-vinyl chloride copolymer is described which provides several systems for reducing exposure of employees to vinyl chloride in the atm. to acceptable levels. (9002-86-2 PVC)(9003-22-9 Vinyl acetate-vinyl chloride copolymer)(75-01-4 Vinyl chloride) The protective measures, discussed in detail, are a breathing air network, gas chromatog. monitors, lower explosive limit detector and alarm system, gas holder in recovery system, fugitive emissions capture system, reactor safing procedure and water displacement system, and double mech. seals.
RN - 9002-86-2; 9003-22-9; 75-01-4
EM - 8110
- 34 SI - CA/095/120308Q
AU - Tamburro CH ; Kupchella C ; Taylor K ; Landau E ; Maricq H
AD - Am. Public Health Assoc., Washington
TI - Screening for the early detection of disease in individuals exposed to vinyl chloride
SO - Report; ISS EPA-560/6-81-002; Order No. PB81-162984,, 1981,18 pp.
LA - ENG
CD - D8REP
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS A prospective collaborative study was conducted to compare the effectiveness of 4 clin. techniques in the detection of liver damage due to vinyl chloride monomer exposure. (75-01-4 Vinyl chloride) A chem. exposed and medically monitored worker population was identified by histopathol. and biochem. documentation. The following 3 techniques were noninvasive: (1) grey scale ultrasonog. of the liver; (2) microvascular skin capillary assessment; and (3) urinary anal. of glycosaminoglycan (GAG) excretion. The 4th technique was the std. ^{99m}Tc -S colloid liver-spleen scan. The screening studies were performed on a randomly selected group of chem. workers. All 4 techniques were analyzed for their sensitivity and specificity as compared to results of the liver biopsy and biochem. blood test classification. Although all 4 screening techniques had a sensitivity and specificity sum >1, none were better than could be explained by chance or the use of the biased coin. Reclassification of the population into those with more severe biochem. abnormalities improved the sensitivity of all screening tests, but only the sensitivity and specificity sum for the GAG test was significant. There was no correlation between any pair of screening tests. None of the 4 screening tests agreed with the biopsy results better than might be obtained by biased coin or chance. These screening studies as

presently constituted, do not provide sufficient sensitivity and specificity to warrant their use in community screening for subclin. asymptomatic hepatic injury due to chem. exposure.

- RN - 75-01-4
EM - 8110
- 35 SI - CA/095/048402W
AU - Mornet J ; Paul P
TI - Method and apparatus for burning corrosive residues
SO - Ger. Offen. PATENT NO. 3023807 01/15/81 (Rhone-Poulenc Industries S. A.)
LA - GER
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS The app. includes a cylindrical combustion chamber, a burner on the base of the chamber, a combustion gas outlet connection, and a lid on the top of the chambers. The app. is maintained under a given pressure so that the turbulent air flows are introduced from the base of the flame to the chamber coaxial to the rotational axis for combustion, pulverization, and introduction of the residue to the combustion zone and adjustment of the flame shape. Thus, air flows are introduced to the app. at 3-20 mm under atm. pressure for combustion of waste gas contg. vinylchloride 28.9, N 67.3, and O 3.8% at 110.degree. with a stable flame; the flue gas from the combustion chamber contains Cl 0.05, HCl 6.4, N 71.85, CO2 14.5, O 2.6, and water 4.6%. (75-01-4 Vinylchloride)
RN - 75-01-4
EM - 8109
- 36 SI - CA/095/048401V
TI - Determination of vinyl chloride in air
SO - Jpn. Tokkyo Koho PATENT NO. 81 05338 02/04/81 (Kankyo Rikagaku Kenkyusho K. K.)
LA - JPN
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS Air contg. a small amt. of vinyl chloride (I) is passed through a dust filter, a U-tube contg. CrO3-impregnated filter paper or perlite, and a U-tube contg. soda lime in that order, UV-irradiated to decomp. the I, and passed through water to det. the I content by measuring the elec. cond. of the aq. soln. (75-01-4 Vinyl chloride) The U-tubes are for oxidn. of NO and removal of NO2, SO2, H2S, CO2, and (or) NH3.
RN - 75-01-4
EM - 8109
- 37 SI - CA/095/048177B
AU - Makarova VV ; Kaliberdo LM ; Tongasheva AA
AD - Inst. Neft. Uglekhim. Sint., Angarsk
TI - Transformation of chloroorganic and organic compounds under conditions of thorough catalytic oxidation over a platinum catalyst
SO - Prom. Sanit. Ochistka Gazov; ISS 1, 1981,12-13
LA - RUS
CD - PSGAD
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS Dichloroethane (I), CCl4, C2H4, and

PhBu can be removed from waste gases assocd. with CH₂:CHCl₁ manuf. by catalytic oxidn. over a Pt-Al₂O₃ catalyst. (1300-21-6 Dichloroethane)(56-23-5 Carbon tetrachloride)(74-85-1 Ethylene)(104-51-8 Butylbenzene)(75-01-4 Vinyl chloride) Thus, at 450.degree. and space velocity 1000 h⁻¹, the removal of I from waste gases contg. 0.070-0.155% I by catalytic oxidn. was 97-99.9%.

RN - 1300-21-6; 56-23-5; 74-85-1; 104-51-8; 75-01-4
EM - 8109

- 38 SI - CA/095/048063M
AU - Houpt PM ; Langeweg F
AD - Div. Technol. Soc., TNO, Delft
TI - Monitor for measuring the total concentration of reactive hydrocarbons in ambient air based on their chemiluminescence reaction with oxygen atoms
SO - Anal. Chim. Acta; VOL 124, ISS 1, 1981,15-22
LA - ENG
CD - ACACA
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS The monitor functions by measuring the intensity of the chemiluminescence radiation at 309 nm which is emitted during the reaction of hydrocarbons with O(3p) atoms. The system comprises a specially-developed stable source of at. O, a detection unit for measuring the intensity of the chemiluminescence radiation, and a device for preconcn. of the hydrocarbons to be detd. The sensitivity of the monitor depends on the concn. and reactivity of the hydrocarbons, and is greatest for unsatd. compds. For butadiene, the detection limit is 3 ppb, and response is linear over the range 0-2500 ppb. (106-99-0 Butadiene) The monitor can also serve as a detector for unsatd. hydrocarbons in gas chromatog.

RN - 106-99-0; 71-43-2; 74-82-8; 74-84-0; 74-85-1; 74-86-2; 74-98-6; 74-99-7; 75-01-4; 95-47-6; 100-41-4; 106-97-8; 106-98-9; 108-38-3; 108-88-3; 110-54-3; 115-07-1; 115-11-7; 142-82-5; 463-49-0; 590-18-1; 624-64-6; 17778-80-2
EM - 8109

- 39 SI - CA/095/036606C
AU - Politzer P ; Trefonas PI ; Politzer IR ; Elfmán B
AD - Dep. Chem., Univ. New Orleans, New Orleans
TI - Molecular properties of the chlorinated ethylenes and their epoxide metabolites
SO - Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci.; VOL 367, ISS Quantum Chem. Biomed. Sci., 1981,478-92
LA - ENG
CD - ANYAA
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS The initial results of a computational study of the chlorinated ethylenes and their epoxides were presented, with particular attention devoted to those properties which may be related to the reactivities (specifically carcinogenicities) of these mols. Detailed calcons. of their optimum structure were carried out, and stabilities, dipole moments, charge distributions, and epoxide C-O bond strengths

were detd. and discussed. For the epoxides, most of this information, including the structural data, has not previously been available. Thus, this will help to bring about a better understanding of the biol. activities of the chlorinated ethylenes, and of the manner in which these activities are related to the nos. and locations of the Cl substituents. Particularly promising in this respect are the qual. assessments of the epoxide C-O bond strengths.

- RN - 74-85-1; 75-01-4; 75-21-8; 75-35-4; 79-01-6; 127-18-4; 156-59-2; 156-60-5; 7763-77-1; 16650-10-5; 16650-11-6; 16650-12-7; 16967-79-6; 68226-83-5
- EM - 8109
- 40 SI - CA/095/001414M
- AU - Wisniewska-Knypl JM ; Sokal JA ; Klimczak J ; Dajniak A
- AU - Bogdanikowa B
- AD - Ind. Toxicol. Branch, Inst. Occup. Med., Lodz
- TI - Protective effect of methionine against vinyl chloride-mediated depression of nonprotein sulphydryls and cytochrome P-450
- SO - Toxicol. Lett.; VOL 8, ISS 3, 1981,147-52
- LA - ENG
- CD - TOLED
- AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS Potentiality of a protective effect of DL-methionine against hepatotoxic action of vinyl chloride (VC) was assessed on rats, induced with phenobarbital and thereafter exposed to 50,000 ppm VC for 5 h. (59-51-8 DL-Methionine)(75-01-4 Vinyl chloride) This extremely high dosage of VC warranted the appearance of drastic symptoms of liver injury in the course of 20 h postexposure. DL-Methionine in a dose of 1 g/kg given by gavage prior to the VC-exposure counteracted the VC-provoked depletion of nonprotein sulphydryls and destruction of cytochrome P 450 in the liver. (9035-51-2 cytochrome P 450) In the methionine-pretreated rats, the phenobarbital-induced synthesis of microsomal proteins in the livers was maintained during the postexposure period, contrary to the nonpretreated animals. It may be justified to apply methionine as a prophylactic agent in cases of occupational exposure to VC.
- RN - 59-51-8; 75-01-4; 9035-51-2
- EM - 8108
- 41 SI - CA/095/001194Q
- AU - Stott WT ; Watanabe PG
- AD - Toxicol. Res. Lab., Dow Chem. USA, Midland
- TI - Risk assessment of exposure to vinyl chloride
- SO - Pure Appl. Chem.; VOL 53, ISS 2, 1981,593-5
- LA - ENG
- CD - PACHA
- AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS A review, with 6 refs., of the use of lab.-animal data on the chronic bioassay of vinyl chloride, its pharmacokinetics, and its macromol. interaction in assessing the carcinogenic risk vinyl chloride poses for humans and the selection of math. models to est. the risk quant. (75-01-4 Vinyl

- chloride)
RN - 75-01-4
EM - 8108
- 42 SI - CA/094/168877F
AU - Yeh K ; Chiang C ; She S ; Wang T
AD - Fac. Public Health, Beijing Med. Coll., Peking
TI - Lipid peroxidation induced by vinyl chloride
SO - Pei-ching I Hsueh Yuan Hsueh Pao; VOL 13, ISS 1, 1981,19-23, 36
LA - CHI
CD - PCIPD
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS Vinyl chloride and CCl4 induced lipid peroxidn. by the rat liver homogenate in vitro. (75-01-4 Vinyl chloride)(56-23-5 Carbon tetrachloride) Pretreatment of rats with Na phenobarbital (an enzyme inducer) increased vinyl chloride-induced lipid peroxidn. Inhalation exposure of rats to 50000 ppm vinyl chloride for 6 h resulted in an increased level of lipid peroxides in the liver microsome when examd. 20 h later. Lipid peroxide levels in the liver mitochondria remained unchanged. When rats were pretreated with Na phenobarbital and exposed to 5000 ppm vinyl chloride, lipid peroxide levels increased in the liver microsomes as well as in the liver mitochondria.
RN - 75-01-4; 56-23-5
EM - 8106
- 43 SI - CA/094/151578M
AU - Barbin A ; Bartsch H ; Leconte P ; Radman M
AD - Div. Environ. Carcinogen., Int. Agency Res. Cancer, Lyon
TI - Studies on the miscoding properties of 1,N6-ethenoadenine and 3,N4-ethenocytosine, DNA reaction products of vinyl chloride metabolites, during in vitro DNA synthesis
SO - Nucleic Acids Res.; VOL 9, ISS 2, 1981,375-87
LA - ENG
CD - NARHA
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS 1-N6-Ethenoadenine (EA)(I) and 3,N4-ethenocytosine (EC) are formed when electrophilic vinyl chloride (VC) metabolites, chloroethylene oxide (CEO) or chloroacetaldehyde (CAA) react with adenine and cytosine residues in DNA. (13875-63-3 1-N6-Ethenoadenine)(55662-66-3 3,N4-ethenocytosine)(7763-77-1 Chloroethylene oxide)(107-20-0 Chloroacetaldehyde)(73-24-5 adenine)(71-30-7 Cytosine) They were assayed for their miscoding properties in an in vitro system using Escherichia coli DNA polymerase I and synthetic templates prepd. by reaction of poly(dA) and poly(dC) with increasing concns. of CEO or CAA. Following the introduction of etheno groups, an increasing inhibition of DNA synthesis was obsd. DGMP was misincorporated on CAA- or CEO-treated poly(dA) templates and dTMP was misincorporated on CAA- or CEO-treated poly(dC) templates, suggesting that EA and EC may miscode. The error rates augmented with the extent of reaction of CEO or CAA with the templates. The potentially miscoding properties of EA and EC may explain why metabolically-activated VC and its reactive

metabolites specifically induce base-pair substitution mutations in *Salmonella typhimurium*. Promutagenic lesions may represent one of the initial steps in VC- or CEO-induced carcinogenesis.

RN - 13875-63-3; 55662-66-3; 7763-77-1; 107-20-0; 73-24-5; 71-30-7;
75-01-4
EM - 8106

- 44 SI - CA/094/115729C
AU - Spengler S ; Singer B
AD - Dep. Mol. Biol., Univ. California, Berkeley
TI - Transcriptional errors and ambiguity resulting from the presence of 1,N6-ethenoadenosine or 3,N4-ethenocytidine in polynucleotides
SO - Nucleic Acids Res.; VOL 9, ISS 2, 1981,365-73
LA - ENG
CD - NARHA
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS 1,N6-Ethenoadenosine (epsilonA)(I) and 3,N4-ethenocytidine (epsilonC) in copolymers with unmodified nucleosides were transcribed using DNA-dependent RNA polymerase in the presence of Mn2+. (39007-51-7 1,N6-Ethenoadenosine)(39007-52-8 3,N4-Ethenocytidine) Nearest neighbor anal. of the products showed that epsilonA directed incorporation of A>U>C while epsilonC directed the incorporation of U.gtoeq.A>>C. Neither directed G into the complementary polymer. Such misincorporations resulting from epsilonA and epsilonC, compds. that are formed in vivo by the carcinogen vinyl chloride, may have a biol. role as promutagens. (75-01-4 Vinyl chloride)
RN - 39007-51-7; 39007-52-8; 75-01-4
EM - 8105

- 45 SI - CA/094/108443B
AD - Research Triangle Park
TI - National emission standards for hazardous air pollutants; alternative test method for vinyl chloride in solvents and poly(vinyl chloride) resins
SO - Fed. Regist.; VOL 46, ISS 29, 1981,12188-90
LA - ENG
CD - FERE A
AB - CBAC COPYRIGHT: CHEM ABS An alternative to EPA method 107 for detg. vinyl chloride in PVC resin, resin slurry, wet resin, latex, resin-solvent solns., and solvents is proposed under the Federal Clean Air Act. (75-01-4 Vinyl chloride)(9002-86-2 PVC) The alternative method involves direct injection of a liq. sample into a gas chromatograph equipped with a column of 20% Tergitol E-35 on 60-80 mesh Chromosorb W AW and a flame ionization detector. The limit of detection in dry PVC resin is 0.2 ppm.
RN - 75-01-4; 9002-86-2
EM - 8104

* * * * * END OF OFFLINE PRINT * * * * *