

MCA

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS ASSOCIATION

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For Immediate Release

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WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16 -- The Manufacturing Chemists Association (MCA) announced today preliminary indications that vinyl chloride exposure has produced angiosarcoma -- a liver cancer -- in mice at several exposure levels.

Industrial Bio-Test Laboratories, Inc., who are conducting the MCA-administered vinyl chloride animal exposure study, informed MCA that their work -- although very preliminary at this point -- tends to confirm the findings of Professor Cesare Maltoni, an Italian scientist who found that vinyl chloride exposure in rats caused cancer.

MCA immediately notified the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and the Environmental Protection Agency of the preliminary test results.

In the MCA-administered study, rats, hamsters and mice are being exposed seven hours a day, five days a week, to 2500 parts per million (ppm), 200 ppm and 50 ppm. After seven months of exposure, angiosarcoma has been observed in mice at all levels, but not in rats or hamsters.

(more)

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Professor Maltoni reported at the OSHA hearings on vinyl chloride February 15 that he had observed the liver cancer in rats exposed four hours a day, five days a week, to 250 ppm for up to 12 months. However, he did not find the cancer in testing at the 50 ppm level.

The animal exposure study is continuing. Another MCA-administered study on the chemical, documenting the health experience of present and former employees who have worked with the material, the results of which also will be released, is expected to be completed in the near future. Further vinyl chloride testing is under consideration.

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Figure 10

CARCINOGENIC ACTION OF HYDRAZINE DERIVATIVES ON THE LIVER IN ANIMALS

Nitrosodimethylamine---Magee, P. W., Barnes, J.H., British
Journal of Cancer 19: 114, 1956.

A 12 month study of the carcinogenicity of this.

Harrold, K. M., Journal of the National Cancer
Institute. 39: 1956, 1957. Subcut. administration
to Syrian Hamsters.

Otsuka, H. and Kuwahara, A., Gann 62:147-156, 1971.
By oral administration and subcutaneous injection
to DDD & BAL b/c strain mice.

Urethane---~~Trizonoxyoxo species of foxes~~ DERINGER,
M. K., Journal of the National Cancer Institute
34: 841-847, 1965 Gave intraperitoneal injections
to DBA/2eBDe strains of mice.

1,2-Dimethylhydrazine Dihydrochloride---Syrian Golden Hamsters
were given in water daily 0.156 mg. to the
female and 0.161 mg. to the male.
Angiosarcomas occurred in 89 % of the females
and 82 % in the males. The tumors were in
the livers, lungs, muscle, heart, and pancreas.
No such tumor is seen in the control.

Toth, B., Cancer Research, 32: 2818-2827, 1972.

Ethylhydrazine hydrochloride---0.0125 % was given in drinking
water and 38 % vascular tumors were produced
in Swiss Albino strain mice. Toth, B.,
Scientific Proceedings, A.A.P.B. San Fran 1974.
n, Butyl-hydrazine HCl---only lung cancer.

1-carbamyl-2-phenylhydrazine---only lung cancer.
CONTROL INCIDENCE OF ANGIOSARCOMA IN THE
SWISS ALBINO MOUSE IS 5%.

Methylhydrazine---(A rocket fuel component)-Syrian Golden Hamsters
received 0.01 % in drinking water. Angio-
Sarcoma of the liver (Malignant Histiocytoma)
(Kupffer Cell Sarcoma) was produced in 32 %
of the females and 54 % of the males.
Latency period 70 and 78 weeks,.
No such tumor was seen in the controls,