VINYL FICE HOES

1.6.673. NORDIC : Vinyl chloride : OEL.

A critical survey and evaluation of the relevant literature to be used as a basis for estimating an occupational exposure limit for vinyl chloride is presented ("Vinyl chloride : Nordic Expert Group for Documentation of Occupational Exposure Limits", by Arbetarskyddsstyrelsen, S. Heldaas. Arbetarskyddsstyrelsen, Publikationsservice, 171 84 Solna, Sweden, 1986, ISBN 91 7464 303 7, Arbete och Hälsa 1986:17, 67 p.). Early reports suggested that vinyl chloride might be a risk for workers exposed. Adverse effects as nonicteric hepatomegaly, osteolytic lesions of distal phalanges, Raynauds phenomenon, scleroderma like skin changes have been reported as first indication of adverse effects due to chronic vinyl chloride exposure in workers exposed. Noncirrhotic portal hypertension and portal fibrosis seems to be a more common lesion in vinyl chloride exposed workers than angiosarcoma of the liver, but has received less attention. It should be stressed that the major lesions which occurred in workers exposed to vinyl chloride are associated to higher exposure in the working atmosphere of PVC-producing plants than the current standards for acceptable or permissible limits of exposure. Threshold limit values were reduced to a few mg/m^3 in various countries in 1975. (Ref. DQET L 14681/JB).

1.6.674. EPA : Benzoic acid, 3,3'-methylenebis (6-amino, di-2-propenyl) ester - SNUR.

The chemical substance which is the subject of this rule (published in F.R. Vol. 51 n° 87, May 6, 1986, pp. 16684-16688) was the subject of a PMN designated P 82-438. EPA proposed a SNUR for this substance which was published in the F.R. of January 2, 1985. This rule is based on data which indicate that this substance may be hazardous to human health and the environment and that the uses described in this rule may result in significant human or environmental exposure. (Ref. CFR 40, Part 721/BC).

1.6.675. EPA : Test rules under TSCA.

The interim final rule published in F.R. Vol. 51 n° 125, June 30, 1986, pp. 23706-23718, amends EPA's regulations for developing and implementing testing requirements under section 4 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). These amendments : (1) Provide for the use of enforceable consent agreements to require testing where a consensus exists among EPA, affected manufacturers and/or processors, and inter sted members of the public; and (2) explain how EPA intends to respond to the testing recommendations of the Interagency Testing Committee (ITC) explained in its 17th report (see bulletin Ecochem n° 289 § 1.6.503) and the steps that the Agency plans to take to evaluate testing candidates and make a preliminary determination of testing needs. The use of consent agreements will supplement the rulemaking process established under TSCA and expedite the development of the data necessary to determine whether chemical substances and mixtures present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment. (Ref. CFR 40, Part 790/BC).

1.6.676. IARC : Carcinogenic risks of tobacco, betel-quid, areca-nut, some nitrosamines (Vol. 37).

In large areas of the world, tobacco is consumed orally, either alone, in betel quids, with lime or with other ingredients. In October 1984, the IARC convened a Working Gr up to examine the data relevant to this subject, and their reviews and conclusions are reported in this volume. Two monographs were prepared, one entitled "Tobacco habits other than smoking" and the second, "Betel-quid and areca-nut chewing". Each monograph comprises the following sections : description of the habits, relevant chemical data, carcinogenicity studies in animals, other relevant biological data in experimental systems and humans; case reports and epidemiological studies on cancer; summary of data reported and evaluation; references ("IARC Monographs n the Evaluation of the Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Human - Vol. 37 : Tobacco Habits other than Sm king : Betel-Quid and Areca-Nut Chewing; And Some Related Nitrosamines", by WHO/OMS (World Health Organization), IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer), Offic[illegible]