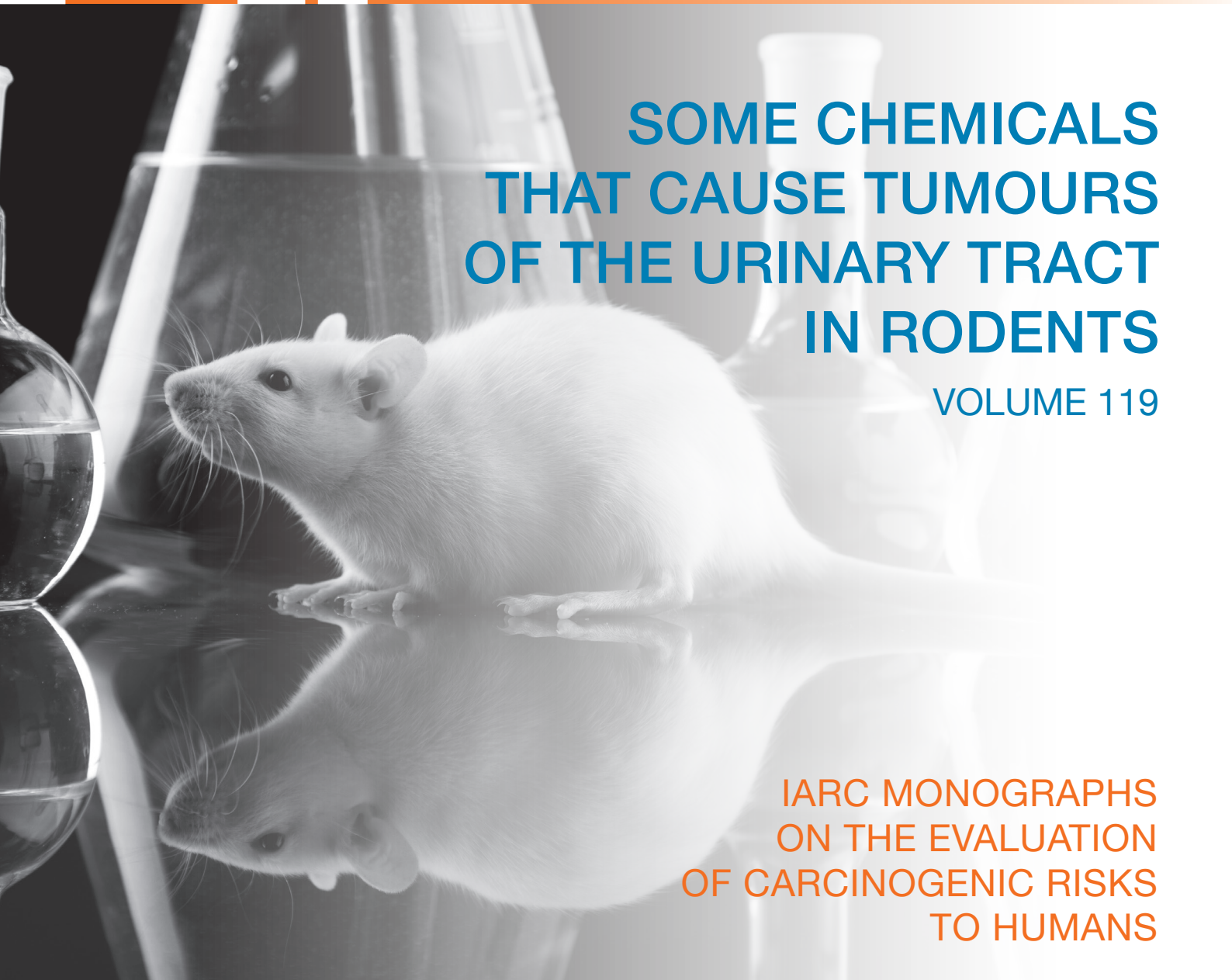


IARC MONOGRAPHS



**SOME CHEMICALS
THAT CAUSE TUMOURS
OF THE URINARY TRACT
IN RODENTS**

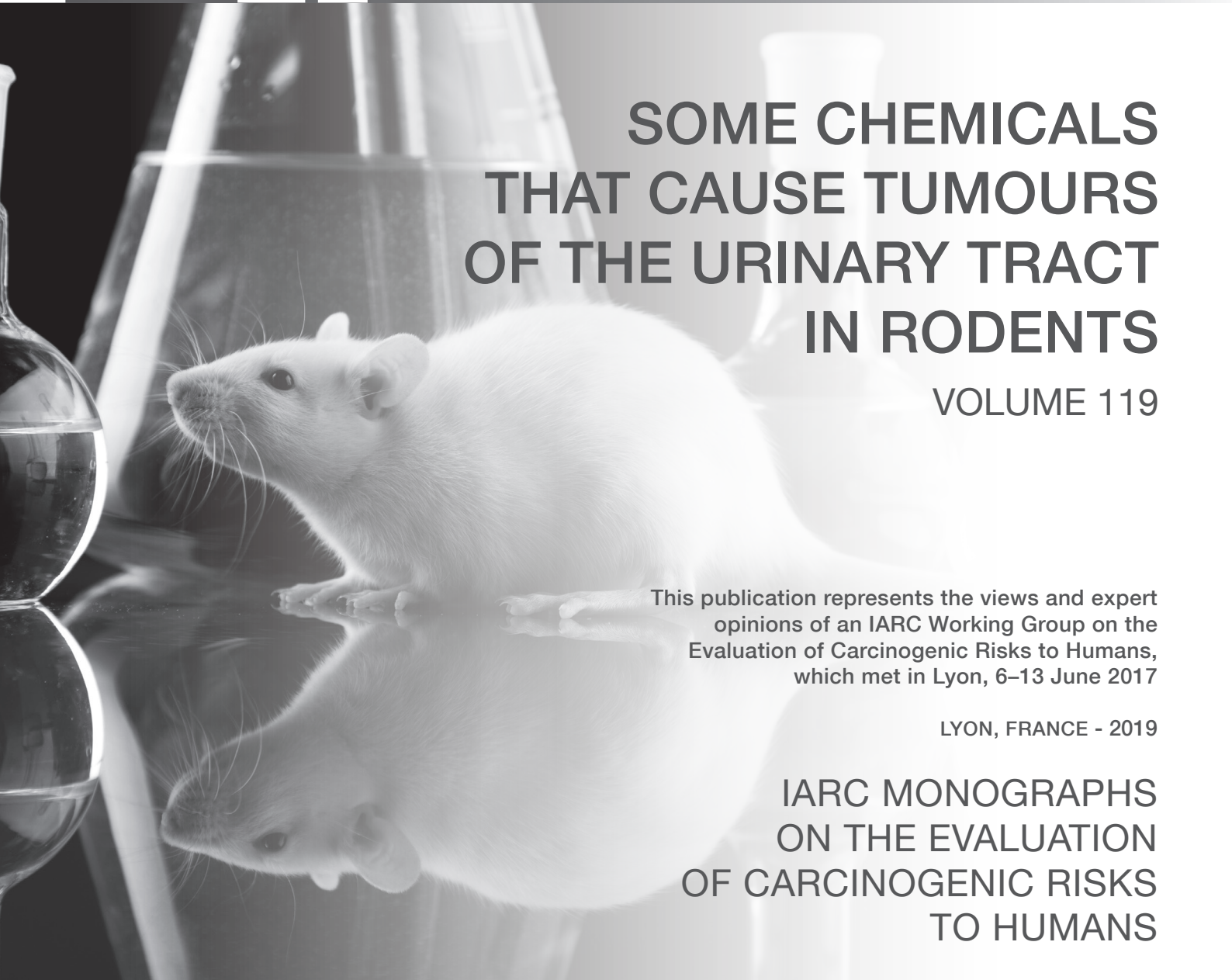
VOLUME 119

**IARC MONOGRAPHS
ON THE EVALUATION
OF CARCINOGENIC RISKS
TO HUMANS**

International Agency for Research on Cancer



World Health
Organization

A white mouse is shown in profile, facing left, in a laboratory setting. The mouse is standing on a reflective surface, and its reflection is visible below it. In the background, there are various pieces of laboratory glassware, including a large Erlenmeyer flask and a round-bottom flask, all slightly out of focus. The overall lighting is soft and even.

SOME CHEMICALS THAT CAUSE TUMOURS OF THE URINARY TRACT IN RODENTS

VOLUME 119

This publication represents the views and expert opinions of an IARC Working Group on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans, which met in Lyon, 6–13 June 2017

LYON, FRANCE - 2019

IARC MONOGRAPHS
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IARC MONOGRAPHS

In 1969, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) initiated a programme on the evaluation of the carcinogenic risk of chemicals to humans involving the production of critically evaluated monographs on individual chemicals. The programme was subsequently expanded to include evaluations of carcinogenic risks associated with exposures to complex mixtures, lifestyle factors and biological and physical agents, as well as those in specific occupations. The objective of the programme is to elaborate and publish in the form of monographs critical reviews of data on carcinogenicity for agents to which humans are known to be exposed and on specific exposure situations; to evaluate these data in terms of human risk with the help of international working groups of experts in carcinogenesis and related fields; and to indicate where additional research efforts are needed. The lists of IARC evaluations are regularly updated and are available on the Internet at <http://monographs.iarc.fr/>.

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5. Triazines – adverse effects 6. Pyridines – adverse effects 7. Dichloroethylenes – adverse effects 8. Rodentia
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This volume of the *IARC Monographs* provides evaluations of the carcinogenicity of: melamine, a chemical that is used to make plastic materials, including coatings, filters, adhesives, and kitchenware, and that has also been used illegally to adulterate foods and animal feeds; 1-*tert*-butoxypropan-2-ol, a solvent that is used as a substitute for other glycol ethers and in various consumer products; β -myrcene, which is found in a wide variety of plants and is used mainly as a raw material in the manufacture of chemicals such as menthol but also as a fragrance and flavouring substance; furfuryl alcohol, a chemical that is used as a solvent and in the production of furan resins and wetting agents, and that can also be formed in coffee and food during roasting, baking, or deep-frying; pyridine, a chemical that is used as a solvent or intermediate in the manufacture of pesticides, flavouring agents, vitamins, drugs, and dyes, and is also found in cigarette smoke; tetrahydrofuran, a chemical that is used as a solvent in plastics, dyes, elastomers, and glues, and is also used in the synthesis of motor fuels and in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals; and vinylidene chloride, a chemical that is used mainly in the production of copolymers for the manufacture of films for food packaging.

Exposure to all seven agents considered may occur in different occupational settings as well as in the general population.

An *IARC Monographs* Working Group reviewed epidemiological evidence, animal bioassays, and mechanistic and other relevant data to reach conclusions as to the carcinogenic hazard to humans of environmental or occupational exposure to these agents.

