

1,2,3-TRIS(CHLOROMETHOXY)PROPANE

Data were last reviewed in IARC (1977) and the compound was classified in *IARC Monographs Supplement 7* (1987).

1. Exposure Data

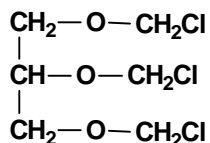
1.1 Chemical and physical data

1.1.1 Nomenclature

Chem. Abstr. Serv. Reg. No.: 38571-73-2

Systematic name: 1,2,3-Tris(chloromethoxy)propane

1.1.2 Structural and molecular formulae and relative molecular mass



$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{Cl}_3\text{O}_3$

Relative molecular mass: 237.5

1.1.3 Physical properties (for details, see IARC, 1977)

(a) *Boiling-point:* 155°C at 2.5 kPa

1.2 Production and use

1,2,3-Tris(chloromethoxy)propane appears not to have been produced commercially, although its use as a resin-hardening agent was investigated (IARC, 1977).

2. Studies of Cancer in Humans

No data were available to the Working Group.

3. Studies of Cancer in Experimental Animals

1,2,3-Tris(chloromethoxy)propane was tested for carcinogenicity in mice by subcutaneous and intraperitoneal administration; it produced malignant tumours at the sites

of administration. Skin papillomas and a low incidence of skin carcinomas were observed in skin-painting studies in mice (IARC, 1977).

4. Other Data Relevant to an Evaluation of Carcinogenicity and its Mechanisms

No data were available to the Working Group.

5. Evaluation

No epidemiological data relevant to the carcinogenicity of 1,2,3-tris(chloromethoxy)propane were available.

There is *limited evidence* for the carcinogenicity of 1,2,3-tris(chloromethoxy)propane in experimental animals.

Overall evaluation

1,2,3-Tris(chloromethoxy)propane is *not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (Group 3)*.

6. References

IARC (1977) *IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of the Carcinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Man*, Vol. 15, *Some Fumigants, the Herbicides 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T, Chlorinated Dibenzodioxins and Miscellaneous Industrial Chemicals*, Lyon, pp. 301–305

IARC (1987) *IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans*, Supplement 7, *Overall Evaluations of Carcinogenicity: An Updating of IARC Monographs Volumes 1 to 42*, Lyon, p. 73