

بهداشتی و بدون ریسک بر سلامتی انسان شناخته شده و از نظر طبقه بندی آژانس بین المللی تحقیقات سرطان (IARC) که وابسته به سازمان جهانی بهداشت (WHO) است، پشم شیشه هم گروه با سایر پشم های معدنی (سنگ و سربره) از نظر ریسک سلامتی در ردیف چای و کافئین قرار دارد .

لطفا برای کسب اطلاعات بیشتر به لینک زیر در وب سایت آژانس بین المللی تحقیقات سرطان (IARC) مراجعه نمایید:
<http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Classification/index.php>



تولید و عرضه پشم شیشه در دنیا قدمتی ۸۰ ساله دارد در ایران این محصول بالغ بر نیم قرن، با نام تجاری ایزوران مورد استفاده قرار گرفته است . از آنجا که آرپست در دهه ۱۹۳۰ پس از بروز مخاطرات استخراج و بکارگیری به عنوان عایق حرارت در اروپا و امریکا، ممنوع گردید، استفاده از پشم شیشه به عنوان جایگزین، معمولا این گمان را در بعضی ایجاد کرده که آرپست همان پشم شیشه یا یکی از مواد اولیه آن است که این باور کاملا نادرست است . این محصول کاملا



مثالها	تعریف	گروه
بنزن، آرپست، استعمال تنباکو	عامل سرطان زا است	1
دود موتور دیزل	عامل به احتمال زیاد سرطان زا است	2 A
قهوه، بنزین	عامل ممکن است باعث سرطان شود	2 B
کافئین، چای	عامل غیر قابل تلقی به سرطان زایی است	3
Caprolactam	عامل به احتمال زیاد سرطان زا نیست	4

در صورت عدم دسترسی به اینترنت می توانید تصویر وب سایت آژانس بین المللی تحقیقات سرطان " یا (IARC) وابسته به سازمان بهداشت جهانی را در صفحه بعد ملاحظه فرمایید .

گروه طبقه بندی و نام های پشم شیشه (GLASS WOOL) و چای (TEA) در صفحات بعدی با رنگ زرد مارک شده است .

[HOME](#)[UPCOMING MEETINGS](#)[RECENT MEETINGS](#)[LIST OF CLASSIFICATIONS](#)[Group 1](#)[Group 2A](#)[Group 2B](#)[Group 3](#)[Group 4](#)[LIST OF VOLUMES](#)[MONOGRAPHS IN PDF](#)[PREAMBLE](#)[RELATED PUBLICATIONS](#)[MONOGRAPHS STAFF](#)[Home](#) > [Classifications](#)

Complete List of Agents evaluated and their classification

Important: These lists should be read only in conjunction with the [Preamble](#) to the IARC Monographs (updated in January 2006) and it is strongly recommended to refer also to the individual Monographs concerning the agents, mixtures and exposures in which you maybe interested. These lists will be updated regularly.

Each Monograph consists of a brief description, where appropriate, of the potential exposure to the agent or mixture, by providing data on chemical and physical properties, methods of analysis, methods and volumes of production, use and occurrence. For exposure circumstances, a history and description of the exposure are given. Then, the relevant epidemiological studies are summarized. Subsequent sections cover evidence for carcinogenicity obtained in experimental animals, and a brief description of other relevant data, such as toxicity and genetic effects. The Agency makes every effort to ensure that the factual material presented is reported without bias, and it is meticulously checked for accuracy.

The Monographs are used widely by research scientists, public health authorities and national and international regulatory authorities. These users apply the information contained in the monographs in different ways, but it is hoped that none use the overall evaluations of carcinogenicity in isolation from the body of scientific evidence on which they are based.

In the following lists, the agents are classified as to their carcinogenic hazard to humans in accordance with the [Preamble](#) to the IARC Monographs.

To SEARCH for individual compounds or CAS numbers, please use the [Monographs Site Search](#) in the upper right corner.

- [List of all agents evaluated to date \(listed by CAS numbers\)](#)
- [List of all agents evaluated to date \(listed by alphabetical order\)](#)
- [List of all agents evaluated to date \(listed by Group\)](#)

Group 1: The agent is *carcinogenic to humans*.

Group 2A: The agent is *probably carcinogenic to humans*.

Group 2B: The agent is *possibly carcinogenic to humans*.

Group 3: The agent is *not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans*.

Group 4: The agent is *probably not carcinogenic to humans*.

Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans

As evaluated in *IARC Monographs Volumes 1-99*

This list contains all agents evaluated as Group 3 carcinogens to date.

Where appropriate, chemical abstract numbers are given [in square brackets]. For details of the evaluation, the relevant Monograph should be consulted (volume number given in round brackets, followed by year of publication of latest evaluation). Use a free-text search to find a particular compound.

Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans (515)

Agents and groups of agents

Acenaphthene [83-32-9] (Vol. 92; in preparation)

Acetyrene (3,4-dihydrocyclopenta[cd]pyrene) [25732-74-5] (Vol. 92; in preparation)

Aciclovir [59277-89-3] (Vol. 76; 2000)

Acridine orange [494-38-2] (Vol. 16, Suppl. 7; 1987)

Acriflavinium chloride [8018-07-3] (Vol. 13, Suppl. 7; 1987)

Acrolein [107-02-8] (Vol. 63; 1995)

Acrylic acid [79-10-7] (Vol. 19, Suppl. 7, Vol. 71; 1999)

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Hydroxysenkirkine [26782-43-4] (Vol. 10, Suppl. 7; 1987)

Hydroxyurea [127-07-1] (Vol. 76; 2000)

Hypochlorite salts (Vol. 52; 1991)

Insulation glass wool (Vol. 43, Vol. 81; 2002)

Iron-dextrin complex [9004-51-7] (Vol. 2, Suppl. 7; 1987)

Iron sorbitol-citric acid complex [1338-16-5] (Vol. 2, Suppl. 7; 1987)

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Zineb [12122-67-7] (Vol. 12, Suppl. 7; 1987)

Ziram [137-30-4] (Vol. 53; 1991)

Mixtures

Bitumens [8052-42-4], steam-refined, cracking-residue and air-refined (Vol. 35, Suppl. 7; 1987)

Crude oil [8002-05-9] (Vol. 45; 1989)

Diesel fuels, distillate (light) (Vol. 45; 1989)

Fuel oils, distillate (light) (Vol. 45; 1989)

Jet fuel (Vol. 45; 1989)

Mate (Vol. 51; 1991)

Mineral oils, highly-refined (Vol. 33, Suppl. 7; 1987)

Petroleum solvents (Vol. 47; 1989)

Printing inks (Vol. 65; 1996)

Tea (Vol. 51; 1991)

Terpene polychlorinates (Strobane®) [8001-50-1] (Vol. 5, Suppl. 7; 1987)

Exposure circumstances

Calcium carbide production (Vol. 92; in