

° GENERAL CHEMICAL EXPOSURE

(1) MONSANTO STUDY - J. Killeen (3/78)

SCOPE:

- 565 former Monsanto employees.

OBJECTIVES:

- Proportional mortality analysis of cancer deaths by site and occupational exposure.

CONCLUSIONS:

- No statistically significant excesses in (9) digestive categories.
- No apparent prostate cancer excesses in department.
- No prior reasons for suspecting excess genital, digestive cancer deaths.
- Non-statistically significant excess in digestive genital cancer deaths.

(2) NIOSH STUDY - R. Spirtas (7/78)

SCOPE:

- 465 death certificates of 484 employee deaths between 1950 and 1976.

OBJECTIVES:

- Epidemiological study of employee deaths based upon PMR & PCMR by race, site, age, exposure period, and national origin.

CONCLUSIONS:

- Slight excess of digestive, genito-urinary cancer, not associated to specific etiologic agent. Not statistically significant when compared to Hampden county rates.

o GENERAL CHEMICAL EXPOSURE (Cont)

(3) STUDY/VISIT BY PETERS/MONSON (6/78)

(OSHA Health Hazard Survey)

SCOPE:

- Analysis/Evaluation of (2) prior studies:
 - Monsanto (Killeen)
 - NIOSH (Spirtas)

OBJECTIVES:

- Determine whether further studies or medical evaluations are necessary.

CONCLUSIONS:

- Data from both studies are consistent with no demonstrable effect of working at Springfield Plant in cause of death.

(4) UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH STUDY - MARSH (12/79)

SCOPE:

- 2490 total cohort of employees during period 1949 - 1966.

OBJECTIVES:

- Analyze long-term, cause-specific mortality patterns for Monsanto-Springfield employees and ex-employees and compare to mortality experience among general populations in U.S., Massachusetts., and Hampden County.

CONCLUSIONS

- Fewer deaths from any cause ... less than expected.
- Fewer deaths from all forms of cancer ... than expected.
- Slightly more deaths from digestive and genito-urinary cancers ... than expected.
- No new evidence was uncovered to show any worker-health problem at Springfield Plant.

° GENERAL CHEMICAL EXPOSURE (Cont)

(5) UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH STUDY (B) MARSH (10/81)

SCOPE:

- 2479 total cohort of employees and ex-employees during period 1950 - 1976.

OBJECTIVES:

- Determine if any association exists between digestive, genito-urinary cancers and certain chemical agents and/or conditions specific to work environment.

CONCLUSIONS:

- Methodological problems, small numbers, and questionable exposures did not permit definite conclusion.
- Statistically significant rectal cancer excess, and nearly statistically significant prostate cancer excesses in specific OEC ... may warrant further study.

(6) UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS MASTER THESIS - T. Liebling (2/82)

SCOPE:

- 211 total cohort of employees during period 1976-1980.

OBJECTIVES:

- Identify any excess mortality associated with particular chemical exposures or work areas in the plant.

CONCLUSIONS:

- Significant excess of buccal/pharyngeal cancer observed in employees who may have been exposed to formaldehyde.