

9pp

AR 226 - 3459

AR 226 - 3459

Washington Works Blood Data Summary

R.F. Pinchot

11/17/00

000479

Comparison of 1989 to 2000 by Job Classification (ppm)

JOB	DESCRIPTION	2000	1995	1989
		Average (n)	AVERAGE (n)	AVERAGE (n)
08/18A1	Office/Admin	0.48 (8)		
08AA	FP/D FLS	1.88 (3)		
08PC	Monomer Operator	0.76 (4)		
08PE	autoclave	4.1 (4)	2.5 (6)	4.7 (7)
08PF	polykettle	6.5 (5)	2.9 (7)	4.0 (4)
08PH	dispersion	1.1 (2)	2.2 (2)	3.2 (3)
08PI	FP finishing	3.8 (3)	2.2 (5)	2.0 (6)
08PJ	FP packout		0.6 (5)	
08PM	C-8 dryer recovery	1.3 (2)	1.7 (2)	
18PA	FEP polykettle	1.6 (4)	2.3 (4)	
18PB	FEP extruder/oven	1.1 (5)	1.6 (5)	0.5 (3)
18PC	FEP wet finishing		3.3 (2)	
18PD	FEP packout		0.1 (3)	
18PF	Tefzel/PFA/3P	0.4 (3)		
18PJ	PFA/FEP bead	1.5 (2)	0.7 (2)	
18PK	FEP safety/disp		2.1 (2)	

RESULTS SUMMARY - MECHANICS

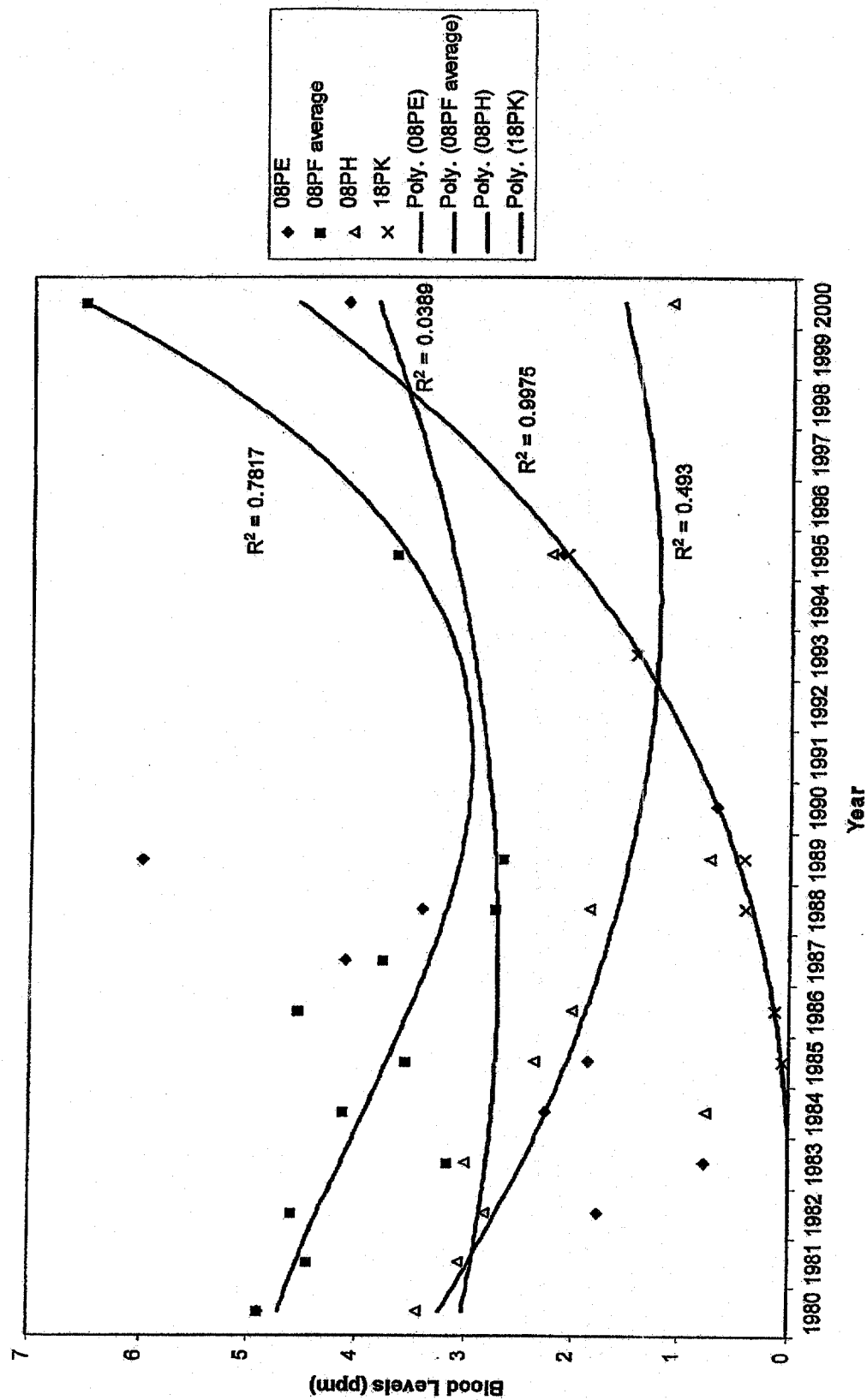
58MC	FP/disp/gran/TA	1.3 (4)	1.4 (1)
58MD	general shift		1.1 (8)
58MG	process Eli		0.8 (7)
68MA	general shift	0.3 (1)	1.1 (5)
68MB	FEP E&I		0.9 (7)

000480

The graph displays APFO Levels (ppm) on the y-axis (ranging from -2 to 14) against Year on the x-axis (ranging from 1980 to 2000). The data is represented by multiple lines and discrete points for various locations. A prominent feature is a sharp increase in APFO levels for several locations around 1985-1986, peaking between 8 and 12 ppm. After this peak, most locations show a decline, with some stabilizing between 2 and 4 ppm by 2000. The locations are identified by different symbols: '+' (top left), 'x' (middle left), '•' (middle), '◊' (bottom middle), and '◻' (bottom right).

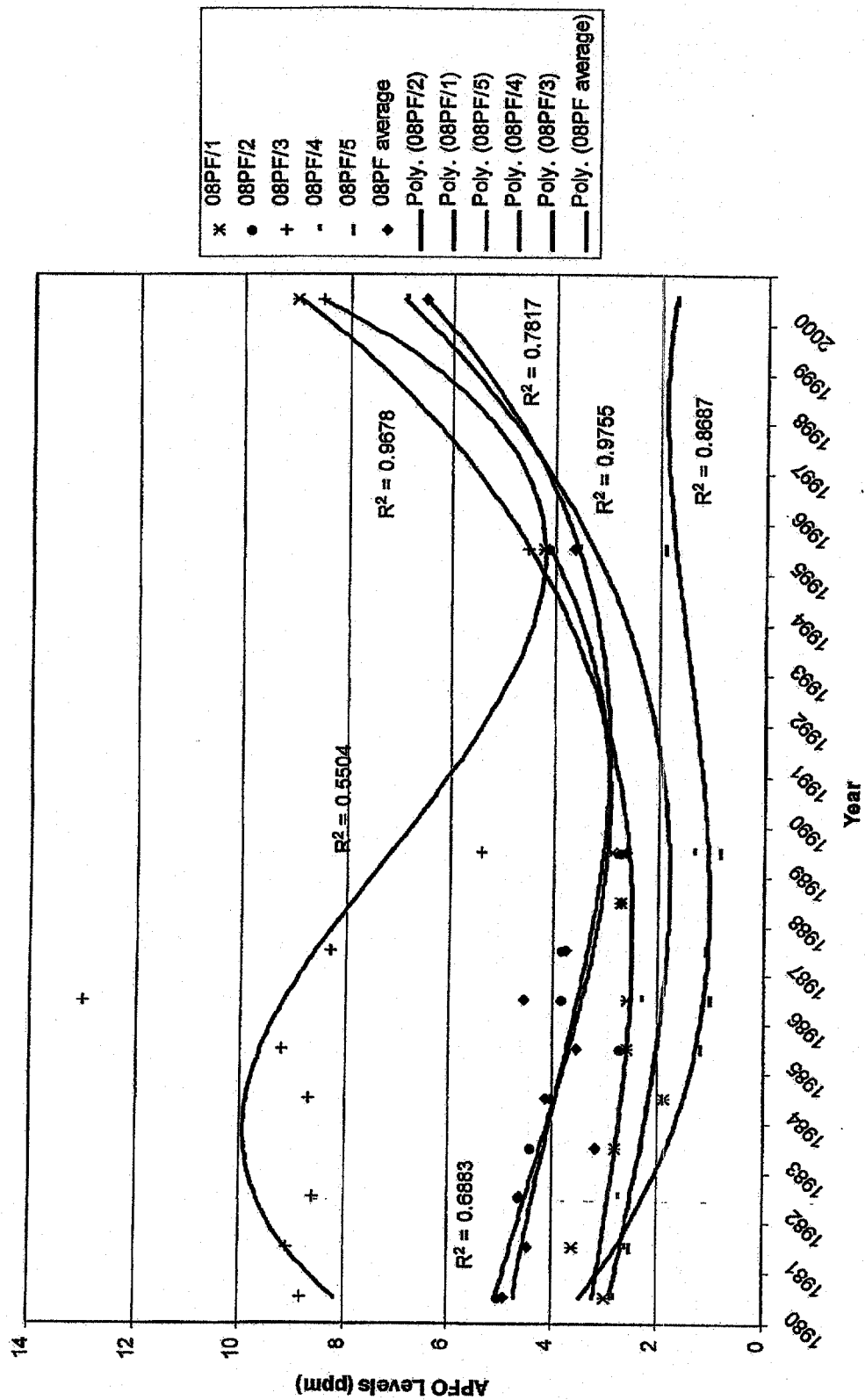
000481

Job Averages



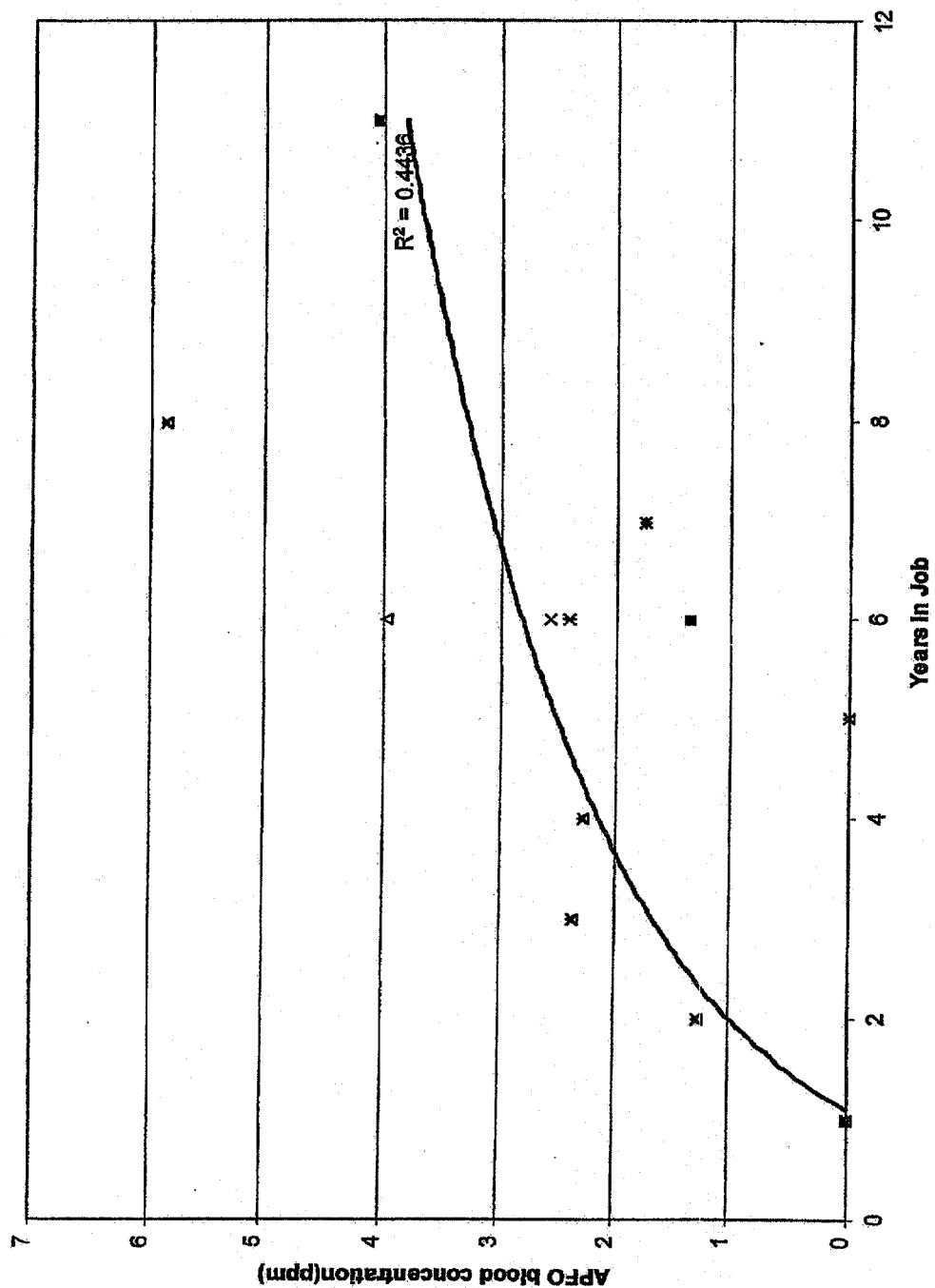
000482

WW APFO Blood Levels- Polykettle Operator



000483

08PE Data Normalized to job start



Disclaimer on Observations

“It is very important to recognize the serious

limitations on the usefulness of this(sic) data.

These include the small size of most of the data sets, the frequent transfer of site employees from one job to another, and the slow rate at which

C- 8 blood levels decrease after exposure stops.”

In the analysis completed, statistical rigor was not used in all cases due to the small size of the data set.

Observations

- "Different employees with long tenure in the same job sometimes show marked differences in their blood level... This can be due to either different work habits or differences in individual metabolism." *Not so sure that this is the case based on 2000 data.*
- "Comparison of average job blood levels from the 1995 and 1989 studies is badly confused by the fact that much of the data is not from the same people. Levels in 1995 seem somewhat lower on the average than in 1989, and this is probably due to reduced skin contact following the use of C- 8 liquid solutions instead of the dry powder."
- The individual data points tend to be trending down from 1980-1990. From 1990-1995, no conclusions can be drawn from the data to determine if the concentrations are going up or staying flat. **In 2000, the general average has dropped (1.16ppm from 1.57ppm) but three job classifications have shown a significant increase.**
- For most individuals and jobs, blood concentrations seem to be stabilizing at 2-4 ppm.
- Job 08PE, autoclave operator data allows an analysis to be completed normalized for low levels when they started in the job. Though confounded by the different time frames (spanning the time when dry and solution APFO were used), the data seem to point to suggest a steady increase in concentrations up to about 4 ppm.

Note: items in quotes are taken from AJ Playtis summary, May 7, 1996.

Bold items are observations that are from the 2000 sampling round.

Italics item is an observation from 1995 that may not be valid based on 2000 data.