

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 (Spartas)

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.

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° 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.