AIR MONITORING FOR WORKER EXPOSURE TO C-8

WASHINGTON WORKS

TEN JOB ASSIGNMENTS WERE MONITORED (82 PERSONNEL SAMPLES) IN 1991. ALL JOBS WERE FOUND TO BE IN FULL COMPLIANCE WITH AEL. THE HIGHEST VALUE WAS 40% OF THE AEL AND ONLY 8 (10%) WERE BETWEEN 20 AND 40% OF AEL.

DORDRECHT

AIR MONITORING PERFORMED IN 1991 (7 SAMPLES) SHOWED ONE RESULT AT 84% OF AEL AND 2 AT 50% OF AEL. REMAINING 4 WERE "NON-DETECT".

SHIMIZU

AIR MONITORING PERFORMED IN 1987 SHOWED ABOVE AEL WORKER EXPOSURE IN FINE POWDER DRIER ROOM. ALL OTHER ASSIGNMENTS WERE BELOW AEL. RESAMPLING AFTER INSTALLATION OF NEW ROOM EXHAUST SYSTEM, DRIER DUCT MAINTENANCE TO DECREASE LEAKAGE, AND ADJUSTMENT OF DRIER OPERATING PRESSURE SHOWED EXPOSURE TO BE LESS THAN HALF OF AEL. CONTINUE TO MONITOR C-8 IN FINE POWDER DRIER AREA AND "ESTIMATE" NO PERSONNEL EXPOSURE PROBLEM.

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WASHINGTON WORKS

"TEFLON" AREA EMPLOYEE BLOOD LEVELS

PERIOD	POPULATION	<=1PPM (%)	<=5PPM (%)
1984-86	108	67	92
1987-88	58	50	90
1989	41	59	83
1990	21	90	100
1991	3	N/A	N/A

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LIVER STUDY OF WASHINGTON WORKS EMPLOYEES

EXPOSED TO C-8, 1/15/81

OBJECTIVE: DETERMINE IF OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO C-8 ADVERSELY AFFECTS LIVER FUNCTION AS MEASURED BY BLOOD LEVELS OF SGOT, LDH, AP, AND BILIRIBIN.

COHORT: (88) "TEFLON" AREA EMPLOYEES IN ONE OF FIVE JOB ASSIGNMENTS TESTED IN 1979 FOR BLOOD FLUORIDE.

CONTROL: 10% OF ALL WW EMPLOYEES WHO HAD NEVER WORKED "TEFLON".

RESULTS: BLOOD FLUORIDE IN COHORT 16 HIGHEST (TOP 20%) RANGED FROM 5-21 PPM (AVERAGE 10 PPM).

CONCLUSION:

1. NO EVIDENCE OF OCCUPATIONALLY RELATED HEALTH PROBLEMS AMONG WORKERS EXPOSED TO C-8.
2. FEP WORKER AP LEVELS MAY HAVE RISEN FOLLOWING C-8 EXPOSURE.
3. NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN TFE EMPLOYEE SGOT, LDH, AP, OR BILIRIBIN LEVELS FOLLOWING C-8 EXPOSURE.

PROPOSED STUDY UPDATE

ESTIMATED COST: $45,000

ESTIMATED COMPLETION: FIRST HALF, 1992

REVIEWED WITH KARRH AND LIGO, 10/4, DECIDED NOT TO PURSUE

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