

November 11, 1976

MEMORANDUM

J - VCM, health

TO: Matthew M. Swetonic

FROM: Leonard S. Zahn

SUBJECT: Session on Vinyl Chloride at APCA Specialty Conference on "Toxic Substances in the Air Environment," Boston, Nov. 7-9, 1976

The program for this session was different from that in the program mailed recently by the Air Pollution Control Association. There were two additional reports from scientists at Laval University in Quebec and a B.F. Goodrich Chemical Co. man replaced a scheduled speaker from Dow Chemical Co.

The participation of four scientists from Laval indicates increasing attention to vinyl chloride (VC) in Canada's Province of Quebec and perhaps throughout that country. The Laval people are concentrating on the birth defect angle but are not excluding the cancer angle.

Here are highlights from the comments made by the various speakers. The order is that of the actual program.

1. "Progress in a community vinyl chloride mortality analysis study" -- Gilles Theriault, Laval University. He did not actually present a paper but served instead as the coordinator for presentations by the Laval group. He introduced each of his colleagues and made various comments, among them the following:

There are three VC plants in Quebec (2 monomer, 1 polymerization). A survey begun in 1973 turned up 12 cases of primary liver cancer in Shawinigan (S), which has had a VC plant in operation since 1943. One angiosarcoma was found in a non-VC community (Chicoutomie?).

VC is now linked with bladder cancer (on the basis of Ittura's findings -- see below). Another important aspect of VC toxicity is its mutagenic effect, as is seen in the birth defects reported in three Ohio towns and in the chromosome breakages found in lymphocytes of VC workers.

Data from death certificates are not too reliable. Hospital records provide more and better data. He hopes his group will be getting occupational data in regard to research involving VC with birth defects and cancer.

(At one point, a man in the audience pointed out that a considerable industrial complex had been built up around S.)

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2. "Comparative study of cancer mortality between the towns of Shawinigan (S) and Drummondville (D) in Quebec over a 10-year period" -- Hilda Ittura, Laval University. She reported a study of total mortality, cancer mortality, and mortality from certain sites of cancer (lung, liver, bladder, pancreas, and brain) in the general population, in males and in the 20-64-year age group in the period 1965-74 in S and D. The study was based on data from death certificates.

Ittura said her report was preliminary and that nothing could be concluded. However, the data provide enough clues to plan new research that would establish "the real effect over the workers and over the community exposed to PVC."

Her findings:

Total mortality. (Per 1000 population) Higher in D than in S. D was 9.59 in 1965, 9.2 in 1974, with average of 9.07. S's average was 6.68, increasing from 5.67 in 1965 to 8.80 in 1974.

In the 20-64-year group, S's rate was 4.94 in 1964 and rose to 6.26 in 1974. D's rate was 5.22 in 1964 and dropped to 3.81 in 1974.

In males of all ages, D had no great change (average of 11.03). In S the rate was 6.94 in 1965, 10.70 in 1974 (average 8.28).

In males aged 20-64, S's rate in 1965 was 7.0, in 1974 it was 8.81 (average 7.04). In D it was 7.49 in 1965, 5.38 in 1974 (average 6.79).

Cancer mortality. The average rate in D was 1.84, in S 1.55. The rates were similar in the 20-64 group, averaging 1.39 in D and 1.33 in S.

In males of all ages the rates were similar, averaging 2.16 for D, 1.89 for S. In males 20-64, D's rate was 1.13 in 1965, 1.93 in 1974 (average 1.47). S's rate was 1.37 in 1965, 2.39 in 1974 (average 1.79).

Mortality by cancer site. Rates were higher in S than in D for mortality from cancer of the lung, liver, bladder, pancreas, and brain, especially in males aged 20-64. The rate in S was 5.0 in 1965, 13.50 in 1974 (average 8.78). It was 2.82 in D in 1965, 6.49 in 1974 (average 5.22).

Lung cancer -- The total population rate was 2.53 for S and 2.50 for D. In males 20-64, S's rate was 5.59, D's 3.99.

Liver cancer -- The total population rate was 0.51 for S, 0.32 for D. In males 20-64, the rate in S was 0.66, in D there was not a single case.

SAL 000102978

Pancreas cancer -- The total population rates were 0.90 for S and 0.61 for D. For males 20-64, rates were 1.06 in S and 0.72 in D.

Bladder cancer -- The total population rate was 0.51 in S, 0.29 in D. For males, 0.66 in S, 0.24 in D.

Brain cancer -- There was a large difference in rates between the two communities but there were not sufficient cases to provide any statistical significance.

3. "An epidemiological description of 10 Canadian cases of angiosarcoma of the liver" -- Fernand Delome, Hopital Regional de la Mauricie and Laval University. In June 1974, after diagnosing an angiosarcoma in S, he undertook a survey that turned up 8 other cases, all in VC workers. He recently found another case (the only one still alive) for a total of 10 cases. These are the only known cases of angiosarcoma in Canada at this time.

His cases were described as follows: 41-61 years old (average 50 years), 11-29 years of VC polymerization work (average 21 years, 1 month), considerable exposure to VC "gas" ranging from 5 years, 3 months, to 26 years (average 16 years, 10 months), average of 20.5 years from first exposure to VC to diagnosis of angiosarcoma, all beer drinkers (only 2 drank more than a bottle daily), all cigarette smokers (more than a pack daily), negative medical history, all lived near the VC plant.

Delome also gave pathological descriptions of tissues from livers of the angiosarcoma patients. He said a liver angiosarcoma can develop after at least 4 years' exposure to VC and that it takes at least 10 years from the beginning of exposure to tumor development. (He must have meant for clinical indication of the tumor's presence.)

4. "Birth defects associated with VC exposure" -- Lise Goulet, Laval University. Her report was a description of a proposal for a study on birth defects associated with community exposure to VC. (It seems some preliminary work is already in progress.)

In her opening she referred to two studies (Selikoff and Infante) done on the effects in children of VC workers following the discovery of chromosome breakages in the workers. Regarding the Infante study, she said the methods used (interviewing males only and then extrapolating to the females) "make the results less convincing." However, both studies indicate something may be amiss.

Finding of higher incidence rates of birth defects in a community where a VC plant is does not implicate VC as

being the only agent responsible, Goulet said. The findings deserve attention and justify further research.

The specifics of her proposal:

Phase 1.

All cases of birth defects and stillbirths from women who lived in S (and South Shawinigan) from 1966-75 will be collected. The same will be done for D, a town matched in all respects but one -- there is no VC plant there. A VC plant has been in S since 1943 and the wind blows from the plant over the populated area of the town 89% of the time. Each case of birth defect and stillbirth will be pinpointed on maps of the two communities. The rates for both towns will be compared; the proportion of birth defects and stillbirths over live births also will be computed. The observed rates will be compared with expected rates on the basis of provincial and national statistics.

The geographic distribution of cases around the VC plant in S will be plotted. Records will be obtained of the annual census of the total population and newborns in the 1966-75 period.

Hospital records will be studied because the data are not yet available from the provincial record of birth defects and stillbirths begun in 1970. There are five hospitals in the S area and she expects to be able to trace 95% of all birth defects. There is one hospital in D where, it's believed, most of the women of the area deliver their children.

Three different hospital records will be checked: the mother's history at time of delivery; the baby's history (this usually covers the first five days of life); and special records kept for stillbirths.

It is expected there will be about 400 births annually available for study from each community. There probably will be less than 10 birth defects and perhaps one or two cases a year of CNS malformation.

Phase 2.

More detailed data will be needed in regard to residence, occupation and related information about the families of the births under study.

The study is expected to take about eight months.

5. "Occupational hazards: do they extend beyond plant boundaries?" -- Peter F. Infante, NIOSH, Cincinnati. At the

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outset of his talk, Infante spoke in impromptu fashion in regard to questions about VC and birth defects that had been raised by Goulet. He said it was virtually impossible to assess an excess risk of birth defects from a cohort study of occupational exposures. There just aren't enough pregnancies, no women in the VC industry, he said.

The CDC did a study of children born with CNS abnormalities in 17 cities that VC plants and birth defect monitor systems. Four cities had a significant excess and in two the excess was able to be determined by monitoring less than half the births. One would expect 5 out of 100 due to chance alone, he said.

While we cannot say these findings are related to VC, Infante continued, it seems from the data that continue to come in that with women living in large industrial complexes there are excesses of children being born with birth defects.

The thrust of Infante's formal presentation was that a number of toxic agents have spread from the work setting to the general environment and that many of them may have adverse health effects now and in the future. He urged testing of new chemicals before they enter the marketplace.

He briefly reviewed the toxic effects of a number of substance (lead, cadmium, asbestos, mercury, etc.) which are harmful to workers and to their offspring and also to the general public.

Infante then discussed the genetic effects of VC, summarizing the paper he and his colleagues published in The Lancet of last April 3. He said there were now at least four studies showing chromosome aberrations in VC workers and an excess of miscarriages in wives of such workers.

He stressed that there are structural analogs of VC that could be harmful to man both as carcinogens and as mutagens. Vinylidene chloride is mutagenic, he said. Chloroprene seems to be both mutagenic and carcinogenic, he added, as do other substances chemically related to VC.

He said vinylidene chloride had been cited as a mutagen in an article but that he had been unable to get data on it. Someone in the audience said the reference apparently was to work done by Viola who had claimed induction of intestinal tumors in animals with massive doses of the substance. There is no real indication that vinylidene chloride is carcinogenic, the speaker said.

Infante singled out chloroprene as a harmful agent with a structure similar to that of VC. An angiosarcoma had recently been identified in a polychloroprene worker, he said.

During his talk, Infante gave what he said were new VC experimental data from Maltoni. Following are the figures, which pertain to exposure in rats:

<u>PPM</u>	<u>Mammary Cancers</u>	<u>Angiosarcomas</u>
25	9	3
10	11	0
5	13	0
1	7	0

Four mammary cancers were found in the controls. Infante did not say how many animals there were in each exposed group.

6. "Ultrasound as a diagnostic tool for VC damage assessment" -- K.J. Taylor, Yale University. Ultrasound is useful in examining changes in the liver and spleen, he said, and in tests he did in a Wales (UK) VC plant the technique showed changes indicative of changes related to VC exposure.

Much of his presentation consisted of slides of ultrasound scans (imaging). The technique is noninvasive, does not involve radiation and requires no injection of a contrast medium.

VC exposure can lead to portal hypertension which often results in massive fatal hemorrhage, Taylor said. The portal vein in the VC workers he examined often showed up as a "tortuous" vessel, he said. Exposure to VC can cause liver and spleen abnormalities and cancer of many sites, he said.

Ultrasound is suitable for mass screening, Taylor said in recommending a study with this technique be done of VC workers and their families.

7. "New applied technology for VC control in PVC manufacture" -- W.C. Holbrook, B.F. Goodrich Co. He said at the outset that while VC is carcinogenic at certain levels, a number of questions still remain to be answered. Exposure levels today for both workers and communities are far below those of previous years. Industry is working effectively to control and contain exposure to VC by employees and the general public. He described various control procedures being used in VC plants. He also made available copies of Goodrich's 1976 booklet, "Vinyl chloride and cancer -- A study in prevention."

8. "Personal monitoring for VC exposure" -- Philip W. West, Louisiana State University. His technical presentation dealt with a small, simple personal monitor for VC exposure as well as exposure of other hazardous gaseous materials, such as CO, NO_x, chloroform, etc. He said the device, a bit larger than a silver dollar, was effective, reliable, had

no moving parts, needed no power supply, etc. It gives a linear response from 5 ppb to 50 ppm, he said. Material collected by the monitor is analyzed by conventional gas chromatographic techniques. He said the device has been field tested here and in England.

(The "MiniMonitor" is manufactured and sold by the Reiszner Environmental & Analytical Labs, Inc., Baton Rouge, La. West said a Dr. Reiszner had worked on development of the monitor while studying for his doctorate.)

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Air Poll. Control Comm.
Cambridge, Mass
Nov. 7-9, 1976

Dr. HILDA ITTURA
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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CANCER MORTALITY
BETWEEN THE ^{TOWNS} ~~CITIES~~ OF SHAWINIGAN AND
BROMMERSVILLE IN QUEBEC OVER A 10 YEARS
PERIOD.

POORPOSES

OUR POORPOSE IS DESCRIBE AND COMPARE
THE TOTAL MORTALITY, THE CANCER MORTALITY AND THE
MORTALITY BY SOME TYPE OF CANCERS (LUNG, LIVER,
BLADDER, PANCREAS AND BRAIN CANCERS, IN THE GENERAL
POPULATION, IN MALES AND IN THE AGE GROUPE OF
21-64 YEARS OLD OVER A PERIOD OF 10 YEARS ~~1965~~
1965 TO 1974 IN TWO ^{TOWNS} ~~CITIES~~ SHAWINIGAN AND
BROMMERSVILLE IN QUEBEC.

METHODOLOGY

~~DATA COLLECTION~~

1- ALL THE DEATH CERTIFICATES FROM
RESIDENTS OF SHAWINIGAN AND BROMMERSVILLE, SINCE
1965 TO 1974 WERE OBTAINED FROM THE POPULATION
REGISTER OF QUEBEC

2- FROM EACH DEATH CERTIFICATE ~~WE~~
WE STRACT THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: RESIDENCE,
AGE, SEX, PLACE OF DEATH (HOSPITAL OR OTHER PLACE)
CAUSE OF DEATH AND IF THERE WAS OR NOT AN HISTO-
LOGICAL DIAGNOSIS IN THE CANCER CASES.

3- THE CAUSE OF DEATH WAS CODIFIED
BY US USING THE "INTERNATIONAL CODIFICATION OF
DISEASES" 8TH EDITION, ~~WHICH~~ WHICH IS USED IN CANADA
SINCE 1968

4- THIS RECODIFICATION WAS DONE TO
ACTUALIZE THE CODE USED BEFORE 1968 AND TO

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BE SURE THAT NO ONE CANER CASE COULD BE MISSING BY

GROUPS OR UNIONS IN THE COMMUNICATION MADE BY THE

POPULATION REGISTER.

5 - ALL THE INFORMATION WAS ~~TO~~ THRU OUT

AND ANALYZED IN A MANUAL WAY ~~TO~~ BECAUSE SOME

PROBLEMS IN THE USE OF THE COMPUTERS.

RESULTS

FOR BOTH TOWNS THE PROPORTION OF PEOPLE WHO

DIED AT THE HOSPITAL IS ALMOST THE SAME, ABOUT 60%

AND THE PROPORTION OF HYTOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS IN THE CANCER

CASES IS ALSO SIMILAR, ABOUT 50% OF THEM.

TOTAL MORTALITY (SLIDE NO 1)

TOTAL MORTALITY IS HIGHER IN BIRMINGHAM

WITH AN AVERAGE RATE OF 9.07 X 1000 IN THE 10 YEARS PERIOD

BUT THERE IS NOT A GREAT CHANGE - 9.59 IN 1965 AND 9.2

IN 1974. SHAWINGHAM HAS AN AVERAGE RATE OF 6.68

BUT ~~IT~~ IT HAS A CONTINUOUS INCREASE FROM 5.67 IN 65 TO

8.80 IN 74.

IF WE LOOK TO THE AGE GROUP 20-64 YEARS (SLIDE NO 2) ~~OLD~~!

~~OLD~~ BOTH STARTS WITH SIMILAR RATES, 4.94 ~~IN~~ SHAWINGHAM

AND 5.32 IN BIRMINGHAM, BUT BIRMINGHAM GOES UP TO

GOES DOWN TO 3.81 IN 74. AND SHAWINGHAM GOES UP TO

6.26 IN 74

IN RATES OF ALL AGES, (SLIDE NO 3)

BIRMINGHAM HAS NOT GREAT CHANGES WITH AN AVERAGE

RATE OF 11.03. THE AVERAGE RATE OF SHAWINGHAM

IS LOWER, BUT STARTS WITH A RATE OF 6.94, GOES UP AND

FINISH THE PERIOD OVER BIRMINGHAM WITH A RATE OF 10.70

IN THE GROUPE OF MALES 20-64 YEARS OLD (SLIDE NO 4)
 SHAWINIGAN IS OVER DRUMMONDVILLE SPECIALLY THE LAST
 YEARS - 3.81 IN SHAWINIGAN AND 3.38 IN DRUMMONDVILLE.
 AN AVERAGE RATE OF 7.00 IN 1965 AND 6.14 IN 1974.

2 - CANCER MORTALITY (SLIDE NO 5)

IN BOTH TOWNS THE CANCER MORTALITY GOES UP
 IS HIGHER IN DRUMMONDVILLE WITH AN AVERAGE RATE OF 1.84
 THAN SHAWINIGAN WITH AN AVERAGE RATE OF 1.55.

BUT IN THE AGE GROUPE OF 20-64 YEARS OLD (SLIDE NO 6)
 THE RATES ARE SIMILAR - 1.39 AVERAGE RATE IN DRUMMONDVILLE
 AND 1.33 IN SHAWINIGAN.

IN MALES ALL AGES (SLIDE NO 7) THE RATES ARE SIMILARS
 AND THE AVERAGE RATE OF DRUMMONDVILLE IS A LITTLE HIGHER (2.16)
 THAN SHAWINIGAN 1.89.

BUT IN MALES OF 20-64 YEARS OLD (SLIDE NO 8)
 SHAWINIGAN HAS HIGHER RATES, INCREASING THE LAST YEARS,
 AN AVERAGE RATE OF 1.79 GOING FROM 1.37 IN 65 TO 2.39
 IN 74. DRUMMONDVILLE HAS AN AVERAGE RATE OF 1.47 GOING
 FROM 1.13 IN 65 TO 1.93 IN 74.

3 - MORTALITY BY SOME CANCERS

LUNG, LIVER, BLADDER, PANCREAS AND BRAIN
 CANCERS HAVE HIGHER RATES IN SHAWINIGAN THAN
 IN DRUMMONDVILLE, THIS IS SPECIALLY NOTORIOUS IN
 THE GROUPE "MALES OF 20-64 YEARS OLD"

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LUNG CANCER: IN THE ~~GENERAL~~ TOTAL POPULATION
 SHAWINIGAN HAS A RATE OF 2.53 X,000 AND DRUMMONDVILLE
 2.50. BUT IN MALES 20-64 YEARS OLD SHAWINIGAN

HAS 5.59 AND DRAUMONSVILLE 3.99.

LIVER CANCER: IN THE TOTAL POPULATION SHAWINIGAN HAS A RATE OF 0.51 AND DRAUMONSVILLE 0.32.

BUT IN MALES 20-64 YEARS OLD - SHAWINIGAN HAS 0.66 AND IN DRAUMONSVILLE IS NO ONE CASE.

PANCREAS CANCER:

IN THE TOTAL POPULATION - SHAWINIGAN HAS 0.90 AND DRAUMONSVILLE 0.61.

MALES 20-64 YEARS OLD 1.06 ^{IN} ~~FOR~~ SHAWINIGAN AND 0.72 IN DRAUMONSVILLE

BLADDER CANCER:

TOTAL POPULATION 0.51 IN SHAWINIGAN 0.29 IN DRAUMONSVILLE.

MALES 20-64 YEARS OLD ~~0.66 IN SHAWINIGAN~~ 0.66 DRAUMONSVILLE 0.24.

IN BRAIN CANCER THE DIFFERENCE IS ALSO VERY LARGE BUT THE NUMBER OF CASES IS VERY LITTLE TO MAKE SIGNIFICANT

NOW - IF WE HAD ALL THE DEATHS BY THESE CANCERS SUSPECTED TO HAVE A RELATIONSHIP WITH THE EXPOSURE TO P.O.C.: LIVER, LUNG, PANCREAS, BLADDER AND BRAIN CANCERS AND WE TAKE A LOOK TO THE RATES IN THE 10 YEARS PERIOD IN MALES OF 20-64 YEARS OLD (SLIDE NO 9) WE CAN SEE THAT SHAWINIGAN HAS ALWAYS HIGHER RATES - AN AVERAGE RATE OF 8.78 GOING FROM 5 IN 65 TO 13.50 IN 74, AND DRAUMONSVILLE HAS AN AVERAGE RATE OF 5.22 GOING FROM 2.82 ~~IN 65~~ TO 6.49 IN 74.

IF WE MAKE THE SAME FOR ALL THE OTHERS CANCERS (SLIDER¹⁰)
THE RATES ARE SIMILAR FOR BOTH TOWNS -
AVERAGE RATE IN SHAWINIGAN 9.13 AND 9.42 IN BRANSONVILLE

CONCLUSIONS:

THIS WAS ONLY A DESCRIPTION OF MORTALITY,
AN EXPLORATORY RESEARCH ; NOTHING COULD BE CONCLUDED ;
BUT WE THINK THAT GIVES US ENOUGH ANTECEDENTS AND
JUSTIFICATION TO PLANNING NEW RESEARCHES MORE SPECIFICS AND
MORE SOPHISTICATED TO ESTABLISH THE REAL EFFECT OVER THE
WORKERS AND OVER THE COMMUNITY EXPOSED TO THE P.U.C.

AGE	GENERAL			MORTALITY - SHAWINIGA			SAUMONSVILLE			SAUMONSVILLE			1965-1974		
	BY SEX AND YEARS			BY SEX AND YEARS			BY SEX AND YEARS			BY SEX AND YEARS			BY SEX AND YEARS		
	N ^o	RATE	%	N ^o	RATE	%	N ^o	RATE	%	N ^o	RATE	%	N ^o	RATE	%
65	109	6.93	72	4.45	181	5.67	171	12.10	128	7.46	299	9.59			
66	127	8.33	78	5.02	205	6.66	142	9.94	95	5.39	237	7.42			
67	88	5.88	80	5.20	168	5.53	129	8.99	124	7.36	253	8.18			
68	110	7.35	68	4.42	178	5.86	160	11.27	123	7.38	283	9.17			
69	131	8.63	83	5.32	214	6.95	140	9.95	129	7.81	269	8.79			
70	117	7.71	76	4.87	193	6.23	166	11.72	125	7.51	291	9.45			
71	123	9.00	93	6.58	216	7.77(7.02)	150	9.87	124	7.60	274	8.61 (7.02)			
72	163	12.02	72	5.16	235	8.54	184	11.86	131	8.03	315	9.90			
73	150	11.20	83	6.02	233	8.57	170	11.34	140	8.62	310	9.93			
74	139	10.68	96	7.17	235	8.80	151	9.89	112	6.77	263	8.27			
75-74	692	51.02	420	30.11	1112	40.41	821	52.93	632	38.75	1453	45.68			
76-74	12.57	82.84	801	51.32	2658	66.86	1563	110.37	1231	74.04	2794	90.75			

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1965-1974

GENERAL MORTALITY AGE GROUP 20-64 YEARS OLD
SHAWINIGAN - DRUMMONDVILLE

SHAWINIGAN

YEAR

YEAR	SHAWINIGAN		TOTAL		07		4		707	
	N°	RATE	N°	RATE	N°	RATE	N°	RATE	N°	RATE
65	56	7.00	82	4.94	53	7.49	25	3.29	78	5.32
66	51	6.79	78	5.00	45	6.23	18	2.33	63	4.22
67	40	5.35	68	4.39	38	5.07	37	11.64	75	4.85
68	32	4.28	50	3.23	61	7.88	26	3.15	87	5.44
69	66	8.78	88	5.60	47	5.87	38	4.47	85	5.15
65-69	245	32.77	388	23.64	244	32.61	144	18.08	388	25.12
70	47	6.25	72	4.58	71	5.60	31	3.53	102	5.99
71	54	7.36	84	5.66	56	6.57	31	3.43	87	4.95
72	66	9.45	82	5.73	76	8.66	33	3.54	109	6.02
73	58	8.41	88	6.23	62	6.56	36	3.75	98	5.24
74	59	8.81	86	6.26	50	5.38	23	2.33	73	3.21
70-74	284	40.68	412	28.80	315	35.91	154	16.54	469	25.94
65-74	524	70.10	778	49.56	559	17.93	298	33.98	857	50.34

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YEAR	CANCER MORTALITY						SALVINI, GAN - 800 MONS VILLAGE						SALVINI, GAN - 800 MONS VILLAGE						SALVINI, GAN - 800 MONS VILLAGE					
	1965-1974			1975-1984			1985-1994			1995-2004			2005-2014			2015-2024			2025-2034			2035-2044		
	N°	RATE	TOT	N°	RATE	TOT	N°	RATE	TOT	N°	RATE	TOT	N°	RATE	TOT	N°	RATE	TOT	N°	RATE	TOT	N°	RATE	TOT
65	20	1.27	24	1.48	44	1.37	21	1.19	16	0.93	37	1.18	20	1.13	46	1.44	1.44	20	1.13	46	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
66	26	1.71	49	1.48	49	1.59	26	1.82	20	1.13	46	1.44	26	1.59	49	1.44	1.44	26	1.59	49	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44
67	24	1.60	39	0.97	39	0.98	30	2.09	32	1.90	62	1.98	30	1.98	62	1.98	1.98	30	1.98	62	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.98
68	23	1.54	38	0.97	38	1.25	31	2.18	24	1.44	55	1.78	31	1.44	55	1.78	1.78	31	1.44	55	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78
69	33	2.17	51	1.18	51	1.66	23	1.13	26	1.57	49	1.60	23	1.57	49	1.60	1.60	23	1.57	49	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
65-69	126	8.42	221	6.17	221	7.28	131	9.13	118	7.01	249	7.98	126	7.01	249	7.98	7.98	126	7.01	249	7.98	7.98	7.98	7.98
70	29	1.91	47	1.15	47	1.52	22	1.55	26	1.56	48	1.55	22	1.56	48	1.55	1.55	22	1.56	48	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
71	26	1.90	51	1.78	51	1.83	29	1.86	34	2.08	63	1.98	29	2.08	63	1.98	1.98	29	2.08	63	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.98
72	33	2.43	47	1.00	47	1.71	50	3.22	33	2.02	83	2.60	50	2.02	83	2.60	2.60	50	2.02	83	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
73	40	2.98	59	1.38	59	2.17	33	2.20	28	1.72	61	1.95	33	1.72	61	1.95	1.95	33	1.72	61	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95
74	33	2.53	52	1.42	52	1.94	42	2.75	21	1.26	63	1.98	42	1.26	63	1.98	1.98	42	1.26	63	1.98	1.98	1.98	1.98
70-74	161	11.87	256	6.81	256	9.30	176	11.34	142	8.71	318	9.99	176	8.71	318	9.99	9.99	176	8.71	318	9.99	9.99	9.99	9.99
75-79	287	18.91	477	12.18	477	15.49	307	21.62	260	16.02	567	18.41	307	16.02	567	18.41	18.41	307	16.02	567	18.41	18.41	18.41	18.41

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CANCER

MORTALITY AGE GROUP 20-64 YEARS old

1965-1974

SARAVINIGAN - SARAVINIGAN VILLE

DANMUNDURIE

RATE x 1,000

SARAVINIGAN

NO

♀

RATE

NO

♂

RATE

NO

♀

RATE

NO

RATE

YEAR

65

11

1.37

13

1.51

24

1.14

8

1.13

8

1.05

16

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MORTALITY BY TYPE OF CANCERS SHAWINIGAN - DRUMMONDVILLE 1965 - 1974 RATES x 1,000

TYPE OF CA	SHAWINIGAN				DRUMMONDVILLE			
	MALES		TOTAL		MALES		TOTAL	
	No	RATE	No	RATE	No	RATE	No	RATE
LUNG AND PLEURA	75	4.94	78	2.53	66	4.66	77	2.50
LIVER	11	0.72	16	0.51	2	0.14	10	0.32
BLADER	11	0.72	16	0.51	9	0.63	9	0.29
PANCREAS	19	1.25	28	0.90	12	0.84	19	0.61
BRAIN	6	0.39	8	0.25	1	0.07	2	0.06
ALL OTHERS	166	8.02 10.94	332	4.70 10.78	90	6.34 10.32	117	3.78 14.58
TOTAL	288	18.98	478	15.50 13	307	21.67	566	18.38

MORTALITY BY TYPE OF CANCERS GROUPE OF AGE 20-64
 SHAWINIGAN - DRUMMONDVILLE
 1965 - 1974 RATES x 1,000

TYPE OF CA	SHAWINIGAN				DRUMMONDVILLE			
	MALES		TOTAL		MALES		TOTAL	
	No.	RATE	No.	RATE	No.	RATE	No.	RATE
LUNG AND PLEURA	42	5.59	43	2.73	33	3.99	36	2.11
LIVER	5	0.66	6	0.38	0	0.00	0	0.00
BLADDER	5	0.66	6	0.38	2	0.24	2	0.11
PANCREAS	8	1.06	11	0.70	6	0.72	10	0.58
BRAIN	4	0.53	4	0.25	1	0.12	1	0.05
ALL OTHERS	69	8.58	152	9.68 4.44	79	9.56 5.07	185	10.86 2.85
TOTAL	133	17.70	222	14.14	121	14.65	234	13.74

MORTALITY

TYPE OF CANCER - SHAWINIGAN - DRUMMONDSVILLE 1965-74

TYPE OF CA

	SHAWINIGAN						DRUMMONDSVILLE					
	♂	♀	TOT	♂	♀	TOT	♂	♀	TOT	♂	♀	TOT
	N°	RATE	N°	RATE	N°	RATE	N°	RATE	N°	RATE	N°	RATE
LUNG & PLEURA	75	4.94	3	0.19	78	2.53	66	4.66	11	0.66	77	2.50
ESOPH	11	0.72	5	0.32	16	0.51	2	0.14	8	0.48	10	0.32
BLADDER	16	0.72	5	0.32	21	0.51	9	0.63	0	—	9	0.29
BRETH & GEN†			66	4.22	66	2.14			103	6.49	103	3.3
PROSTATE	19	1.25			19	0.61	38	2.68	—		38	1.23
ESOPH & ESTOM.	38	2.50	14	0.89	52	1.68	34	2.40	27	1.62	61	1.78
PANCREAS	19	1.25	9	0.57	28	0.90	12	0.84	7	0.42	19	0.61
INT & RECTUM†	34	2.24	38	2.43	72	2.33	46	3.24	58	3.48	104	3.3
BRAIN	6	0.39	2	0.12	8	0.25	1	0.07	1	0.06	2	0.06
LIMPHATIC TISUE	14	0.92	9	0.57	23	0.74	14	0.98	5	0.30	19	0.61
OTHERS & UNKNOWN	61	4.03	39	2.49	100	3.24	85	6.00	39	2.43	124	4.52
TOTAL	288	18.98	189	12.11	477	15.49	307	21.67	259	15.57	566	18.3

MORTALITY

BY TYPE OF CANCER

AGE GROUP 20-64

SHAWINIGAN - SARASNOTS VILLE

1965 - 1974

RATE x 1,0

TYPE OF CA	SHAWINIGAN						SARASNOTS VILLE					
	NO	RATE	NO	RATE	TOT	RATE	NO	RATE	NO	RATE	TOT	RATE
LUNG & PLEURA	42	5.59 2.76	1	0.12 0.06	43	2.73	33	3.99 3.99	3	0.34	36	2.11
LIVER	5	0.66 0.32	1	0.12 0.06	6	0.38	0	—	0	—	0	—
BLADDER	5	0.66 0.32	1	0.12 0.06	6	0.38	2	0.24	0	—	2	0.11
BREAST & GEN					43	2.73 2.73 5.33					59	6.72 59 3.46
PROSTATE	7	0.93 0.46			7	0.44	3	0.36			3	0.17
ESOPH & EST.	17	2.26 1.12	5	0.62 0.32	22	1.40	10	1.21	7	0.79	17	0.99
PANCREAS	8	1.06 0.52	3	0.37 0.19	11	0.70	6	0.72	4	0.45	10	0.58
INT & RECT.	10	1.33 0.65	15	1.86 0.96	25	1.59	20	2.42	22	2.50	42	2.46
BRAIN	4	0.53 0.26	0	—	4	0.25	1	0.12	0	—	1	0.05
LIMPHATIC TISSUE	9	1.19 0.59	4	0.49 0.25	13	0.82	10	1.21	3	0.34	13	0.76
OTHERS & UNKNOWN	26	3.46 1.71	16	1.98 1.02	42	2.65	36	4.36	15	1.71	51	2.99
TOTAL	133	17.70 8.76	89	10.05 5.70	222	14.14	121	14.65	113	12.82	234	13.7

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MORTALITY X LIVER, BLADDER, PANCREAS, LUNG AND BRAIN
AGE GROUPS 20-64 RATES X 10,000

AGE	SEX	SHAWNEE				BROWNVILLE			
		Rate	N ^o	Rate	Tot	Rate	N ^o	Rate	Tot
65	4	5.00			4 2.40	2 2.82			2 1.36
66	8	10.64			9 5.72	4 6.53			4 2.67
67	5	6.68			6 3.87	2 2.67			2 1.29
68	5	6.67			5 3.21	4 5.16			4 2.50
69	9	11.97			10 6.36	-			-
65-69	31	41.45			34 21.95	12 16.03			12 7.76
70	8	10.64			10 6.36	6 7.28			7 3.51
71	6	8.17			7 4.70	6 7.04			7 3.97
72	4	5.72			4 2.79	8 9.12			12 6.63
73	8	11.60			8 5.65	5 5.53			6 3.22
74	9	13.42			9 6.54	6 6.49			7 3.65
70-74	35	50.11			38 26.55	31 35.34			39 21.55
Tot	66	87.83			72 45.85	43 52.25			51 29.94

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69 9 11.97

65-69 31 41.45

70 8 10.64

6.7 71 6 8.17

72 4 5.72

73 8 11.60

74 9 13.42

70-74 35 50.11

tot 66 ~~87.83~~
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10 6.36 -

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9 6.54 6 6.49

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72 45.85 43 52.25

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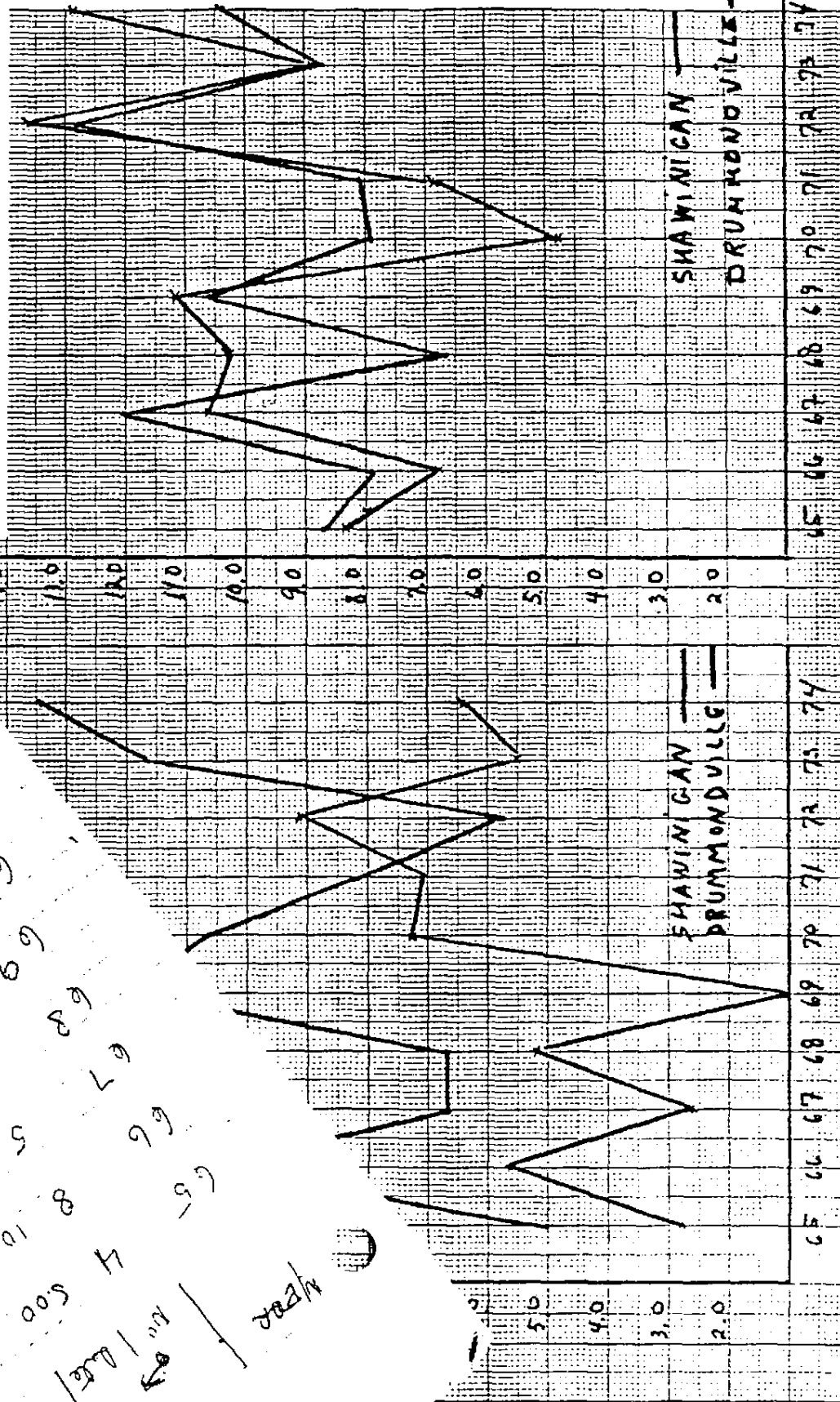
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MORTALITY BY OTHER CANCERS,
 MALES AGED 20-64, SHAWINIGAN-
 DRUMMONDVILLE, 1965-1974,
 RATES/10,000

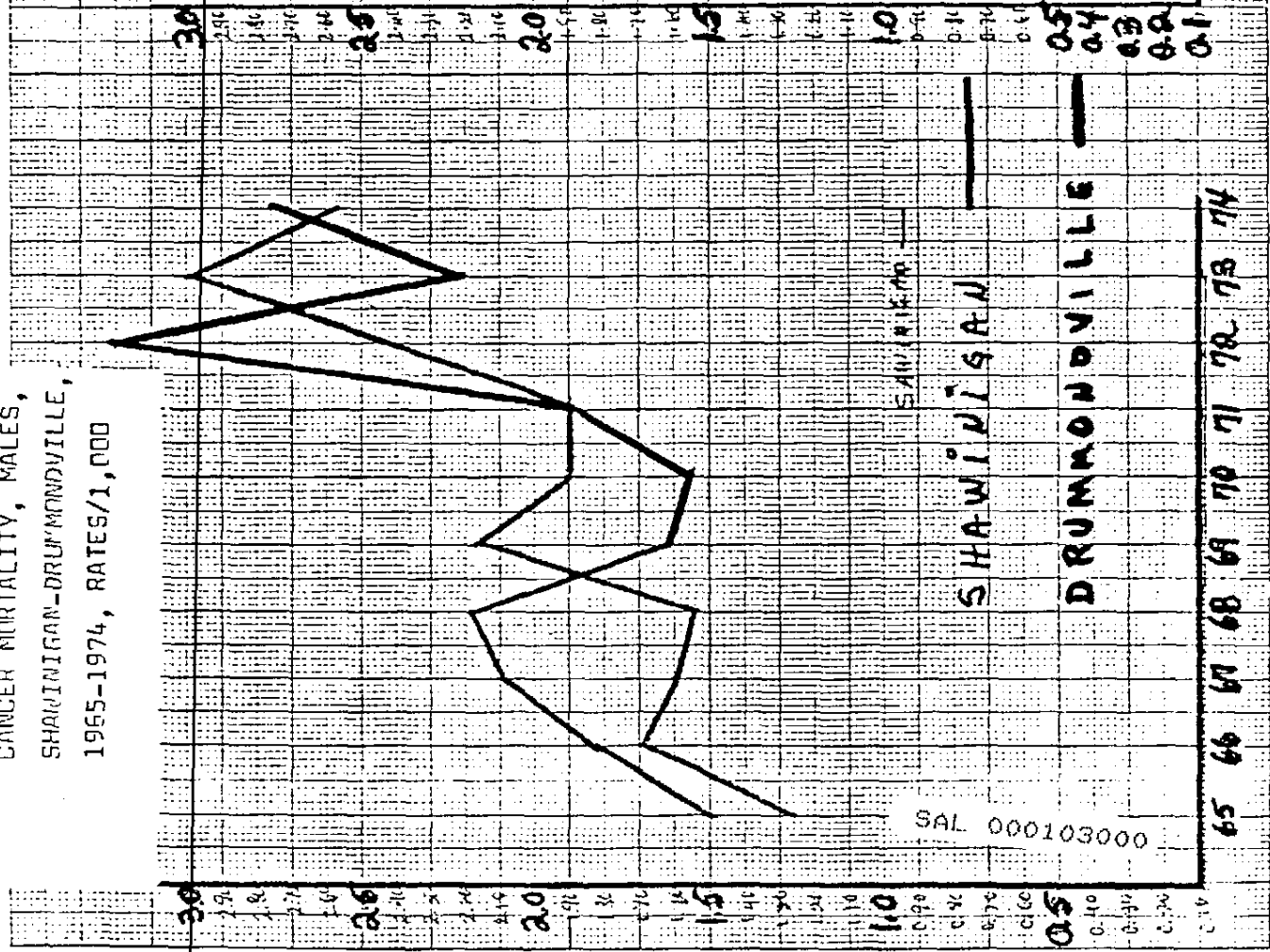
RATES/10,000



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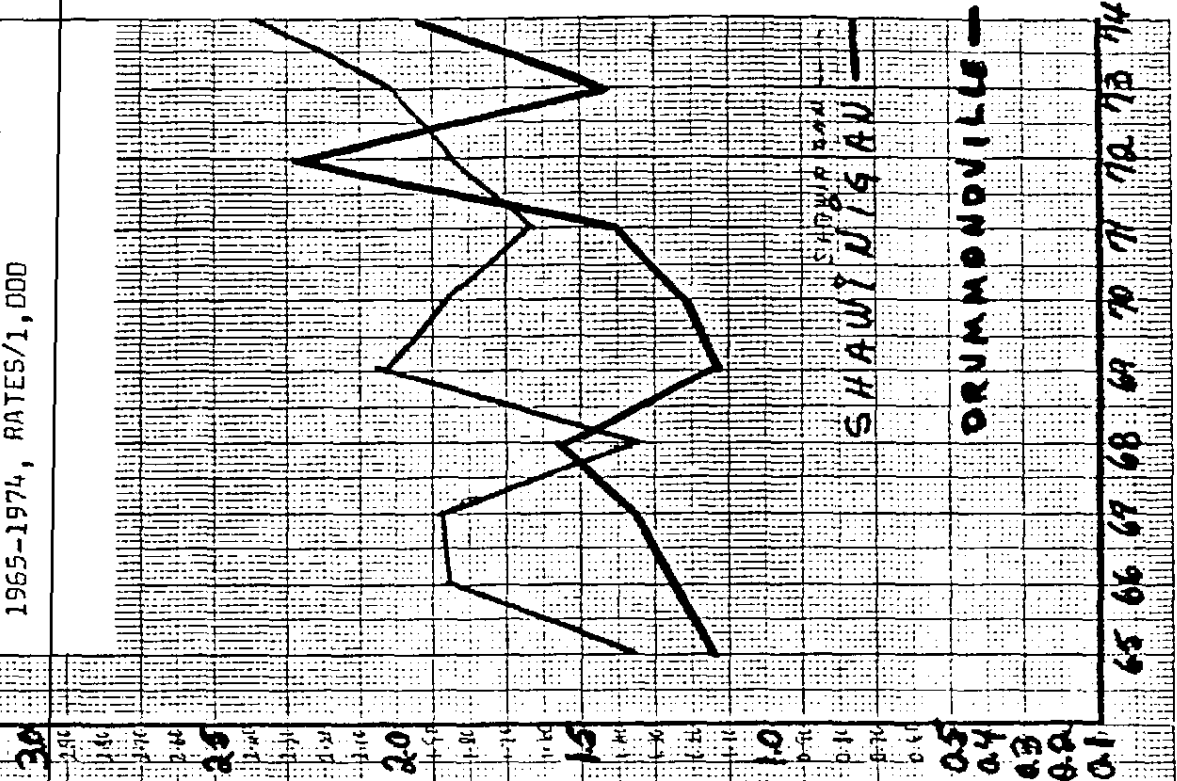
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CANCER MORTALITY, MALES,
SHAWINIGAN-DRUMMONDVILLE,
1965-1974, RATES/1,000

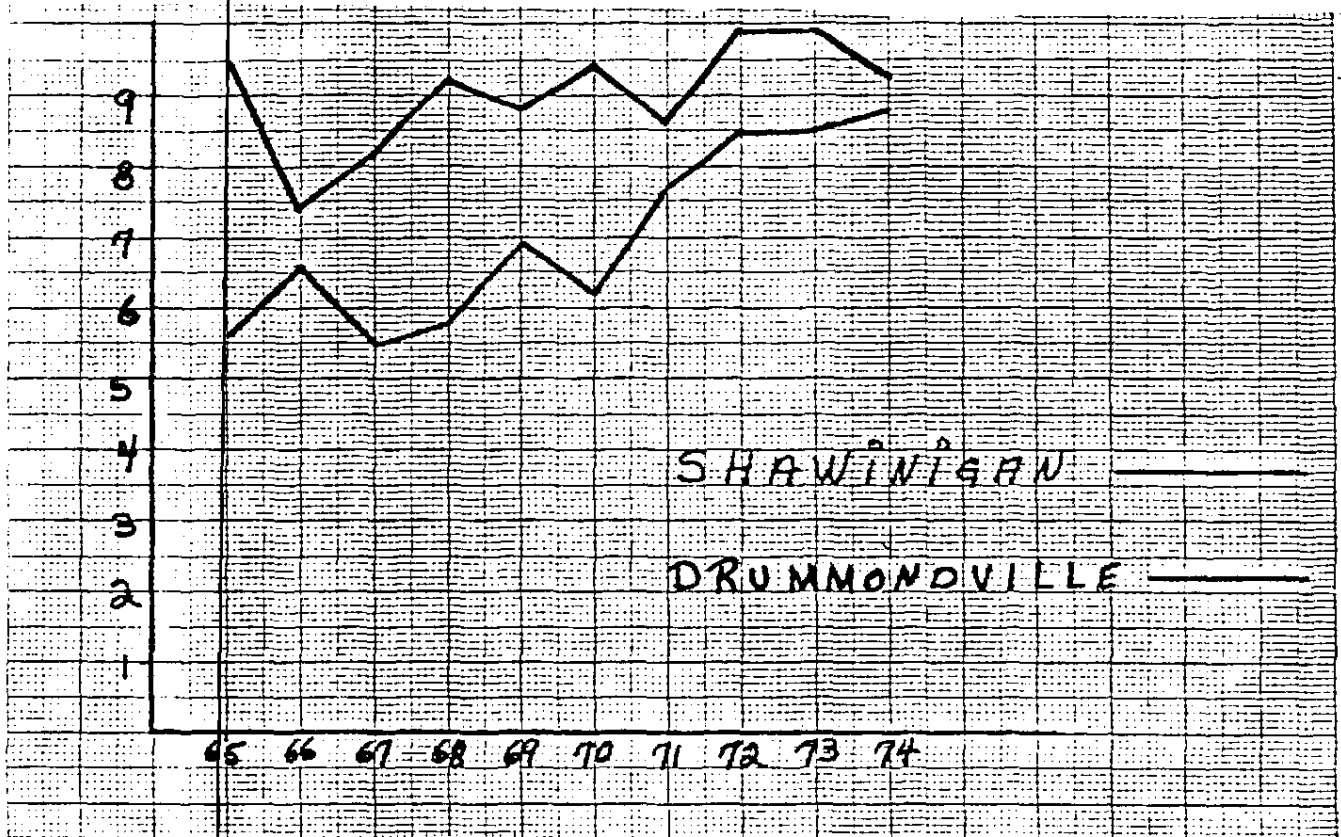


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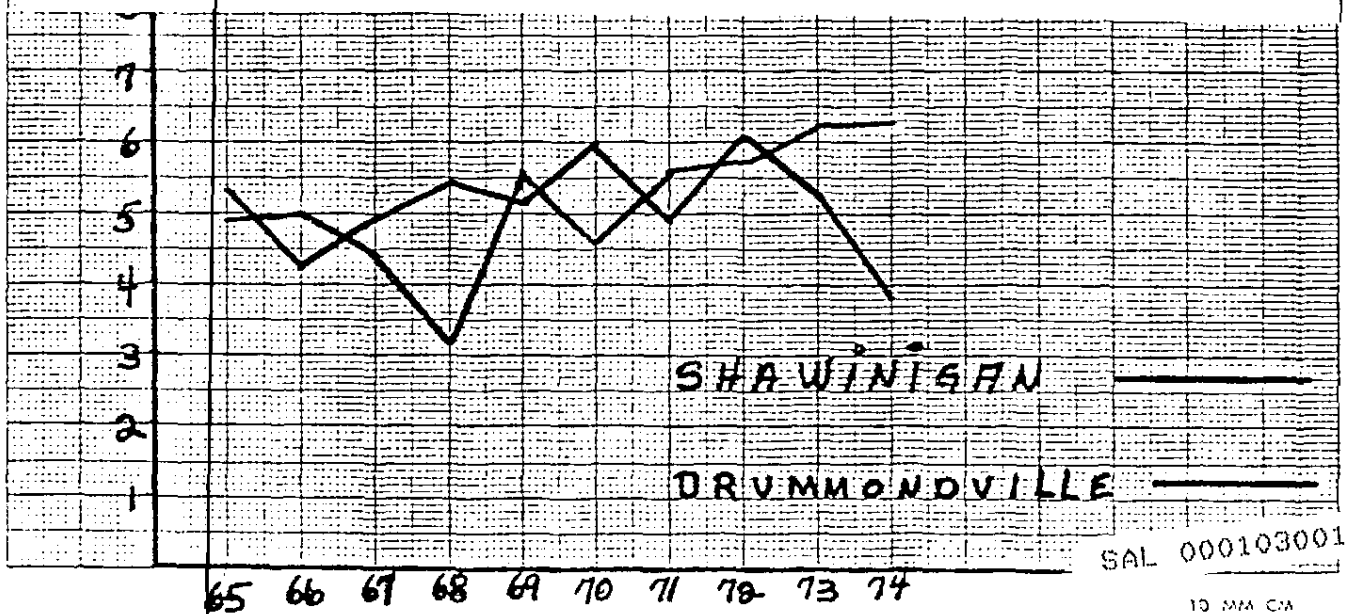
CANCER MORTALITY, MALES AGED 20-64,
SHAWINIGAN-DRUMMONDVILLE,
1965-1974, RATES/1,000



TOTAL MORTALITY, SHAWINIGAN-DRUMMONDVILLE,
1965-1974, RATES/1,000

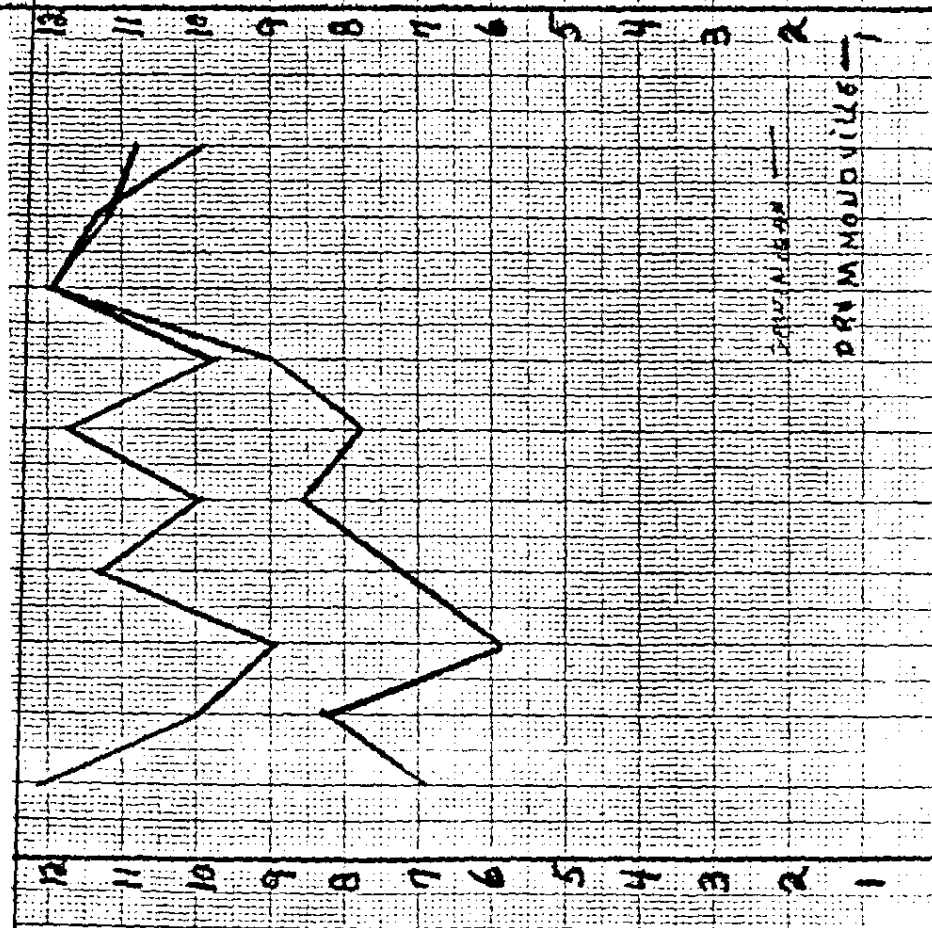


TOTAL MORTALITY, SHAWINIGAN-DRUMMONDVILLE,
AGE GROUP 20-64, 1965-1974, RATES/1,000

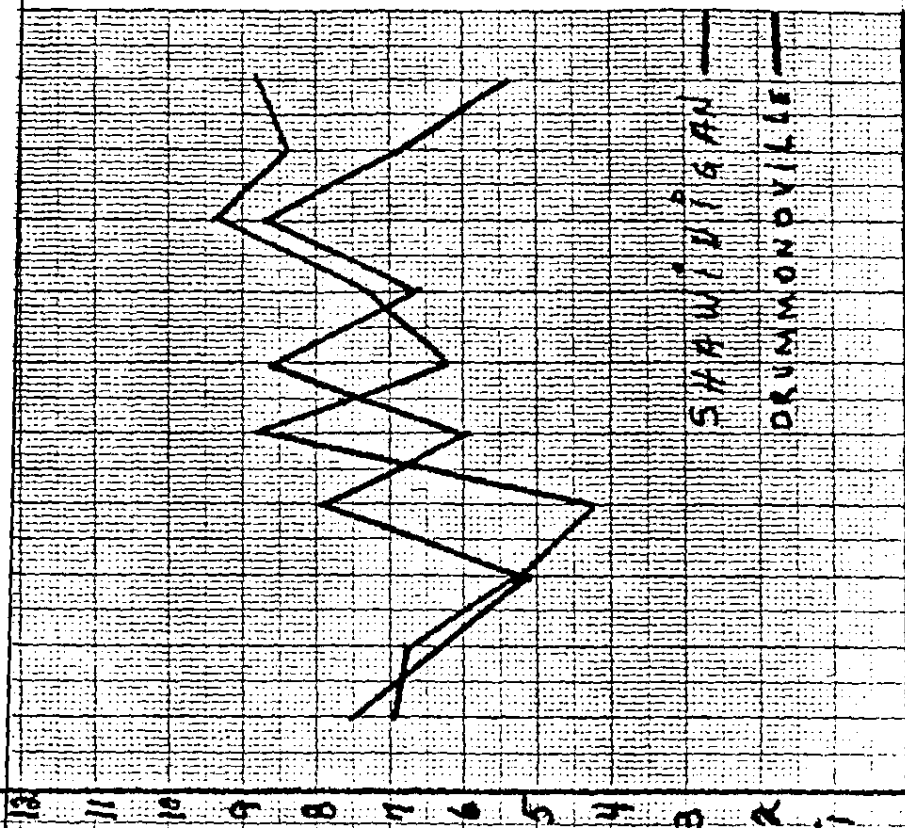


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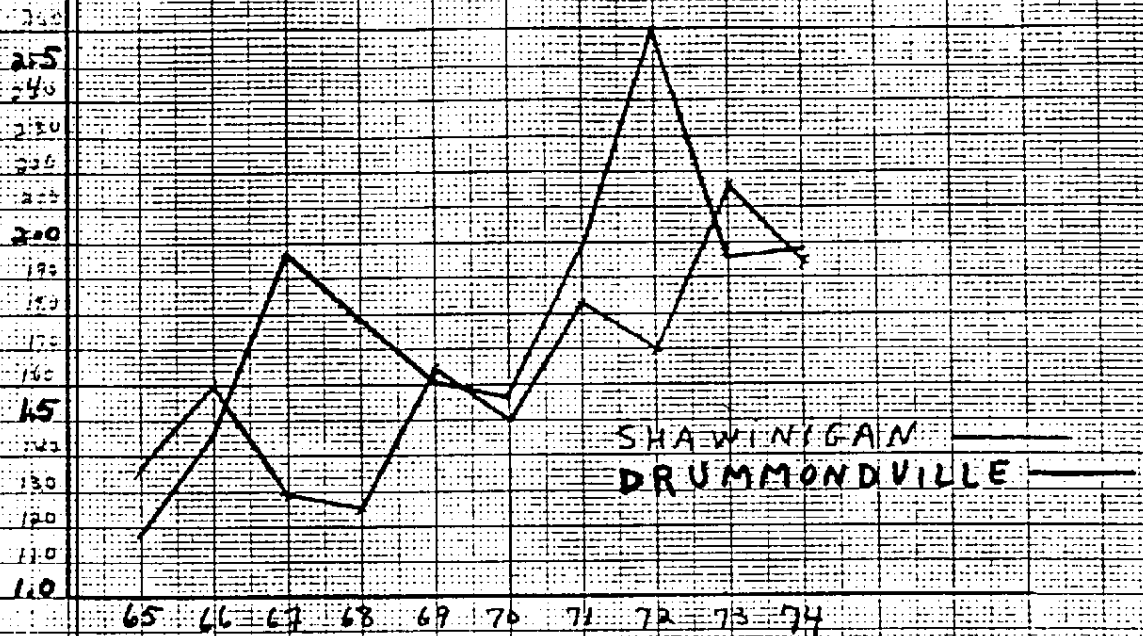
TOTAL MORTALITY, MALES,
SHAMINIGAN-DRUMMONDVILLE,
1965-1974, RATES/1,000



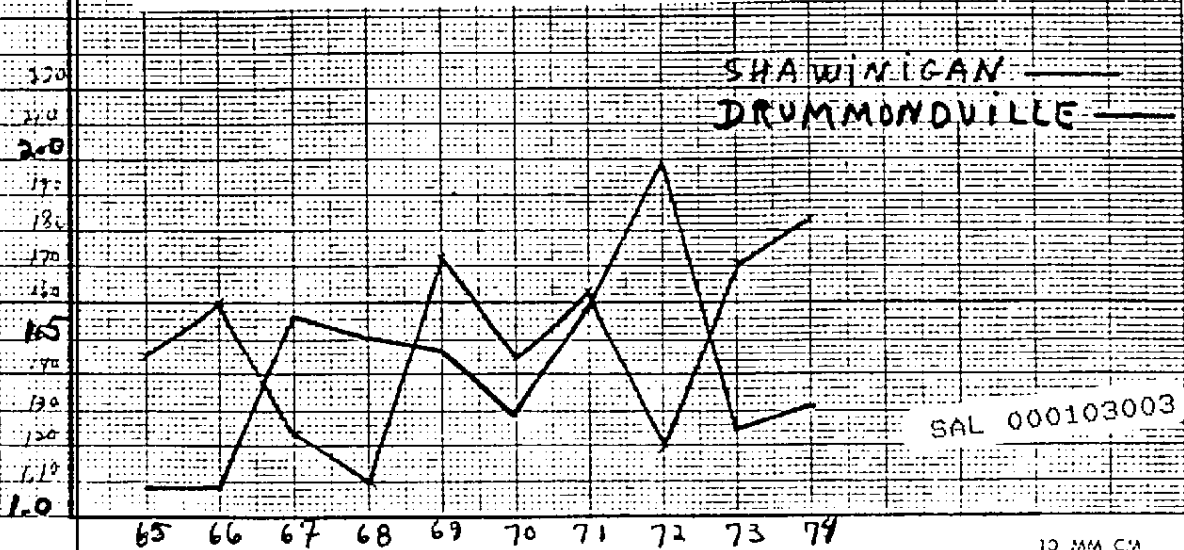
TOTAL MORTALITY, MALES AGED 20-64,
SHAMINIGAN-DRUMMONDVILLE,
1965-1974, RATES/1,000



CANCER MORTALITY, SHAWINIGAN-DRUMMONDVILLE,
1965-1974, RATES/1,000



CANCER MORTALITY, SHAWINIGAN-DRUMMONDVILLE,
AGE GROUP 20-64, 1965-1974, RATES/1,000



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