

AR 226-1547



DU PONT HUMAN RESOURCES
Wilmington, Delaware 19898

cc: ~~R.J. Ploeger~~
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CONFIDENTIAL

**Y.L. POWER, M.D.
WASHINGTON WORKS
POLYMERS**

**WASHINGTON WORKS - SURVEILLANCE DATA
CANCER INCIDENCE**

On August 28, I sent results of cancer incidence surveillance for 1956-1989 at Washington Works. These data were generated from Du Pont's Company-wide epidemiologic surveillance program.

Attached is a revised summary of the major findings for cancer incidence. This summary was revised to include description of the statistically significant excess of 'other lymphoma' among all male employees. All seven cases were lymphoma, not otherwise specified. I've also added mention of the non statistically significant excess of multiple myeloma among female employees.

Please replace the original summary with the attached. I apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused you.

**JUDY WALRATH
EPIDEMIOLOGY SECTION**

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WASHINGTON WORKS

Cancer Incidence

No statistically significant excess is observed in the overall cancer experience of employees at Washington Works from 1956-1989.

There is, however, a statistically significant excess of cancers of the buccal cavity and pharynx among male wage (8 cases and 2.8 expected) and all male employees. This elevation was reported in the 1956-1987 surveillance and no additional cases have occurred since that time.

A statistically significant excess of kidney and other urinary cancers is seen among all male employees (9 cases versus 4.5 expected). This excess was also present in the 1956-1987 report, among male salary as well as all male employees. One case has been diagnosed during 1988-1989.

A bladder cancer excess reported during 1956-1987 among male wage employees is no longer statistically significant. No new cases have been reported during 1988-1989.

The earlier finding of an elevation in multiple myeloma among all men is no longer statistically significant. No new cases have been reported during 1988-1989.

A new finding is a statistically significant excess of 'other lymphoma' among all male employees (7 cases versus 2.99 expected). This excess was not present in the earlier report; 3 cases have been reported since 1987 whereas .56 would have been expected.

There is also a statistically significant elevation in leukemia among male wage (7 cases versus 3.01 expected) and all male employees (9 cases versus 4.56 expected). This increase results from an additional 3 cases having been diagnosed among male wage employees since the last report. A recent case-control study of leukemia at Washington Works found no association between work in any area at the plant and development of leukemia.

No statistically significant deficits are seen in the overall or site-specific cancer experience of employees at Washington Works during 1956-1989.

There are no statistically significant excesses or deficits in the overall or site-specific cancer experience of female employees at Washington Works during 1956-1989.

There is an apparent excess of multiple myeloma among female salary employees, with 2 cases observed and .09 expected. Statistical significance, however, is only tested on four or more cases.