

area. Only about one dozen of these women were in jobs having a high potential for C-8 exposure.

From 1965 through 1980 there were 103 leaves of absence due to pregnancy (table II). Thirteen of these leaves were among wage roll employees.

B. Male Employees

Over 300 men, or about ten percent of the plant's workforce currently work in the Teflon area. Within the Teflon area, 60 to 70 workers are in jobs that have high potential for C-8 exposure. Since each exposed male will be matched with one non-exposed male, the total number of males included in the study will be over 600. The number of active workers who no longer work in the Teflon area is unknown. The number of births to wives of male employees is also unknown.

C. Statistically Significant Excesses

The national incidence rate for craniofacial malformations is about 2 per 1000 live births, and the rate for malformations of all types is about 20 per 1000. Given these background rates, table III shows the minimum number of births with malformations that must be observed in the study group to say that there is a statistically significant excess ($p < 0.05$). For instance, 2 malformations in 10 exposed live births is a significantly higher rate than a national rate of 2 per 1000. Two malformations per 10 exposed live births is also significantly higher than a plant rate of 0 per 50 nonexposed births.

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TABLE III: MINIMUM NUMBER OF MALFORMATIONS NEEDED TO SHOW STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE

| <u>Type of malformation</u> | <u>Malformation incidence nation-wide</u> | Minimum number of births with malformations that must be observed in the study group to be significantly higher than the national incidence, given a study group with N live births: | | | WEF000130 |
|-----------------------------|---|--|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| | | <u>N=5</u> | <u>N=10</u> | <u>N=50</u> | |
| craniofacial | 2 per 1000 | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| all malformations | 20 per 1000 | 2 | 2 | 4 | |

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| <u>Number of live births in the plant control group</u> | <u># births with malformations in the control group</u> | Minimum number of births with malformations that must be observed in the study group to be significantly higher than the control group's incidence, given a study group with N live births: | | |
|---|---|---|-------------|-------------|
| | | <u>N=5</u> | <u>N=10</u> | <u>N=50</u> |
| 50 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| 50 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| 50 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 10 |