

What did we find?

- Overall, we found no difference in rates of cancer or deaths from cancer between the study area compared with the rest of NSW and compared with Ryde and Concord statistical local areas.

Rates of cancer in the study area compared to control areas

Type of cancer	Standardised Incidence ratio in study area compared with NSW (95% confidence interval)	Standardised Incidence ratio in study area compared with Concord and Ryde (95% confidence interval)	Standardised mortality ratio in study area compared with NSW (95% confidence interval)	Standardised mortality ratio in study area compared with Concord and Ryde (95% confidence interval)
All cancers	87.57 (82.48-92.89)	90.50 (85.24-95.99)	88.72 (81.28-96.65)	92.87 (85.09-101.17)
Lung and bronchus cancer	105.46 (88.89-124.24)	115.70 (97.51-136.29)	107.09 (88.86-127.96)	116.19 (96.41-138.84)
Leukaemia and lymphoma	80.55 (64.34-99.6)	74.98 (59.89-92.71)	80.82 (59.17-107.8)	78.29 (57.32-104.43)

Conclusion

- There is no evidence that dioxin from the Union Carbide plant resulted in increased cancer rates in the study area.

Dioxin Serum Survey

Serum Survey

- Background
 - Some members of the community are concerned that the control process during remediation may not be strict enough, and that they will be exposed to dioxins during the clean up. They would like some guarantee after the clean up is finished that their long-term health has not been adversely affected.
- Purpose
 - The aim of this study is to determine if there is a change in community blood dioxin levels before and after the works on the peninsula.

Methods

- Three phases
 - Baseline
 - After peak remediation (approximately 2 years)
 - After remediation complete (?5 years)