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CLIENT:	Monsanto Company	STATION:	KPLR-TV
PROGRAM:	Newswatch	TIME:	9:30 p.m.
DATE:	10/2/80	CITY:	St. Louis

DON CLARK: "Meanwhile there is good news for residents near an abandoned chemical dump in southwest St. Louis County. Laboratory tests show neither the rotting barrels or the soil contain any significant levels of cancer-causing PCBs.

"The tests were run by Monsanto Chemical Company of St. Louis. The dump had been sealed off last month amid public fear of contamination. Federal tests, however, are still pending."

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CLIENT: Monsanto Company
PROGRAM: WIL News
DATE: 10/2/80

STATION: WIL Radio
TIME: 4:00 p.m.
CITY: St. Louis

BOB TIBBETS: "The suspected PCB dump near Ellisville in St. Louis County apparently is almost free from any contamination of the chemical. Monsanto Company announced today its testing showed only an insignificant amount of PCB's in one out of five samples taken in the Caulks Creek area.

"A Monsanto spokesman also defended PCB's from recent criticism, saying they are not cancer-causing agents, nor are they deadly toxins."

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CLIENT: Monsanto Company
PROGRAM: WRTH News
DATE: 10/2/80

STATION: WRTH Radio
TIME: 4:25 p.m.
CITY: St. Louis

FRANK AKERS: "Monsanto says its own tests show only insignificant amounts of PCB's in drums found at an abandoned dump site near Ellisville. Monsanto, which produced the chemical until 1977, found PCB's in only one of the five composite samples at the Ellisville site and in only small amounts in that sample which contained PCB's.

"Similar tests are being conducted by the Environmental Protection Agency."

MONS 008651

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CLIENT:	Monsanto Company	STATION:	KTVI-TV
PROGRAM:	NewsCenter 2	TIME:	5:00 p.m.
DATE:	10/2/80	CITY:	St. Louis

LARRY CONNORS: "Testsrun by the Monsanto Company show the Caulks Creek waste dump near Ellisville does not contain dangerous levels of PCB.

"Governor Teasdale visited the site two weeks ago to dramatize the dangers of hazardous waste, but at Caulks Creek those dangers seem not to be present.

"In four waste samples taken by Monsanto, no PCBs were found and the fifth sample uncovered only a trace of the chemical. The soil around the dump was also found to be free of PCBs."

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CLIENT:	Monsanto Company	STATION:	KSDK-TV
PROGRAM:	Eyewitness News	TIME:	6:00 p.m.
DATE:	10/2/80	CITY:	St. Louis

JOHN WILSON: "Test results from Monsanto revealed today that drums found near Ellisville, Missouri contained no significant traces of the toxic chemical PCB.

"Doctor John Craddock, head of Monsanto's Environmental Protection Department, said this should put public concerns to rest about PCBs in the Caulks Creek area, where the abandoned drums were found a month ago."

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CLIENT: Monsanto Company
PROGRAM: Newsroom
DATE: 10/2/80

STATION: KMOX-TV
TIME: 6:00 p.m.
CITY: St. Louis

JULIUS HUNTER: "Monsanto Company says there is no danger of PCB contamination in a creek near a hazardous waste dump in Ellisville.

"PCB is a potentially toxic chemical thought to be in drums found at the dumpsite last month.

"Monsanto says its tests on samples taken from five of those drums showed no PCBs in four samples and an insignificant amount of PCB in the fifth.

"The Environmental Protection Agency is running its own tests on those samples."

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CLIENT: Monsanto Company
PROGRAM: KSD News
DATE: 10/2/80
STATION: KSD Radio
TIME: 3:05 p.m.
CITY: St. Louis

JACKSON KANE: "In the news this afternoon, toxic wastes. Some good news today related to the investigation of a toxic waste dump in West St. Louis County near Ellisville. The Monsanto Company says that samples taken from five drums of abandoned chemicals do not show significant levels of PCB chemicals.

"Live on our KSD News Line to tell us more is Monsanto representative Dan Bishop.

"Dan, exactly--if I can ask you a double question--what do the tests show, and what about the tests' validity?"

DAN BISHOP: "Well, the tests show that one of the samples, a composite sample drawn from the drums at the site, had an insignificant four parts per million in it, and the other samples were completely free of PCBs. I think you could say the validity of the test is one hundred percent accuracy. We had (first) class research facilities and people who are extremely expert at handling a PCB analysis."

JACKSON KANE: "And what do the Monsanto results show, Dan, for the relative safety of the area near Caulks Creek out in West County?"

DAN BISHOP: "Well, I can only speak to the drums that we analyzed and the ones that we know of that are out there right now, Jackson. I would say that based on our results there's certainly no cause for alarm at all with respect to PCB contamination out there, and I think we can probably put that matter to rest."

JACKSON KANE: "Okay, PCBs, a negative. Any idea what is inside the drums?"

DAN BISHOP: "Well, we really don't. We screen them just for PCBs. Our speculation is that there are probably solvents, some oily compounds, and it's very probable that they're not hazardous. But as I understand it, EPA Region Seven in Kansas City is doing a more thorough analysis for other priority pollutants in the drums and should have some results shortly."

JACKSON KANE: "Dan, what if anything does Monsanto know about the other two toxic waste sites out there near Ellisville,

MONS 008655

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anything?"

DAN BISHOP: "We know nothing about the other two. We have not been asked to provide any assistance on those, and I know only what I read in the paper."

JACKSON KANE: "Okay, I got a letter from Monsanto the other day stating that PCBs were not the health hazard the news media had said they were. They said toxicity is about on the level of table salt. Could you explain that for us?"

DAN BISHOP: "Yeah, and I think maybe we should clear that. We're not picking on the news media. I think this erroneous information is derived from a number of government reports which, I think, greatly exaggerated the human hazards of PCBs. First of all, they're not cancer-causing agents. There was one animal study done a few years ago that showed that, or at least reported to show that it caused cancer in female rats. But that study was subsequently discredited by peer review. Another study done just two years ago by the National Cancer Institute found that PCBs did not cause cancer. And our own experience with human exposure to PCBs certainly has never found a single incident where they were linked with human cancer.

"They're not deadly toxins. The toxicity, certainly, is something that, with anything that's toxic, that you should avoid exposure to. But the acute toxicity to humans is about the same as common table salt."

JACKSON KANE: "Allright, Dan. Thank you very much for coming on KSD."

DAN BISHOP: "You're quite welcome."

JACKSON KANE: "Dan Bishop of the Monsanto Company."

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CLIENT: Monsanto Company
PROGRAM: KMOX News
DATE: 10/2/80
STATION: KMOX Radio
TIME: 6:05 p.m.
CITY: St. Louis

BOB CHASE: "Monsanto Chemical Company in St. Louis today released the results of its tests on samples taken from an abandoned hazardous waste site in West St. Louis County. KMOX reporter Mary Lou Johanek reports."

MARY LOU JOHANEK: "About a month ago Monsanto Chemical Company offered to test samples taken from drums found buried in the Caulks Creek area near Ellisville. Some samples taken earlier from barrels at that site showed traces of PCBs, polychlorianted biphenols, suspected but no proven of causing cancer.

"Monsanto's original offer was rejected by the state, but the company decided to go ahead anyway and test the dump site samples. Dan Bishop, director of the environmental communications for Monsanto, says tests were run on six samples taken from that site."

DAN BISHOP: "Five of the samples were composites of material drawn from the drums located at the Caulks Creek site, and the sixth sample was a soil sample taken from the area. Five of the six samples were found to be free of PCBs in their entirety, and the sixth sample contained an insignificant four parts per million of PCBs."

MARY LOU JOHANEK: "Bishop says Monsanto did the testing as a public service, free of charge, after the (owner) of the dump site property expressed growing concern over the unknown substances in the buried ground. Similar tests of the area are still being conducted by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency in Kansas City. Those results may not be known for several weeks.

"I'm Mary Lou Johanek, KMOX Radio News."

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CLIENT: Monsanto Company
PROGRAM: Eyewitness News
DATE: 10/1/80
STATION: KSDK-TV
TIME: 10:00 p.m.
CITY: St. Louis

JOHN WILSON: "The Environmental Protection Agency says one out of every two Americans carries PCBs in the body's fatty tissue. PCBs, short for polychlorinated biphenols, are industrial chemicals and used in electrical transformers and capacitors. No one is sure what the long term effects of PCBs are.

"Our environmental reporter, Jennifer Blome, has more."

JENNIFER BLOME: "Monsanto was the sole producer of PCBs in this country until 1977. At that time the company stopped production because high levels of PCBs were being found in fish and the environment. You can still find PCBs today in capacitors and electrical systems.

"No other chemical compound is as fire resistant as PCBs; that is what makes them valuable. PCBs are a threat to the environment because of their persistent qualities. Fish, for instance, take in PCBs through the food chain and directly from surrounding waters.

"Although Monsanto is no longer producing them, the company is conducting research on the toxicity of PCBs. Monsanto officials feel PCBs are not as dangerous as some say."

JOHN CRADDOCK: "It is a toxic chemical, but it's not a cancer-causing chemical; that's not been proven. It's not cancer-causing to humans. There's no data to show that human beings from an environmental exposure have ever contacted cancer from PCBs."

JENNIFER BLOME: "Dr. Jim McEleney disagrees. With a grant from the National Science Foundation this physcian is studying occupational disease.

"Dr. McEleney, do you think that PCBs can be linked to cancer in anyway?"

DR. MCELENEY: "There's (the) combined evidence that says that there is a link to cancer. So even though, indeed, at this point it could not be said from the (incident in Japan) alone that PCBs cause cancer, we take the composite of the evidence from different areas, is what has led the scientists, the International Commissior to state that there is a link."

JENNIFER BLOME: "Whether or not they can be linked to cancer,

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one thing is certain--like many other chemicals, PCBs have been disposed of improperly in the past. They are persistent and will remain in the environment for decades to come.

"Jennifer Blome, Channel 5 Eyewitness News."

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CLIENT: Monsanto Company
PROGRAM: Eyewitness News
DATE: 10/1/80

STATION: KSDK-TV
TIME: 6:00 p.m.
CITY: St. Louis

KAREN FOSS: "Concern about exposure to PCBs will send thirteen Granite City firefighters and two ambulance drivers to a clinic for checkups. The firefighters and drivers were exposed to several quarts of burning PCBs at an industrial fire in July. At that time, several men had complaints of mild symptoms, such as headache and nausea, even though they wore breathing masks. Now the city has made arrangements to have them examined annually to monitor their health.

"No one is sure what the long term effects of PCB exposure are, and our environmental reporter, Jennifer Blome, is here with more on that. Jen?"

JENNIFER BLOME: "Karen, the EPA estimates that one out of two Americans carries minute amounts of PCBs in his fatty tissue. PCBs are industrial chemicals. The real name--polychlorinated biphenols. They're extremely fire resistant. Monsanto was the sole producer of PCBs in this country until 1977. At that time the company stopped production because the chemicals began turning up in the environment.

"There are still PCBs around, however, in closed electrical systems, capacitors, and even florescent lights.

"PCBs accumulate in fish and animals. The molecules don't break down or dissolve, so PCBs are in the environment to stay. Laboratory studies have shown that PCBs cause cancer in animals. But Monsanto's researchers say the chemical is not cancer-causing."

JOHN CRADDOCK: "Toxic, we agree on. PCBs can cause some problems. Cancer-causing, that's a misnomer. That's totally incorrect."

JENNIFER BLOME: "Dr. Jim McEleney, who works with National Sciene Foundation, disagrees."

DR. MCELENEY: "There's (the) combined evidence that says that there is a link to cancer. So even though, indeed, at this point it could not be said from the (incident in Japan) alone that PCBs cause cancer, we take the composite of the evidence from different areas, in what has led the scientists, the International Commission to state that there is a link."

MONS 008660

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JENNIFER BLOME: "PCBs, like many chemicals, keep turning up in the environment. In most cases, PCBs are disposed of improperly.

"What is the safest way to dispose of materials that have PCBs?"

JOHN CRADDOCK: "The best way to dispose of PCBs is high temperature incineration. The problem is is that when the Environmental Protection Agency promulgated the laws under the Toxic Substances Control Act to control the disposal of PCBs, theyincluded in the law a provision that PCBs above a certain level, above five hundred parts per million, could only be disposed of in a high temperature incinerator that was approved by the Environmental Protection Agency. The Catch-22 is there are no PCB incinerators approved in the total country."

JENNIFER BLOME: "The Food and Drug Administration has set guidelines for permissible amounts of PCBs in food, because they do concentrate in fish, milk, eggs and poultry. But scientists disagree as to whether any level is safe."

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CLIENT: Monsanto Company
PROGRAM: WRTH News
DATE: 10/1/80

STATION: WRTH Radio
TIME: 6:25 a.m.
CITY: St. Louis

JIM SCANLAN: "A Congressional report listing twenty-four sites in Missouri where hazardous wastes alledgedly threaten drinking water supplies has some officials puzzled. One site was listed as being at the St. Louis Air Park, the former name of the Spirit of St. Louis Airport.

"Two other sites owned by Monsanto Company, but spokesman Dan Bishop says both handles non-harzardous wastes and have liners to protect the underground water supply.

"The other three sites in the St. Louis area are reportedly more than a mile from a potential water source."

MONS 008662

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The Judge noted that a decision resulting from such an administrative proceeding could be appealed in court.

Intervening in the Hoffman-La Roche case on FDA's side was Internal Medications, for which FDA had approved an NDA covering a generic version of a drug pioneered by one of the plaintiffs under the "paper NDA" policy.

●

PCB WIDESPREAD POISONING INCIDENT IN TAIWAN REPORTED

A Japanese professor of medicine has reported to the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences that "a mass poisoning by ingesting a commercial rice oil contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls occurred. . . in Taiwan."

Dr. Masanori Kuratsune, of Kyushu University, on Dec. 11 wrote to NIEHS' Dr. Raymond E. Shapiro that "the poisoning started in March this year involving more than two thousand people."

Kuratsune said he was told that two samples of rice oil "consumed by the victims" contained 65 p.p.m. and 108 p.p.m. of PCBs, and that PCBs in nine blood samples ranged from 54 p.p.b. to 136 p.p.b.

"Epidemiological studies so far conducted there seem to be inadequate and the process of contamination of the oil is not clear yet," the MD wrote, adding that, "Dark colored babies were already noted to have been born."

●

NMFS REITERATES ITS CALL FOR A 3.5 P.P.M. PCB TOLERANCE IN FISH

The National Marine Fisheries Service has reiterated its belief that a reduction of the polychlorinated biphenyl tolerance in fish to 3.5 p.p.m., rather than the 2.0 p.p.m. set by the Food and Drug Administration, would result in a more realistic balance between the protection of public health and loss of food (See FOOD CHEMICAL NEWS, Aug. 27, Page 23; and Dec. 10, Page 7).

NMFS had proposed that the 3.5 p.p.m. tolerance be an initial reduction for a period of two years, to be followed by a reduction to 2.0 p.p.m. if warranted.

Expanding on its earlier comments at FDA's request, NMFS Assistant Administrator for Fisheries Terry Leitzell discussed further risk analyses performed in cooperation with FDA at the 4.5, 4.0, 3.5, 3.0 and 2.5 p.p.m. levels, concluding that the difference in risk between the 2.0 and 3.5 p.p.m. tolerances "appears to be small -- 0.2 - 0.52."

The group also looked at the intake of PCBs from fish for eaters of the species of interest assuming eight different tolerance levels, and pointed out that "small differences in intake are noted between a 2.0 and 3.5 p.p.m. tolerance level." NMFS said, "A tolerance of 3.5 p.p.m. allows an additional intake of only 1.0 ug/day or 0.01 ug/kg/day."

NMFS noted that the 3.5 p.p.m., rather than the 2.0 p.p.m., tolerance provides a decrease of 81% in the impact on the affected fisheries, with an even greater reduction of 94% observed for the Great Lakes commercial fishery.

The group also submitted a table showing the mean PCB levels in four of the species of interest assuming different tolerances. "As noted before, the mean level for all the species listed is below 2.0 p.p.m. even with no-regulation in place," NMFS stressed, adding that "this is reflected in the low level of intake of PCBs observed for the majority of fish consumers."

Leitzell said NMFS continues to believe more definitive information on the toxicity of PCBs as they occur in fish is needed and offered to cooperatively support additional research in that area.

●

LUBRICANT CLEARANCE IS NOT "AFFIRMATION" OF PVC SAFETY: FDA

The Food and Drug Administration on Jan. 4 cleared use of pentaerythritol adipate-stearate as a lubricant in the fabrication of polyvinyl chloride, but said, "This regulation should not be viewed as an affirmation of the safety of PVC used in food-contact articles."

Noting that its proposal to "prohibit such uses" of PVC is still "under active consideration" (See FOOD CHEMICAL NEWS, Oct. 15, Page 3), FDA said it "has concluded, however, that the ongoing investigation of PVC -- including complex legal and scientific issues regarding indirect additives in general -- should not continue to prevent safe and useful technical improvements in its manufacture."

The new §178.3690 for pentaerythritol adipate-stearate resulted from a Petition filed by Henkel (See FOOD CHEMICAL NEWS, March 26, Page 2). It cleared use of the lubricant in the fabrication of rigid and semi-rigid polyvinyl chloride and/or vinyl chloride-propylene copolymers complying with §177.1980, contacting foods -- other than those with an alcohol content greater than 8% -- which are room temperature filled and stored, refrigerated stored, or frozen stored, with no thermal treatment in the container.

§178.3690 specified a melting point (dropping) of 49°-52° C as determined by ASTM Method D566; an acid value not to exceed 15 as determined by ASTM D1386; a saponification number of 270-280 as determined by ASTM Method D1387; an iodine number not to exceed 2 as determined by the Association of Official Analytical Chemists method; and a total amount of ester (calculated as free pentaerythritol) not more than 0.4% by weight of the polyvinyl chloride and/or the vinyl chloride-propylene copolymers.

●

FDA DROPS GUM GUAIAC GRAS LISTING, RETAINS FLAVOR CLEARANCE

The Food and Drug Administration on Jan. 4 finalized its proposal to delete the "generally recognized as safe" listing for gum guaiac, but at the same time withdrew its proposal to rescind clearance for gum guaiac under a Food Additive Order.