Monsanto

FROM (NAME & LOCATION) Mr. Tom C. Ford - St. Louis

DATE March 3, 1969

SUBJECT

REFERENCE

TO Mr. Harry M. Bennett
SHERMAN OAKS

Mr. Linton von Beroldingen
SAN FRANCISCO

cc: Mr. Dan J. Forrestal
Mr. J. E. McKee
Mr. D. R. Bishop
Mr. J. J. Spano
NEW YORK - Mr. P. R. Wilkins
Mr. W. C. Robinson - WROBI
Mr. E. P. Wheeler - EWHEE
Mr. H. S. Bergen - HBERG
SANTA CLARA - Mr. J. G. Hicks
LOS ANGELES - Mr. R. V. Johnson
SANTA CLARA - Mr. R.L.Brandenburg
WASHINGTON - Mr. S. Pickard
NEW YORK - Mr. R. T. Clark
DETROIT - Mr. D. J. Murphy
ATLANTA - Mr. M. R. Dalton

As you know, we didn't get a reply to David Perlman of the San Francisco Chronicle in time for his February 24 article on the supposed pollution of wildlife by polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB). I did get approved answers from our Organic Chemicals Division last Tuesday, February 25, and gave them to you, Linton, for transmission to Perlman.

Evidently the story has now spread further on the West Coast. Harry, I believe you said it was in a Los Angeles newspaper and on a local TV station.

Enclosed is a more detailed reply to these charges. This will probably be the full extent of our statements until we are able to make definite conclusions from our own research program. You are free to distribute this reply as you see fit.

Harry, you may or may not want to send it to appropriate LA media. I don't want to create more stories, but do want to answer questions.

Linton, I suggest you get a copy to Perlman. He called me again Friday and indicated he would be "open for a second round" of this story. This further answer might be enough; I would be glad to discuss it with him.

That's about it. Please let me know if other public relations needs arise. I have given your names and phone numbers to the marketing people in our Los Angeles and Santa Clara offices in case the press should contact them.

Tom C. Ford

TCF:mw

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PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT
P - 534A
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IN-10 REV. 11-65

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Mr. Harry M. Bennett
and Mr. Linton von Beroldingen

March 3, 1969

PS -- We have also been contacted by the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Board. Among other things, we told them we do not manufacture PCB on the West Coast, but do ship it to warehouses in Los Angeles and Santa Clara. However, we do not repackage the PCB there -- it comes in and goes out in the same container.

TCF

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STATEMENT FROM:
MONSANTO COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, MO.

March 3, 1969

On February 24, the San Francisco Chronicle carried a major feature about "a menacing new pollutant" found in the San Francisco Bay area. The article was based on marine life research carried out by Dr. Robert Risebrough of the University of California. It stated that residues of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) were killing certain birds and implied a long-term threat to humans.

Monsanto manufactures polychlorinated biphenyl and markets it under our Aroclor trade name. (There are other manufacturers in Europe and Japan.) We, therefore, would like to present some additional facts.

The work done by Dr. Risebrough dates back to earlier research by other scientists to analyze the amount of pesticides in wildlife, soil and water. The initial pesticide research was extremely difficult since any search to detect materials in the parts-per-billion range also brings out other "interfering" substances.

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Several years ago, two Swedish sceintists at Stockholm University's Institution of Analytical Chemistry, Professor Gunnar Widmark and Soren Jensen, reported they had identified the other substances which were appearing during analysis of chlorinated pesticide residues. They said some of the materials were polychlorinated biphenyl or PCB. The amount reported was in the parts-per-billion range, or less. Since PCBs are not "broadcast" or spread around the land as are pesticides, the scientists theorized that the source must be the industrial wastes of PCB users.

Dr. Risebrough's more recent work reports the identification of PCB, along with DDT and DDE pesticides, in the tissues of birds and fish on the West Coast.

The conclusions of these scientists are puzzling from several aspects. Polychlorinated biphenyls are stable chemical compounds which are essentially insoluble in water. Their use does not make them easily released into the natural environment.

A principal market for PCB is in electrical applications where they are used as insulating fluids for transformers and capacitors. In this use, the chemical is completely sealed in metal containers. Another market is for heat-transfer applications where the PCB fluid functions in a closed system.

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In the functional fluids market, we have carried out a program for several years for the reclamation of used PCBs to reuse these valuable materials.

PCBs are also used in several "plastic-type" applications. Here the chemical is incorporated into the polymer as an integral part of the solid material. This applies whether the polymer is used as an adhesive, an elastomer or a surface coating.

It has also been implied that polychlorinated biphenyls are "highly toxic" chemicals. This is not true. The toxicity of any material, whether it be chemicals, drugs, natural plants or even foods, is relative. Just like other industrial chemicals and home products now in widespread use, PCBs are not hazardous when properly handled and used. During more than 30 years of U.S. production and use, cases of any toxic effect have been extremely rare -- and then only where the simple precautions recommended for use were not followed.

To our knowledge, polychlorinated biphenyls are not sprayed or dusted on crops, woodlands or any other areas, as are pesticides. It is, therefore, not only puzzling, but extremely difficult to conceive how commercially produced PCB can show up in wildlife in the quantities reported. This raises the question whether the substances identified in the Swedish work, and now in California, are actually PCBs -- or whether they are compounds which, due to the metabolism of other materials in the marine environment, appear to be PCBs.

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Unfortunately, even though techniques for analyzing tissue samples have become quite precise, the ability to analyze the possible impact of naturally occurring substances in the food cycle of living organisms has not made comparable advances.

Monsanto has a research program to identify the compounds reported to be PCB by the Swedish and California scientists. We have always cooperated, on a regular basis, with federal, state and university laboratories in their analysis of chlorinated hydrocarbon residues. We will continue to do so.

Additionally, Monsanto will continue to exercise the highest degree of control in its manufacturing, shipping and storing of PCB -- as we do with all products.

The source of the marine life residue identified as PCB is not yet known. It will take extensive research, on a worldwide basis, to confirm or deny these initial scientific conclusions.

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