

"Journal Research U.S. Geol. Survey", Vol. 1, No. 5, Sept.-Oct. 1973, pages 603-607, "A Study of the Distribution of PCB in the Aquatic Environment".

Under discussion and evaluation the author stated "because of the low solubilities of PCB's in water, especially the higher chlorinated ones, the bulk of PCB residues in streams are associated with suspended-sediment and bottom material, therefore, PCB may be expected to vary directly with the suspended-sediment concentration in the cross section of the stream."

"Environmental Science and Technology", Vol. 8, No. 2, February 1974, pages 139-141, "Aqueous Solubility, Adsorption, and Vapor Behavior of Polychlorinated Biphenyl Aroclor 1254".

In general, once PCB is introduced in the environment, the isomers will be transported in air, soil, water and biota. The concentration in each phase will highly depend upon the partition-coefficient---." "The concentration of PCB in water will be reduced whenever the water comes in contact with a solid surface or particular matter. The reduction in the concentration of PCB in water will depend upon the surface characteristics---." "A sand surface with few sites adsorbs relatively little, whereas a soil surface with high clay and organic content adsorbs a much larger amount."

"Science", Vol. 180, May 11, 1973, pages 643-644, "Polychlorobiphenyls in North Atlantic Ocean Water".

"Concentrations of PCB's have been measured at the surface and various depths in the water of the North Atlantic Ocean between 26°N and 63°N. The concentrations average about 20 parts per trillion and amount to an estimated 2×10^4 metric tons of PCB's in the upper 200 meters of water. The average concentrations of PCB's in the surface water of the Sargasso Sea are lower than those in the northern North Atlantic---." "No relationship between PCB concentration and proximity to land was observed".

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"Pesticide Chemical News", New Mexico State University,
Vol. 72-1, January 6, 1972, "The Truth About the California
Brown Pelicans".

Evidence is sighted that the embarrassing occurrence
of 30,000 to 40,000 unexplainable "endangered brown
pelicans" now threatens to expose the entire anti-DDT
scheme as an incredibly indefensible plot."
"When will the public and press become aware of the
untruthful nature of the environmentalists'
propaganda?"

"Environmental Science & Technology", Vol. 4, Number 10,
October 1970, "PCB's - Prevalent and Persistent".

"What is the fate of PCB's in natural waters?
More needs to be known of their partition co-
efficients between bottom sediments and water.
This is vital if we are to estimate how long it
will take for a river bed to clean itself of
contamination. It will also be useful when
assessing the effects of PCB's on marine life that
feed on the bottoms of lakes, rivers, and estuaries.
We should also learn more about PCB solubility in
water of various ionic strengths."

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EVIDENCE, Cont.

B. Break-down of PCBs

PCBs break-down in the environment through biodegradation, photolysis, by chemical means, and in a species via metabolism. In addition, chemical methods have been announced for break down of PCBs.

Chemical & Engineering News, April 17, 1972 - Pg. 19

"There are about 20 types of common bacteria capable of degrading DDT in anaerobic sediments. In his tests at least 25% of the DDT was degraded within two weeks and more than half was degraded within two months." ----- "He notes that the large decrease which was contrary to theoretical models coincides with recent restrictions on the use of DDT."

Information Bulletin, British Industrial Biological Research Association, Volume II, No. 1 - September 1972

"IF ALL THE SEA WERE PCB..."

"A most important result of this work, however, was the finding of PCBs with a relatively low degree of chlorination are fairly rapidly metabolized and are not as persistent as the more highly chlorinated compounds."

Science News, Volume 101, May 20, 1972 - Pg. 330

"Safe PCB's possible?"

"Reporting at the American Society for Microbiology annual meeting in Philadelphia, Ahmed stated that he and D.D. Focht determined that pure cultures of bacteria isolated from sewage are capable of breaking down unsubstituted biphenyl and monochlorobiphenyl molecules by attacking at a particular site of the molecule."

Bulletin of Environmental Contamination & Toxicology, Volume 10, No. 6; Pg. 372-377. (1973)

"Photodecomposition of Chlorinated Biphenyls and Dibenzofurans"

"The photodecomposition of the lower chlorinated PCB isomers in both polar and nonpolar solvents reveals the operation of environmental mechanisms which could effectively degrade these widespread contaminants." ---- "Indeed, the notable absence of the lower chlorinated biphenyls from most environmental samples (PANEL 1972) is suggestive of an important role of photodecomposition in the environmental fate of PCB's, the interpretation of their source and movement, and prediction of toxic effects on aquatic life."

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