expanded in scope. Chicken studies to determine the effects of chlorinated biphenyls on avian species were completed in 1970 and 1971. Results of all these studies have been distributed to the FDA and other regulatory agencies. During this time period, Monsanto expanded the warnings on its product labels to include cautions against allowing escape to the environment.

When, in 1976, reproductive disorders were reported in monkeys fed chlorinated biphenyls[13], Monsanto undertook a study to determine the validity of those findings. The Monsanto study is being conducted with AROCLOR 1254, a large volume material, instead of the relatively low value AROCLOR 1248 used by the earlier investigators.

Potential Carcinogenicity

In 1975, after Dr. Kimbrough reported that AROCLOR 1260 produced liver cancer in rats[14], Monsanto undertook a review of liver sections from its earlier studies on AROCLOR 1242, AROCLOR 1254, and AROCLOR 1260. In addition, it retained Dr. Pour of the Eppley Institute for Research in Cancer to review all liver sections from all of the AROCLOR studies, i.e., Monsanto's and Dr. Kimbrough's[15]. That review showed no occurrence of liver cancers. Finally, Dr. Calandra was retained to review and comment on available literature dealing with carcinogenicity of polychlorinated biphenyls[16]. Results of those evaluations have been made available to regulatory agencies.