Monsanto

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

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January 12, 1981

Mr. Henry F. Davidson
THE NEWS-JOURNAL COMPANY
831 Orange Street
P.O. Box 1111
Wilmington, Delaware 19899

Dear Henry:

Thanks so much for the PCB article from Wilmington's SUNDAY NEWS JOURNAL.

Mrs. Eileen Billings (from our Public Relations Department) visited Bob Woodruff while on a vacation in St. Petersburg a couple of years ago, but the last time she vacationed there was told the newspaper was under new ownership. However, the last known address she had for him follows:

Robert J. Woodruff Jr.
P. O. Box 6555
St. Petersburg, Florida 33736

Mrs. Billings also said the Woodruff's home telephone number was listed in the St. Petersburg directory the last time she visited there but she did not speak to him at that time.

Hope this helps.

Sincerely,

Dan R. Bishop

/ec

THE NEWS-JOURNAL COMPANY
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(302) 573-20[redacted]9

January 2, 1981

Dan Bishop
Monsanto
800 N. Lindbergh Boulevard
St. Louis, Mo. 63166

Dear Dan,

Your clipping service may have beaten me to it! I've been on vacation for three weeks.

Your colleague in New York, whose name escapes me, had promised to send Bob Woodruff's address in Florida but hasn't. Aside from that, your response to my questions was extraordinary, even better than I usually get from our local chemical giants.

Many thanks.

Yours sincerely,

Henry F. Davidson

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Sunday News Journal
A Gannett newspaper Wilmington, Delaware Dec. 14, 1980, Vol. 6, No. 50 50 cents

The PCB ban wagon

It's not the worst pollutant, just the most notorious. And the uproar over PCB now prevents its disposal.

By HENRY F. DAVIDSON
Staff reporter

Once considered the "miracle drug" of the electric industry, polychlorinated biphenyl now is recognized as dangerous. There is no disagreement over that.

But there is reason to believe that the chemical one environmental official calls the "political pollutant" is accorded more fear than it deserves.

That fear is blocking what may well be the safest way to dispose of the chemical — incineration.

Most Americans who know something about polychlorinated biphenyl — popularly called PCB — believe it causes cancer, which has yet to be proven conclusively; and that it is highly toxic, which is not true — at least in the sense of causing instant death.

The major use for PCB has been in electrical equipment as an insulator. In its heyday, its second-largest use was in food processing.

Building codes across the country once demanded PCB insulation in transformers and capacitors in power systems in high-rise buildings because the then- available alternatives were explosive petroleum products. Faulty PCB equipment would occasionally blow up from overheating and internal pressure, but the PCB itself would not then produce chemical explosions and fire.

PCB also has been used as a dye

See HAS PCB — A-12

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Has PCB been made an environmental scapegoat?

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John Dickinson, recently called PCB a "political pollutant" — a chemical that is banned but is politically impossible to dispose of.

Charles Sapp, toxic coordinator for EPA's Philadelphia Region, which includes Delaware, said, "I think it's been blown a little out of proportion. It's not as dangerous as it's made out to be. But it is a serious health hazard, especially if it gets into water."

One replacement chemical for PCB in electrical equipment already has turned out to be very carcinogenic — cancer causing. The replacement is dioctyl phthalate, more accurately called Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate.

Steve D'Arazien of the National Toxicology Program at Research Triangle, N.C., said a study will be published in about six months that shows it to be carcinogenic in rats and mice. An April 1979 EPA report said, "Dioctyl phthalate has been used in capacitors manufacturered in Japan since 1974. It is presently being used in most capacitors manufactured in the United States."

Some scientists feel the uproar over PCB has distracted the EPA from monitoring other, more dangerous chemicals.

Raymond D. Harbison, director of the toxic substances control laboratory at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, said benzpyrene, for example, does cause cancer while PCB is immobile and not carcinogenic to humans. Benzpyrene is one of the constituents of tobacco smoke and is believed to be an occasional inadvertant byproduct created when coal is used as a raw material in a chemical process. It is the classic carcinogen used as a control in rat-cancer tests of new chemicals.

By terming PCB "immobile," Harbison means that once attached to a flake of clay, a PCB molecule clings to it. This is why certain kinds of dumps are safe for PCB. It doesn't move around unless it is in a stream of groundwater.

The EPA's original regulation on PCB called for disposal of equipment that had been taken out of service for any reason, such as bankruptcy, obsolescence or because it was leaking. There was no plan to take non-leaking equipment out of service. In October, EPA lost a court case to an environmental group and now all PCB equipment will be scrapped, probably by mid-decade.

On Nov. 13, the EPA announced that PCB can be destroyed by burning in a standard high-performance industrial boiler, mixed with 90 percent of the regular fuel oil normally burned by such boilers.

One test at General Motors Chevrolet plant in Bay City, Mich., produced stack gases in which PCB could not be detected. Nor were any of the more toxic breakdown materials of PCB found.

The molecular structure of polychlorinated biphenyl consists of from one to 10 chlorine atoms attached to a pair of hydrocarbon rings. It will burn only at very high temperatures. But, when PCB is properly incinerated, the hydrocarbon adds to the heat of combustion and ends up as water and carbon dioxide. The chlorine goes up as hydrogen chloride gas which is scrubbed by water to make dilute hydrochloric acid, then neutralized and dumped.

The Monsanto Co., which introduced and was once the biggest manufacturer of PCB in the world, has insisted for years that incineration can do the job safely, but no such operation is licensed anywhere in the United States.

Despite the EPA approval of controlled burning as a means of disposal, applications for permits to incinerate the chemical group are frustrated everywhere by public outcries.

"It's your fault," said Richard S. Sernyak, meaning the media. "You have your readers so upset that, if someone had all the money in the world, it would take three years to fight the political battles to get a permit." Sernyak is a regional sales manager for Rollins Environmental Services Inc.

He claims Rollins has three of the few incinerators in existence that can do the job on PCB and, considering the temperatures and the scrubbers, said, "We have the best."

There are two laboratory-tested chemical processes for destroying PCB by tearing the molecule apart. But, with relatively inexpensive incineration already approved, there is not much interest in either. Despite that, EPA officials say a firm called Sunohio is seeking approval in all 10 EPA regions for a portable chemical process to be hauled around on a tractor-trailer. Sunohio is not part of the Sun Oil empire.

The only other activity in the Philadelphia region is a pilot incinerator waiting for trial approval in Jessup, Md. It is owned by E.C.I. of Washington, the company that hopes to build a big PCB incinerator in Chester, Pa., if the Jessup plant passes its tests.

Invented in 1929, PCB is a highly stable molecule. Because of that, it is found half a century later in every living organism in the world. It rises through the food chain and is biologically accumulative. In 1977, with evidence of its dangers mounting, Monsanto — the only U.S. manufacturer of PCB — stopped producing it.

For some reason, neither the legitimate concern nor the hysteria about PCB has spread to many other countries. It cannot be sold in Japan and a few European countries, but is still legal in most of the world.

American industrial companies, especially electric utilities, have spent hundreds of millions of dollars in the last year to remove transformers and capacitors containing PCB. A liquid, often diluted with other oils, PCB is used in capacitors as insulating material. It is often used for insulation in transformers, but its primary use in those is to transfer heat from the core to the outer metal case.

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Dickinson of EPA's Atlanta region, speaking at a recent seminar in Tampa, Fla., said the concern about PCB comes because it doesn't break down into simpler and less harmful chemicals in the environment. Practically all PCB consumed by mammals or fishes is retained in tissues and builds up to levels that may be harmful.

Sapp of EPA's Philadelphia Region agrees that the biggest problem is that PCB doesn't break down, but says this is also why it is not nearly as poisonous as the public believes.

PCB is not "acutely toxic." That is, it is not poisonous in the sense that arsenic and cyanide salts kill quickly. The lethal dose in "The Toxic Substances List of the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health" is higher than the lethal dose of table salt.

Consequently, if someone is accidentally sprayed with a few gallons, he's not going to die. But, if some gets in his mouth or eyes or nose, he may months later develop a serious skin rash, liver disease and a host of other ailments that are associated with many chlorinated hydrocarbons such as insecticides.

PCB is a known cause of birth defects and occasional sterility when fed to rhesus monkeys. Similar results have been found in ranch minks fed salmon contaminated with 12 to 20 parts per million of PCB, and in sows and dogs. Though it is not known how much would have to be consumed by a pregnant woman to cause a birth defect, the possibility is enough to justify the ban.

There is some evidence that PCB in the body does break down to produce small amounts of known cancer-causing agents, but again there has been no conclusive study to prove PCB ever has caused cancer.

In a study of rats, for example, liver damage — but not cancer — becomes apparent at high concentrations.

Some PCB was manufactured with contaminants that could be blamed for many health problems. That skewed the results of one major cancer study of human consuption in Japan. And under very high temperatures in a defective

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Some fear more toxic pollutants are being ignored

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transformer, PCB will break down into possibly more harmful chemicals.

Still, oldtimers in the electrical business were taken by surprise when PCB came under a cloud. There was an inconclusive cancer study at a Mobil Oil refinery in New Jersey and PCB had long been linked in the equipment-manufacturing industry with a serious skin disease called chloracne but, at the utility end, it was considered harmless.

David W. Wooten, substation foreman at the Delmarva Power & Light Co. in Delaware, said, "I've worked with PCB for 30 years. No one I know who worked with it had cancer or any problem. When I was working with tools, it was up to my elbows in it. It saved a lot of lives and I doubt that anything as good will be invented."

This kind of anecdotal testimony would have no scientific value if it weren't for a half-dozen studies in the utility industry workplace that come up with the same negative results. This is why most of the public worry about being sprayed with PCBs from leaking equipment seems pointless.

The real danger of PCB is that it is everywhere in the environment and can build up slowly in human tissue over many years. Even this isn't much of a worry compared to, for example, cigarette smoking. Still, it would be foolish to eat contaminated fish seven days a week, as some Connecticut River commercial fishermen apparently do, even though the PCB content of the fish is below the EPA 5 parts per million level.

When it was used in food processing, hot PCB would be circulated through a jacket around a big pot of frying oil and such things as fish sticks and french fried potatoes would be cooked with only a quarter-inch of steel between the cooking oil and PCB.

In Japan, that led to a major PCB disaster which was to become the rallying point of those who worked to ban the chemical.

In early 1968, a processor of cooking oil heated his product at a relatively low temperature in a jacketed PCB cooker. This was done to drive off odors in the cooking oil. The jacket leaked and the oil became contaminated with up to 3,000 parts per million of PCB.

By July, the first of many persons sickened by eating food cooked in the oil were reported and the ailments were called collectively "Yusho" or rice-oil disease.

There were cases of jaundice and pigmented skin and many other problems. By May of 1975, 29 of the Yusho population of 1,300 being

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studied had died of accidents, suicides, heart problems — and a statistically high rate of nine cases of cancer.

This made it look as though PCB caused cancer. But a second look, ignored by most of the American press, showed that the cooking oil also contained polybrominated biphenyls, naphthalenes and dibenzofurans, which effectively muddied the scientific waters.

The only other study that, for a time, showed that PCB caused cancer was done at the U.S. Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, and this is still used as documentation by the EPA — even though many scientists believe reviews of that work by other scientists effectively shot down the conclusions.

PCB levels found high at Amtrak

William Bohne, an electrician at Amtrak's Wilmington maintenance shops, traveled to New York City in December 1978 to see a doctor who had the equipment to check for PCB levels.

Bohne wanted to find out if he had been contaminated by working on transformers which contain the chemical.

He discovered that his body contained 132 parts per million of PCB. The doctor said a normal concentration is 10 parts per million. The doctor also telephoned the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), which subsequently investigated how PCB was being handled and stored in the Wilmington shops.

Amtrak received citations and fines totalling $46,000. Joseph P. Larnick, head of Local 2270 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said OSHA was upset to discover, among other things, that PCB was stored near the lunchroom and that samples from table tops showed "a pretty heavy concentration" of PCB.

Amtrak appealed the citations and fines, but scheduled complete medical examinations for employees who handle PCB and announced plans to improve conditions for handling and storing it. The company also has been searching for an insulating agent to substitute for PCB.

Last February, Amtrak announced that 12 of 25 Wilmington workers tested had higher-than-normal concentrations of PCB. The testing continued on other workers. Last April, the Environmental Protection Agency announced that it too would investigate Amtrak's Wilmington shops. In June it issued a notice of noncompliance to Amtrak for improperly storing PCB.

State agencies and local offices of federal agencies say there have been no significant PCB incidents in Delaware since the one at Amtrak. In November last year, however, tanks containing waste motor oil with PCB were discovered in Sharptown, Md. Last month, a small oil spill in Elkton, Md., contained traces of PCB, so little that officials declared that the incident was not hazardous.

Delmarva Power & Light has spent about a half-million dollars replacing 1,700 capacitors and a few transformers that contain PCB, starting with potential stream polluters. The company is using silicon fluids — not the carcinogenic dioctyl phthalate — as a substitute. The replacement process continues.

The Delaware watershed has no major PCB polluter. The main stream of the Delaware River is monitored regularly and only negligible levels of PCB have been found.

The Pennsylvania Department of Environment Resources, which monitors the Brandywine Creek, found no PCBs in 1976 and 1979 water samples. Four miles downstream from Coatesville, however, where there is relatively heavy industry, it found some PCBs in fish, although the levels were far below that at which fish cannot be sold.

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