Polychlorinated Biphenyls

A Case Study

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Introduction - Nature of the Decision

The process of Federal government deliberation and decision on polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's) was relatively circumscribed and straightforward. The Government actually possessed little in the way of legal regulatory authority. Hence, the "decisions" leaned heavily upon persuasion and on para-regulatory moves. Nevertheless, the Government's decisions in this case did lead to the intended and recommended actions (reduction and restriction in certain uses of PCB's) and a tightening of the procedures governing the manufacture, importation and continued use of these chemicals.

Most important, perhaps, was the fact that the decisions and actions assumed by the Government (and by parts of the private sector) were taken deliberately and on the basis of unusually good analysis and information. The PCB decisions, in brief, were unusually well informed decisions when compared to others of this type and the analyses used to arrive at the decisions were probably fuller and of a higher quality than is the case of most regulatory actions.

The several agencies of the Federal government concerned with the PCB question contributed to the deliberations and to the analyses. At the same time, an outside group of scientific experts was engaged by the Office of Science and Technology to consider PCB's from a broad perspective as a case study of a hazardous substance existing in the environment in trace quantities. The Government's major deliberative body for its decisions was an interagency, PCB Task Force--run jointly by OST and the CEQ. The case study of the outside advisers to OST was timely and useful to the Government's own analyses.

Background - Chronology

The term, polychlorinated biphenyls, refers to a family of chlorinated organic compounds which were developed for commercial use in the late 1920's. Their usefulness was attributed especially to their high degree of physical and chemical stability--even at high temperatures--and because of some unusual electrical properties (high degree of dielectric capacity). (Interestingly, it was this high thermal stability which made PCB's so useful technologically which also presented an environmental hazard). Hence, PCB's found particular utility as heat transfer fluids (because they did not break down or burn), hydraulic fluids, insulating materials in transformers and capacitors, and in a miscellaneous category of "plasticizer" uses (paints, plasticizers, carbon-less carbon paper).

There was only one manufacturer in the United States, the Monsanto Company, which produced the basic material for all of the users. Production roughly doubled between 1960 and 1970 and the U.S. production was estimated to be roughly one-half the total world production.

The demonstrated usefulness of PCB's, especially in its electrical applications and as heat transfer and hydraulic fluids, led parts of the industrial and commercial worlds to become dependent upon them and to design certain types of equipment to use PCB's specifically. This was particularly true for certain heat exchangers and for enclosed, power transformers.

Beginning particularly around 1966, public and professional anxieties began to be raised over possible environmental and health hazards associated with PCB's. These generally were of two sorts:

1. The discovery of fat-soluble, organic compounds including chlorinated hydrocarbons and DDT in trace quantities in a widely distributed pattern in

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the environment -- often distant from apparent sources.

PCB's were among the materials found but were often confused in an analytic sense with other substances. PCB's were first distinguished from the "unknown interfering compounds" found in nature in 1966 by Jensen[1] and the next year by Widmark[2]. On the basis of this latter report, the Food and Drug Administration was moved to develop analytic methods to distinguish between PCB's and chlorinated organic pesticides encountered in monitoring for regulation.

In February 1969, Dr. Robert Risebrough gathered attention by warning, in an article in the San Francisco Chronicle of dangers of PCB's in the eco-system. Over the next 6-7 months, the FDA increased its surveillance of foodstuffs for evidence of PCB residues. Notable positive findings were in fish. Monitoring of foodstuffs, raw agricultural products, fish, and feeds for PCB's was augmented throughout 1970. PCB's were found in fish and marine animals in high concentrations close to plants which manufactured the chemical.

2. Accidental spills or leakages of large quantities of polychlorinated biphenyls with consequent contamination of foodstuffs and animal feeds.

In 1968, PCB's, used as a heat-exchange fluid in a pasteurizer, leaked into rice oil being manufactured for home cooking use in a plant in Japan. More than 1000 persons were affected by the contaminated rice oil, many of whom exhibited persistent skin lesions as well as systemic disease (Yusho disease). In July 1971, leakage of heat exchange fluid caused contamination of pasteurized fish meal which was used as a feed ration for chickens and catfish.

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In addition to these two major areas of concern, PCB's began to be reported with increasing frequency in poultry and eggs, and in packaging material for food.

PCB's appeared with increasing frequency in 1970 and 1971 in the professional scientific literature dealing with wildlife and the environment.[3], [4] In September 1970, the National Swedish Environment Protection Board held a conference on PCB's.[5] One of the sessions of this conference highlighted the "environmental problem." This conference, perhaps for the first time, brought together the extent of understanding of the manufacture, use, extent of environmental contamination, analytic methods, and biological effects for PCB's.[5]

In August 1971, an Environmental Quality Workshop was convened in Durham, New Hampshire by the National Academy of Sciences to consider Marine Environmental Quality and Ocean Pollutants.[6] PCB contamination was highlighted.

In addition, provoked by both the accidental spills and by the widespread finding of trace quantities of PCB's in the environment, there emerged in the lay press a series of stories and articles dealing with PCB contamination. Most of them occurred in late 1971 and reflected especially the contamination of foodstuffs.[7-13]

The FDA, aware that PCB's were to be found as a contaminant in the environment, and alert to the occasionally reported cases of accidental spillages, elected to engage in watchful surveillance of food. It did this in part in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture. As a result of the findings of PCB's specifically in fish and milk, the FDA established, between December 1969 and February 1970, "Action Levels" for

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PCB's in milk, poultry and fish. Action levels are temporary thresholds for regulatory decision pending the establishment of a more permanent regulatory policy and procedure. In August 1970, the FDA established a similar action level for eggs. During 1970 and 1971, the FDA used these guideline values in various seizures of foods found contaminated with PCB's.

The number of reported contaminations of foods, recreational fish packaging materials and animal feeds increased toward the latter half of 1971. Accompanying the announcements in the public press (and, undoubtedly reflective of them), there also occurred toward the end of 1971 a series of inquiries from Congressmen and other elected officials over PCB contamination of food and the environment. On August 16, 1971, Senator McGovern addressed a letter to the Commissioner of the FDA reflecting this concern. In September, Governor Milliken of Michigan sent a telegram to Elliott Richardson, Secretary of HEW, in which he announced a restriction of commercial salmon fishing because of the finding of PCB's in fish.

By August 1971, the FDA (and to some extent, USDA) found itself rapidly propelled into a position where it would be "required" by public pressure and advocacy to take a stronger and more forthright position against PCB's. The scientific issues were still not clear and there were glaring gaps in information. What really were the biological effects of the complex known as PCB's? How did the various PCB's vary in human toxicity and which members of the PCB family were found as contaminants? Was observed toxicity due to PCB's proper or to contaminants produced during

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their manufacture? How widespread was the contamination and how good was the monitoring system in picking up accidental spills? Furthermore, it was clear that the twin issues of widespread environmental contamination by trace quantities of PCB's and the selective, higher level contamination of foods and feed had to be joined at some point in Government decision-making.

On August 5, 1971, the FDA, on its own initiative, called a meeting of spokesmen from each of several Government agencies and Federal research laboratories to review the state of scientific understanding of PCB's. The text for the meeting was the reported series of accidental spills and leakages.[14/] Shortly following that meeting, the Department of Agriculture and the Commissioner of the FDA asked the Office of the President's Science Adviser to provide assistance and act as a focus for the Government's actions and decisions concerning PCB's. This request was made because: (1) the issue cut across several Federal agencies and also involved outside scientists, (2) the issue was rapidly becoming uncomfortable for the FDA to handle alone, and (3) the Office of Science and Technology already had under way a scientific review of polychlorinated biphenyls and had quietly begun to gather information several months back.

In April 1970, spokesmen for the Monsanto Company agreed to meet with the staff of the President's Science Adviser in OST to discuss a number of issues concerning PCB's including a series of animal toxicology studies which Monsanto had undertaken. During this meeting, Monsanto was asked for information concerning the amounts of PCB it manufactured and distributed. The company, being the sole producer in the U.S., was reluctant to make public this information although reported that it might be able to provide the data on a confidential, non-public basis to the Government.

In October 1970, a review was begun in the Office of Science and Technology of the general subject of hazardous substances existing in the environment in trace quantities. This review, known ultimately as the Panel on Hazardous Trace Substances, had as its major goal the identification of the needs for information by the Government in making judgments about trace hazardous substances. The Panel was composed principally of non-Government experts in the fields of ecology, chemistry, biology, environmental and occupational medicine and geology. Three case studies were begun from which it was hoped to draw generalizable experience. The particular subjects for the case studies were chosen because they were thought to be of importance, because regulatory or other governmental action had not yet been taken but could be expected at some time in the reasonably near future and because it was thought that there existed sufficient information from which to draw conclusions. The choices were cadmium, arsenic and PCB's. Thus, as the Government began to develop its own position on PCB's in 1971, the OST-initiated study was already under way. What followed, in part, was for the Government to borrow the experience developed by the OST Panel and even for the two exercises to be joined to some extent. Notwithstanding, a separate and identifiable PCB report was published by the members of the Panel on Hazardous Trace Substances.[15]

On September 1, 1971, the FDA held a meeting with USDA, EPA, the Council on Environmental Quality and the Office of Science and Technology to explore options for further action concerning PCB's. The FDA and the USDA requested that the Office of Science and Technology take a lead role in handling this matter. OST acceded to this request and agreed to collaborate with the CEQ in the

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task. This became known as the Interdepartmental Task Force on PCB's. The Task Force was announced on September 5 in a joint FDA-USDA press conference.[16]

On September 15, 1971, the CST Panel on Hazardous Trace Substances and the Governmental Task Force met jointly with representatives of the Monsanto Company. The principal agenda item of this meeting was a request for information concerning the amounts of PCB's produced, patterns of distribution and usage, and estimates of losses into the environment.[17] Again, the manufacturer expressed its willingness to supply information of this sort to the Government but with the understanding that these data would not be portrayed publically except in their full and detailed fashion. In addition, the Monsanto Company expressed some concern over the seemingly disconnected character of the Government's activities up to that time and the difficulties involved in finding responsible spokesman for each of the agencies involved. Monsanto made a strong plea (in the form of a condition for their supplying information) that they be permitted to deal with a single spokesman for the Government.

The Office of Science and Technology, on the advice of the Counsellor to the President, did reach agreement with Monsanto on the terms of receiving the information.[18] These were shortly rendered moot by a request by the Environmental Defense Fund for the same information. This information ultimately served as important background for the Government's decisions and was leaned on heavily by both the CST Panel and the Task Force.

The CST Panel combined the production figures and the data on distribution and use with knowledge of the physical properties of PCB's to develop a composite picture of the rates and routes of environmental transport and disposition. The data were reflected in a series of coefficients for a model

of transport of PCB's. While this was necessarily a crude description, it served as a very useful instrument for placing PCB's in perspective. It replaced what otherwise would have been a totally qualitative--even intuitive exercise. It pointed up important gaps in knowledge. Finally, some verification was afforded by the results of physical measurement and monitoring. This attempt at environmental modelling was a major contribution by the Panel to decision-making.

The OST Panel report was also appropriately critical in its review of biological effects and analytic methods for PCB's. It considered what was known of the mechanisms of observed biological effects, relationships between variations in chemical structure and biological activity, and it attempted to compare the effects of controlled laboratory experiments with observations made on animal populations in nature.

The Interdepartmental Task Force reflected much of this information in its report. It explored additional territory as well--reflective of the fact that it was a Governmental report which focused on a number of specific, pragmatic, Government or public problems. Thus, as well as serving as a review of the scientific aspects of PCB's, the Task Force explicitly reviewed a number of broad aspects of the PCB question. Most important, perhaps, was the exploration of the benefits or utility of PCB's and of the industrial and commercial dependencies built up over the years. This explicit review of benefits of PCB's, which is often not done for regulatory decisions, was of vital importance for decision-making for PCB's. The National Bureau of Standards engaged in a review and analysis of the benefits and even the "essentiality" of each of the several

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uses of PCB's. In this, the NBS received advice from the National Industrial Pollution Control Council especially for electrical uses of PCB's. In each of the cases examined, the question of a possible and satisfactory replacement for PCB's was raised. This review became the basis for the ultimate decision to preserve electrical uses of PCB's (for which there were true dependencies and no satisfactory substitutes) and to restrict other uses.[18]

The Government Task Force report included a systematic summary of monitoring experience for PCB's in food. It had been this matter of PCB's in food as much as any other which had raised PCB's to public notice. Hence, it was thought highly desirable to lay out systematically the apparent extent of food contamination and to consider what the patterns of contamination would suggest for public policy and Government action.

The Task Force Report explicitly reviewed all of the pertinent Federal regulatory laws for their applicability to PCB's. This was, therefore, an exploration of the power of the Government to control and limit the manufacture, distribution, use and disposal of PCB's. This review pointed out (which was already known) that existing regulatory authorities were capable of responding to specific incidents of contamination of foodstuffs once they were recognized. However, it acknowledged that the Government's legal armamentarium was generally "... inadequate to prevent more PCB's from entering the environment."[19]

In addition to the above, the Interdepartmental Task Force review considered the chemical and physical properties of PCB's, the occurrence, transfer and cycling of PCB's in the environment and the known biological effects--especially on man.

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During the time the Government review of PCB's was being pursued, the height of public concern over these chemicals continued to rise somewhat. For this reason, the Commissioner of the FDA felt compelled to hold a press conference to "...try to help establish a perspective on PCB's..." roughly a month after the Task Force began its work.[20] This was an appropriately reasoned statement which attempted to allay fears and discourage demands for a sudden, outright ban on PCB's (even if the Government had been capable of invoking one). The statement deferred to the ongoing process of review and deliberation as the basis for considered decision and action.

There was, finally, a third review of PCB's undertaken within the Federal walls. One of the National Institutes of Health, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, had sometime before, elected to engage a series of "scientific" reviews of materials which were of impending regulatory concern and for which no systematic accounting of scientific information had been done. The philosophy in this case was to bring together in a conference spokesmen for the principal research projects--published or under way--in order to take the measure of the available scientific understanding. At the same time, members of the press--especially scientific writers--were invited to attend these sessions in order to enjoy the products of this review process. Thus, the aims were to educate both scientists and the public about the science and its interpretation.

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In December 1971, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences held the first of this series of conferences in North Carolina--this one on PCB's.[21]* Many of the same spokesmen who were engaged in the other reviews made presentations at the "open" conference. One of the major accomplishments of this meeting was to impart an understanding to the press and science writers as to what the character of the scientific evidence was and what was the scientists' own interpretation of experimental findings. The net (and immediate) effect of that exercise was to take the newsworthiness out of the PCB issue and to remove it from the category of the sensational. Very little was actually reported in the press of that meeting. More important, relatively little more was reported on PCB's in any form in the lay press.

The principal "control" actions for PCB's were the result of persuasion by the Federal government rather than by direct regulatory exercise. The Government possessed no real regulatory authority to control the manufacture, distribution or use of PCB's. However, the persuasive influence of the several Government inquiries--especially the PCB Interdepartmental Task Force--was undoubted. Thus, the major action was taken "voluntarily" by the Monsanto Company, the sole U.S. manufacturer.

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*Since then, NIH has held similar reviews on lead, automotive emissions, and other substances of current public and Governmental concern.

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Beginning in 1970, the Monsanto Company had begun to reduce the sales of PCB's--especially for non-electrical uses. Domestic sales for PCB's for non-electrical uses had risen from 12 thousand tons in 1968 to 16 thousand tons in 1970. By 1971, this figure was reduced to approximately 4 thousand tons.[22] In addition, the Monsanto Company quietly assumed for itself the role of distributor as well as manufacturer in order to exercise some control over end-use of PCB's. In this way, the manufacturer was able to "discontinue sales of PCB's for use in paints, plasticizers, sealants, adhesives and other 'open-system' uses."

Thus, during 1971 and 1972, the Monsanto Company also restricted (or attempted to restrict) sales of PCB's to installations in which food or animal feed was processed.

The principal recommendation of the PCB Task Force was the discontinuance of all uses of PCB's except in electrical capacitors and transformers. These latter were judged to be both essential uses and represented "closed systems."[23] To the extent that it could exercise this type of restriction of distribution, the Monsanto Company again undertook "voluntarily" to control end-use through its control of manufacture and sale of PCB's.

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Objectives

The Interdepartmental Task Force report on PCB's was issued publically in May 1972 and was accompanied by a statement of Governmental "thinking" and Governmental "action." Perhaps the major conclusion reached in the report which became an objective in Government decisions was that of limited restriction of PCB's. PCB's were seen as having certain essential uses in electrical transformers and capacitors and it was judged in the country's best interest not to be totally denied of PCB's. This was a direct reflection of the analysis performed by the National Bureau of Standards of the utility and essentiality of PCB's which pointed to the possibility of an increase in fires and explosions from encased or enclosed transformers if PCB's could no longer be used--representing the possibility of trading a hazard for another hazard. In addition, it derived from the attempts to map out the patterns of environmental dispersal of PCB's which had been lost from human use. Electrical applications were seen as "closed" applications and were not thought to be contributory to environmental distribution.

Other uses of PCB's were reviewed as either not essential, potentially or actually contributory to the environmental "load," or were found to have suitable substitutes. This, then, pointed to an elimination of essentially all other uses--heat exchange fluids, hydraulic fluids, and the miscellaneous category of "plasticizer" uses. This objective of limited restriction became the basis for Governmental persuasion of the Monsanto Company to restrict its distribution and sales of PCB's--in fact, the principal Governmental action.

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Highlighting of the fact that true regulatory control by the Government was limited became the text for a plea for passage of a then-pending bill in Congress to close this gap. A second objective, then, became the enactment of the Toxic Substances Control Act which would permit the Government to exercise useful control of industrial chemicals at their source.

The regulatory tools which the Government did possess in this case permitted enforcement action after PCB's were found in foods for human consumption and in animal feeds. Here, the FDA and the USDA re-stated their thresholds for action (which had been evolving over the previous four years) and announced the strengthening of their monitoring and analytic efforts. The other avenue of Governmental control was that over industrial effluents and ambient water quality. Here, the Environmental Protection Agency stepped up its effort to assess the foreign chemical content of waters downstream from plants manufacturing PCB's and the Justice Department was alone behind with enforcement teeth..

Information

The PCB "decisions" were perhaps among the best informed of Governmental actions of this type in recent years. There was, it turned out, a certain body of scientific and technical knowledge about PCB's and a modest documentation of past experience. In addition, this information was better assembled and analyzed than was usually the case. Perhaps time was an important factor since time was permitted for deliberate and reasonably careful study and reflection before decisions were announced. Thirdly, there was more opportunity for public airing and scientific interpretation before decision-making than is usually the case. A Swedish scientific

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meeting on PCB's had been held in 1970.[5] The Office of Science and Technology had begun its review and analysis of PCB's by December 1970 and the results of its analysis were made available as they emerged. The Government's own scientists reviewed and interpreted the base of technical knowledge over roughly six months beginning in September 1971. In December 1971, a third forum of scientists were brought together by NIH to review much of the same material. Thus, this process of interpretation and maturation of data by scientific peers--while characteristic of the traditional scientific process but unusual in regulatory decision-making--was played out in this case.

The processes of review in this case explicitly sought information for a broadly-based decision. Thus, there was a deliberate attempt, for example, to determine the benefits or utility of PCB's and of the costs that could be expected if their uses were restricted or denied. This information was later found to have been highly influential and important in formulating the Government's position.

One other element of information which proved to be important was the analysis of environmental distribution and dispersal. This analysis, itself, was something of an experiment. It was reasoned early on by the participants in the COT review that it should be possible, starting with some elementary information on total amounts of PCB's produced and patterns of distribution in commerce and disposal, and armed with certain elementary understanding of physical and chemical properties, to build a model predictive of PCB distribution in the environment. This, in fact, was done and the coefficients used in the model were partially tested or "validated" against the physical measurements of PCB's in the environment

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which had been reported in the literature. This exercise and the information from it became the basis, for example, of the judgment that PCB's used in electrical capacitors disposed of in the earth by burying in landfills would not be expected to migrate very far through the soil and would not represent a significant source of environmental pollution.

Implementation

The principal "decisions" deriving from this exercise were to restrict PCB's to "closed-system" electrical uses. There soon emerged a few additional issues which reflected either loose ends or areas which deserve some additional study.

The principal reason for denying the use of PCB's as heat-exchange fluids was to avoid accidental spills and leakages of PCB's into foodstuffs (where heat was used to "pasteurize" the food material). However, there were often PCB heat exchanger applications. One of these, for example, involved the use of heat on off-shore oil rigs to maintain a low viscosity of the oil. PCB's had been chosen here because of the characteristics of high thermal stability and low probability of fire and explosion and many of the heat exchange devices had been designed specifically around the use of PCB's. Denial of the use of PCB's in this case raised the spectre of an increase in the number of fires in off-shore oil rigs or the continued use of PCB's from imported sources.

This general question of worldwide (as opposed to U.S.) production and use of PCB's became a matter of immediate concern. There was an early visit of a spokesman from the Swedish Government to the Office of Science and Technology. The Tariff Commission and the Customs Bureau were

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pressed to search for signs of imported PCB's.[24] Perhaps, most useful was the fact that the OECD was persuaded to take up the question of industrial production and commercial use of PCB's in the industrialized parts of the world. PCB's, in fact, became the major example for intergovernmental "consultation" in a mechanism which the OECD had established for this purpose. The U.S. position and the information behind it became major elements in the OECD position paper[25] and in the deliberations at the OECD in November 1972.

Trace amounts of PCB's in packaging materials became a matter of particular concern. In part, this was due to uncertainty over their origin. There was some evidence that trace quantities of PCB's were magnified in the process of recycling of paper. To the extent that this was true, the Government and national policies aimed at recycling were seen to be in possible jeopardy. One of the principal motives for exploring this particular issue, apart from the economics of paper and cardboard production, was the contamination of food wrapped with PCB-containing paper. There followed, therefore, a series of investigations by the Food and Drug Administration into the process and rate of migration of PCB's from packaging materials into foodstuffs which the packages contained. In December 1972, the FDA provided in the form of an Environmental Impact Statement (perhaps the only one of its kind from that agency) on its proposed rule-making for PCB's.[26] Among other things, this document summarized the FDA investigations and positions regarding PCB's and packaging.

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Conclusions, Observations, and Recommendations

The Government "decisions" on PCB's constituted an unusual regulatory exercise compared to much of the experience of the past few years. In the first place, the Government's position was generally well prepared. Related to that was the fact that time was taken for deliberate study and deliberate action, even in the face of public outcries for immediate action. Thirdly, the "decisions" were taken without much tangible legal authority for Governmental control. They represented rather persuasion and voluntary action. It is worthwhile, perhaps, to examine some of the factors which contributed to any successes that can be claimed.

1. The PCB decisions represented, perhaps, a somewhat more manageable challenge than many. Only a single U.S. manufacturer was involved. Further, the majority of commercial and industrial uses and the major users were known.

2. There was some information which proved useful in decision-making. Quantitative figures showing production were provided--albeit only after a delay--which were essential in determining the scale of the problem and its change with time. Similarly, the corresponding figures for commercial distribution were essential in ascertaining the patterns of human use and dispersion. To complement these data, there were at least some results of physical measurement and monitoring of PCB's in the environment or indices of dispersal.

In terms of hazards, there was a legacy of at least some documentation of previous human exposure and some laboratory data. However, many questions remained. Perhaps, most important, was the luxury of critical review (in

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fact, several critical reviews) of this information. Further, these reviews engaged some very good scientific talent--both inside and outside the Government and in a way which permitted the decision-makers to be very well informed of their advice.

In terms of benefits, a specific analysis was commissioned of the utility and essentiality of PCB's. (It is interesting to note that while this was done well, the National Bureau of Standards entered into this exercise very reluctantly--seeing in it the perils of the battery additive episode of some years before).

Finally, there was performed the unusual but highly useful attempt at modeling the patterns of rates and routes of distribution of PCB's in the environment. This was done for the most part as an experiment--to determine whether such an exercise could be performed. It did, in fact, provide some useful and immediate insight.

3. There was a single spokesman for the Government. The agencies involved early determined that the PCB question cut across several departments. This, by itself, was probably not persuasive and the joint request from FDA and the USDA to OST to "take on" the PCB question arose also from a desire on their part to push on to someone else a tough or "hot" decision. It should be noted, too, the OST had already begun a review of PCB's.

The fact that there was a single spokesman proved important in arriving at an orderly decision. The Monsanto Company insisted on dealing only with a single spokesman after months of unconnected and frustrating interchanges with a variety of Government agents. The fact that there was a single spokesman also undoubtedly made it easier to assess and analyze in an orderly fashion the variety of information from several sources. The

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fact that it was an Executive Office spokesman was probably important in soliciting certain other studies in parallel (such as the National Bureau of Standards' study of benefits) and the review of the Government-wide legal option for regulatory action.

4. Although already mentioned, the scientific information (especially that related to biological effects) underwent the benefit of several reviews. This had two salutary effects. It did assure scientific interpretation by peers and it developed a constituency among scientists for the decisions ultimately taken.

5. The decisions were deliberately broadly-based. While this may appear elementary, this facet is generally not characteristic of regulatory decisions concerned with human health. Both benefits and hazards were explicitly explored. Economic consequences were considered. Each of several avenues of possible action was examined in turn. Again, a single spokesman for the Government and one placed above the operating agencies was probably a necessary feature in this bread examination.

6. The decision process was a relatively open one. The fact that there was an Interdepartmental Task Force was public knowledge from the outset. The Task Force published its full report. Similarly, the reports of the CST Panel on Hazardous Trace Substances and the report of the NIH meeting on PCB's were published. Further, science writers and other members of the press were specifically invited to participate in the NIH meeting.*

*Note that the question of freedom of information was a matter of some concern during the deliberations of the Interagency Task Force in the Office of Science and Technology. [10]

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7. Time was permitted for deliberate decision-making. At one point, in fact, the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration held a press conference in which he specifically announced that he would not proceed with an outright ban on PCB's and deferred to the study process that was then underway.[23] This, of course, contradicts the classical argument which insists that Governments must make regulatory decisions immediately without the luxury of time for good decisions.

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26. Food and Drug Administration, Final Environmental Impact Statement. Rule Making on Polychlorinated Biphenyls, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, December 18, 1972.

PRIVILEGED INFORMATION