

May 16, 1972

Mr. E. D. Jackson
31 Cubberly Place
Staten Island
New York, New York 10306

Dear Mr. Jackson:

Thank you for your letter of May 7. We have never seen a case of blood in the urine from Aroclor exposures. This has never occurred in the animals that we fed the material to for two years. Thus, I feel that any work exposure has no relationship to your kidney problem.

The skin disorder attributed to Aroclor is called chloracne. This is a condition similar to teenage acne and is not related to other types of dermatitis. It does not come and go--once it is gone, it is gone, and if there is no more exposure it stays away.

As you know, the situation in Japan was due to eating cooking oil contaminated with PCB's and a large amount of the chemical was ingested. There have been no reports of any condition in the United States of similar origin.

Sincerely,

R. Emmet Kelly, M. D.
Medical Director

REK/ln

DSW 019786

STLCOPCB4007719

I-T-E Power Equipment
I-T-E Imperial Corporation

1900 Hamilton Street □ Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19130

March 13, 1973

Monsanto
Functional Fluids Dept.
800 N. Lindbergh Blvd.
St. Louis, Missouri 63166

Gentlemen:

Your Company has been our primary supplier of Askarel liquid insulation for many years, and during this period we have had no recorded incidence of allergenic reaction to the compound, until very recently.

One of our employees alleges that exposure to Askarel fumes has caused inflammation of his lower digestive tract, with the result that he has developed chronic colitis.

Our standard practice in the handling and use of Askarel has always been in accordance with your most current instructional guide, including the availability of protective equipment for the use of employees exposed to high vapor concentrations.

We feel that our employee is mistaken in his assumption that Askarel could cause intestinal inflammation; however, we would be interested in having your views regarding this issue. Perhaps your files may contain information that would be of value in resolving this question.

Thank you for your attention in this matter.

Very truly yours,

I-T-E IMPERIAL CORPORATION

B. J. Cavanaugh
Supervisor, Benefits & Safety
Switchgear Division

BJC/nal

DSW 019787

STLCOPCB4007720

Doctors

May 2, 1973

Mr. Donald R. Reed, Sr.
97 Irene Street
Buffalo, New York 14207

Dear Mr. Reed:

This refers to your letter of April 24 concerning the headaches you have had for some time. You asked me if I had any information that might help you to rid yourself of them.

I wish I had something positive to offer you. I have never heard of an individual having headaches after inhalation of Inerteen fumes either as used or after it has been subjected to a high voltage arc. It would appear that the only problem would be respiratory irritation and this should not be the cause of headaches.

I just am unable to help you and I can only hope that your symptoms may be relieved.

Sincerely,

R. Emmet Kelly, M. D.
Medical Director

REK/ln
cc: Dr. A. Gonzales
89 Bryant St.
Buffalo, New York 14209

bcc: P. B. Benignus - Maybe you should tell something to Westinghouse about this.

REK

DSW 019788

STLCOPCB4007721

Croclor

March 21, 1973

Mr. B. J. Cavanaugh
Supervisor, Benefits & Safety
Switchgear Division
I-T-E Power Equipment
I-T-E Imperial Corporation
1900 Hamilton Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19130

Dear Mr. Cavanaugh:

There has never been to my knowledge, even an allegation that an exposure to Askarel fumes was the cause of inflammation to the lower digestive tract with the development of colitis. A review of our files showed nothing of this character in any of the reports we have had from users.

As you know, excessive inhalation of the fumes can cause liver trouble but this is a far cry from colitis. Furthermore, in animals that were fed the arochlors for periods of two years, no symptoms of intestinal inflammation occurred.

Sincerely,

R. Emmet Kelly, M. D.
Medical Director

REK/ln

STLCOPCB4007722

TELEPHONE:
SITTINGBOURNE 4444.
TELEX 96181

TUNSTALL LABORATORY,
BROAD OAK ROAD,
SITTINGBOURNE,
KENT.

AR/SB

6th November, 1967.

Dr. V.N. Hardy,
Monsanto Chemicals Ltd.,
Monsanto House,
10-18 Victoria Street,
London, S.W.1.

Dear Dr. Hardy,

I thank you for your letter of 3rd November, 1967, which indicates that we are both concerned with [redacted] very similar problems.

I suggested that there was possible contamination of the river Witham because of the occurrence of the P.C.B's in the eggs of herons feeding on fish which come from the Witham Catchment area. More specifically the heronry is at Tumby Woodside, Lincs., some 10 miles from Boston. I suggest that water pollution may be responsible because the P.C.B's appear to occur to their largest extent in birds from an aquatic environment. We have no evidence of P.C.B. content in herons from elsewhere but we do find that some sea birds from the N.E. Coast also contain P.C.B's whilst on the N.W. and West Coast of Scotland they are absent.

In answer to your second point I would guess that there are several areas of pollution and the Scandinavian source is different from our own. I believe that the fact that the human in the United Kingdom contains very little would indicate that the source of pollution is of aquatic origin. If the atmosphere were polluted to any extent human fat would contain these compounds and from our own experience if they are present it is at very low concentrations indeed, possibly less than 0.1 ppm.

To answer your third point, particular chlorinated insecticides and/or their metabolites occur in almost every organism in the United Kingdom. The biphenyls are not so widely distributed, but like the chlorinated insecticides DDT and its metabolite DDE, and Dieldrin they reach their highest concentration in some aquatic birds where thay may occur in equal or greater concentration than do the insecticides, I would say that the maximum concentration of P.C.B's that we find in wildlife is of the order of 10 to 20 ppm.

It is very difficult to assess the hazard of the P.C.B's but from the concentrations that we find and the reported LD_{50} it is unlikely that the residues of P.C.B. constitute a direct toxic hazard.

If it would be of any assistance for you to come and discuss this problem with us we would be very glad to see you.

Yours sincerely,

R. Richardson

DSW 019790

STLCOPCB4007723