Message

From: YOUNG, GLYNN [AG/1000] [/O=MONSANTO/OU=NA-1000-01/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=645017]
Sent: 4/11/2008 9:29:13 PM
To: STEINER, JERRY [AG/1000] [jerry.steiner@monsanto.com]; WALLIS, DARREN [AG/1000] [darren.wallis@monsanto.com]; FISHER, LORI J [AG/1000] [lori.j.fisher@monsanto.com]; MITCHELL, BRADLEY C [AG/1000] [bradley.c.mitchell@monsanto.com]; CRAIG SCHILLING, TAMARA J [AG/1000] [tamara.j.craig.schilling@monsanto.com]; QUARLES, LEE [AG/1000] [lee.quarles@monsanto.com]; PEIRCE, BOB [AG/1000] [bob.peirce@monsanto.com]
Subject: Draft - Monsanto Past Leadership
Attachments: Monsanto Leadership.docx

Here's my slightly longer than one-page draft of the positive things Old Monsanto did in the past – in the areas of self-disclosure and leadership – that needed to be added to the context of Agent Orange and PCBs.

This is my draft – we'd have to verify a number of the dates and certain facts.

Glynn



Monsanto Leadership.docx

Over the years, Monsanto the chemical company (1901-1985), Monsanto the conglomerate (1985-2000), and Monsanto the agricultural company (2000-date) has been involved in a number of environmental issues and controversies – Agent Orange, PCBs, the bribery issue in Indonesia, and others.To focus solely on those issues misses two important points. First, the role that self-disclosure played in all of these issues, and second, the positive, groundbreaking actions the company has taken over the years that led to historic changes in the industry

Some Examples of Self-Disclosure

- As one of 34 manufactuers which produced Agent Orange for the allied military forces during the Vietnam, Monsanto told the government that trace amounts of the contaminant dioxin were present in the material. This was never hidden from the government. Dioxin is a by-product of certain kinds of manufacturing as well as burining and combustion of materials.

- Monsanto did have extensive internal discussions on PCBs, as the company worked to determine what was the real risk posed by the material. In 1971, Monsanto voluntarily withdrew the material from all uses except those for which there was no current substitutie (mostly in the area of electrical transformers). In 1977, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency banned the use of PCBs, once a substitute for transformers had ben developed.

- A routine audit by Monsanto of records connected to operations in Indonesia determined that improper and illegal payments had been made by company employees. Monsanto reported these findings to the U.S. Department of Justice, as it is required to do.

Some Examples of Leadership Actions

- In 1984, following the Union Carbide disaster at Bhopal, India, Monsanto opened the doors of its plants to its local communities and placed copies of Material Safety Data Sheets for products used at its plants in public libraries.

- In 1986, a corporate team appointed by the CEO reviewed all company operations deemed potentially hazardous to local communities, making hundreds of applications, including the exit of certain businesses. This "High Hazard Materials Audit" was a global initiative undertaken at all plants worldwide.

- In 1988, Monsanto announced that it would voluntarily reduce its toxic air emissions worldwide by 90 percent by the end of 1992.

- In 1989, the company announced a program to reduce non-air toxic emissions by 70 percent by 2000.

- In 1990, the company announced the first Monsanto Pledge, a seven-point commitment to environmental protection and stewardship, agricultural sustainability , groundwater protection program, openness with communities, managing corporate real eststae to benefit nature, and reduction in risk from company operations.

- In 1991, Monsanto committed to achieve Voluntary Protection status with all of its manufacturing locations in the U.S., embracing an initiative of the U.S. Occupational Safety & Health Administration, and a comparable program for facilities outside the United States.