

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS
STATE OF MISSOURI

GLENN BROWN, et al,
Plaintiffs,

vs. Cause No. 862-00694

MONSANTO COMPANY,
Defendant.

Volume I
Deposition of R. EMMET KELLY, M.D.
On behalf of Defendant
May 31, 1990

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11 DEPOSITION OF R. EMMET KELLY, M.D., produced,
12 sworn and examined on behalf of the Defendant, May 31,
13 1990, between the hours of eight o'clock in the forenoon
14 and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the
15 offices of Communitronics, 1907 S. Kingshighway, St.
16 Louis, Missouri, before TOD MINNIGERODE, a Certified
17 Shorthand Reporter and a Notary Public within and for the
18 State of Missouri.

19
20
21 A P P E A R A N C E S

22 The Plaintiff was represented by Mr. Thomas M.
23 Carney of the law firm of Husch, Eppengerger, Donahue,
24 Cornfeld & Jenkins, 100 N. Broadway, St. Louis, MO 63101.

25
26 The Defendant was represented by Mr. David
27 McCrea, McCrea & McCrea, 119 South Walnut Street,
28 Bloomington, Indiana 47402.

1 IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED by and
2 between Counsel for the Plaintiff and Counsel for the
3 Defendant, that this deposition may be taken in shorthand
4 by TOD MINNIGERODE, a Certified Shorthand Reporter and
5 Notary Public, and afterwards transcribed into
6 typewriting, and the deposition to be continued by
7 agreement of counsel and consent of the witness.

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11
12 R. EMMET KELLY, M.D.,
13 of lawful age, being produced, sworn and examined on the
14 part of the Defendant, deposes and says:

15 EXAMINATION

16 QUESTIONS BY MR. CARNEY:

17 Q Would you state your name please for the
18 record?

19 A R. Emmet Kelly, M. D.

20 Q Dr. Kelly, my name is Tom Carney, and I
21 represent Monsanto and I'll be asking you some questions,
22 and after I'm finished, Mr. McCrea, who's sitting here to
23 my right will undoubtedly ask you some questions on behalf
24 of the plaintiffs in this case.

25 Where do you live Dr. Kelly?

1 A 665 South Skinker, St. Louis, Missouri 63105.

2 Q And how long have you lived in St. Louis at
3 that address?

4 A About fifteen years.

5 Q And how long have you lived in St. Louis?

6 A All my life with the exception of four years
7 in the service.

8 Q And are you married?

9 A Yes.

10 Q And do you have children?

11 A Yes.

12 Q How many children?

13 A Six.

14 Q And are you a medical doctor?

15 A Yes, I am.

16 Q Dr. Kelly, could you tell the jury if you've
17 ever been employed by Monsanto?

18 A Yes. I've been employed by Monsanto since
19 January of 1936. I was first employed as a physician at
20 their plant in St. Louis at 1700 South Second Street.
21 Afterwards I began doing some work for Monsanto as an
22 extension of my plant duties by taking care of some
23 problems at other locations outside of St. Louis. I was
24 sort of a medical director without portfolio from the
25 years 1938 until 1942 when I went in the service. When I

1 came back from --

2 Q Excuse me. By medical director without
3 portfolio do you mean that you were actually the director
4 without the title?

5 A Didn't have the title and probably didn't
6 have all the powers that I would have had had I been a
7 full-fledged medical director.

8 Q Okay.

9 A They did not have medical director at that
10 time.

11 Q Okay.

12 A So when I came back in 1946 the central
13 medical department was established and I was made their
14 medical director.

15 Q And you were medical director from 1946 then,
16 you had the title of medical director at Monsanto from
17 1946 until how long?

18 A Till 19 -- November the 30th, 1974, when I
19 retired and I spent the years as a paid consultant for a
20 twelve month period and then I had no further formal
21 connection with them although I have done some work for
22 them on a fee for service basis.

23 Q So you've been employed by Monsanto then --
24 you were employed for approximately forty years?

25 A Yes. Thirty-eight to be exact, I believe.

1 Q Doctor, could you tell the jury what your
2 professional educational background has been?

3 A Yes. I was -- received the Bachelor of
4 Science degree in medicine from St. Louis University in
5 1930 and the M.D. degree from the same institution in
6 1932. I spent three years of postgraduate training at St.
7 Louis City Hospital, first as an intern then as an
8 assistant resident and finally as a resident in medicine
9 at St. Louis City Hospital. I have taken numerous and
10 participated in short courses in industrial medicine as
11 well as internal medicine since that time.

12 Q For what period of time have you been
13 licensed by the State of Missouri as a medical doctor
14 authorized to practice in the State of Missouri?

15 A Since 1933.

16 Q And are you licensed to practice medicine in
17 the State of Illinois?

18 A Yes.

19 Q Doctor, are you board certified in any areas
20 of medical specialty?

21 A Yes. I am board certified in internal
22 medicine and recertified in that same specialty. I'm
23 board certified in preventive medicine under the
24 subspecialty of occupational medicine. There is no
25 recertification program for occupational medicine.

1 Q To become board certified could you tell the
2 jury what that means?

3 A Well, yes, it means that you have to have a
4 certain amount of training. It means then that you have
5 to be recognized in your locality as a specialist in that,
6 devoting your time to that particular specialty. You have
7 to take a series of examinations which may be two days or
8 three days, and if you successfully pass those you will
9 receive a certificate which is recognized by the other
10 professional societies such as the A.M.A. and your confers
11 in the various specialties. There's specialties in
12 internal medicine, surgery and almost any particular field
13 you might want to name, probably twenty different boards.

14 Q You said one of your specialties is where
15 you're board certified is internal medicine, could you
16 indicate what that is?

17 A Well, internal medicine is that part of
18 medicine that holds itself to the non-surgical treatment
19 of people past the pediatric age. It encompasses the
20 general range of medical problems that individuals have
21 that are treated by extrasurgical means. It does not
22 include specialties like neurology or skin, dermatology,
23 which takes care of the skin.

24 Q And the other specialty that you have is
25 occupational medicine, can you indicate what that is?

1 A Occupational medicine is that part of
2 medicine that devotes itself to the diagnosis and
3 treatment of any occupational illnesses and prevention of
4 illnesses either in the worker's work environment or in
5 the environment generally.

6 Q Can you briefly summarize, Doctor, the
7 hospitals you were on the staff of and any teaching
8 positions you hold or have held?

9 A Well, I have held on emeritus position now at
10 St. Louis University Medical School. I was assistant
11 professor of clinical medicine at St. Louis University. I
12 was assistant professor in community medicine, also at St.
13 Louis University, and I am an emeritus in those two
14 fields, those two positions. I'm a member of the staff of
15 the St. Louis University Health Center Hospitals,
16 St. Mary's Health Center and St. John's Health Center, all
17 in St. Louis.

18 Q Have you given any lectures at any other
19 universities other than the local universities?

20 A Well, yes. I've lectured at St. Louis
21 University, I have lectured -- that's my primary place. I
22 have given individual lectures at the University of
23 Cincinnati, Harvard, Baylor, Washington University.

24 Q Have you published any articles on medical
25 subjects in various journals?

1 A Probably five or six.

2 Q Could you list the journals where you've --
3 medical journals where you've published articles?

4 A One was in the Missouri State Medical
5 Journal, one was the American Journal of Public Health,
6 one was the National Cancer Institute, one was the New
7 England Journal of Medicine and one was the American
8 Journal of Neurology.

9 Q Could you briefly summarize some of the
10 professional organizations that you've belonged to?

11 A Well, they are the usual organizations like
12 the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri Medical
13 Association, the American Medical Association. Then there
14 are the specialty groups, the American College of
15 Physicians, the American Heart Association. Then there
16 are the occupational positions, one -- Societies like the
17 Industrial Medical Association, the American Academy of
18 Occupational Medicine, American Society for Pharmacology
19 and Clinical Therapeutics.

20 Q Have you held any offices in any professional
21 societies?

22 A Well, I was a vice-chairman of the American
23 College of the American Therapeutic Society which then to
24 be joined to the American Society for Clinical
25 Pharmacology. I was a councilor of the Industrial Medical

1 Association. I was president of the St. Louis Cardiac
2 Club.

3 Q How old a man are you, Dr. Kelly?

4 A I'm eighty.

5 Q Are you still active in the practice of
6 medicine?

7 A Not in the practice, but if you refer to that
8 treatment of -- the ongoing treatment, I see cases for in
9 consultation for people who may or may not be -- have an
10 occupational medical condition. I'm a consultant with the
11 Barnes/Sutter Health Service, which is associated with
12 Washington University, and there I see cases that may have
13 occupational illnesses or there may be cases, can this man
14 work because he has heart disease? Does heart disease
15 keep him from working? But as far as ongoing -- and also
16 I do some examinations for legal cases like this one.

17 Q You first started working at Monsanto in
18 1936, could you indicate what your job duties were when
19 you started with Monsanto?

20 A Yes. I was the plant physician, that was a
21 plant of about 1300 people or 1400 people and I carried
22 out an examination program, when one was in effect at that
23 time, and this was for -- Then I was -- my responsibility
24 was to diagnose and treat any occupational conditions that
25 might arise, whether that might be pulmonary irritation or

1 skin problems or anything else, as well as take care of
2 the injuries. Of course, if we had a broken bone I didn't
3 take care of that, I referred that on to an appropriate
4 specialist.

5 Q And then after a couple of years when you
6 started taking on some of the responsibilities of a
7 medical director could you indicate what those
8 responsibilities were for us please?

9 A Yes. When I started at Monsanto it was a
10 relatively small company, with seven or eight plants.
11 They grew by developing new products and by acquiring
12 other companies. When they developed new products they
13 would have problems that were associated with it,
14 potential problems. For example, a person when they
15 started making elemental phosphorous, this was a German
16 development and they were going to do this in Tennessee,
17 so they looked at this bunch of medical information they
18 received from Germany and said, "What do we do with it?"

19 Then somebody remembered they had a doctor across
20 the street down at the Queeny plant or the plant that I
21 was a company physician at. So they asked me to look it
22 over, this literature, so I said, well, I have to go down
23 and see the plant. So from then on it just grew.
24 Whenever a problem came up, it was referred to me as a
25 sort of fire fighting type of arrangement.

1 After about 1938 I said well, if I'm going to be
2 doing this I better be going around and see all the plants
3 and see what you got, rather than wait until a problem
4 surfaces and you call me, so that's what I mean when I
5 went around it was with the full backing of the executive
6 group of the company, but it wasn't a hundred percent
7 official.

8 Q And then in 1942 you went the into the Army
9 during World War Two?

10 A That's correct, that's correct.

11 Q What branch of the military did you serve in
12 World War Two?

13 A Medical service. I was in Army Medical
14 Corps, but I was posted to the chemical warfare service
15 installation. The first was at Pine Bluff, Arkansas,
16 where they made war gases, fill phosphorus bombs, filled
17 bombs with napalm, the whole battery of chemical warfare
18 agents. After about eighteen months there I was
19 transferred to the chemical warfare center at Edgewood,
20 Maryland, which is a larger group where they were working
21 with nerve gases and other things.

22 Q Could you tell me what ranks you had in the
23 Army?

24 A Yes. I was a captain when I went in and a
25 Lt. Colonel when I came out.

1 Q And upon your discharge what type of
2 discharge did you have from the Army?

3 A Well, when you're an officer you don't get a
4 discharge. I was in the reserves and it took me about a
5 year to resign. So I was put on inactive duty but being
6 in the reserves I had to -- I thought I had enough service
7 and I resigned, and after a year they okayed it.

8 Q But it was an honorable discharge?

9 A Oh, yes, it was honorable.

10 Q In what capacity did you return to Monsanto
11 after World War Two in 1946?

12 A I returned as the director of the medical
13 department. In other words, Monsanto had a group of
14 manufacturing divisions, there were four or five of those.
15 Then they had a staff departments, legal, patent,
16 purchasing, traffic, research and the medical department
17 was formed along with that.

18 Q And what were your duties as Monsanto's
19 medical director?

20 A Well, they were several fold. It was to
21 arrange for the adequate care of our workers as far as
22 prevention of occupational disease and the treatment of
23 occupational disease by setting up medical installations
24 wherever we had a plant or an office or a research
25 laboratory. It was to obtain information on the

1 toxicology products that we made as well as the raw
2 materials that we made these from and it was to inform our
3 customers of any of the possible hazards of our products
4 as well as the safe handling procedures to avoid any
5 injury, or any harm.

6 Q You mentioned the word toxicology, could you
7 define that?

8 A Well, it's a science that determines a
9 harmfulness or lack of harm of products. Almost all
10 industrial products, in fact almost all products have some
11 toxic characteristics. If you eat enough -- if you take a
12 large enough dose, for example, of water, salt, any of
13 those things can be toxic in exaggerated amounts.

14 Q During your early years at Monsanto, did you
15 implement any policies and practices to help promote
16 product safety?

17 A Well, yes, I would say the primary one was to
18 try to find out what the toxic properties of our products
19 were, of the materials we worked with and the materials we
20 sold and then we -- I instituted a policy of disseminating
21 that information. We had a policy established that any
22 inquiry concerning safe handling of any of our products
23 with the exception of fire or explosion would be referred
24 to the medical department and inquiry or any communication
25 stated that a company believed the worker had, had been

1 exposed to our product and had suffered some ill effect
2 was referred to me, no matter where that inquiry came. If
3 it came into a sales office in Detroit or New York or a
4 telephone call or a letter just addressed to the Monsanto
5 Company of St. Louis it was referred to the medical
6 department.

7 Q You mentioned that you -- one of your jobs
8 was to look at the toxic properties of all the products
9 Monsanto sold; how did you find out about those toxic
10 properties?

11 A Well, first, this is sort of a moving target.
12 If you go back to 1937 there weren't very many articles,
13 journals about -- concerning toxicology. Now in 1980 and
14 1990 there are quite a number of articles, but back in the
15 early days you would look at what journals there were, you
16 would look at the government reports. There were some
17 government public health service reports would come out on
18 isolated products.

19 You would look at the standard textbooks, there
20 were one or two textbooks in the English language that
21 would give descriptions of toxic properties of products.
22 Then if there were no information there you would talk to
23 your confers in the medical field. In other words, I
24 would --

25 Q Confers in the medical fields?

1 A I mean by that, other medical directors.

2 Q Okay.

3 A Other medical directors and if for example we
4 made a product, somebody else made it I would call the
5 medical director at Dow and say, "What's your experience
6 with this?" He would call me if they were going to make a
7 product that we had previously manufactured, if this
8 proved to be of ill effect and if there was nothing in the
9 literature, nobody else knew much about a product then we
10 had to do some laboratory work on it.

11 Q Would it be your policy while you were
12 medical director at Monsanto to try to review all of the
13 medical and scientific literature on all of the products
14 that Monsanto produced?

15 A Well, you have to divide that, scientific
16 encompasses an awful lot of things. I would say I would
17 receive whatever medical information was available, what
18 was was available from the standpoint of adverse effects
19 on people.

20 Q Did you have any policy with regard to
21 visiting the plants that Monsanto operated throughout the
22 United States?

23 A Well, again it varied. Early as I said it
24 was on a sort of fire fighting basis, there was -- I would
25 go down there and because they had a problem or a

1 potential problem. Afterwards --

2 Q By afterwards what do you mean?

3 A By after about 1938 I would go on a yearly
4 basis, more or less on a yearly basis. We had some small
5 plants that I may see just twice, every few years and then
6 following my return in 1946 I went definitely on a yearly
7 basis.

8 Q To all the United States plants of Monsanto?

9 A Yeah. After we got on assistant medical
10 director we split the visits.

11 Q Was there any policy while you were medical
12 director at Monsanto with regard to physical examinations
13 of the workers?

14 A Well, the policy varied by plants. For
15 example, at the plant at which I was first employed they
16 did have a policy, they examined all the people on a -- it
17 was a voluntary program but it had been going on I think
18 since World War One, and they examined some departments --
19 some of the employees in some departments yearly, some
20 every six months and some maybe every two or three years.

21 Q Were there periodic physical exams at all of
22 the plants eventually in the United States?

23 A Eventually there was, yes.

24 Q Can you define the term industrial hygiene?

25 A Industrial hygiene is that science that

1 endeavors to make a safe environment for the worker. It
2 is an analytical process by which you -- a trained
3 engineer or a trained chemist or industrial hygienist --
4 now there is a definite education for them, but in the
5 early days there were chemists and there were engineers
6 that would go into a plant and by visual inspection and by
7 his knowledge of the physical properties of a compound he
8 would know whether or not there would be dangers at
9 elevated temperatures or something of that sort. You
10 would also be in a position to carry out analytical
11 procedures. In other words, how much dust was in the air
12 or how much a particular fume was in the air.

13 Q Did you while you were medical director at
14 Monsanto develop a industrial hygiene service?

15 A Yes. We hired our first one in 1947, a Mr.
16 Wheeler, and when I left we had four industrial
17 hygienists.

18 Q Could you define -- or strike that. Did you
19 hire any toxicologists while you were medical director at
20 Monsanto?

21 A Yes. We hired our first one sometime in the
22 fifties. I believe it was the fifties and when I left we
23 had three.

24 Q And what is a toxicologist? You defined the
25 term toxicology, but what is a toxicologist.

1 A Toxicology is the man who tries to find
2 out -- who is knowledgeable in the harmful properties of a
3 product. He is knowledgeable in the pharmacology and
4 physiology and biochemistry of different products, each
5 individual product.

6 Q Is he a Ph.D?

7 A Yes, usually Ph.D., although there are some
8 masters degrees and some M.D.'s, are also toxicologists,
9 but the majority of toxicologists are Ph.D's.

10 Q You mentioned that you reviewed the medical
11 literature about Monsanto's products, when did that start,
12 when did you start doing that?

13 A I would say within six months after I came
14 with Monsanto, sometime at the end of 1936.

15 Q And how long did you continue that?

16 A Till I left. I mean, I didn't do all the
17 reviewing myself, sometime along the way we engaged a
18 librarian who made searches and we had our industrial
19 hygienists and our toxicologists and our part time
20 physicians do some of the reviewing. I didn't do all of
21 it myself but I was apprised of any important material
22 that related to our products.

23 Q But from the late 1930's until you retired
24 from Monsanto in 1974 either you or someone in your
25 department would try to review the medical literature with

1 regard to Monsanto's products?

2 A Yes.

3 MR. MCCREA: Objection, leading.

4 Q (By Mr. Carney) Could you give us some
5 examples of the types of journals, medical or scientific
6 journals you reviewed when you first started the review
7 prior to World War Two?

8 A Well, there were two. One was Journal of
9 Industrial Medicine, I believe it was called. Then
10 there's a Journal of Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology.
11 The Journal of Industrial Medicine changed into the
12 Journal of Occupational Medicine. The Journal of
13 Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology fell by the way side
14 sometime.

15 It went defunct, sometime either during World War
16 Two or shortly afterwards. Of course, there were other
17 occasions, other opportunities for -- I attended meetings,
18 the scientific meetings of the Industrial Medical
19 Association where toxicology was discussed several, in
20 many of the papers.

21 Q Why did you review these medical and
22 scientific articles regarding Monsanto's products?

23 A Wanted to find out if there was anything new
24 about it or if it was new to me.

25 Q And why did you want to know that?

1 A So it would help me in arriving at providing
2 a safe atmosphere for our workers and for our customers.
3 In order to have safe handling procedures you have to know
4 how the material works and how it is absorbed into the
5 human body.

6 Q And these periodic -- and I think you've said
7 annual plant visits that you made to all the plants in the
8 United States that Monsanto operated, what was the purpose
9 of those visits?

10 A Well, the purpose was to see for myself what
11 the plant was making. Before we had industrial hygienists
12 and even after we had it I wanted to know, got some idea
13 of the manufacturing process, what the exposure levels may
14 be, exactly what the worker did; because you cannot decide
15 on what his exposure is unless you know what he's -- how,
16 what he does, unless you know for yourself what he does.

17 It was also to see that the doctor was doing his
18 job, at the plant there were no particular illnesses
19 grouping together. I would discuss any occurrences that
20 might have occurred with the plant doctor, with the nurse,
21 with the plant manager. I would talk to the safety
22 department, safety supervisor.

23 We had safety departments at all the plants. We
24 didn't have full time doctors until the fifties at some of
25 our plants. At many we never had any full time doctors

1 until later in the fifties; but we had a full time safety
2 men. So they were knowledgeable about the plant and I
3 would go through the plant with the safety director.

4 Q How long would these plant visits normally
5 take?

6 A It would depend, for part of a day. For
7 example, at Norfolk, Virginia where we only had forty
8 people it would take half a day, but larger plants,
9 Springfield, Massachusetts or Boston it could be two or
10 three days.

11 Q Did you visit any Monsanto plants in the
12 United States that manufactured PCB's?

13 A Yes, I did.

14 Q Where were those plants located?

15 A One was in Anniston, Alabama and one was at
16 East St. Louis, Illinois.

17 Q Did you visit those plants on an annual
18 basis?

19 A Yes, I did, at least annually.

20 Q Were there other products manufactured at
21 these plants that many made PCB's in Anniston, Alabama and
22 East St. Louis, Illinois?

23 A Yes. During the course of years at Anniston
24 they might have manufactured three or four -- they did
25 manufacture three or four others. They manufactured an

1 insecticide, parathion, they manufactured abrasives, they
2 manufactured some phosphorus compounds. East St. Louis
3 manufactured probably fifty, at least fifty organic
4 compounds.

5 Q I won't ask you to list those fifty.

6 A I wouldn't be able to.

7 Q Did your annual visits to these two plants in
8 Anniston, Alabama and East St. Louis, Illinois, continue
9 up through your retirement, up to your retirement in 1974?

10 A Yes. But as I said when we engaged Dr.
11 Saunders he was the first assistant medical director. He
12 was part time, then we engaged Dr. Johnson who was full
13 time. They took some of the visits off, but they always
14 made reports when they came back as to what they found
15 out.

16 Q For what period of time did Monsanto
17 manufacture PCB's?

18 A They were manufactured shortly before I came
19 and they manufactured them until 1977 to the best -- I
20 know they manufactured them through 1974. They were
21 manufactured by a different company, Swann Chemical
22 Company just at Anniston, Alabama. Monsanto bought Swann
23 sometime before I came. I thought they bought them in
24 1935.

25 Q So PCB's prior to that were manufactured by a

1 company called Swann Chemical?

2 A That's correct.

3 Q And then just sometime shortly before you
4 arrived at Monsanto, Monsanto purchased the Anniston,
5 Alabama plant that made PCB's?

6 A That's correct.

7 Q What was the policy with regard to physical
8 examinations at these plants in Anniston, Alabama, East
9 St. Louis, Illinois that manufactured PCB's as well as
10 other products?

11 MR. MCCREA: Objection, unless it's stated
12 as to what year.

13 Q (By Mr. Carney) Well, if you could give the
14 years -- What I'd like to know is what the policy was on
15 physical exams at those two plants --

16 A We carried out physical --

17 Q -- and try to give the years if you can,
18 Doctor.

19 A We carried out physical examination --

20 MR. MCCREA: We would further object in that
21 any policies with respect to physical examinations would
22 be best described by the written policy itself rather than
23 verbal recollection, rather than recollection by memory.

24 Q (By Mr. Carney) Go ahead, Doctor, you can
25 answer the question.

1 A Well, the written policies were not in effect
2 from the general office at this time. There were policies
3 that had been established by the plant management.

4 Q Doctor, I don't -- you can just give your
5 best recollection of what those policies were, whether
6 they were written or not.

7 A The policies at Anniston were somewhat
8 different than the policies at the East St. Louis plant
9 because Anniston had a situation similar to our present
10 HMO's, which are health maintenance organizations, that is
11 where the physician took care of the workers for
12 non-occupational conditions as well as occupational
13 conditions.

14 He treated the people in his office for private
15 conditions as well as coming out to the plant on daily
16 visits. He carried out examinations on all the people in
17 the plant, and whether he did that primarily in his office
18 or carried them out at the plant varied but anyway they
19 got examinations on what was close to a yearly basis. The
20 situation in East St. Louis was similar except that the
21 doctor examined them on a regular basis. That basis was
22 not quite yearly, I do not believe, to the best of my
23 recollection, but he carried examinations out at the
24 plants.

25 Q And what period of time was there a policy of

1 annual physical exams at Anniston?

2 A Since before I came with the company until I
3 came back in 1946, and I do not believe it was annual when
4 I came back because I had a policy that depended on the
5 person's age. If a person were thirty it would be every
6 thirty months, two and a half years, if a person were
7 forty it might be every two years, over forty-five it
8 could be every year.

9 I'm not sure about those exact time frames and that
10 was instituted for all places in the company. Of course,
11 there were special exams that we did for individuals. If
12 they were exposed to asbestos, they were examined at
13 varying levels, at varying time periods, if they were
14 examined and there were other things that they were, if
15 they were --

16 Q Was that policy at Anniston, examining at
17 least once a year for the older workers and maybe every
18 couple of years for some of the younger workers, was that
19 carried on until you retired?

20 A Yes.

21 MR. MCCREA: I'm going to interpose an
22 objection as to Dr. Kelly describing a policy of physical
23 examination of workers at the Anniston plant and East St.
24 Louis plant for the reason that that policy would best be
25 described by the doctor who performed the examinations or

1 by a written policy which describes the protocol for the
2 examination and the other bases of information which
3 Monsanto used to elicit health problems caused by exposure
4 to toxic chemicals.

5 Q (By Mr. Carney) Doctor, did the plant
6 physicians and the plants of Monsanto in the United
7 States, did they report to the medical department and to
8 you as head?

9 MR. MCCREA: Again, I'm going to object to
10 this line of questioning in that what we're talking about
11 here is something that's verbal. There is no way that did
12 we can cross-examine those people who reported to Dr.
13 Kelly. If he has a document that identifies a report then
14 that would be the best evidence; but what Dr. Kelly says
15 was reported to him by somebody else in the Monsanto
16 organization leaves us with no ability to question some
17 unknown individual.

18 MR. CARNEY: Well, it's the first time I
19 heard that you had to have a document or you couldn't
20 testify about anything, be we'll go on.

21 Q (By Mr. Carney) Doctor, did the plant
22 physicians report to the medical department?

23 A Yes, they did.

24 MR. MCCREA: Again, the objection would be
25 report, verbal, in writing, what years are we talking

1 about, what's the protocol? The question is simply -- the
2 question is simply too vague to elicit a response that's
3 meaningful in this situation in which we have workers
4 exposed to PCB chemicals.

5 Q (By Mr. Carney) Doctor, did the plant
6 physician report to the medical department during the
7 entire time that you were head of the medical department?

8 A Yes.

9 MR. MCCREA: I still don't know if they
10 reported verbally or if they reported in writing. If they
11 reported in writing then those documents would be
12 available for us to review, so --

13 Q (By Mr. Carney) Doctor, how did the plant
14 physicians report to the medical department?

15 A They reported in two ways. They had to tell
16 me if there were -- by writing to me or by calling me if
17 there were any cases of occupational injury or
18 occupational illnesses apart from minor skin rashes or
19 skin problems or an acute non-serious inhalation of fuels.
20 If they had any condition that required loss of work,
21 outside medical expense or lost time that had to be
22 reported to this medical department.

23 And I also went down to each of those plants, I
24 talked to the doctors, I looked at their examination
25 reports. I would use in smaller plants like Anniston I

1 could go through all of the annual examinations of a man's
2 medical file. At the larger plants I would only take
3 random sampling and look at them.

4 Q Doctor, you talked about the physical
5 examinations at the East St. Louis plant that also made
6 PCB's; was the policy with regard to physical exams at
7 that plant, did that continue until you retired?

8 A Yes.

9 MR. MCCREA: Again, I'm going to object,
10 policy, are we talking about a policy in writing, a verbal
11 policy? We simply have no way to respond to this
12 deponent's answer by saying policy. I don't know if it's
13 verbal, I don't know if it's in writing --

14 MR. CARNEY: Well, I don't know that it
15 matters whether it's verbal or in writing, if it was the
16 policy of the company it was the policy of the company.
17 But if you have other questions, Mr. McCrea, when I finish
18 my questions you'll be free to ask any questions that you
19 want and I would suggest that you if you have other
20 questions you want to ask that you might ask those at that
21 time.

22 MR. MCCREA: I appreciate that and certainly
23 will have questions to ask, but I object to the form of
24 the question, in that it does not specify as to whether or
25 not we're talking about something that's verbal, which

1 would be hearsay or we're talking about something in
2 writing, which could be produced.

3 Q (By Mr. Carney) Did you from time to time
4 have occasion to examine Monsanto employees yourself?

5 A Yes.

6 Q Can you give me some examples of that?

7 MR. MCCREA: Again I'm going to object to
8 this question unless the examinations which this doctor is
9 now intending to describe are incorporated in writing so
10 that we may review those for proper cross examination.
11 For him to come in here and say that he examined people
12 with no documents of the examination leaves us in the
13 impossible situation of not being able to question him as
14 to the data that was obtained.

15 Q (By Mr. Carney) You can go ahead. Do you
16 remember the question?

17 A No.

18 Q I'll reask it if you want me to.

19 A Please.

20 Q Can you give me some examples of some
21 physical examinations that you conducted?

22 A Yes. When I was a physician at the Queeny
23 plant, that was a Monsanto plant. I was a Monsanto
24 employee, the employees came into the dispensary and I
25 examined at regular intervals for a period of 1936 until

1 1942. There were written examinations, they are put in
2 the man's medical file and I do not know where those
3 medical files are; but we never threw away any medical
4 files. But I can't tell if you which of the 1200
5 employees by name, but I examined them on these bases on
6 these intervals that I talked to you about.

7 Q (By Mr. Carney) And since your retirement
8 doctor in 1974, do you know what happened to the documents
9 in Monsanto's files if you kept track of them?

10 A I don't know anything about them. I took
11 none with me and I don't know anything what happened when
12 I left.

13 MR. MCCREA: And that's the basis of our
14 objection. We have no way to examine the data which at
15 this point in time would be by memory. It simply leaves
16 us in an impossible situation with respect to health,
17 signs, symptoms, et cetera that these workers may have
18 recorded.

19 MR. CARNEY: Well, Mr. McCrea, you have had
20 over the last couple of years the opportunity to request
21 any document from Monsanto that you deem important and --

22 MR. MCCREA: He just said he didn't know
23 where they are.

24 MR. CARNEY: Well, this witness isn't
25 employed by Monsanto, he hasn't been employed by Monsanto

1 for sixteen years, so he doesn't have the knowledge; but
2 you have had the opportunity and the court rules to ask
3 for documents that you think are important to you in this
4 case from Monsanto and we are obligated if they're proper
5 requests to produce those, and at this point you haven't
6 asked for those documents, so we have not been required to
7 produce any of those documents. But that's up to you as
8 to whether you want to request those documents.

9 MR. MCCREA: Mr. Carney, that has nothing
10 whatsoever to do with our ability at this point in time to
11 cross-examine this witness as to the data which he
12 obtained in physical examinations which was duly recorded
13 on the records which have not been produced for this
14 examination of this deponent. It's an impossible
15 situation for us. We have no way to cross examine this
16 doctor as to his observations and conclusions without the
17 data.

18 MR. CARNEY: Well, again Mr. McCrea, not only
19 have you had the opportunity for several years to ask for
20 any document that you want and you have not asked for
21 these documents, and No. 2 you didn't ask for these
22 documents to be produced at this particular examination,
23 so we --

24 MR. MCCREA: Well, we're not the ones that
25 are charged with going forward with the examination,

1 that's your obligation. You don't have the documents, we
2 can't cross-examine. I'm going to object to any testimony
3 of Dr. Kelly which is not supported by data, with respect
4 to physical examinations. It's like taking a deposition
5 of a doctor, you wouldn't expect a doctor to come to a
6 deposition without his medical records and simply be there
7 to tell you what he recalls. I have never attended a
8 deposition of a medical doctor where you didn't also have
9 the medical records, "Doctor, what does this mean? Doctor,
10 what's the significance of this?"

11 MR. CARNEY: Well, unfortunately, Mr. McCrea,
12 you're mixing apples and oranges. The workers at Monsanto
13 aren't plaintiffs in this lawsuit. We're talking about
14 thousands of workers over the course of the last
15 fifty-five, sixty years and the documents to the extent
16 that they exist would fill up this room and probably this
17 whole building we're in. It would take truck loads.

18 MR. MCCREA: Were they to exist, you say?

19 MR. CARNEY: Nobody's asked me for the
20 documents, these examinations and the medical records are
21 scattered throughout the United States, in offices, it
22 would take months and months to try and locate these
23 documents. I don't think that's germane at all, and you
24 have never asked for them. We certainly couldn't produce
25 them in a matter of minutes or weeks or even months.

1 MR. MCCREA: Mr. Carney --

2 MR. CARNEY: So you can make your objection
3 but all I'm saying is you haven't asked for them to date
4 and we don't believe since these workers aren't involved
5 in this lawsuit that it would be at all appropriate to
6 have truckloads of documents brought into this room.

7 MR. MCCREA: If they're not involved in the
8 lawsuit then I don't understand why you directed inquiry
9 as to them. What's the relevancy?

10 MR. CARNEY: I'm asking for some preliminary
11 questions about this doctor and what he was doing at
12 Monsanto and I think I'll get to that if you'd allow me to
13 continue my examination. I'll get to the relevancy of it
14 if I can proceed.

15 Q (By Mr. Carney) Doctor can you tell me what
16 the purpose was of these physical exams, these periodic
17 physical exams of the workers in the plant at Monsanto?

18 MR. MCCREA: Can we show a continuing
19 objection that I as attorney for the plaintiffs am
20 objecting to Dr. Kelly describing information relative to
21 physical examinations without the data itself available,
22 and that way I don't have to object at every juncture?

23 MR. CARNEY: Yes, I think so.

24 MR. MCCREA: Thank you.

25 A Before that question, Mr. Carney, you had

1 asked me about examples of physical examinations that I
2 did.

3 Q (By Mr. Carney) Yes, I'm sorry.

4 A And I had mentioned in eight years, six years
5 of examinations that I did at the Queeny plant I did also
6 a group of individuals at the East St. Louis plant who
7 were working in the PCB department, I did that in 1972 and
8 I believe someplace in these files is a report of that, my
9 findings of those examinations.

10 Q Okay. We'll get to that document later on.

11 A But I wanted to be complete as far as
12 examinations where concerned.

13 Q What was the purpose of the periodic plant
14 examinations of the workers of Monsanto?

15 A The purpose was to find out if there were any
16 incipient diseases, whether there were diseases of the
17 common lot of man or any conditions that could be
18 attributable to their working conditions, working
19 exposures.

20 Q How did it come to be Monsanto's policy -- I
21 think you already testified it was Monsanto policy
22 regarding all inquiry of toxicology or adverse health
23 effects of Monsanto's products to you; how did that policy
24 become a policy of Monsanto?

25 A I talked to the executive committee to which

1 I reported and said I think we should -- the medical
2 department is the group that possesses the expertise to
3 answer all these questions and I think that is the place
4 where all inquires should be forwarded and so they said
5 that this is a good idea and so that policy was written
6 and sent out sometime in 1946, and --

7 Q How long was that policy in effect?

8 A It was in effect until I left in 1974 and to
9 the best of my knowledge, by hearsay, it still exists.

10 Q And was that policy followed at Monsanto?

11 A Yes.

12 MR. MCCREA: We would object to the portion
13 of the question which would relate to the hearsay after
14 1974.

15 Q (By Mr. Carney) At least during the time
16 that you were medical director at Monsanto it was the
17 policy that all reports or complaints of possible product
18 related health problems of workers or customers were sent
19 to the medical department?

20 A That's correct.

21 MR. MCCREA: That was not his testimony.

22 Q (By Mr. Carney) Is that correct?

23 A Would you repeat the question?

24 MR. MCCREA: I never heard the Doctor state
25 all possible problems. I never heard him say that. That

1 was in your question; I have not heard that in testimony.

2 MR. CARNEY: Let me just ask it again so we
3 have it --

4 Q (By Mr. Carney) Was it Monsanto's policy
5 during the entire time you were medical director that all
6 reports or complaints of possible product related health
7 problems with workers or customers were reported to the
8 medical department?

9 A Yes, real or possible health problems.

10 Q What was the purpose of this policy?

11 A To give the person who inquired the most
12 adequate up-to-date information from an authoritative
13 source.

14 MR. MCCREA: Before we get started -- excuse
15 me, Dr. Kelly -- I'm going to object to any verbal
16 communications to Dr. Kelly from any doctor or people
17 outside of Monsanto. So let's get that understood before
18 we go any further. That is strictly hearsay.

19 MR. CARNEY: Well --

20 MR. MCCREA: So if Dr. Kelly wants to state
21 that he talked to someone at Chevron with regard to
22 surveys of workers who used PCB's, consider the objection
23 made at this point in time as that is strictly hearsay
24 from that individual to this person and any one would
25 understand we have no way to question the validity of that

1 information communicated verbally by somebody outside of
2 Monsanto to Dr. Kelly.

3 Q (By Mr. Carney) Dr. Kelly, I believe you
4 indicated earlier that it was Monsanto's policy that all
5 toxicity and safe handling information must be approved by
6 the medical department before it was distributed?

7 A That's correct.

8 Q When did that become the policy of Monsanto?

9 A It was more or less informal from 1938 to
10 1942; but it was formalized with the inauguration of the
11 central medical department in 1946, shortly after that.

12 Q And how long did that policy remain in
13 effect?

14 A My personal knowledge is that it remained as
15 long as I was in -- attached to Monsanto which was until
16 the end of 1974.

17 Q What was the purpose of this policy?

18 A The policy -- the purpose was to give the
19 consumer the adequate information so that he could protect
20 his workers.

21 Q How did Monsanto typically publish toxicity
22 and safe handling information in regard to its products to
23 its customers?

24 MR. MCCREA: What years please?

25 MR. CARNEY: I'll cover the years in a

1 minute.

2 A Well, they used information --

3 MR. MCCREA: I would object unless the
4 year's specified. I mean, we're covering a span here of
5 1936 to 1974; there could be a wild variation in how they
6 did things during that time period.

7 MR. CARNEY: Well, I'd like to do one
8 question at a time. If you have some other questions,
9 that's fine. I'll try to pin down some of these years but
10 first of all I want to ask how it was done and then I'll
11 cover what period of time.

12 A It was done either by bulletins, these were
13 application bulletins, sales bulletins, technical
14 bulletins, it was done by including information on the
15 labels that were placed on outgoing shipments of
16 materials.

17 Q (By Mr. Carney) Were there documents called
18 material safety data sheets used?

19 A Yes. Later on in the sixties or first part
20 of the seventies there were material safety data sheets.
21 Most of the companies in the late sixties started their
22 own safety data sheets, Monsanto was one of those. We had
23 also Department of Labor safety data sheets that were
24 required by the government for certain shipments and these
25 were sent out to our customers along with the products.

1 Q And Doctor, I'm going to show you some
2 technical bulletins and some labels and we'll try to get
3 the dates when I show you those particular documents, I'll
4 cover that in just a little while. Once this safe
5 handling and toxicity information had been approved by the
6 medical department did Monsanto have policy concerning
7 which customers would receive the information?

8 A Well, all customers received the information.

9 Q How did Monsanto want to insure that all the
10 of its customers got the information about the safe
11 handling of its products?

12 A I guess we wanted the customers' workers to
13 say safe, to avoid any harm from our products.

14 Q Why did Monsanto give this information about
15 safe handling of its products directly to the employees of
16 its customers?

17 MR. MCCREA: Objected, that's a legal
18 question for this injury to determine as to their
19 obligation to communicate to the employees as a
20 non-delegable duty under St. Louis -- under Missouri law,
21 and we would object to it for the reason that that would
22 be an invasion of the province of the jury as the fact
23 finder.

24 Q Well, Monsanto did not give this information
25 directly to the employees of the company because one, they

1 had no right to. They didn't know how the employees were.
2 They didn't know whether the company was going to add
3 anything to these particular products. They did not know
4 the exposure that the employees would have.

5 So what we did was send the information to the
6 people in charge of the companies who knew how they were
7 going to use the product, knew what temperatures they were
8 going to use. They knew the employees, how they were
9 going to be exposed; Monsanto knew nothing of that. So we
10 gave the company the information about it, and it was
11 their responsibility to pass it down to the working level.

12 MR. MCCREA: Now to which I'm going to
13 object for the reason that there's a non-delegable duty on
14 the part of Monsanto to provide toxicological information
15 that's necessary to the worker to protect himself. There
16 are a number of ways that they could have done it and they
17 have already been described, by labels, by material safety
18 data sheets, et cetera.

19 Now Dr. Kelly had taken it upon himself to be the
20 determiner of the law in this case. That's a question for
21 the court to determine, it's not a question for Dr. Kelly.

22 MR. CARNEY: I think we need to take a break
23 because the tape is about to run out. I just might say
24 that there is no such non-delegable duty at all in the
25 law, and as a matter of fact it would be improper and

1 illegal for a company to go into some other plant that's
2 owned by another company and give them information. That
3 I think is pretty obvious, but we'll save the legal
4 argument I think for --

5 MR. MCCREA: Kind of hard to explain what
6 you were doing in the Bloomington plant if it were
7 improper and illegal?

8 MR. CARNEY: Well, you are now
9 mischaracterizing something that I don't think is in the
10 evidence; but why don't we take a break so we can change
11 the tape.

12 (Whereupon, a short break was taken.)

13 Q (By Mr. Carney) Doctor, what happened where
14 a customer of Monsanto would write into Monsanto with a
15 question about its toxicity of a Monsanto product or about
16 the safe handling of a Monsanto product, where would that
17 question go to in Monsanto?

18 A It would go to the medical department.

19 Q And was that from 1946 at least until you
20 retired?

21 A That's correct.

22 Q And what would the medical department do with
23 that question about its product?

24 A It depended upon the urgency of the matter.
25 I would either call the individual or I would write him.

1 If you're talking about the time frame up to 1974 it could
2 be someone else in the medical department. It could be
3 the assistant medical director, sometimes it might be with
4 Mr. Wheeler, dependent on the basis of the individual's
5 question. He might be questioning him about toxicology,
6 he might be questioning him about industrial hygiene, he
7 might be questioning about health aspects or health
8 aspects that correspondence would certainly be seen or
9 answered by the medical physician.

10 Q And that was all under your supervision?

11 A That's correct.

12 Q During the time that you were with Monsanto
13 what was the company policy concerning communication of
14 safe handling information to Monsanto employees who were
15 engaged in the manufacture of Monsanto products?

16 MR. MCCREA: Again, it would help me a lot
17 if you would state verbal or written, that way I couldn't
18 have to object, because you can have a verbal policy and a
19 written policy; and I'm going to object to this question
20 for the reason that I don't know if it's verbal, in which
21 case we have no way to establish the details and if
22 written we do have means to examine the document, question
23 the witness.

24 A May I have the question again please?

25 Q (By Mr. Carney) Yeah. During the time that

1 you were with Monsanto, what was the Monsanto policy
2 concerning safe handling of information about Monsanto
3 employees --

4 MR. MCCREA: Same objection.

5 Q (By Mr. Carney) -- who were engaged in the
6 manufacture of Monsanto products?

7 MR. MCCREA: Same objection. Is it verbal
8 or is it in writing?

9 A With the exception of safe handling as far as
10 fire and explosion would be concerned such information
11 would be transmitted by the medical department to the
12 physician, to the safety director, to the dispensary, to
13 the plant manager at the plant. Then each of these
14 groups, the safety director, the plant manager would
15 transmit the information down through the manufacturing
16 people to the workers that it would be transmitted to
17 them, either by billboard announcements or in plant
18 department safety meetings.

19 Q (By Mr. Carney) Dr. Kelly, during the time
20 that you were with Monsanto did you keep track of
21 statistics in relation to any diseases with Monsanto,
22 occurring in Monsanto workers?

23 MR. MCCREA: Again, I'm going to object
24 unless we have the raw data from the statistical analysis
25 in order to question the conclusions. If he is going to

1 talk about data in a conclusionary way then I think that
2 we deserve to see the actual data itself.

3 Q (By Mr. Carney) You want me to repeat the
4 question?

5 A Please.

6 Q Dr. Kelly, during the time you were with
7 Monsanto did you keep track of statistics in relation to
8 diseases of Monsanto workers?

9 A Well, when you say diseases do you mean
10 common diseases that --

11 Q Well, for example --

12 A -- that everyone has, that the man on the
13 street has? I mean, we didn't keep track of how many
14 people had pneumonia or something like that. If you mean
15 by that occupational conditions that's a different
16 situation.

17 Q Did you keep track of occupational diseases?

18 A Yes, we did; because we had written reports
19 from the insurance company which would detail any
20 occupational conditions for which an outside payment was
21 made, whether there was lost time involved, that was --
22 those statistics were furnished me quarterly and I would
23 review those.

24 In addition to that we had our statistics on one
25 particular compound that we carried, that we followed, it

1 was not a PCB but it was one individual compound that was
2 not related at all to PCB. That was manufactured at
3 Anniston where we kept statistics of that primarily
4 because of the possibility of malignancy.

5 We also kept what we called a cancer index. That
6 was started by me sometime in either the late forties or
7 early fifties, in which the insurance group in the central
8 office would relay to me any claim forms that came in on
9 workers listing any type of malignancy. This insurance
10 program at first covered about ninety-five percent of the
11 people because it was partly contributory, but afterwards
12 it was non contributory and covered a hundred percent of
13 the hourly and salary workers.

14 Q Was this cancer index that you described
15 limited to any particular plants in the United States?

16 A No, took care of all of them.

17 Q How often do you review the cancer index?

18 A It would vary, probably bi-monthly, certainly
19 at least quarterly.

20 Q Did you find in your reviewing of the cancer
21 index any groupings of concern during the period of time
22 that you worked at Monsanto?

23 MR. MCCREA: To which plaintiffs will object
24 for the reason that the protocol to the cancer index has
25 not been established, the methodology for obtaining this

1 data has not been established. It's not been established
2 that there's been any outside peer review, that this
3 information has ever been given to the United States
4 government. The only thing that we have here is a very
5 ill-defined study done by Monsanto in-house with none of
6 the prerequisites to establishing validity.

7 MR. CARNEY: Well, again you're asking for
8 documents going back thirty and forty years. I know of no
9 company that keeps documents thirty, forty and even I
10 think we're going back to the 1930's, so we're talking
11 about fifty year old documents. If companies kept all
12 those documents they wouldn't have any room for their
13 employees to work in because the paper would fill all of
14 their office buildings and plants. But again you have not
15 asked for these documents, we're not obligated to bring
16 them here since you didn't ask for them and you recorded
17 your objection.

18 MR. MCCREA: Well, that's not my objection.
19 My objection is that you haven't established the protocol,
20 you haven't established the methodology. There has been
21 no indication that this has been peer reviewed. There's
22 been no indication that this has been accepted by anybody
23 outside Monsanto.

24 So we've got a real pig in the poke here, with
25 respect to who obtained the data, how the data was

1 obtained, when the data was obtained and why the data was
2 obtained. It's simply an impossible situation for
3 plaintiffs to confront, to be able to cross-examine Dr.
4 Kelly with regard to the validity of this stuff.

5 MR. CARNEY: Again, Mr. McCrea, if you have
6 got questions, if I ask all the questions that you are
7 asking me to ask this deposition would go three times
8 longer, it would go a week or more in length, and I'm
9 hoping we don't go that long. I am trying to ask
10 questions that I think are pertinent. If you have
11 questions you will have an opportunity to ask all those
12 questions after I'm finished.

13 MR. MCCREA: I understand your questions and
14 I want you to understand my objections.

15 Q (By Mr. Carney) Did you -- let me, because
16 I've forgotten the question and I'm sure you probably have
17 after the conversation between the lawyers. Did you find
18 any groupings of cancer during the period of time that you
19 received this cancer index among the PCB workers?

20 A Well --

21 MR. MCCREA: Again I'm going to object.
22 Excuse me, Doctor. There's no showing that this man is an
23 epidemiologist, there is no showing that this man is
24 qualified to establish groupings, that he has any
25 background in this area whatsoever, and he has not been

1 qualified in this particular area as an epidemiologist.

2 Monsanto has done epidemiological reports, I read
3 them, and the appropriate person to answer that question
4 is one who understands the statistical analysis and how to
5 do it. There is simply no information here whatsoever
6 that Dr. Kelly, who is board certified in internal
7 medicine, has the ability to interpret this data from an
8 epidemiological point of view, which based on your
9 question is what I understand you're asking him to
10 describe.

11 MR. CARNEY: Well, I think we have
12 established that Dr. Kelly is a medical doctor, he's been
13 involved in occupational medicine for forty, actively for
14 forty years and still active on a more limited role. So
15 it goes back over fifty years of experience here. I think
16 he can recognize a cancer when he sees it. He was the one
17 that set up this index. Let me -- Dr. Kelly answered the
18 question and you were talking during his answer, I'd like
19 to just ask the question again. Since you've already
20 objected to it I'll ask the same question if we can just
21 get the answer on the record.

22 Q (By Mr. Carney) Dr. Kelly let me just ask
23 the same question I asked before because I think your
24 answer might have gotten muffled by the objection. Did
25 you find any groupings of cancer during the time that you

1 reviewed this cancer index of the PCB workers at Monsanto?

2 A No, I did not.

3 Q Could you briefly describe, Doctor, the
4 development of the staffing of the medical department at
5 Monsanto during the time that you were the medical
6 director?

7 A Well, it started with me and a secretary and
8 then when I found out that we needed an industrial
9 hygienist because I recognized the fact that when I
10 visited the plant I was not in the position to have
11 expertise in ventilation and air analysis so we engaged a
12 industrial hygienist. Then I engaged a professor of
13 preventive medicine at Washington University, a physician
14 as a part time associate medical director.

15 This was in the late forties. So it grew. As I
16 said, we added more industrial hygienists sometime in the
17 fifties. We engaged a toxicologist. I don't have the
18 exact dates of when we engaged the other ones but as I
19 said we had three toxicologists when I left, we had four
20 industrial hygienists and we had a librarian and we had
21 three part-time physicians as well as a full time
22 associate assistant director.

23 Q Did these people in your department work in
24 one particular area of the company or were they spread
25 out?

1 A No. We were in one wing of the building. We
2 had a common, almost a bull pen, a common reception area
3 and so we saw each other very frequently, I mean, ten
4 times a day. Our offices all opened into this central
5 area. We all went to lunch together, we saw each other
6 very frequently.

7 Q Did you also have any periodic formal
8 meetings as well as informal?

9 A Yes. We had a regular weekly meeting, Monday
10 afternoon I believe it was.

11 Q In your role as medical director at Monsanto
12 did you have access to the top management at Monsanto?

13 A Yes, I did.

14 Q Was the management of -- the top management
15 of Monsanto during the time that you were medical director
16 responsive to you when you made requests or
17 recommendations?

18 A Yes, it was. I never asked them a request of
19 any of -- for any authority or any change in manufacturing
20 procedures because of health reasons that they refused.

21 Q So any safety recommendation that you had
22 with regard to the safety matters for workers at Monsanto,
23 they were always followed, is that correct?

24 A That's right. Of course if I wanted to hire
25 three more industrial hygienists they may object to that.

1 Q Did you ask for this?

2 A No, I didn't. Just one at a time.

3 Q Dr. Kelly, during the 1930's, what were PCB's
4 used for during that period that you were employed by at
5 Monsanto?

6 A Used as a dielectric. A dielectric is an
7 insulating fluid, and they were used in transformers.
8 They were used in in transformers because as I said they
9 did not conduct electricity and they were non-inflammable,
10 relatively non-inflammable. Previously people had used
11 oils, hydrocarbon oils similar to refinery products which
12 were of course inflammable.

13 Q And what types of products were these PCB
14 fluids used in as dielectrics?

15 A Well, they were used primarily in
16 transformers and especially in places where the location
17 of the transformer was critical. For example at Busch
18 stadium down here, those were filled with PCB's because if
19 the transformer arced and there was a fire you wouldn't be
20 dropping down burning oil on the people in right field.
21 So it was specially -- also at places like the White
22 House where you didn't want that to burn down because of
23 the transformer fluid and in some ways they had to be put
24 in a confined space so where also inflammability was
25 extremely important.

1 MR. MCCREA: Could I ask the doctor and also
2 Counsel, could we have dates? There's a big difference
3 between what may have been and --

4 MR. CARNEY: I think I -- Well, I asked the
5 doctor about the early time when he was at Monsanto, we're
6 talking about the thirties and forties now.

7 THE WITNESS: Well, Busch stadium was not in
8 the thirties or forties, so that was sometime in the
9 fifties.

10 MR. MCCREA: That's exactly my point, we
11 simply -- I can't respond unless I have a date. We have
12 such a wide span here?

13 MR. CARNEY: Well, I'll -- I'm just trying to
14 cover some preliminary matters and all I was asking about
15 was the use of PCB's and if I could go on.

16 MR. MCCREA: Tom, is it too much to ask to
17 get a date? Is that too much to ask?

18 MR. CARNEY: No, it isn't, and I think he's
19 just given you the dates, 1930's and forties and then he
20 said the fifties.

21 MR. MCCREA: Well, when were they in the
22 White House.

23 THE WITNESS: Sometime in the fifties.

24 MR. CARNEY: Again, you may have lots of
25 other questions, I know you're going to ask questions. If

1 you have questions you'll have your opportunity to ask
2 those. I'm trying to move this deposition along as fast
3 as possible and I may not ask all the questions you might
4 think are relevant.

5 MR. MCCREA: It would save me a lot of time
6 if you would specify dates.

7 MR. CARNEY: Well, again, I would like to ask
8 the questions that I would like to ask, and then, you
9 know, you can ask all the questions you want to ask after.
10 I don't think it goes well and I never had a deposition
11 where somebody starts asking questions in the middle of
12 somebody else's deposition.

13 MR. MCCREA: Really?

14 MR. CARNEY: I haven't had it happen in
15 twenty-three or four years of practice. I guess it's that
16 many times, but I guess there's also a first.

17 Q (By Mr. Carney) Doctor, were there other
18 uses for PC -- Well, let me, with regard to the
19 transformers, were PCB's used in capacitors as well as
20 transformers?

21 A Yes; but I do not know the date at which
22 PCB's were used and tried in capacitors.

23 Q Were there benefits to using PCB's in
24 transformers and capacitors?

25 A Yes.

1 Q What were those?

2 A Relatively non-inflammability. They didn't
3 catch fire like the previous fluids did.

4 Q Over the years were there other uses
5 developed for PCB's?

6 A You don't want me to put dates on these uses?

7 Q I don't care, I'm just -- this is general and
8 I'm just asking for other uses?

9 A Over the years there were other uses for
10 PCB's, they were used as a plasticizer. That's a fluid
11 that's put into a plastic to make it more flexible. They
12 were used in carbonless carbon paper. There were other
13 uses, they used in, sometimes in paints and I'm sure the
14 application bulletins will show other uses but these are
15 the ones that come in mind primarily.

16 Q Back again at the early 19 -- or in the
17 1930's when you first started working at Monsanto did you
18 review any literature regarding a compound called
19 chlorinated naphthalenes?

20 A Yes. Well, chlorinated naphthalene was a
21 product that was even talked about in medical school
22 because it was the cause of chloracne from the time of the
23 turn of the century. It was a German product that
24 eventually was manufactured around the world that caused
25 chloracne and caused liver trouble and there were numerous

1 articles in the medical literature considering chlorinated
2 naphthalene.

3 Q Are chlorinated naphthalenes PCB's?

4 A No, they are not.

5 Q Do they have the same toxicity?

6 A No, they're considerably more toxic.

7 Q Which is, the PCB's or the chlorinated
8 naphthalene?

9 A The chlorinated naphthalene.

10 MR. MCCREA: There's been absolutely no
11 foundation information for Dr. Kelly to make that
12 statement other than for him to state he's a doctor, he's
13 worked for Monsanto for all these years. He's established
14 no background information with regard to the relative
15 toxicity of chlorinated naphthalene and PCB's and
16 therefore we would object to the answer because there is
17 no basis information, no qualification of him at this
18 point in time to make that statement.

19 Q (By Mr. Carney) Were you generally familiar
20 with the literature about chlorinated naphthalenes?

21 A Yes.

22 Q And was there such literature pre-World War
23 Two about PCB's?

24 A There was an occasional publication in which
25 PCB's were included in a survey of benzene derivatives of

1 which of course PCB is one. There was a series of
2 articles by Dr. Drinker of Harvard in 1937 to 1939 in
3 which he discussed the relative toxicity of chlorinated
4 naphthalene and chlorinated biphenyl.

5 Q We'll get to that article and some others in
6 a minute. In the early literature about PCB's in the
7 1930's was there confusion about between PCB's and
8 chlorinated naphthalene?

9 MR. MCCREA: Objection, leading.

10 Q (By Mr. Carney) Can you -- Well, let me
11 rephrase the question, Doctor.

12 MR. MCCREA: You've already suggested the
13 answer.

14 Q (By Mr. Carney) Were there articles in the
15 pre-World War Two time frame in the literature discussing
16 chlorinated naphthalenes or PCB's together?

17 A Yes. There were both in the pre-war years
18 but mainly during -- in the war years themselves, the war
19 year World War Two, the literature, with the first
20 confusion was in 1937.

21 Q And what was that confusion?

22 A That confusion was the work of Dr. Drinker in
23 which he testified both what he thought was chlorinated
24 biphenyl as well as chlorinated naphthalenes and he listed
25 as chlorinated biphenyl a compound that was not

1 chlorinated biphenyl. He subsequently acknowledged his
2 mistake in a later article.

3 Q We'll show you those articles and talk about
4 them in a minute. How is it that you recall studying
5 available literature on PCB's during the early years of
6 your employment with Monsanto?

7 A Because historically they had problems at
8 Anniston when he was acquired by Swann and I was
9 interested in it and then also of course correspondence
10 developed between Monsanto and the Bay Plant Corporation,
11 over the support of the investigations of Drinker which
12 occurred sometime in early '37.

13 Q What was the problem at Anniston, Alabama
14 prior to Monsanto buying that plant from Swann?

15 MR. MCCREA: Again I'm going to object
16 unless he has firsthand knowledge of the problem or it
17 comes to us in some documented form rather than just a
18 general answer as to what the problem was. We have no way
19 to know what the source of his information is. I'm more
20 interested in the source of his information.

21 Q (By Mr. Carney) You can answer, Doctor. Do
22 you remember -- You mentioned a problem --

23 A I really don't. I cannot listen to two
24 people consecutively.

25 Q I know it's confusing. I'll restate the

1 question. You mentioned in your testimony that there was
2 a problem in Anniston prior to Monsanto buying the plant
3 down in Anniston?

4 A That's correct.

5 Q What was that?

6 MR. MCCREA: Same objection.

7 A The Anniston plant had a series of chloracne
8 occur in the workers who were working with PCB's. This
9 series of cases was written up in the medical literature
10 by Dr. Jones of Atlanta and that was the basis of my
11 information concerning the episode. In addition I was
12 interested because I was talked to by the supervisors at
13 Anniston who had --

14 MR. MCCREA: Objection, hearsay.

15 MR. CARNEY: Could you not interrupt the
16 witness? You can make your objections to my question, but
17 if you wouldn't interrupt the witness, I think that's
18 disconcerting.

19 MR. MCCREA: It's disconcerting to me that
20 we're getting into hearsay.

21 MR. CARNEY: Well, you can make the objection
22 after or before the answer, but I'd appreciate not
23 interrupting the witness. I know that's a courtesy that I
24 know you wouldn't do that in a courtroom, and I'd
25 appreciate if it you could avoid that.

1 MR. MCCREA: I can assure you that if he got
2 into hearsay in the courtroom that we would object at that
3 point in time as being hearsay. Therefore, in that this
4 is going to be used in the courtroom as I understand -- Is
5 that not correct?

6 MR. CARNEY: I believe so.

7 MR. MCCREA: I am posing my objection to
8 prevent any further testimony based on hearsay.

9 MR. CARNEY: Okay.

10 MR. MCCREA: Unless you can establish to me
11 that this is hearsay testimony is admissible.

12 Q (By Mr. Carney) Doctor, I'm sorry, you were
13 interrupted. Could you finish your answer?

14 THE WITNESS: Could you read back where I
15 was, before Mr. McCrea's objection?

16 (Reporter read back from the record as directed:

17 "--in the medical literature by Dr. Jones of
18 Atlanta and that was the basis of my information
19 concerning the episode. In addition I was interested
20 because I was talked to by the supervisors at Anniston who
21 had --)

22 A Experience with the workers who were involved
23 in the Swann operation.

24 Q (By Mr. Carney) Doctor, you mentioned the
25 word chloracne, what is chloracne?

1 MR. MCCREA: Again, there is -- Excuse me,
2 Doctor -- Dr. Kelly stated that he is board certified in
3 internal medicine, that he had practiced occupational
4 medicine; but there is no foundation information that Dr.
5 Kelly has expertise in the area of dermatology, which
6 would be the area in which you would expect an individual
7 to define chloracne, and therefore based on the lack of
8 that foundation information we object to the question.

9 A May I answer Mr. McCrea's question or just
10 yours?

11 Q (By Mr. Carney) Why don't you just answer my
12 question? I'll cover your experience with chloracne in a
13 minute.

14 A Okay. And what was your question again?

15 Q Can you define for the jury what chloracne
16 is?

17 A Yes, chloracne is a condition somewhat
18 similar to teenage acne. It differs in several respects,
19 at first is the location of the lesions. It is a series
20 of pimples, whiteheads, black heads that occur usually
21 around the ears, around the cheek, upper cheekbones. It
22 may be associated with pigmentation, blackening of the
23 skin.

24 It is more persistent and more serious than teenage
25 acne at sometimes, it could be sometimes it is extremely

1 innocuous, so that the individual doesn't know if he has a
2 few blackheads, a few pinhead, pinhead-sized, a white
3 clogging of his skin follicles around the eyes and he
4 doesn't even know he has chloracne. So it can be mild, it
5 can be quite serious. It is not a local disease per se,
6 by itself; it is a result of systemic absorption of
7 chlorinated compounds, hence the name chloracne.

8 Q Is it caused by compounds then other than
9 PCB's?

10 A Oh, yes, it's caused by many chlorinated
11 compounds. It's caused by wood preservative, wood
12 preserving chemicals, other ones.

13 Q Have you seen chloracne?

14 A Yes, between a hundred and two hundred. I'm
15 not exactly sure how many.

16 Q And is that the only known adverse health
17 problem associated with PCB's in the industrial setting?

18 MR. MCCREA: Objection, unless we're going
19 to define known. Are we talking about something that is
20 based upon medical certainty to a ninety-five percent
21 probability based upon an epidemiological survey or are we
22 talking about something that is probable, that is perhaps
23 more likely than not, but yet not certain to be caused by
24 exposure to PCB's?

25 So without defining the word known we do not have

1 the appropriate standard with which to go forward in this
2 case. Obviously the medical community can have a standard
3 that would not be the same as the standard in a court of
4 law. So we would object.

5 A May I have the question?

6 Q (By Mr. Carney) Is chloracne the only known
7 adverse health problem to industrial exposure to PCB's?

8 A There are acute problems associated with
9 exposure to PCB's from the inhalation of the fumes at
10 elevated temperatures. That occasion, that causes -- it
11 causes a chemical hepatitis, which may be accompanied by
12 jaundice and that has occurred at times in individuals who
13 were exposed to PCB's after inhalation of the fumes at
14 elevated temperatures.

15 MR. MCCREA: Now also I would like to
16 interpose an objection at this point in time for the
17 reason that Counsel has asked Dr. Kelly if that's the only
18 known adverse problem as a result of industrial exposure
19 to PCB's and to use maybe a not-so-accurate analogy, it's
20 like saying you didn't find any Easter eggs, but then you
21 didn't go on an Easter egg hunt, and by that I mean the
22 workers in the Bloomington, Indiana plant, did not know
23 they were even using PCB's.

24 Mr. Carney took the deposition of doc -- the plant
25 physician, Dr. Lewallen who learned for the first time

1 that PCB's were in the Bloomington, Westinghouse plant
2 when he read about it in a newspapers article. Therefore,
3 to describe what is known in the industry with no
4 foundation information that the workers knew they were
5 exposed to PCB's, had been advised as to the possible PCB
6 problems, were given an appropriate work history and
7 toxicological information about the chemical and
8 furthermore, that the doctors would be able to recognize
9 the symptoms of PCB's simply makes this information from
10 Dr. Kelly meaningless.

11 Now Dr. Kelly may not have known that, but the fact
12 of the matter is in Bloomington, Indiana, there's not one
13 doctor who has any working knowledge of the toxicological
14 effects of the PCB's. Therefore there's a veritable
15 dearth of information with respect to what is coming up
16 through industry to Dr. Kelly, and unless Counsel can
17 establish that there was a program in which these workers
18 were educated and informed as to the doctors then there is
19 no basis to conclude that they knew what to look for
20 and/or what to report?

21 MR. CARNEY: Just a minute, Doctor, let me
22 just interject here because obviously what's going on here
23 is that Mr. McCrea here as well as earlier is making
24 speeches. I guess he's trying to make a closing argument
25 to the jury during a deposition, which is totally

1 improper.

2 I think he's experienced enough to know that it's
3 totally improper. I object and move that it be stricken.
4 He has not only made a speech which is in the form of an
5 argument about his case, which -- most of which has no
6 basis in fact. There are all kinds of misstatements in
7 there. I'm not going to go through at this point and
8 point out all of your misstatements, because there's so
9 many of them it would take me a long time and it's a waste
10 of time, because we're in a deposition here where we're
11 asking questions of Dr. Kelly.

12 You can make some objections, but these speeches
13 where you're making closing arguments -- of course, you
14 wouldn't be allowed to make this kind of a statement if
15 there were a judge here because he wouldn't permit it, he
16 would cut you off immediately.

17 MR. MCCREA: Tom --

18 MR. CARNEY: It's totally improper, I ask you
19 to stop it. The deposition will take weeks instead of a
20 day if you continue to make these speeches, but again I'm
21 going to go on and ask the questions and try to find, try
22 to figure out where I am after that speech.

23 MR. MCCREA: Okay, Tom. Would you extend the
24 courtesy to me of writing, sending me a letter and
25 documenting each and every misstatement so that I can then

1 reply back to you as to the belief that what I just stated
2 was one hundred percent correct? Would you extend me that
3 courtesy?

4 MR. CARNEY: No, because you made so many
5 statements I'd be spending a lot of time trying to correct
6 you on all the misstatements. I think some of them you
7 probably know about, but if you don't know about them,
8 that's not my problem. If you don't have the information
9 I suggest that you try to find the accurate information,
10 like I have, rather than ask me to do your work for you.

11 MR. MCCREA: No, Tom, you stated that there
12 were misstatements.

13 MR. CARNEY: Yes.

14 MR. MCCREA: I would like to know after this
15 deposition concludes by way of letter what you feel was a
16 misstatement and that's a simple courtesy, that's not
17 asking too much.

18 MR. CARNEY: It is, because you're making
19 these long speeches. If you will give me the courtesy, if
20 you give me the courtesy of just limiting yourself to
21 objections and not make these long winded speeches which
22 are totally improper I'll list the misstatements. I'll
23 tell you what the misstatements are after this
24 deposition's over; but if you're going to continue to make
25 these speeches I'm not going to do that because I'm not

1 going to spend my time trying tell you what the facts are.
2 That's your job.

3 MR. MCCREA: Tom --

4 MR. CARNEY: That's your job.

5 MR. MCCREA: Tom, I come from Bloomington,
6 Indiana, I know the situation in Bloomington, Indiana, and
7 you attended the deposition of Dr. Lewallen which you
8 didn't even have recorded. After the deposition, you
9 canceled the transcription of that, for whatever reason of
10 your own.

11 MR. CARNEY: That's another misstatement
12 you've made. I'll point that one out now, that's a
13 misstatement.

14 MR. MCCREA: Do you have a copy of that
15 deposition?

16 MR. CARNEY: I believe I do. I'll have to
17 check my office. We've taken lots of depositions in this
18 case but what you just said was a misstatement. So now
19 you've been told one misstatement. Can we go on with this
20 deposition? What's happened in another deposition has
21 nothing to do with this deposition.

22 MR. MCCREA: You don't think it's
23 significant that Dr. Lewallen did not know there were
24 PCB's in the Bloomington Westinghouse plant until he read
25 about it in the newspapers, and he's in charge of health

1 and safety?

2 MR. CARNEY: What the doctor knew or didn't
3 know is in another deposition. Dr. Kelly doesn't know, he
4 never visited the plant, he doesn't know Dr. Lewallen, I
5 don't think. You can ask him if he knows Dr. Lewallen.
6 You can ask him if he knows those facts; but I don't think
7 it serves any purpose for us to debate here what's in
8 another deposition. Do you see any purpose in it?

9 I just am baffled by your wanting to debate what's
10 in another deposition in this deposition. We can debate
11 these things for hours and hours, but we've got a tape
12 running here. It's expensive, I know -- I don't think any
13 of our clients would want us to sit here and debate
14 something when we're taking a deposition.

15 MR. MCCREA: Well, I'm just a little taken
16 aback by the phrase there are no known adverse problems as
17 a result of workers being exposed to PCB's when in fact at
18 least those in Bloomington didn't even know there were
19 PCB's in the plant.

20 MR. CARNEY: Mr. McCrea, you're making
21 misstatements.

22 MR. MCCREA: They are the parties in this
23 litigation.

24 MR. CARNEY: And you're making misstatements
25 again about what's in the depositions of your plaintiffs,

1 about what's in the depositions of Westinghouse employees
2 that have been taken in other cases, about the Bloomington
3 plant, but again we're not here to debate that.

4 Can I go on with this deposition? I'd like to
5 continue with it, and if you continue to do this I'm going
6 to ask the court to issue sanctions against you. I hate
7 to do that, but I'm going to do that if you're going to
8 continue to debate me when I am trying to ask questions.
9 If you have an objection, make it.

10 Q (By Mr. Carney) Dr. Kelly --

11 THE WITNESS: Can I ask the counsel for a
12 little courtesy, too? When Mr. McCrea is going into these
13 prolonged objections he's looking just at me, and I have
14 nothing to do with this. I don't believe I am supposed to
15 answer any of this. So would you direct his expressions
16 and posture towards you so I know I am not involved in
17 this particular legal discussion.

18 MR. MCCREA: Dr. Kelly, I totally agree with
19 that, and that's a good suggestion.

20 THE WITNESS: Good.

21 MR. CARNEY: I think hopefully we can
22 minimize our debate.

23 MR. MCCREA: It's just a little more
24 difficult for me, right angle.

25 THE WITNESS: I don't mind being on the

1 sidelines.

2 Q (By Mr. Carney) Dr. Kelly, you mentioned
3 probably about five minutes ago in your last answer that
4 there were some acute problems with exposure to PCB's, and
5 you mentioned one of them being chemical hepatitis, what
6 does acute mean, acute problem?

7 A Happening over a short period of time. In
8 other words if you have food poisoning from bad oysters
9 and you're sick to your stomach and have diarrhea, that's
10 an acute episode.

11 Q It's not a long lasting?

12 A No. If you have an amoebic infestation or
13 something like that which can last over months that's
14 chronic.

15 Q When you said if you had exposure to PCB's
16 you can have an acute problem of chemical hepatitis, does
17 that mean if you take away the exposure, the chemical
18 hepatitis would go away.

19 MR. MCCREA: Objection.

20 A If the exposure is big enough, yes, it could
21 go away. If you have a massive exposure that can stay in
22 there a long time you can have very serious results, you
23 can result in a fatality, but that has not occurred.

24 Q (By Mr. Carney) When you say massive
25 exposure what do you mean?

1 A Ten to twenty times the allowable
2 concentration for a period of X number of hours, I don't
3 know how many hours, because it hasn't occurred, but large
4 exposures that I don't believe I can define the word
5 large, because I don't know what they were, but I think
6 anybody in manufacturing and medicine knows the difference
7 between large and small exposures.

8 MR. MCCREA: Tom, excuse me. Again I'm
9 going to object for the record when Dr. Kelly says it
10 hasn't occurred I presume by that testimony he's including
11 all plants which use PCB's. There's been no foundation in
12 this deposition as to which plants had monitoring plants
13 for their workers, what those monitoring systems were, who
14 carried it out and the data provided, it is, to use a
15 phrase, a pig in a poke, therefore without the foundation
16 we can't get to the conclusion.

17 Q (By Mr. Carney) Doctor, are there other
18 products that are in common every day usage that can be
19 fatal if they're massive exposure?

20 A Oh, yes.

21 Q Give me some examples.

22 A Detergent, lyes, chlorine compounds for
23 swimming pools, paint, turpentine.

24 Q Dr. Kelly, I'd like to hand you some
25 exhibits, Exhibits K-1 through K-5 and ask you if you can

1 identify those documents for the record. Can you identify
2 these documents?

3 A Yes. You want me to identify them separately
4 and serially. I'll stop at the end of each one.

5 Q Why don't you just briefly identify the date
6 and author and title and then we'll ask some specific
7 questions?

8 A Okay. K-1 is something published in 1931
9 probably. It was received for publication December the
10 15th, so it was published probably six months later by Dr.
11 Smith, Henry Field Smith, who was Assistant Professor of
12 Industrial Hygiene at the University of Pennsylvania, the
13 toxicity of benzenes and certain related compounds.

14 K-2 is a paper that was written at the meeting of
15 the American Dermatological Society in 1935. Eventually
16 it was published some place, in the Archives of
17 Dermatology and Syphilology. The title is An Acneform
18 Dermatargosis. That's a word that certainly hasn't been
19 used in the last fifty years. It's by Jones and Alden, it
20 refers to a series of chloracne cases.

21 Q Is that the Anniston, Alabama acne outbreak?

22 A Yes, that is.

23 Q The next paper is the Symposium on Certain
24 Chlorinated Hydrocarbons, by Dr. Drinker of Harvard,
25 published in the Journal of Industrial Hygiene and

1 Toxicology in September, 1937. It -- the first paper
2 dealt with the possible systemic effects from certain
3 chlorinated hydrocarbons. Then the second paper was
4 the --

5 Q The second paper is Exhibit K-4?

6 A No. The second in this series was
7 demonstration of the laboratory methods for ventilation,
8 et cetera. The third was a paper in the microscopic
9 lesions, all in this symposium. That's all in K-3.

10 Okay, K-4, I guess the K-4 really deals with -- I'm
11 sorry, K-4 deals with microscopic lesions of animals that
12 were exposed to various chlorinated hydrocarbons by Dr.
13 Drinker's group at Harvard. That appeared in the February
14 of 1938 issue of the same journal. I can't be sure
15 whether they appeared the same month or not.

16 Q That's okay. I don't think that's important.

17 A This was a year later, this one, and the last
18 one is this paper.

19 Q That's K-1?

20 A K-5.

21 Q I'm sorry, Exhibit K-5?

22 A K-5. Further Observations on the Possible
23 Systemic Effects of Certain of the Chlorinated
24 Hydrocarbons with Suggestions for Permissible
25 Concentrations of the Air in Workrooms, by Dr. Drinker of

1 Harvard which appeared in May of 1970 in the Journal of
2 Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology.

3 MR. MCCREA: Thirty?

4 A '39, I'm sorry.

5 Q (By Mr. Carney) Doctor I'm going to ask you
6 some specific questions about the article, but let me just
7 ask you some individual ones about the articles K-1
8 through K-5. Did you personally review those five
9 articles sometime during the period of January 1936 up
10 until you left for the Army in 1942?

11 A Yes, I did.

12 Q Were these articles published in a way that
13 they could be readily available to other people looking
14 into these matters?

15 A Well, anybody interested in the Journal of
16 Industrial Hygiene is certainly used by -- it's present in
17 the all the medical school libraries, it's present in the
18 large medical society, large society libraries, it may not
19 be in hospital libraries. It's not a journal that is seen
20 by family physicians, but anybody in the occupational
21 medical field would certainly have read this journal while
22 it was being published.

23 Q Let's look at Exhibit K-1.

24 A Yes.

25 Q K-1 is the Smith article in 1931. What did

1 you in your capacity as Monsanto's medical director learn
2 from your review of this article by Professor Smith?

3 A Well, it was a description of a toxicological
4 properties from an acute point of view of probably fifteen
5 to twenty or twenty-five various compounds. Of those five
6 compounds one was diphenyl and four were chlorinated
7 diphenyl.

8 Q Of the five compounds that Dr. Smith studied,
9 which was the least toxic?

10 A Well, four of them fell into the -- about
11 five of them fell into the group that he called four plus,
12 that meant it was somewhat -- acute toxicity was over four
13 grams, four grams per kilogram of body weight. Do you
14 want me to read the --

15 Q No, did he -- I think you said didn't you,
16 Doctor, that he examined five different compounds; is that
17 right?

18 A No, twenty-five.

19 Q Twenty-five different compounds?

20 A That's right.

21 Q Did he indicate which of the -- Was one of
22 the compounds PCB's?

23 A Yes.

24 Q Did he indicate which of the compounds was
25 the least toxic of the twenty-five that he studied?

1 A Well, they -- three -- two of the PCB's fell
2 into the least toxic group, he had three or four others in
3 there and it was very -- fell into that, what he called
4 was four grams up, but he listed --

5 Q Well, let me ask it this way, Doctor:
6 Without having, unless you need to, to read the entire
7 article, did you learn anything about the toxicity of the
8 PCB's when you read that article back in 19 -- in the
9 early 1930's?

10 A Well, yes. I learned what he found out and
11 also it buttressed my opinion when he stated that two
12 polychlorinated diphenyls, the definite compositions of
13 which were undefined proved non-toxic at doses of four
14 grams per kilogram.

15 Q What does non-toxic mean?

16 A On the basis of his test they were not
17 harmful.

18 Q Okay.

19 A And then he had two other derivatives, two
20 other compounds that proved slightly toxic and that's what
21 I learned.

22 Q And did this change your opinion about
23 whether PCB's were harmful in the workplace?

24 A No, as I said they supported my opinion.

25 Q And what is that?

1 A That as far as an industrial compound it was
2 not a particularly toxic compound.

3 Q And did Professor Smith in his article
4 suggest any safe handling precautions towards the end of
5 his article? I think he addresses that on page
6 ninety-five.

7 A Well, he stated, if I may quote this, "With
8 most of these preparations the toxicity was rather low.
9 There is very little danger of accidental poisoning in
10 industry with any material having a minimum lethal dose of
11 over .25 grams per kilogram or 17.5 grams for a man
12 weighing 270 kilo's. A kilo is a two and a half pounds.

13 But hen he goes on to say, he says, "It should be
14 emphasized these toxicities as here reported referred only
15 to the administration of solids and liquids by mouth." So
16 he said that it should be borne in mind that vapor
17 inhalation should also be considered. "These results do
18 not necessarily represent the hazards of industrial
19 exposure to vapors or to skin exposure." But that in 1930
20 was the common way of testing compounds was by oral
21 administration, taking it by mouth.

22 Q Take a look at Exhibit K-2, that's the
23 article by Dr. Jones. What did you learn about -- What
24 did you learn when you reviewed that article back in the
25 early time when you were at Monsanto in the thirties?

1 A Well, it was very interesting because he gave
2 details of the whole problem and operation and what he
3 thought the cause of the material -- of the problem was.

4 Q What are you talking about, a problem where,
5 what?

6 A What gave these people the chloracne.

7 Q For the jury, though, would you tell the jury
8 what problem you're talking about, what plant?

9 A The plant had these cases of chloracne.

10 Q And where was the plant located?

11 A Anniston, Alabama.

12 Q Was that the plant that was owned be Swann
13 Chemical?

14 A That's correct, that was eventually bought by
15 Monsanto. These sixteen cases were sent to Dr. Jones in
16 Atlanta. Dr. Jones treated them all and he gave details
17 of their work history. In one particular case, he gave
18 details of work history. Then he went to talk about --

19 Q How many workers were there that he
20 examined --

21 A Sixteen.

22 Q -- that had the chloracne at the Anniston
23 plant?

24 A Sixteen. I'm sorry. Sorry to interrupt you.
25 Sixteen, evaluate, that's all he reported on, presumably.

1 Presumably he did not see anymore, but he may have; but he
2 reported on sixteen.

3 Q And did -- out of that sixteen did some of
4 them have very mild chloracne?

5 A It would appear so because he treated -- in
6 those days they treated this chloracne by serious cases by
7 X-ray treatment and some they treated by cutting into --

8 Q How many, how many did have a very mild
9 chloracne out of the sixteen?

10 A One, two, three, four, five, six, seven,
11 eight, nine.

12 MR. MCCREA: Dr. Kelly, what page are you
13 referring to, is that 1025?

14 THE WITNESS: 1025.

15 A Under special treatment he lists x-ray
16 treatment and incision and training, which means cutting
17 into the hair follicle, which looks like a boil, and had
18 pus in it so he had to drain it.

19 Q (By Mr. Carney) Doctor, I think we're
20 running out of tape so why don't we take a brief break and
21 we'll pick up?

22 (Whereupon, a short break was taken.)

23 Q Doctor, did you ever discuss the subject of
24 chloracne with the plant physician in East St. Louis and
25 Anniston, Alabama that manufactured PCB's?

1 A Yes, repeatedly.

2 Q What did you discuss with them?

3 MR. MCCREA: Objection, hearsay.

4 A I discussed the occurrence of the chloracne
5 in the previous management at Anniston, I discussed the
6 possibility of any people getting chloracne in our PCB
7 operations and I instructed them to let me know if any PCB
8 workers developed chloracne. This was in Anniston. We
9 were very sensitive to PCB's -- to chloracne, as you can
10 imagine. At East St. Louis we had chloracne from various
11 chlorinated compounds and I asked them specifically about
12 PCB, occasion chloracne.

13 Q Did you get any reports from the plant
14 physicians at Anniston or in East St. Louis where PCB's
15 were manufactured by Monsanto about chloracne outbreaks?

16 MR. MCCREA: Objection, hearsay.

17 A I received no positive reports. They were
18 all negative. When I would talk to the people, visited
19 the plants they would tell me they had no chloracne, the
20 PCB workers.

21 Q (By Mr. Carney) Getting back to the Exhibit
22 K-2, that's Dr. Jones' article about the chloracne in the
23 Anniston, Alabama plant, after Monsanto bought the
24 Anniston, Alabama plant from Swann Chemical did you see
25 any of those workers that had been the subject of Dr.

1 Jones' article?

2 A Yes, I did.

3 Q And did any of them at the time you saw them
4 have active chloracne?

5 A No, they did not even have residual
6 chloracne. In fact, I saw them at the work place and
7 talked to them about it.

8 Q Did they indicate any problems with chloracne
9 after that outbreak before Monsanto bought the plant?

10 A No, they did not.

11 Q Dr. Kelly, have you seen workers --

12 MR. MCCREA: Just a second. To that last
13 question I'm going to object as hearsay.

14 Q (By Mr. Carney) Dr. Kelly, have you seen
15 workers actually involved in the manufacturing of PCB's?

16 A Oh, yes, repeatedly.

17 Q With regard to the chloracne outbreak at the
18 Anniston plant before Monsanto bought it, are you aware of
19 what the cause was of the chloracne outbreak?

20 MR. MCCREA: Objection, no foundation.

21 A Yes, I am.

22 Q (By Mr. Carney) And what was that cause?

23 MR. MCCREA: Same objection.

24 A The cause was two-fold, the major cause was
25 they were using an off-spec, off-specification benzene,

1 which is the ingredient of the diphenyl. This contained
2 contaminants that when chlorinated caused the PCB to be an
3 off color. It was the color was different, the dielectric
4 constant of the material was different and that was the
5 main reason because when they changed the benzene supplier
6 back to previous supplier they had no more cases. In
7 addition there was --

8 Q No more cases of chloracne?

9 A Chloracne. In addition there was rather
10 gross, poor housekeeping in the plant and they
11 straightened that up, cut down the inhalation of fuels and
12 that took care of it. So there was two things that
13 occurred, but the major factor was the off-spec benzene.

14 Q And after the Anniston plant no longer used
15 the off-spec benzene and they had better housekeeping did
16 they have any further chloracne problem in the Anniston
17 plant?

18 A They did not.

19 Q When you say this off-spec benzene, the
20 benzene was a component of PCB's?

21 A You take benzene and you run it into a vat,
22 which is a big large closed kettle filled with molten lead
23 and there the benzene turns into diphenyl, which is two
24 benzene rings brought together, which is diphenyl, and if
25 you have contaminants in the benzene well then this

1 material then goes and it's chlorinated to make the
2 polychlorinated biphenyl, which is PCB.

3 If you have contaminants in the benzene, you
4 chlorinate it and you get a chlorinated contaminant which
5 Dr. Jones states in his article that he believed was a
6 chlorinated styrene compound which was he believed the
7 active factor in these cases.

8 Q So in his article Dr. Jones indicates that it
9 was this off-spec benzene that caused the chloracne
10 outbreak?

11 A It caused -- the chlorination of the
12 contaminates in the off-spec benzene caused a compound
13 which Dr. Jones believed was causing the chloracne.

14 Q So just because it gets kind of complicated
15 for layman like myself who are not chemists and doctors
16 for the jury what we're talking about when we talk about
17 benzene is a component of the PCB?

18 A Yes, it's a building block.

19 Q And that component was off-spec, what do you
20 mean by off-spec?

21 A Off specifications. It wasn't pure benzene
22 like they were using before or they went back to after
23 using this one, after using several batches of it.

24 Q It was in layman's language poor quality
25 benzene?

1 A Yes, it was in layman's poor quality.

2 Q When did you first read this article, Exhibit
3 K-2 which is the Dr. Jones article about the Anniston
4 outbreak of chloracne?

5 A Sometime in 1936 after -- I don't know
6 whether it was the first part of '36 or the last part of
7 '36.

8 Q Did Dr. Jones in his article which is Exhibit
9 K-2 suggest any safe handling precautions for the use of
10 PCB's?

11 A I'm sure he does, but let me look.

12 Q I think --

13 A He stated --

14 MR. MCCREA: Can you give us a page, sir?

15 THE WITNESS: Beg your pardon?

16 MR. MCCREA: Can you reference the page?

17 THE WITNESS: Yes. 1030.

18 A It was stated in the article that in the
19 beginning an attempt at prevention of the condition was
20 made by being especially careful of all men engaged in the
21 manufacturing of chlorinated diphenyl, which is a PCB,
22 should have a thorough bath after working hours and they
23 should wear freshly laundered clothing before starting
24 work.

25 Then following the change in the type of benzene

1 used and the employment of enclosed distilling apparatus
2 and ventilation fans there was noted a gradual improvement
3 in the acneform. Let's see what else he said.

4 Q (By Mr. Carney) Again, I'm just talking
5 about the safe handling procedures. Was there anything
6 else on that subject?

7 A Well, unless I go over this --

8 Q I don't think I -- I don't recall anything,
9 but feel free to --

10 A I didn't think he mentioned anything else.

11 Q Okay, I don't -- I note that in the Jones, in
12 Exhibit K-2 they don't reference the Swann Chemical
13 Company by name. Are you certain that this article is
14 about that Swann Anniston chloracne?

15 A Oh, I'm certain, yes, indeed.

16 Q You mentioned earlier in your testimony that
17 you attended a seminar or a symposium in June of 1937
18 presented by a Dr. Drinker?

19 A Yes, I did.

20 Q And that was at Harvard?

21 A That's correct.

22 Q And I believe there were three exhibits that
23 relate to that symposium, Exhibits K-3, K-4, and K-5, is
24 that correct?

25 A That's correct.

1 Q Did you read all of those articles at or
2 about the time they were published?

3 A Yes, I did.

4 Q What type of tests did Dr. Drinker perform,
5 that he reported in his articles?

6 A Her performed oral feeding --

7 MR. MCCREA: Dr. Kelly, if you could, if
8 you're making a reference to a document, could you give us
9 the --

10 THE WITNESS: Page?

11 MR. MCCREA: Yes, the document exhibit
12 number and the page.

13 A He carried out inhalation experience -- it
14 was page -- experiments.

15 Q (By Mr. Carney) What are inhalation
16 experiments?

17 A You breathe the stuff, you put an animal in
18 the cage and put the material in there in a vapor form,
19 you do that by heating up the material outside the cage
20 and blowing it in.

21 Q Did he also perform experiments?

22 A Yes, I am getting to that. This is page 289,
23 inhalation, then he gets the results of that on page 291.

24 MR. MCCREA: Which exhibit?

25 A 291, the results were 291.

1 Q (By Mr. Carney) K-3, Exhibit K-3?

2 A K-3. Then he fed rats, that's on page 293.
3 And then he did some subcutaneous, that means inject the
4 material under the skin, that was on page 298.

5 Q Thank you, Doctor. What is the significance
6 of these three articles, Exhibits K-3, K-4 and K-5 that
7 Dr. Drinker authored with regard to PCB's?

8 A Well, in the first place he didn't use a PCB.
9 He used what he called a PCB, so as far as the
10 significance, he did not use as he explained later in a
11 subsequent paper he did not use any PCB's.

12 Q Which of the exhibits did he explain later
13 that it turned out he didn't use PCB's?

14 A K-5.

15 Q And what does K-5 indicate with regard to
16 what Dr. Drinker thought he was using in K-3 and K-4, in
17 his earlier tests?

18 A Well, this is on page 158 in K-3.

19 Q And what did he indicate there?

20 A Well, he indicated -- I think I better read
21 it. The six compounds had been listed previously as
22 chlorinated diphenyl -- that is a PCB, chlorinated to 65
23 percent. It contains 65 percent of chlorine and proved
24 very destructive to the liver. Later experiments with
25 compound 13, which contained 68 percent of chlorine and

1 which was also labeled chlorinated diphenyl or PCB was a
2 surprise to us since the second compound was almost
3 non-toxic.

4 Q So when he's talking about the second
5 compound, it is in fact a PCB?

6 A That's an honest to goodness PCB.

7 Q And what did he say about that again?

8 A It's a surprise to us the second compound was
9 almost non-toxic.

10 Q So he's saying the PCB was non-toxic?

11 A Almost, he said.

12 Q Okay, I'm sorry.

13 A On inquiry it was found that substance 6,
14 that was the one that he done before that he had labeled
15 as a PCB was in reality a mixture of chlorinated diphenyl
16 and chlorinated diphenyl benzene, so that's --

17 Q So what he thought in Exhibit K-3 and K-4 was
18 a PCB, he's saying now what?

19 A It was not. It was a chlorinated diphenyl
20 benzene, which is a terphenyl.

21 Q Is that a PCB?

22 A No.

23 Q So he's saying what he thought was a PCB?

24 A Was not a PCB.

25 Q And what you're reading from so the record is

1 clear is Exhibit K-5?

2 A K-5, and I'm reading page 158.

3 Q Did the first two articles, Exhibits K-3 and
4 K-4, did they address a substance called chlorinated
5 naphthalenes?

6 A Oh, yes, several substances, all called
7 chlorinated naphthalene.

8 Q And are those PCB's?

9 A No, chlorinated naphthalene is not a PCB.

10 Q Did you ever discuss with Dr. Drinker this
11 error where he originally thought he was testing some
12 PCB's in Exhibits K-3 and K-4 and later found out it was
13 not PCB?

14 MR. MCCREA: Objection, hearsay. We have no
15 way to cross-examine Dr. Dinker.

16 A I discussed it with him before he ran his
17 last experiments. In fact, I told him when he explained
18 his results, I said, "This is a surprise to us. First of
19 all I don't know if we've ever sent you any PCB's," and he
20 said, "Well, I got them from Halowax," and I said, "Well,
21 I'll send you some PCB's right off the production line at
22 Anniston."

23 Q And did you do that?

24 A Oh, yes.

25 Q All right.

1 A And so I discussed with him both before and
2 after his experiments and he told me, "Well, I guess we
3 were wrong." We finally got it in print and made it
4 correct.

5 Q And the PCB's that you sent him off of the
6 production lines at Monsanto, was that the PCB's that he
7 found almost non-toxic, if you know?

8 MR. MCCREA: Objection. This witness can
9 testify as to firsthand observation, but this question
10 invites hearsay upon hearsay. There is no indication that
11 Dr. Kelly was there, knew the procedures, followed the
12 protocol. It's just wildly speculative.

13 A The material I had sent Dr. Drinker was the
14 material he used in his -- in the experiments that he
15 reported on in his paper of May 1939. I had it sent from
16 Anniston, that was the only PCB he got. Monsanto was the
17 only manufacturer of the material in the United States and
18 Dr. Drinker told me that he used the Monsanto PCB, 1268.

19 Q (By Mr. Carney) Dr. Kelly, did Dr. Drinker
20 or anyone else attending the June 1937 symposium at
21 Harvard suggest any safety precautions for workers
22 involved with PCB's?

23 MR. MCCREA: Objection, hearsay. I assume
24 we're talking about something verbal, not as opposed to
25 something in a written report.

1 Q (By Mr. Carney) You want me to restate the
2 question?

3 A No. There's a -- Yes, they certainly
4 discussed safety precautions and they also discussed it,
5 remarks were put down in the discussion following the
6 symposium which was published.

7 Q So some of the remarks were recorded and are
8 you looking at exhibit -- What exhibit are you now looking
9 at?

10 A Well, I am looking at K-3, page 300 in which
11 he talks, "We're dealing with toxic substances, but we're
12 dealing with toxic substances every day in industry," this
13 is page 300, by Dr. Drinker, "every day in industry,
14 harmful substances, hazardous substances, these can be
15 controlled it is well-known no matter what they are, and
16 we can use them--" oh, this is Sayers, not Dr. Drinker.
17 This is Dr. Sayers from the -- Chief of Industrial
18 Hygiene, United States Public Health Services. So he was
19 the one that discussed safe handling of it.

20 Q So was there any consensus of opinion --
21 Well, let me ask you this, Doctor: Were there
22 occupational specialists who attended the Dr. Drinker's
23 symposium in 1937?

24 A Oh, almost everybody in the Northeast, I'll
25 go down--We'll start with Dr. Drinker, of course, who was

1 well-known, and the next man was Dr. F. von Oettingen.
2 He was the director of the Haskell Laboratory of
3 Industrial Toxicology. He was also a consultant for
4 Westinghouse Electric, and we have Dr. Sayers who was the
5 Chief, Division of Industrial Hygiene of the National
6 Institute of Health, of the Public Health Service, and Dr.
7 Gray, who was the director of the Bureau of Occupational
8 Diseases -- these are all page 30--300 and 301, et
9 cetera. Dr. Gray from Connecticut, Bowditch, Manfred
10 Bowditch, Division of Occupational Hygiene of
11 Massachusetts. One of the manufacturing people from
12 General Electric --

13 Q Who was that?

14 A A person by the name of Kaimer, assistant to
15 the manager at York Wire Works, General Electric Company.

16 MR. MCCREA: Doctor, can you give us that
17 page, please?

18 THE WITNESS: That's page 303. I haven't
19 finished yet.

20 Q (By Mr. Carney) I don't know that you need
21 to --

22 A We got Dr. Schwartz, the head of Dermatology,
23 United States Public Health Service. Warren Cook, chief
24 of industrial hygienists of Connecticut, everybody from
25 the East, Corey Elkins, Division of Occupational Health,

1 Massachusetts, all the government people from the
2 Northeast were there.

3 Q Was there any consensus at that symposium
4 among all these experts about safe handling of substances
5 like PCB's?

6 A And chlorinated naphthalenes?

7 Q Yes.

8 A Yes. That they could be used safely in
9 industry as long as safe handling procedures were carried
10 out.

11 Q Was there any discussion about what safe
12 handling procedures would be advisable?

13 A Yes, use adequate ventilation, do not breathe
14 the fumes at an elevated temperature and avoid repeated or
15 prolonged skin contact.

16 Q During the time of your employment with
17 Monsanto were the workers in the PCB manufacturing
18 departments at Anniston and in East St. Louis -- Strike
19 that. Did any of the workers at Anniston, Alabama or East
20 St. Louis where PCB's were manufactured by Monsanto ever
21 demonstrate any ill health effects related to their work
22 with PCB's?

23 MR. MCCREA: Same objection as stated
24 earlier in condensed form, no established protocol, no
25 records, no data, no ability to cross-examine the witness

1 as to the answers.

2 A Question again, please?

3 Q (By Mr. Carney) Did any of the workers at
4 Anniston, Alabama or East St. Louis, Illinois that were
5 involved with the manufacturer of PCB's for Monsanto
6 demonstrate any ill effects related to their work with
7 PCB's?

8 A No, they did not.

9 MR. MCCREA: Further object, excuse me,
10 Doctor, on the basis of hearsay. It's a question that
11 elicits the potential communications from the worker to a
12 doctor. We have no idea as to the protocol used by
13 Monsanto, as to whether it was valid and designed to in
14 fact elicit the signs and symptoms attributable to
15 exposure to PCB's.

16 Q (By Mr. Carney) Doctor, I'm not sure I asked
17 you this. You mentioned a Dr. Vosburgh, do you know
18 whether he attended this symposium at Harvard in 1937?

19 A He was a medical director of General
20 Electric.

21 Q Was there any management from General
22 Electric that were at the seminar to your knowledge?

23 A This person Kaimer is one, on page 303, he
24 was assistant to the manager of the York Wire Works, of
25 General Electric. You must remember, Mr. Carney, that

1 these problems occurred in wire pulling; in other words,
2 people impregnated the wire, workers impregnated the wire
3 that was used in electric installations.

4 You're not old enough to remember when you would
5 pull an extension cord before vinyl or rubber was used,
6 and you get brown stuff on your hands, and impregnated
7 this fiber or cloth or asbestos with chlorinated
8 naphthalenes and a small amount of chlorinated diphenyl
9 benzene, no PCB's, and that's where these people got their
10 problems. So, the York Wire Works of General Electric in
11 York, Pennsylvania is where they had the problems.

12 MR. MCCREA: Excuse me, Doctor. That I
13 assume, what you just stated is in the report, is that
14 correct?

15 THE WITNESS: I can't hear you.

16 MR. MCCREA: What you stated is in the
17 report?

18 MR. CARNEY: Just a minute. Again, don't
19 answer that at this time. I'm going to ask the questions
20 during my exam. If you want to ask questions you're going
21 to have to wait until I finish. We'll have to have some
22 order on that.

23 MR. MCCREA: I agree, but I'm objecting to
24 the answer as being hearsay unless it is written in the
25 report. I don't know; so my objection stands as hearsay

1 at this point. It very well could be in the report.

2 THE WITNESS: You're supposed to look at him
3 not me.

4 MR. MCCREA: It's hard to do.

5 Q (By Mr. Carney) Did chloracne or any other
6 type of -- Strike that. Did chloracne occur in any of the
7 PCB workers at Anniston, Alabama or at East St. Louis,
8 Illinois during the time of your employer at Monsanto?

9 MR. MCCREA: Improper foundation, calls for
10 hearsay. There is no data, no study, no protocol, no
11 indication that the workers were even advised that they
12 are working with PCB's. Simply an impossible situation
13 for plaintiffs to confront by way of cross-examination.

14 MR. CARNEY: Well, I disagree with that. I
15 think he's testified he visited the plants on an annual
16 basis, he talked to the plant physicians and told them to
17 instruct him as the head of the medical department at
18 Monsanto if there was any chloracne in any of the PCB
19 workers. They were very sensitive to chloracne because of
20 the prior outbreak at Anniston before Monsanto bought the
21 Anniston, Alabama plant. So I think he's qualified and
22 there has been a foundation laid for him to answer that
23 question.

24 MR. MCCREA: Tom, my objection is he may be
25 qualified, the people at the plant may not be qualified.

1 We don't know their qualifications. We don't know what
2 they understood to be chloracne. We don't know the
3 protocol. It's hearsay upon hearsay. This man is far
4 removed from the workers in the plant at Anniston and in
5 the plant at East St. Louis or Sauget, Illinois and there
6 just is not proper foundation information for him to
7 answer.

8 He may answer as to what he saw. He may answer as
9 to what he observed. Beyond that we're into a very --
10 into an area of hearsay and speculation. Impossible,
11 impossible for us to cross-examine this witness.

12 Q (By Mr. Carney) Let me just repeat the
13 question, because I -- it's sometimes difficult to be
14 heard. Did chloracne occur in any of the PCB workers in
15 Anniston, Alabama or East St. Louis, Illinois during the
16 time of your employment at Monsanto?

17 MR. MCCREA: Same objection.

18 A It did not.

19 Q (By Mr. Carney) Was any type of health study
20 ever performed on any of the Monsanto PCB workers above
21 and beyond the periodic physical exams and also your --
22 above and beyond your periodic plant inspections?

23 MR. MCCREA: Are we talking about from 1936
24 to 1974?

25 MR. CARNEY: Yes.

1 A Yes. It all depends on what you mean again
2 by health study. I carried out an examination of all the
3 workers in the PCB department at the East St. Louis,
4 Illinois plant. I did that myself, I carried out a
5 medical history --

6 Q (By Mr. Carney) Approximately when was that?

7 A I think 1972 I believe. I carried out a
8 medical history and occupational history, work experience
9 history. I did a physical examination on them. I carried
10 out all the battery of clinical tests that were available
11 at that time, and I carried out blood analysis of PCB in
12 these 27, 28 workers.

13 Q And these were the PCB workers in East St.
14 Louis?

15 A Who were working in that plant at that time,
16 yes.

17 Q And when you say you conducted a battery of
18 clinical tests, what was involved in that?

19 A That's the one if you go to a doctor he takes
20 a blood sample and sends it to a laboratory; now he runs
21 twenty-one different tests. In those days it was twelve.
22 He'd run all the the calcium, sodiums, live enzymes,
23 alcohol, esterols, triglycerides, thyroid functions, then
24 he would run complete blood counts. That's what I ran.

25 Q Did you run things like EKG's and x-rays and

1 things like that?

2 A Yes, we did.

3 Q When you say you took a medical history, what
4 do you mean by that?

5 A Well, we asked them what their medical
6 illnesses were in the past, whether they had any
7 particular medical complaints now, when was the last time
8 they saw the doctor, whether they are under any
9 medication, whether they were hospitalized at any time in
10 the recent or not so recent past, whether they had gained
11 weight, whether they had symptoms, whether they'd puffed
12 when they went upstairs, whether they had pains in their
13 joints, the whole battery of things you ask when you get a
14 complete examination by a trained physician.

15 Q What level of PCB's did these employees have
16 in their blood?

17 MR. MCCREA: Objection. Now we have a PCB
18 blood test, the laboratory which did the analysis has not
19 been identified, the protocol for the analysis has not
20 been described, it's simply -- Again, there's simply no
21 way to cross-examine this witness as to the validity of
22 the results and I have never seen a written study, Tom,
23 never seen a written study of this. Do you have one that
24 you can give us?

25 MR. CARNEY: We have some writing, I'm

1 getting to it in a minute, I'm just about to get to that.

2 Are you finished with your objection?

3 MR. MCCREA: Finished.

4 Q (By Mr. Carney) Do you remember the
5 question?

6 A No, I certainly don't.

7 Q (By Mr. Carney) Oh, I think I asked you
8 about the -- what the PCB blood levels were, what the
9 level of PCB's was in these employees blood that you
10 examined?

11 A Yes.

12 MR. MCCREA: Same objection.

13 A Some were zero, some were -- they varied from
14 zero to a maximum of .5 parts per million. Remember now
15 this was in 1972 and the methods were not as accurate or
16 as they would be in 1980's and today.

17 Q (By Mr. Carney) What is the significance of
18 these blood levels, zero to a high of .5 parts per
19 million.

20 MR. MCCREA: Again, there is no foundation
21 information that Dr. Kelly has developed any expertise as
22 to the significance in levels and he has just stated in
23 fact that they measured this to parts per million when I
24 think everyone would recognize that accuracy is obtained
25 by measuring to parts per billion, so we on the basis that

1 the test results are not accurate as he has stated, on the
2 basis that there is no showing that he has an ability to
3 know what levels produced toxic effects, i.e., by
4 comparing to Yusho or Yucheng, Bloomington, Indiana, other
5 areas, we would object.

6 MR. CARNEY: Well, let me just state for the
7 record: The doctor didn't say they were inaccurate, there
8 were as accurate as you could get them at the time.
9 Obviously in 1972 you can't get them as accurate as you
10 might in 1990; but he didn't say they were inaccurate,
11 they just were -- that was the best they could do at that
12 time.

13 MR. MCCREA: I believe you're correct, he
14 stated not as accurate as they are today.

15 Q (By Mr. Carney) What is the significance of
16 these blood levels of PCB's that range from zero to a high
17 of .5 parts per million?

18 A Frankly not a great deal.

19 Q Why is that?

20 A Because at that time we were not sure whether
21 we had a reference background in the people who were not
22 industrially exposed. We did not have levels of people
23 who had chloracne. Here we had a group of individuals who
24 were suffering illnesses and I would say that the only
25 significance was that here are people who have .1, .2

1 parts per million of PCB by the 1972 analysis that the
2 that had no evidence of any clinically -- of any clinical
3 illness.

4 MR. MCCREA: Again, I have to interpose the
5 objection. It is hearsay, no reports, we don't know if
6 Dr. Kelly did the clinical evaluations, if somebody else
7 did it, the reliability is just impossible to determine.

8 Q (By Mr. Carney) Did you find any chloracne
9 in these 28 or so PCB workers from East St. Louis,
10 Illinois?

11 MR. MCCREA: Same objection as to the fact
12 that this is -- that Dr. Kelly, while an internal medicine
13 doctor, is not a dermatologist.

14 A I did not find any chloracne in any of these
15 individuals.

16 Q (By Mr. Carney) Were there any abnormal
17 findings that you found as a result of these exams that
18 you made of these PCB workers in 1972?

19 MR. MCCREA: Same continuing objection,
20 hearsay, impossible to cross-examine as to reliability and
21 validity.

22 A There were no findings that could be
23 associated with PCB exposure. There were the usual cases
24 of conditions of high cholesterol, obesity occasionally,
25 that you would find in the run of the mil 27 people

1 walking down Broadway when you bring them in that age
2 group and examine them.

3 Q (By Mr. Carney) By Broadway you mean not New
4 York Broadway?

5 A Yes.

6 Q Because there are a lot of abnormal, unusual
7 people in Broadway, New York.

8 MR. MCCREA: Now further object, excuse me,
9 Doctor, further object that Dr. Kelly has now voluntarily
10 made himself an epidemiologist as if he knows what the
11 standards are for the general population. There's been no
12 showing that Dr. Kelly knows what the standards are, what
13 the numbers are with respect to the general population.
14 That question is absolutely necessary, as foundation
15 information in order for him to say that this group of
16 workers at Monsanto is the same as the number of people
17 walking down Broadway. We don't know what these numbers
18 are.

19 Q (By Mr. Carney) Doctor, did you provide the
20 results of these physical examinations and laboratory work
21 to anyone?

22 A Yes, I provided it to the plant physician in
23 East St. Louis, I provided it to the individuals
24 themselves during the individual examination and I
25 provided it to some gentleman in the army, I'm sorry, in

1 the United States government.

2 Q Let me hand you, Doctor, what we have marked
3 as Exhibit K-6 and ask you if you can identify that,
4 Doctor?

5 A Yes, I can.

6 Q Would you please?

7 A Yes, this is a letter of mine dated May the
8 10th, 1972 to Dr. J. Clarence Davies the Third, senior
9 staff member, the Council for Environmental Quality,
10 Washington, D.C. he is associated someplace with the
11 government. I do not know which one of the branches the
12 Council of Environmental Quality falls under.

13 Q Was this the letter you referred to in your
14 testimony that you sent to the government official
15 reporting on your examinations of these PCB workers back
16 in 1972?

17 A That is correct.

18 Q And you sent that letter sometime on or about
19 May 10, 1972?

20 A That's correct.

21 Q Were there any subsequent health problems
22 found in these East St. Louis workers?

23 MR. MCCREA: Objection. We are really going
24 from what is required by way of clinical evaluation, what
25 was done in a protocol to a conclusion without any

1 foundation information.

2 Q (By Mr. Carney) Let me rephrase the
3 question, or ask a different question really. Taking a
4 look at Exhibit 6, K-6 your letter to the government back
5 on May of 1972, could you read the last sentence of that
6 letter?

7 MR. MCCREA: Same objection.

8 A "In summary I can say that these workers were
9 as healthy as any cross-section of our plant workers of
10 the same age."

11 Q (By Mr. Carney) And again the workers you're
12 talking about in that paragraph were which workers?

13 A The 27 individuals that I examined who were
14 engaged in the manufacturing of PCB in our East St. Louis
15 plant.

16 Q Did the government cooperate? I mean, I'm
17 sorry, did Monsanto cooperate fully with the government
18 with regard to the inquiries they had about the East St.
19 Louis plant and the PCB workers in that plant?

20 MR. MCCREA: Objection. There's been no
21 identification of any inquires, that is a conclusion
22 without any data.

23 Q (By Mr. Carney) Well, let me ask the
24 question. Did the government make any inquires about
25 these examinations that you made of the PCB workers in

1 East St. Louis in 1972?

2 A Yes, they did. They made inquiries about
3 what we knew about the health aspects of these people. At
4 one time they were interested in coming down to the plant
5 to go through the plant. Subsequently somebody from the
6 government went down and I'm sure some of these exhibits
7 that they had gone through the the plant and at that time
8 they were thinking of making an epidemiological survey but
9 they found that the numbers were too small.

10 Q Did Monsanto cooperate fully with the
11 government in this investigation?

12 MR. MCCREA: Again, please, Tom, we don't
13 know who the government people are, what the investigation
14 is, why the investigation was being made, there is no
15 documents, no data, no information. He's asked to state
16 did they fully cooperate; I would imagine that his answer
17 was yes, they fully cooperated. But we don't have the
18 names of the people from the government who were making
19 the investigation. There's just no record of this.

20 MR. CARNEY: I have provided you the exhibit
21 that we have been talking about it, you have been able to
22 look at it as well as me, it's Exhibit K-6, it's a letter
23 with a copy of the test results attached. It's dated May
24 10, 1972, there's the name of the government official, Dr.
25 Clarence Davies the Third, senior staff member, Council

1 for Environmental Quality in Washington, D.C.

2 MR. MCCREA: What I would be interested in
3 is his letter to Monsanto explaining the purpose of the
4 inquiry so that we would have a frame of reference to
5 which we could then address his response.

6 MR. CARNEY: Again, Mr. McCrea, this
7 examination is a lengthy one. If there are other
8 questions that you want to ask you will be free to ask
9 those questions. I'd like to go on with mine and if you
10 have questions you can ask them.

11 MR. MCCREA: I have lots of questions. I'm
12 objecting to this evidence.

13 MR. CARNEY: Well, just make your objection.
14 Don't suggest questions or ask questions. Those I'd save
15 for your examination.

16 MR. MCCREA: Objection, no foundation,
17 hearsay, no data, no letter, no reference, no nothing.

18 Q (By Mr. Carney) Doctor, I'll restate the
19 question --

20 MR. CARNEY: And you can just say same
21 objection so that we can get on with it.

22 Q (By Mr. Carney) Doctor, did Monsanto
23 cooperate fully with the government in their inquiry about
24 the PCB workers in East St. Louis in 1972?

25 MR. MCCREA: Same objection. What inquiry?

1 A To the best of my knowledge, yes.

2 Q (By Mr. Carney) During -- Oh, one thing I
3 forgot to ask you. The plant physician that Monsanto had
4 when you joined Monsanto in the Anniston plant where PCB's
5 were manufactured, was he the same plant physician that
6 was done in Anniston during the outbreak when Swann
7 Chemical opened the Anniston plant?

8 A Yes. That was Dr. Martin and he had been
9 there for a period of five to ten years before Monsanto
10 took it over.

11 Q Was he involved at all in the Anniston
12 outbreak of chloracne?

13 A Oh, yes. He was the one that diagnosed them.
14 He was the one that sent them to Jones.

15 Q During all the years that you worked for
16 Monsanto --

17 MR. MCCREA: Excuse me. Again, I think
18 that's interesting, but it's hearsay.

19 Q (By Mr. Carney) During all the years that
20 you worked for Monsanto were you aware of any PCB-related
21 health problem in the Monsanto PCB workers?

22 MR. MCCREA: Same objection, hearsay, no
23 foundation.

24 A I was not.

25 Q (By Mr. Carney) What about -- that chloracne

1 outbreak was before?

2 A That was Swann employees.

3 Q To your knowledge has Monsanto ever had a
4 personal injury or a workmen's compensation claim filed
5 against it in relation to PCB's by any employees of
6 Monsanto?

7 MR. MCCREA: Same objection. Hearsay, no
8 data, no information, no showing that he has access to the
9 information, no showing that the workers even knew they
10 were working with PCB's. That's not even been
11 established.

12 A Question again?

13 Q (By Mr. Carney) Okay. To your knowledge has
14 Monsanto ever had a personal injury or workmen's
15 compensation claim by any of its PCB workers against it in
16 relation to the PCB's?

17 A They have not.

18 Q Is that the type of information that would
19 come to your attention as head of the medical department
20 at Monsanto?

21 A As I explained -- the answer is yes. As I
22 explained I received quarterly reports from the insurance
23 company that developed all the data on compensation
24 claims, compensation payments, whether there were payments
25 to the employer or payments to the doctors, that would

1 come to my attention.

2 Q Doctor, during your thirty-eight years of
3 employment with Monsanto, did the medical department
4 receive any customer or user complaints of chloracne or
5 other claim of health effects in relation to PCB's?

6 MR. MCCREA: Same objection, hearsay and for
7 the further reason that there is no showing that these
8 workers in industry even knew they were working with
9 PCB's.

10 MR. CARNEY: Well, I think that's contrary to
11 the testimony of your clients who indicate throughout
12 their depositions that they knew they were working with
13 PCB's and they described their working with PCB's in
14 detail in hundreds of pages of testimony.

15 MR. MCCREA: Tom, you are badly mistaken.

16 MR. CARNEY: Well, again, let's not debate
17 that. The facts will be --

18 MR. MCCREA: The fact of the matter was they
19 knew it as Inerteen. They did not know it as PCB and
20 there's not one person you can name that knew he was
21 working with PCB. That's in this litigation. Until this
22 issue surfaced in Bloomington shortly before it was banned
23 by Congress. If you can name them, name them. It's just
24 not accurate.

25 MR. CARNEY: I don't think it serves any

1 purpose for us to debate what's in the depositions.

2 Again, I prefer not to debate it here because I think
3 we're just wasting the time of the court reporter and Dr.
4 Kelly.

5 Q (By Mr. Carney) During the thirty-eight
6 years that you were employed by Monsanto did you receive
7 any complaints about any health effects of PCB's from
8 anyone connected with the transformer or capacitor
9 industry?

10 MR. MCCREA: Hearsay.

11 A I did not.

12 Q (By Mr. Carney) And if any of those
13 customers of the Monsanto and transformer and capacitor
14 industry made a complaint about health effects of PCB's on
15 one of their workers would that come to the direction of
16 the medical department?

17 A Yes, it would.

18 Q During the period again of your employment at
19 Monsanto did the medical department receive any customer
20 or user complaints of chloracne or any other health effect
21 in relation to PCB's?

22 MR. MCCREA: Objection, hearsay.

23 A You have to divide that question into two
24 parts. One, I did not receive any complaints about
25 chloracne. I did receive complaints on two occasions --

1 oh, yes, I did receive one complaint about chloracne from
2 an organization that was a thermometer company in New
3 York. This was of interest to me because it was our first
4 one that we have ever had, in fact the only one of
5 chloracne, so I went up to this plant.

6 Q (By Mr. Carney) When was that approximately,
7 in the fifties or sixties?

8 A Probably early fifties. This was an
9 organization that made thermometers. They made oven
10 thermometers, they had bellows on this thermometer which
11 was a sort of a sack, an impervious sack that had the
12 liquid PCB and the girls would drop their hands in there
13 to fill it up and three or four of them had chloracne, and
14 I said, "Why don't you get some sort of a gimmick that you
15 don't put your hands into the solution," and they did and
16 the chloracne left. They had no -- there was no residual.
17 So that was the only complaint of chloracne that we had
18 from this thermometer company, no transformer, no
19 capacity.

20 Q But you had one complaint of chloracne in
21 thirty-eight years?

22 A Yes.

23 MR. MCCREA: Same objection; one complaint
24 in thirty-eight years, with no foundation. I don't know
25 how much longer we need to pursue this. Why don't you ask

1 him what information he supplied to these people so that
2 they could determine there was chloracne?

3 MR. CARNEY: Well, we'll get to what
4 information Monsanto supplied to the customers a little
5 later. I can't cover everything at one time. I can only
6 ask one question at a time.

7 MR. MCCREA: Well, you've got your cart in
8 front of the horse.

9 Q (By Mr. Carney) Go ahead.

10 A Now the second part of that question was were
11 there any complaints. I don't want to use the words
12 complaints, reports about possible health effects, on two
13 occasions --

14 Q Regarding PCB's?

15 A PCB's, on two occasions --

16 MR. MCCREA: Same objection, correct.

17 MR. CARNEY: Okay.

18 A On two occasions there were this discussion
19 between me and a doctor for one of the -- who had examined
20 one of the companies that had used PCB's in a heat
21 transfer agent as a heat transfer system. It was a
22 temporary one and had quite a number of leaks in it and he
23 had these people that worked there in spite of the leaks
24 and they had a chemical hepatitis which was prominent and
25 the jaundice developed. Obviously they removed a few

1 people as soon as they saw this jaundice and then they
2 afterwards subsequently these people recovered.

3 Q By removed the people what do you mean?

4 A Got them out of the work place.

5 Q Got them out of the exposure to PCB's?

6 A Exposure, till they fixed the matter up, till
7 they fixed the leaks of this jury rigged temporary heat
8 transfer outfit. The other was the Crown Chemical Company
9 in New York, I guess that was in the sixties, I'm not
10 sure. They had several people who were in the same sort
11 of a heat transfer arrangement. I don't know whether it
12 was a permanent or temporary one, but they complained
13 about nausea and gastric, stomach problems and I suggested
14 to the plant management that this very likely could have
15 been beginning with chemical hepatitis and you should
16 watch out for jaundice. They called me a week or so
17 later, and said, "Yeah, you were right, we've got
18 jaundice," and I said, "Keep them away from any exposure
19 and have their doctor treat them with the usual thing you
20 do for a liver problem and let me know how they got
21 along," and I checked them and a month later and they were
22 fine, they got well. Those are the cases I had.

23 MR. MCCREA: Same continuing objection,
24 correct, hearsay.

25 Q (By Mr. Carney) So during the thirty-eight

1 years of your employment at Monsanto you're aware of those
2 three complaints regarding adverse effects of PCB's in
3 customers, workers?

4 A That's correct. I know those three
5 definitely. It seemed to me I could have forgotten one or
6 two; but I know they weren't any more than I could count
7 on the fingers of one hand.

8 Q All of these complaints, I think you used the
9 word --

10 A Reports.

11 Q -- reports, you said there were no residual,
12 what do you mean by residual?

13 A That means they got well.

14 MR. MCCREA: Same objection. He couldn't
15 know what happened unless somebody reported, that's
16 hearsay.

17 Q (By Mr. Carney) Did the people report there
18 were no residual problems?

19 MR. MCCREA: Just a second, Doctor, I think
20 I have to object every time otherwise I waive my
21 objection. Same objection, hearsay, no testimony that he
22 saw any of these individuals or treated them or has any
23 records.

24 A Please repeat the question.

25 Q (By Mr. Carney) Was it reported back to you

1 that these people that had these three reports of adverse
2 health problems with PCB's, was it reported back to you
3 whether they recovered or not?

4 A Yes, it was that they had recovered.

5 Q Had you ever received any reports or
6 complaints from customers involving any fatalities or
7 claims of serious long term health effects from PCB's by
8 the workers of those customers?

9 MR. MCCREA: Same objection, hearsay.

10 A I have not.

11 Q (By Mr. Carney) Did you ever receive any
12 complaints from Westinghouse that any of its workers had
13 any health problems associated with PCB's by its workers?

14 MR. MCCREA: Same objection, hearsay.

15 A I have not.

16 MR. CARNEY: I got the report that we're
17 about to run out of tape so we'll take a brief pause to
18 change tapes.

19 (Whereupon, a short break was taken.)

20 Q (By Mr. Carney) Doctor, earlier in your
21 testimony you indicated you reviewed the literature
22 particularly about products that Monsanto made, how long
23 did that practice continue?

24 A Well, I wouldn't have limited to just to the
25 products being made, I reviewed any -- certainly I

1 reviewed the literature that referred to any of our raw
2 materials and as a person interested in occupational
3 medicine if there are any significant articles about any
4 chemicals I reviewed them and that lasted as long as I was
5 associated with Monsanto in 1974 and I continued to do so
6 although not having a librarian I may not do it as
7 extensively as I did in 1974.

8 Q Are you aware of any reported cases of ill
9 effects from PCB's in the medical and scientific
10 literature other than the -- we talked about the Dr. Jones
11 report of the Anniston chloracne outbreak?

12 A Will you repeat that? I want to be precise
13 on this.

14 Q Are you aware of any reported cases of ill
15 effects from PCB's in the medical or scientific
16 literature?

17 A You mean in workers or on people or on
18 animals.

19 Q In workers?

20 A In workers there have been cases of chloracne
21 reported.

22 Q How many times has that been recorded in the
23 literature?

24 A Two or three I believe, depending on -- Some
25 of it is in England, in the English literature, probably

1 two or three.

2 Q Dr. Kelly, at the time of your retirement
3 from Monsanto in December of 1974 what was your opinion as
4 to a reasonable degree of medical certainty concerning the
5 toxicity of PCB's in relation to human health?

6 MR. MCCREA: Again, there's been no
7 foundation information upon which Dr. Kelly can predicate
8 this opinion. We have entirely skipped over the poisoning
9 in Yusho which was in 1968 and everyone knows involved
10 PCB's and furans, so -- and there has been no data
11 presented. Dr. Kelly, who's a medical doctor in internal
12 medicine, a specialist, has not given us one page of data
13 based upon examination of a person with industrial
14 exposure or environmental exposure to polychlorinated
15 biphenyls.

16 So what we have is opinion based upon information
17 from sources unknown, in places unknown and protocols
18 unknown and some articles. It's simply not -- There is
19 simply not a proper foundation for Dr. Kelly to come to
20 this conclusion, particularly in light of the overwhelming
21 amount of evidence that came to industry --

22 MR. CARNEY: Again, Mr. McCrea, you're giving
23 a speech here, if you just make your objection, these
24 speeches are unnecessary and all it does is prolong the
25 deposition. That's not an objection you're making, it's a

1 speech and is your opinion and it isn't shared by me.

2 MR. MCCREA: Well, that doesn't surprise me
3 but I am directing these comments to the court and would
4 simply ask the court to --

5 THE WITNESS: You're supposed to look at him
6 during these soliloquies.

7 MR. MCCREA: You have the dignity of a
8 judge, Dr. Kelly. I'm addressing this argument to the
9 court in objection to your question and I am trying to
10 place as much foundation information in the objection as
11 we can in order to preserve error, thank you.

12 MR. CARNEY: I'll give you before I ask the
13 question, so I'm going to repeat the question and I'll
14 give the same objection so you don't have to go through
15 it.

16 MR. MCCREA: Thank you.

17 Q (By Mr. Carney) Dr. Kelly, at the time of
18 your retirement from Monsanto in September of 1977 what
19 was your opinion to a reasonable degree of medical
20 certainty concerning the toxicity of PCB's in relation to
21 human health?

22 MR. MCCREA: I believe you said '77 and I
23 believe it's '74.

24 Q (By Mr. Carney) I'm sorry, if I said '77 I
25 believe it's '76, your retirement in '74.

1 A I'll ask you to repeat it please.

2 Q (By Mr. Carney) I think I misspoke,
3 apparently. Dr. Kelly, at the time of your retirement
4 from Monsanto at the end of 1974 what was your opinion to
5 a reasonable degree of medical certainty concerning the
6 toxicity of PCB's in relation to human health?

7 A Well, you have to break down human health.
8 My opinion was as far as industrial workers are concerned
9 with the exception of chloracne, and with the exception of
10 acute episodes there has been no problem with industrial
11 workers. Also, however, if the material is taken by
12 mouth, if it has --

13 Q You mean if you eat it?

14 A If you eat the material, especially after
15 it's been cooked as in Chinese and Japanese episodes which
16 caused the formation of dibenzofurans which are entirely
17 different condition, then it is quite toxic. So from the
18 standpoint of an industrial chemical I think it carries a
19 certain amount of toxicity. I would say it's a mildly
20 toxic compound, and it's been used industrially for a
21 billion -- over thirty or forty years, a billion and a
22 half pounds of the material, at least, with no reported
23 ill effects in the workers with the exception of acute
24 episodes of chemical hepatitis and chloracne.

25 Q What do you mean by acute episodes?

1 A Something that happens in a short time. As I
2 said earlier today, if you get a bad oyster and you get
3 sick to your stomach and you have diarrhea that's an acute
4 episode.

5 Q And it goes away when you quit eating the bad
6 oyster?

7 A When you get over it, yes.

8 Q What is that opinion about the toxicity of
9 PCB's in relation to human health based on?

10 A It's based on, A, my thirty-eight years in
11 occupational medicine, my review of the literature during
12 all those years, my experience at talking with other
13 medical directors who had PCB operations by talking to the
14 government people, by reading some of the government
15 articles where they describe a lack of ill effects in
16 workers.

17 Some of the most prominent workers in this field of
18 occupational medicine, one of them is Dr. Renate
19 Kimbrough, who has been working with -- she works for
20 either the EPA or NIOSH, National Institute of
21 Occupational Safety and Health which are the two large
22 government bodies associated with PCB's, with all
23 industrial health, and she has stated twice in the last
24 four years, written publications that there have been
25 no -- with the exception of chloracne that there have been

1 no chronic demonstrable health effects with PCB, due to
2 PCB's in the industry. Also, my talks with the Department
3 of Agriculture, talks with the Food and Drug
4 Administration, where they have set certain levels for PCB
5 in food stuffs. All that's of course my opinion.

6 Q Doctor, do you have an opinion to a
7 reasonable degree of medical certainty that PCB's are safe
8 in the work place if you avoid repeated continuous skin
9 contact and do not inhale fumes at elevated temperatures
10 or in a confined space?

11 A Yes, they are --

12 MR. MCCREA: Objection in that repeated skin
13 contact is not defined. Do we mean -- What do we mean by
14 that? Also I'd object unless we define by fume content
15 the level of ambient PCB's which would be inhaled by the
16 worker. In other words, the question has no limits, what
17 do we mean, prolonged skin contact, based in milligrams,
18 what do we mean --

19 THE WITNESS: Are you asking me or are you
20 asking him?

21 MR. MCCREA: No, I'm objecting.

22 MR. CARNEY: No, he's -- Again, I think you
23 made your objection. In you want to ask any questions
24 since I'm not under oath my recommendation is just to wait
25 until you get a chance and then ask any questions of Dr.

1 Kelly.

2 MR. MCCREA: Objection in that skin contact
3 is not even close to being defined as to the amount,
4 milligrams on the skin, et cetera, and we have no,
5 absolutely no parameter on the amount of PCB's in the air,
6 both of which are critical factors.

7 MR. CARNEY: I'm going to reask the question,
8 because I think Dr. Kelly answered it, but I think his
9 answer may have gotten somewhat garbled because you
10 started objecting. I'm not criticizing you for the
11 objection but I'm just saying I'll give you the same
12 objection so we can get a question and an answer clearly
13 on the record.

14 Q (By Mr. Carney) Doctor, do you have an
15 opinion to a reasonable degree of medical certainty that
16 PCB's can be handled safely if you avoid repeated or
17 continuous skin contact and do not inhale fumes at
18 elevated temperatures in confined spaces?

19 A Yes, I do.

20 Q What is that?

21 A The answer is harmful effects -- the material
22 can be used safely.

23 Q Why is it advisable to avoid breathing PCB's
24 at elevated temperatures?

25 A Because you get more of the PCB's into your

1 body. In other words, if you have PCB's sitting in a
2 bucket on the floor, the volatility, which means the
3 amount of PCB's that comes off at room temperature is
4 quite small, you can smell an odor if the amount is quite
5 small. If you heat the material depending on how hot you
6 get it you get an increase in the amount that goes into
7 the air, depending on which PCB it is.

8 Q And so if you have PCB's sitting in this room
9 that were just at room temperature would that be harmful?

10 A No, it would not.

11 Q Was that your opinion throughout your course
12 of employment at Monsanto with regard to the harmfulness
13 of PCB's at elevated temperatures and not at room
14 temperature?

15 A Well, yes, but it didn't start the first day.
16 As soon as I learned about PCB's and as soon as I read
17 about it and as soon as I talked about it with the people
18 that worked with the material and the foreman and
19 manufacturing people who made it then it was my opinion
20 and I -- any further information that was developed
21 buttressed that opinion and I kept it the rest of my time
22 through Monsanto and I do today.

23 Q Was it your opinion throughout your course of
24 employment at Monsanto that PCB's could be handled safely
25 without ill effects if Monsanto's basic safe handling

1 precautions were followed?

2 A Yes.

3 MR. MCCREA: Again, objection, I don't know
4 to what you're referring, safe handling practices.

5 Q (By Mr. Carney) What were the safe handling
6 practices that Monsanto recommended?

7 A Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact,
8 avoid breathing the material in confined spaces or at
9 elevated temperatures.

10 Q Doctor, you mentioned a Dr. Kimbrough, and
11 her views about PCB's, and what were her views again? You
12 mentioned what they were.

13 A Yes. Dr. Kimbrough's views were that there
14 were no scientifically substantiated proof of any chronic
15 ill effects for PCB with the exception of chloracne. I
16 can quote the article, it's in there someplace.

17 Q Okay. I think that's what we might do, let
18 me just before we get to that article I'm going to hand
19 you her article.

20 A There's another one, too.

21 Q And I've got a second one, there are two.

22 A Yes.

23 Q Before I get to that, let me ask you this
24 about Dr. Kimbrough. Was this the same Dr. Kimbrough that
25 did some rat studies --

1 A Yes, Dr. Kimbrough --

2 Q --early on?

3 A I'm sorry.

4 Q Go ahead.

5 A Dr. Kimbrough is a Ph.D. and an M.D., she's a
6 pathologist, she's a toxicologist and in her work with the
7 EPA or with OSHA and NIOSH she has done some
8 epidemiological work. I do not know whether she considers
9 herself an epidemiologist, but I certainly consider her
10 well-versed in it.

11 Q Is she a recognized expert about PCB's?

12 A Oh, no question, because she's carried the
13 ball for the government for the last twenty years. She
14 was the one in 1970 that did the work with the higher
15 chlorinated PCB's that she stated she found some tumors in
16 rats following the use of -- following the prolonged two
17 year feeding of PCB's. Yes, her present title is
18 Director, Health at Risk Capabilities, Office of the
19 Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency. Prior to
20 that she was the Center for Environmental Health, Centers
21 for Disease Control, Public Health Service, U.S.
22 Department of Health and Human Services, Atlanta, Georgia.

23 Q Do you recognize Exhibits K-7 and K-8?

24 A Yes, I -- K-84.

25 Q I'm sorry, I'm misreading it. K-84 and K-7?

1 A Yes, I do.

2 Q Could you identify those documents?

3 A Yes. The first, K-7 is a document in the
4 annals -- Annual Review of Pharmacological Toxicology,
5 Pharmacology and Toxicology, 1987, on the Human Health
6 Effects of Polychlorinated Biphenyls, PCB's and she brings
7 in polybrominated biphenyls, which are an entirely
8 different horse.

9 Q And what's K-84?

10 A K-84 is featured article in the Health and
11 Environment Digest by Dr. Kimbrough, entitled
12 Polychlorinated Biphenyls, How Do They Affect Human
13 Health.

14 Q And with reference to these two documents can
15 you tell me what Dr. Kimbrough concludes with regard to
16 health effects associated with PCB exposure?

17 A Well, I will tell you what she wrote.

18 Q Okay. If you would.

19 A And you can believe what she wrote, I'm sure.
20 She stated on page 106 in K-7, "In conclusion, various
21 toxic effects of PBB's and PCB's have been described in
22 laboratory animals. In humans acute poisoning outbreaks
23 have only occurred following exposure to a combination of
24 PCB's and PCDF's. When humans were supposed only to PCB's
25 or PBB's the only observed acute effects have generally

1 been minor. So far no significant chronic health effects
2 have been casually associated with exposure to PCB's or
3 PBB's.

4 Q So her conclusion is that no long term health
5 effects have been associated with PCB's?

6 A Well, I don't want to paraphrase it, I'll
7 just repeat what she says.

8 Q Well, you mentioned some other letters and
9 I'm just trying to clarify it for the jury, because I'm
10 not talking about --

11 A PBB is polybrominated biphenyl, which is an
12 entirely different --

13 Q I don't care about that, because that's not a
14 subject in this lawsuit. Can you tell me just about
15 PCB's?

16 A No significant chronic health effects have
17 been casually associated with exposure to PCB's.

18 Q She used the word chronic?

19 A Yes.

20 Q What does that mean?

21 A Long term.

22 Q So no long term health effects associated
23 with PCB's?

24 A That's correct.

25 Q And take a look at K-84, what does she

1 conclude there?

2 A K-84 she said -- her last sentence, this is
3 on page F-04 to the best of my knowledge in K-84, "Thus,
4 despite positive laboratory animal data and except for
5 chloracne, exposure to PCB's has led to no convincing
6 clinical demonstrable chronic health effects in humans."

7 Q And again chronic means no long term --

8 A Long term.

9 Q -- effects. What is the significance of
10 these conclusions by Dr. Kimbrough to you?

11 A Well, I think they are very significant.
12 Here is a government worker who's certainly unbiased,
13 she's not paid by industry or tainted by industry or
14 anything else. She is completely unbiased. She has shown
15 that she has called the shots as she saw it when she
16 talked about tumors in animals. We disagreed with her
17 about some of her findings animal-wise.

18 But she has worked in this field for twenty years,
19 she's recognized by every department in the government as
20 having excellent credentials and I believe her when she
21 says, "Exposure to PCB's has led to no convincing
22 clinically demonstrable health effects in humans." I
23 think that's very important for anybody interested in
24 PCB's to listen to an expert.

25 Q Let me show you some additional exhibits,

1 Exhibits K-107 and K-108 and ask you if you can identify
2 those documents?

3 A K-107 is a publication, an application data
4 public bulletin published by Monsanto Chemical Company.
5 The title is The Aroclors, Physical Properties and
6 Suggested Applications.

7 Q What about K-108?

8 A It's the same bulletin, it's probably
9 published a different date, I'm not sure, but the title is
10 the same, The Aroclors, Physical Properties and Suggested
11 Applications. I might mention that Aroclor has been a new
12 name in my deposition, so far so I'll say Aroclors
13 constitutes a group of compounds manufactured by Monsanto
14 some of which are PCB's, a portion, some of which are not
15 PCB's.

16 Q To avoid confusing the jury too much and me
17 too much we'll try to refer when it's an Aroclor that's a
18 PCB we'll try to mention that it's a PCB so we can keep it
19 clear.

20 A I'll do the same.

21 Q If possible. Are these, both these -- Well,
22 take a look at exhibit K-108, the last page, does that
23 give you at the lower left-hand corner a date when that
24 was first used?

25 A Lower left-hand -- No, because 8-47 -- I

1 don't know any month that's got 47 days in it. I don't
2 know what that code is.

3 Q Okay, you're right about that. I thought
4 that was a date, but but -- 8-47-71 doesn't correlate.
5 Where are these, what did Monsanto publish from time to
6 time technical bulletins about its products and the
7 properties of those products?

8 A Oh yes, they produced a variety of bulletins
9 depending on what stage of development the product was in,
10 whether it was a development bulletin, an application
11 bulletin or if the material were fit for the market and
12 had definite market applications they had sales bulletins.

13 Q Did these technical bulletins like K-107 and
14 K-108 also have information in it about the safe handling
15 and the toxicity of the products that were mentioned in
16 those bulletins?

17 A Yes, it did.

18 Q Let me show you Exhibit K-8. Can you
19 identify that document?

20 A Yes. This is a letter dated by L.A. Watt,
21 his name was Lynn, L-y-n-n, A. Watt. He was a chemist and
22 was head of what was called a technical service department
23 of the Organic Division of Monsanto Company. He was in
24 that position when I came with the company and he sort of
25 inherited the role of handling the answers to customers'

1 inquires concerning health aspects of various chemicals.

2 After I came with the company, I came in January of '36,

3 by the time of October 1937 a good part of that

4 information was furnished by me.

5 But this is a report -- I mean a statement by Watt

6 in which he talked -- Well, I'll read it: I'll give you

7 the last paragraph first. "In talking with Dr. Kelly

8 before these three paragraphs were written we agreed that

9 they might as well be phrased so that they could be used

10 not only in the Aroclor booklet but quoted in

11 correspondence as that may be necessary." And I'll read

12 the first three paragraphs. "Experimental work in animals

13 shows that prolonged exposures to Aroclor vapors --"

14 that's PCB's -- "evolved at high temperatures or by

15 repeated oral ingestion will lead to systemic toxicity."

16 MR. MCCREA: Systemic toxic effects?

17 A Toxic effects, okay. I should mention that

18 this was written in October of 1937 following the first

19 two Drinker papers, and the 1939 Drinker paper came out so

20 we would have not written this had this occurred, this

21 occurred in 1939 because -- Well, because it may have have

22 been true that it was an Aroclor that he tested, a

23 chlorinated diphenyl benzene, so he tested an Aroclor but

24 he did not test a PCB.

25 So in that sense this memorandum was right, but

1 again, it could be confusing. This is an Aroclor.

2 Drinker tested an Aroclor. Drinker said he tested an
3 Aroclor that was a PCB; he tested an Aroclor that was not
4 a PCB.

5 Q (By Mr. Carney) Why don't we just -- rather
6 than get off on the Drinker article why don't you read
7 those three paragraphs without comment?

8 A But I mean that's very critical, I think, Mr.
9 Carney, because prolonged exposure to Aroclor vapors at
10 high temperature or by repeated oral ingestion will lead
11 to systemic toxic effects. This was written before we had
12 further work on the PCB's, this was written before we had
13 Drinker's last article. I'll keep on reading it. But the
14 question is still true, this statement is still true, if
15 you get prolonged exposure to Aroclor vapors or evolved at
16 high temperatures or eat the stuff taken by mouth you will
17 get systemic toxic effects.

18 Q And what are those systemic toxic effects, is
19 that chloracne?

20 A Chloracne in animals does not occur readily.
21 It's awfully hard. As it turned out at Yusho where they
22 had -- they got chloracne from eating PCB's that were
23 Japanese PCB's that were contaminated with furans.

24 Q I guess I did not make myself clear in my
25 question. Is chloracne a -- would you call that a

1 systemic toxic effect?

2 A Yes.

3 Q And what do you mean by -- I guess while
4 we're on the subject we might as well cover it; what did
5 do you mean by systemic toxic effect?

6 A Well, toxic is harmful, systemic means
7 general, the whole system, it's not a local injury.

8 Q And results of the toxic effect is some
9 pimples; is that right?

10 MR. MCCREA: Objection, leading.

11 A The results of the toxic effects,
12 systemically, when taken by mouth can lead to liver
13 problems and if you take enough of the material you can
14 get death.

15 Q (By Mr. Carney) Why don't we, because I
16 think we got off the track here. You were going to read
17 these three paragraphs in K-8. Why don't you just read
18 those three paragraphs?

19 A I'll start over.

20 Q And if we need to comment about them, we
21 can --

22 A "Experimental work in animals shows that
23 prolonged exposure to Aroclor vapors evolved at high
24 temperatures or by repeated oral ingestion will lead to
25 systemic toxic effects. Repeated bodily contact with the

1 liquid Aroclors may lead to an acneform skin eruption --"
2 that is chloracne. "Suitable draft ventilation to control
3 the vapors evolved at elevated temperatures as well as
4 protection by suitable garments from extensive bodily
5 contact with the liquid Aroclors should prevent any
6 untoward effects."

7 Q And is that language that you approved to be
8 put in Aroclor booklet back in October of 1937?

9 A Yes.

10 Q And this document K-8 that you are reading
11 from is dated October 11, 1937?

12 A That's correct.

13 Q Did you -- Who was, who approved the language
14 that would go in technical bulletins and warnings that
15 would go out to customers about PCB's in other products of
16 Monsanto?

17 MR. MCCREA: Objection to the leading nature
18 of the question, particularly as to the use of the word
19 warnings.

20 Q (By Mr. Carney) Well, let me take out
21 warnings. Who would have approved at Monsanto during the
22 time you were the head of the medical department the
23 language that would go into the bulletins and the
24 information that went to Monsanto's customers about the
25 safe handling of Monsanto products?

1 MR. MCCREA: Again, are we talking about the
2 time period of '36 to '74.

3 Q (By Mr. Carney) Let's say the time period
4 after World War Two, 1946 to 1974 when you retired?

5 A After 1946 on that would be the medical
6 department. It was somewhat less formal in the years from
7 1937 to 1942.

8 Q But who, was that --

9 A That was also medical department, that's
10 right. As you can see here Watt talked over with me what
11 they were going to be put in the bulletins.

12 Q So it was informal that you did the approval
13 prior to World War Two and after World War Two it was more
14 formal that you would do it?

15 A That's correct.

16 Q And who received these technical bulletins,
17 Exhibits K-107 and K- 108?

18 A Anybody who is interested in the Aroclors and
19 anyone that the salesmen thought, the development people
20 thought was a potential customer.

21 Q Would it include potential customers and
22 customers?

23 A Well, it's an application bulletin.
24 Certainly if a person was a customer he would receive
25 this, there might very well be a subsequent one, a sales

1 bulletin that would go along with it.

2 Q Did the language that was in these technical
3 bulletins and other documents that went to the customers
4 of Monsanto vary greatly from year to year?

5 A Well, I don't exactly know what you mean by
6 greatly, no. I would say no with the exception we're
7 still talking about PCB's.

8 Q Yes.

9 A With the exception that when the
10 environmental problems with PCB's surfaced in the late
11 sixties, early seventies, environmental warnings were
12 placed on the containers of PCB's.

13 Q Let me next show you --

14 A Do we need these?

15 Q Why don't you, you can -- I think you can put
16 these your table. We'll get rid of some of those at the
17 next break. Let me show you some additional exhibits.
18 I'm going to show you exhibits K-88, K-90, K-91, K-92,
19 K-93, K-94, and K-95 and ask you if you can identify those
20 documents?

21 A Yes. K-88 is a document that is also an
22 application bulletin on the Aroclor, it's labeled there,
23 it's labeled Physical Properties and Suggested
24 Application. In other words, this is a bulletin that the
25 technical people put out to see if anybody was interested

1 in a product with these physical properties and they
2 suggested where it could be used.

3 MR. MCCREA: Excuse me, Doctor, did you have
4 a date on that?

5 MR. CARNEY: I don't think --

6 THE WITNESS: I don't think that I did have
7 some dates labeled. I don't have any of these.

8 MR. CARNEY: Unless it's in the document you
9 might have to get somebody else to date that.

10 Q (By Mr. Carney) Maybe to short-circuit this,
11 Doctor, are all these exhibits that I just handed you, are
12 they various technical bulletins that contain information
13 about PCB's that Monsanto had printed?

14 A Yes. Well, with the one provision that they,
15 when you talk about it generically, Aroclors, also it
16 includes some compounds that are not PCB's.

17 Q But all these documents were technical
18 bulletins that included information about PCB's?

19 A Yes, they all include information about
20 PCB's, the last four are completely about PCB's.

21 Q And by the last four I guess you better
22 identify --

23 A Well, K-92, which is The Proper Handling of
24 Aroclor in Air Mixtures in the Electrical Industry. K-93
25 is The Askarel Inspection and Maintenance Guide, K-94 is

1 the same thing, K-95 is the same thing, Askarel Inspection
2 and Maintenance Guide, but it seems like there's some
3 revisions.

4 Q Some of these exhibits that you just
5 referenced refer to Askarel, do you know what Askarel?

6 A Askarel I believe is the trade name for
7 Monsanto's PCB's for the electrical industry. I take that
8 back. I believe it's more widespread than Monsanto.
9 Askarel is a generic name for the fire resistant liquid
10 insulation and coolant first used by General Electric in
11 1932.

12 Q But Askarel, the main thing I think is
13 Askarel is a PCB?

14 A That is correct.

15 Q Take a look at Exhibit 92, the first page of
16 that exhibit?

17 A Yes, sir.

18 Q Is that document dated on the first page?

19 A Yes. That's dated May the first, 1956.

20 Q What exhibit 93?

21 A Huh?

22 Q Could you look at Exhibit 93 and see if --

23 A Yes. I'm looking at 93.

24 Q I'm sorry. I don't see it right offhand on
25 93, but I do on 95. Is there a date on the top of the

1 first page?

2 A I'll get 95. Yes, that's a -- it's dated
3 there, 1975, but those are --

4 Q What does it say up there, just for the
5 record. Is it revised March of 1975, is that accurate?

6 A Well, it says it here, that's different, I
7 don't know when it was put on, and I don't know -- it's
8 different print but the rest of the front so I can't be
9 positive about the date, that's what it says, but --

10 Q At any rate, Doctor --

11 A Somebody decided this was revised March 1975.

12 Q Let me next show you some additional
13 exhibits, Exhibits 97 and 99 through 106 and I'll ask you
14 as soon as I get my hands on them if you can identify
15 these documents.

16 A Yes. These are material safety data sheets
17 on United States Department of Labor forms that are dated
18 May of 1971. They deal with products of Monsanto
19 manufacture. Some of them -- Well, two of them are -- use
20 Westinghouse trademarks.

21 MR. MCCREA: Can you identify those numbers
22 please?

23 THE WITNESS: K-97 as Inerteen 70 dash 30,
24 which is a Westinghouse trademark. K-99 is the trade name
25 an Inerteen 100 dash 42.

1 Q (By Mr. Carney) Is Inerteen a PCB?

2 A Yes.

3 Q That's the Westinghouse name for PCB?

4 A Yes.

5 Q All of these exhibits that I have handed you,
6 97, 99 through 106 are material safety data sheets related
7 to PCB's?

8 A Well, I have got one here that I don't know
9 much about. Well, they say Chlorinated Aromatic, Inerteen
10 54201-KJ, that one I don't know much about.

11 Q Which one is that?

12 A That is K-102.

13 Q With the exception of that exhibit are all
14 the other exhibits that I've handed you, 97 and 99 through
15 106 safety data sheets for PCB's?

16 A Yes. This might very well be one, but I
17 don't know.

18 Q What is a material safety data sheet?

19 A Well, it just is what the name implies, it
20 talks about a material, product. Safety means, safe from
21 harm, data means a collection of information and the sheet
22 is the form. So really what it is is a memorandum or a
23 condensed one or two page bulletin that describes what
24 company manufactured the material, what their address was,
25 what kind of a product it is.

1 Then they talk about the hazardous ingredients,
2 they talk about the physical date, whether it's a liquid,
3 solid, what its vapor pressure is, they talk about the
4 fire and explosion hazard, they talk about the health
5 hazard data, they talk about what happens when it burns.

6 Q Is one of the -- Okay, I'm sorry.

7 A They talk about what happens if there's a
8 spill and special precautions.

9 Q Is -- What was the purpose for filling out
10 these material -- I take it these are all the material
11 safety data sheets on PCB's that Monsanto prepared?

12 A That's correct.

13 Q And what was the purpose in giving
14 information out on special protection information and
15 spills with regard to handling of PCB's and the health
16 hazards of PCB's, what was the purpose of having that
17 information in these safety data sheets?

18 A To prevent -- this was used both in
19 transportation, whether it's a truck or railroad car or
20 something of that sort or in the receiving person's plant,
21 whether it was a plant or it could very well be a
22 manufacturing -- or this manufacture's agent. Well,
23 anyway, the customer would get this, and it would give
24 them information that was valuable to them in case any of
25 these things occurred, in case there was a leak, told them

1 what to do with about the special precautions. This was
2 mandated by the Department of Labor.

3 Q And did someone in the medical department
4 approve the language relating to toxicity and safe
5 handling of PCB's on these material safety data sheets
6 that were Exhibits 97 and 99 through 106?

7 A Yes, we approved Section 5, Health Hazard
8 Data, Section 8, the Respirators and Special Precautions,
9 Section 9. We approved Section 8, the Special Precautions
10 in conjunction with the safety department.

11 Q And if you'd look at the bottom of the last
12 page of these material safety data sheets, are they dated?

13 A Yes. First three were in February of '72 --
14 oh, there's January of '72, looks like they're all '72,
15 I'm not to the end yet.

16 Q I don't think you need to read all the dates,
17 I just --

18 A Yeah, but I think it's all early '72.

19 Q Okay.

20 A Yes, I would say they are all early '72.

21 Q And at any rate they all have dates?

22 A That's right.

23 MR. CARNEY: Why don't we take a brief break,
24 I'm going to change the subject and we can change the tape
25 again.

1 (Whereupon, a short break was taken.)

2 Q (By Mr. Carney) Dr. Kelly, I have just
3 handed you Exhibits K-9 through K-18, and ask you if you
4 can identify those documents for the record please?

5 A Yes, I can. K-9 is a label for Aroclor.
6 It's a Monsanto label, "Avoid repeated contact with skin
7 and inhalation of the fumes and dust."

8 Q Do you have knowledge as to the date of that
9 label?

10 A Yes. I've been through this label business
11 on quite a few depositions and I have spent a good part of
12 the day trying to have a deposition, so together with
13 paralegals, some of the lawyers and some of the technical
14 people at Monsanto I -- we ran down the dates as well as
15 we could. This was sometime pre-1947.

16 Q Are all -- Well, why don't you go through
17 these exhibits?

18 A Okay. Then K-10 is also a Monsanto label,
19 it's Chlorinated Diphenyl, Technical, that's a PCB of
20 course. It's a label that's dated -- it's not dated on
21 it, but it's from our research it was 1977. We have then
22 a caution label, Hydrocarbon -- a chlorinated hydrocarbon
23 caution label, K-11. That was early 1960, it get a Mon --
24 it's put on Monsanto products, whether or not this is the
25 same caution label put on all chlorinated hydrocarbons or

1 not I'm not sure, but that's dated around 1960.

2 Q Let me stop you there, Doctor. K-11 is a
3 little hard to read and what I'd like to do is show you a
4 blowup that I believe depicts Exhibits K-9 and K-11 which
5 might be easy -- if you can say, is K-9 represented on
6 this blowup at the bottom here?

7 A Yes, it's where your right hand is, it's at
8 the lower lefthand corner.

9 Q And where is K-11 on this blowup?

10 A K-11 is right above it, and it's highlighted
11 in yellow, starts off "Caution, contains chlorinated
12 hydrocarbons."

13 Q Can you read the caution on K-11?

14 A Yes. The one on K-11 is not only highlighted
15 up at the top it's also the same on the right-hand column.
16 So it says, "Avoid prolonged breathing of vapor or mists.
17 Avoid contact with eyes or prolonged contact with skin.
18 If skin contact occurs remove by washing with soap and
19 water. Following eye contact flush with water. If
20 clothing becomes soaked with fluid launder before wearing
21 again."

22 Q And is this kind of caution language that was
23 used by Monsanto to alert its customers about safe
24 handling of PCB's?

25 A That's correct, sorry.

1 Q And is that the with minor variations the
2 language that was used during the time that you were
3 medical director at Monsanto?

4 A Well, when -- Yes, from '60 on, I don't--
5 early '60. I don't know if it was used that particular
6 phraseology was used, but yes, in general it's true.

7 Q Okay. Why don't you go on with K-12?

8 A K-12 is an Inerteen label. It's a Monsanto
9 label, I'm sorry, it's a Monsanto label. But it's
10 Inerteen 70 dash 30, this is K-12 we're talking about. On
11 the label it says, "Made for Westinghouse Electric
12 Company, trademark at Westinghouse Electric Company," and
13 it had the same caution material that was present on the
14 blowup.

15 MR. CARNEY: And I don't know if they are, if
16 you have any objection to trying to zoom in and see if
17 it's --

18 MR. MCCREA: No, that's fine.

19 Q (By Mr. Carney) That's again a Monsanto
20 label and it's for the Inerteen which again is the
21 Westinghouse trade name for PCB's?

22 A That's correct.

23 Q And what was the date?

24 A I should say for Westinghouse it's a trade
25 name for electrical fluid that contains PCB's. In this --

1 in addition to other things, it also contains, presumably
2 the thirty refers to trichlorobenzene.

3 Q And what's the date on that Exhibit K-12 that
4 we are looking at?

5 A That's 1965.

6 Q And let's take the next one, it's K-13?

7 A K-13. This is a Monsanto label that we put
8 on containers following the discovery that the material
9 could be an environmental contaminant. The date on it --

10 Q And that again I think you mentioned was
11 when?

12 A 1970.

13 Q Then the next was K-14.

14 A That's another Inerteen, that's another
15 Inerteen label which also contains the environmental
16 statement. The date of that is July of 1970.

17 Q And then K-15?

18 A K-15 is another Inerteen label, also Monsanto
19 label, but the product is Inerteen, the Westinghouse
20 product, and in addition to the environmental statement
21 the waste disposal offer is made on it which we offered to
22 take back the used PCB's for incineration. The date of
23 that is July '71 to 11/72. I don't believe there are
24 any -- I'm not sure how definite, it was someplace in
25 there.

1 Q Okay. And --

2 MR. MCCREA: Did Dr. Kelly state this was
3 PCB?

4 Q (By Mr. Carney) The Inerteen 70-30, is that
5 a PCB, if you know?

6 A Yes. To the best of my knowledge Inerteen
7 contains PCB and the 70 refers to a 70 percent PCB and the
8 30 refers to trichlorobenzene which we added to PCB's to
9 form Inerteen for Westinghouse. This was Westinghouse
10 specifications for one of their electrical uses. It
11 contains PCB's, yes, at least seventy percent.

12 Q And did we do K-16, is that next?

13 A That's the next one.

14 Q Yes.

15 A That again is a PCB label and it also has a
16 waste disposal on there and I believe that was used from
17 11/72 to 6/75.

18 Q And what about K-17, can you identify that?

19 A K-17 is a multi-language label for tank cars;
20 that was used from 1972 I believe to 1977 and not -- yeah,
21 that was used at that time.

22 Q And then finally K --

23 A Oh, this is one that I am not so sure about
24 the date on it but it's a tank car label for PCB's and I
25 would say that it was sometime in the neighborhood of 1972

1 on.

2 Q When you say tank car label, did PCB's -- are
3 they normally in a liquid form?

4 A Yes.

5 Q When they are sold to customers?

6 A They are either 55 gallon drums or 6,000
7 gallon tank cars.

8 Q And the labels, would the label be put on the
9 cars and tank drums?

10 A That's correct.

11 Q Why didn't you put the labels on the PCB's
12 themselves?

13 A Float them on there?

14 Q There is no way to put them on the liquid, I
15 take it?

16 A No.

17 Q And did you or did the medical department
18 under your supervision at Monsanto approve these, the
19 language in these labels at least up until your retirement
20 in November of 1974?

21 A Well, yes, we approved that part of the label
22 that referred to the safe handling procedures and we had
23 input unto the environmental aspect, when that came into
24 play.

25 Q And that would be true of Exhibits 10 through

1 18?

2 A Yes. We didn't have anything to do with
3 saying sell it back at three cents a pound or something
4 like that.

5 Q Dr. Kelly, during the time that you were
6 medical director at Monsanto did you have any philosophy
7 with regard to a goal to be followed in writing safe
8 handling instructions for something like PCB's?

9 A Yes.

10 MR. MCCREA: Just a second. Are we asking
11 if he, Dr. Kelly, had a philosophy.

12 MR. CARNEY: Yes.

13 A Yes. My philosophy was to keep the
14 information to precise as could be done for protection, to
15 keep it as short as possible to keep the reader's
16 attention. I would rather have a one or two paragraph
17 warning than a three page bulletin because my experience
18 over the years has been that people rarely go past the
19 first paragraph if you have a three page memorandum on
20 safety.

21 Q (By Mr. Carney) Dr. Kelly, at the time you
22 retired from Monsanto in 1974 did you have an opinion to a
23 reasonable degree of medical certainty whether the safe
24 handling instructions were followed that appear on
25 Exhibits K-9 through K-18 that the PCB product could be

1 used without ill effects?

2 MR. MCCREA: To which we'll object; the
3 question implies that Dr. Kelly is an expert in warnings
4 as to the effectiveness of the design in communicating to
5 the user the need to take appropriate precautions for his
6 health and safety and the answer which Counsel is
7 attempting to elicit implies that these warnings,
8 so-called warnings, although I don't see the word used
9 ever, would communicate the information and I think that's
10 beyond the realm of Dr. Kelly's expertise.

11 MR. CARNEY: Okay. I'll give you that same
12 objection. Let me restate the question so it's fresh in
13 Dr. Kelly's mind.

14 Q (By Mr. Carney) Dr. Kelly, at the time you
15 retired from Monsanto in 1974 did you have an opinion to a
16 reasonable degree of medical certainty whether if the safe
17 handling instructions that appear on Exhibits K-9 through
18 K-18 were followed that PCB's could be used without ill
19 effects?

20 A Yes. I was quite certain during those
21 thirty-eight years we manufactured a billion and a half
22 pounds of the stuff, sent it all over the country and
23 there are no reports of any ill effects from it in our
24 workers with the exception -- not only our workers, no
25 case reports from any other, about any of the customer's

1 workers, no reports of any illness from any of the
2 customer's medical directors or any of the customer's
3 manufacturing people, that -- So my answer is yes. I was
4 quite certain that it was proved perfectly safe, perfectly
5 adequate.

6 MR. MCCREA: We would object to the answer
7 as not being responsive to the question. The question
8 addressed to the witness was if this information were
9 followed would the product be safe. The question
10 addresses the communication. Dr. Kelly is incorporating
11 into his answer hearsay testimony that there were no
12 reports of adverse effects.

13 By answering it in that fashion he has completely
14 avoided the question, his answer is there were no effects,
15 that's hearsay. The question was if these warnings were
16 to be followed based on his knowledge of the toxicology
17 which he has described would the product be safe. It has
18 nothing to do with the lack of reports.

19 MR. CARNEY: Let me reask the question. I
20 think the doctor did answer the question, but just so
21 there is no confusion why don't I ask it again.

22 Q (By Mr. Carney) Dr. Kelly, at the time you
23 refired from Monsanto in 1974 did you have an opinion
24 based on a reasonable degree of medical certainty whether
25 safe -- if the safe handling procedures in Exhibits K-9

1 through K-18 were followed that PCB's could be used
2 without ill effects?

3 A Yes, I did.

4 Q And what was that opinion?

5 A They could safely be used without ill
6 effects.

7 Q If the safety precautions were followed?

8 A Yes.

9 Q And what is that opinion based on?

10 A It's based on my knowledge of the toxicity of
11 the product. It's based on my reviews of the literature.
12 It's based on my contacts with the people who used it, the
13 medical personnel who used it, the industrial hygiene
14 people who used it and it's based on significant absence
15 of any reports of ill effects in the medical literature in
16 the electrical field or in the medical literature with the
17 exception of chloracne. There were no ill effects, so I
18 can't base it on anymore than that. They read the
19 warnings and they had no troubles.

20 MR. MCCREA: All right, now, that's gross
21 hearsay based upon information from whomever, wherever.
22 It does not incorporate into the answer the critical
23 aspect of the question, "If this information were
24 followed --" Dr. Kelly jumps to the conclusion, no
25 reports of ill effects. Dr. Kelly has no data as to

1 whether or not this information on these labels was
2 adhered to by workers and that was the essence of the
3 question.

4 He assumes it was because there were no ill
5 effects. That's not the point. The point is did the
6 workers if they had received this information, adhere to
7 it. No data, no information, no studies as to whether or
8 not any worker would appreciate the risk of PCB's from
9 reading these warnings.

10 MR. CARNEY: I'm not going to respond to your
11 speech, because I just think that will prolong things
12 other than to at least to say that my silence on your
13 objections or speeches does not mean that I acquiesce in
14 what you're saying.

15 Q (By Mr. Carney) Doctor, I asked for your
16 opinion at the time of my retirement in my last question,
17 did you have the same opinion on that subject during your
18 lengthy employment with Monsanto?

19 A I had the same opinion from 1937, sometime
20 when I got involved with PCB's until 1974 and from 1974
21 until May the 30th, 1990.

22 Q It's the 31st.

23 A The 31st.

24 Q Did you he -- Let me show you the next
25 exhibit, K-9. Would you read the title and the -- Strike

1 that. Did you ever see that document during the time that
2 you were employed by Monsanto?

3 A I never did. I never saw it until it was
4 shown to me at one of these depositions.

5 Q And was this a document ever utilized by
6 Monsanto?

7 A I never heard about this document, I never
8 saw it used by Monsanto, I never had anyone mention the
9 document during the years that I came back from the
10 service until I left.

11 Q As far as you know was this document ever
12 used by any salesmen at Monsanto?

13 A As far as I know there was absolutely -- it
14 was never used. There's really no use for it because in
15 1944 Aroclors were in allocation, we did not have salesmen
16 going out trying to sell it. We had salesmen on the
17 telephones answering the question saying, "Well, send me
18 your government order and we'll send you the amount of
19 Aroclors that the government says we should send you." We
20 didn't have salesmen running around trying to sell people.
21 So I have no idea. This is not an official Monsanto
22 document, I don't know whose brain child it is.

23 Q Why do you say it's not an official Monsanto
24 document?

25 A Well, Monsanto does not put typewritten

1 documents that are not published, this has material in
2 there that's absolutely nonsense and it would not be a
3 Monsanto document.

4 Q Does it have any Monsanto code or anything on
5 the back?

6 A No, sir, it has no signature, it has no code
7 on the back.

8 Q Do you know who the author was?

9 A I haven't the slightest idea.

10 Q If this document K-19 had been presented to
11 you for your approval back when you got back from World
12 War Two, what would you have done?

13 A Thrown it in the waste basket.

14 Q Why is that?

15 A Because, several things, one, is it tries to
16 do everything, it tries to encompass everything in one
17 bulletin, it has gone back historically and talked about
18 applications where Monsanto to the best of my knowledge
19 never used PCB's. It has information on there medically
20 that is incorrect. So I can't say that we're not -- I
21 don't believe it's worthless, I believe it's completely
22 worthless.

23 Q Doctor, during your course of your employment
24 did Monsanto have tests performed in relation to the
25 toxicity of PCB's?

1 A Yes, they did.

2 Q And did Monsanto perform these tests in-house
3 or did they have others do them?

4 A No. We did not have a laboratory until
5 after -- I think '75, we started preparations for a
6 laboratory just about the time when I was leaving in 1974.

7 Q And were most of these tests animal tests
8 except for the skin patch test?

9 A Yes, with the exception of the skin patch
10 test.

11 Q Why were these tests done on animals?

12 A Well, I don't believe it's morally correct or
13 ethically correct to experiment on people.

14 Q Are the results of animal testing easily
15 useable to predict the potential effects of a particular
16 substance in humans?

17 A Well, I have to answer that yes or no. There
18 are some ways it's helpful, some it isn't. Now the animal
19 species vary. If they can show a target organ, if you get
20 the same sort of response in several species of animals.
21 If they're all for example involves -- you get brain
22 tumors in all the animals, you would think well, maybe
23 you'd get a brain tumor in humans. If you get a liver
24 problem in all of them you would think well maybe you will
25 get a liver problem, that's the thing you look out for.

1 MR. MCCREA: Excuse me, Doctor, let me
2 interpose an objection that there is no basis for the
3 doctor's qualification in toxicology, which this involves
4 toxicology. There are other people at Monsanto that are
5 qualified to discuss animal testing.

6 Q (By Mr. Carney) Doctor, if one species of
7 animal you get a particular effect by a substance does
8 that mean it will happen in humans?

9 A No, it does not.

10 MR. MCCREA: Is it understood same
11 objection, Counsel?

12 MR. CARNEY: Yeah.

13 Q (By Mr. Carney) Let me show you Exhibit 20.
14 Can you identify that document, Exhibit K-20?

15 A Yes. This is a report of Dr. Frederick Flynn
16 of patch testing on material received from Swann Research,
17 Incorporated. The date is May the 5th, 1934.

18 Q What's the -- Read that date again. I think
19 you might have misspoke?

20 A May the 25th, 1934.

21 Q I thought you said May 5th the first time?

22 A No, 25th.

23 Q Yeah. Have you ever seen Dr. Flynn's report
24 before?

25 A Yes, I have.

1 Q Did you see that document back in shortly
2 after the date it bears?

3 A Not shortly after. I never saw it until I
4 came to work at Monsanto, some six or seven months after I
5 came to work at Monsanto.

6 Q So it would have been sometime in 1936 you
7 saw it?

8 A '36, yes, late '36 probably.

9 Q Briefly, Doctor, what type of PCB testing did
10 Dr. Flynn conduct?

11 A He did patch testing, it appears.

12 Q On what species, if you --

13 A I don't see it right off the top of my head
14 here. Says on animals, but let's see what his conclusion
15 was. It's not on humans.

16 Q I think it was rabbits?

17 A Large white rabbits, that's correct.

18 Q And did he test PCB's of various degrees of
19 chlorination in his tests?

20 A Yes. He tested quite a mixture of things, he
21 tested an Aroclor with sixty -- a PCB with 62 percent
22 chlorine, he tested the same Aroclor with four and a half
23 percent styrene four and a half and a mixture of styrene
24 high boiler --

25 Q I don't think we need to get the jury

1 involved in all these numbers and details.

2 A Yes. Well, he tested liquid PCB's, ground up
3 PCB's.

4 Q What did Dr. Flynn concludes as a result of
5 his rabbit skin patch testing on various types of PCB's?

6 A By the way, he also did intradermal, that
7 means into the skin, he injected the liquid material into
8 the skin. Well, he concluded that each of the Aroclors
9 that gave a positive reaction were of a fluid nature. He
10 also said that any styrene found, compound which could be
11 found that were present as impurity is the cause of the
12 trouble. He said he was also surprised that more of the
13 compound submitted did not show or give reactions to the
14 skin.

15 It has been shown in some -- Well, they get into
16 some very archaic statements here, but that's about what
17 he said. He said -- he also gave some ideas which were
18 very good. "Study your ventilation system in places where
19 fumes were given off, means be provided for men to take a
20 bath with soap and water if they come in contact with the
21 type of material found to be positive." By this I mean if
22 a leak or spillage occurs.

23 Q So he gave some safe handling suggestions in
24 handling PCB's?

25 A That's correct.

1 Q Let me show you Exhibit 21 and ask you if you
2 can identify that?

3 A Yes. This is a report dated September 15th,
4 1938 by Cecil -- by Dr. Drinker, a report to Monsanto
5 Company that deals with four products, first two have
6 nothing to do with this case. The second two, one is a
7 chlorinated PCB, 68 degree chlorine, and the other is a
8 mixture of chlorinated diphenyl benzene and chlorinated
9 diphenyl, which are -- one is a mixture of a PCB and a
10 mixture of a compound which is not a PCB, a terphenyl.

11 Q Did you review this report back in the late
12 1930's?

13 A Yes, I did.

14 Q And these were rat inhalation experiments?

15 A Let's see what animal was used. Yes.

16 Q What did Dr. Drinker report to Monsanto in
17 the relation to the results of his rat inhalation
18 experiments with PCB's?

19 A He reported that he had these rats inhale the
20 material at a concentration of somewhat over a half
21 milligram per cubic meter into the -- he had to heat the
22 material up to 140 to 190 degrees centigrade to get the
23 material in sufficient concentration in the air. He
24 exposed them for sixteen hours a day and he continued that
25 for almost three months, four months.

1 He got some swelling of the liver cells but were
2 not progressive. They were, the rats were healthy, they
3 gained weight. Then he gave them carbon tetrachloride and
4 alcohol which carbon tetrachloride is a very serious liver
5 poison and the rats died 52 days later. He also decided
6 at the end of 93 days that this wasn't tough enough so
7 he -- and I'll quote who it says, "After 119 days at low
8 concentration of 12-60 A --" which is a PCB -- "had
9 improved but slightly poisonous it was decided to increase
10 the concentration of the air breathing by the four rats
11 remaining."

12 So he had to get four of his gadgets to get the
13 stuff in the air, so he brought it up twelve times as
14 much, twelve times as high. He continued the exposure, I
15 quote him, "to this very high concentration and was
16 continuing it for 87 days." He said, "Under these
17 conditions the animals remained in perfect health. The
18 carbon tetrachloride and alcohol test was positive, but
19 there was no evidence of liver damage or no evidence of
20 disturbance in other organs.

21 Q Did he see any gross evidence of
22 abnormalities on other parts after he examined these
23 animals after they were sacrificed?

24 A He saw no gross abnormalities, but he saw
25 some microscopic, he saw some --

1 Q Did he see anything to the naked eye that
2 would be unusual?

3 A No. Nothing to the naked you, but he did see
4 material, he saw some changes in the liver cells which --

5 Q That was microscopic?

6 A Microscopic, that's correct.

7 Q And he was dealing with one of the highest
8 chlorinated PCB's, wasn't he?

9 A That's correct.

10 Q And what was his general conclusion after the
11 concentrated vapor that he exposed these rats to for three
12 or four months with this very high chlorinated PCB?

13 A Six months, six and a half months, 207 days.

14 Q Okay.

15 A Page 7 it says, "In conclusion, 12-70 when
16 handled in ordinary precautions should be entirely
17 harmless to workmen."

18 MR. MCCREA: What page is that?

19 THE WITNESS: Page 7.

20 A It says while it can't be given an entirely,
21 totally clean bill of health it is preferable to these two
22 other compounds.

23 Q (By Mr. Carney) Was there anything in Dr.
24 Drinker's reports to you that is inconsistent with your
25 opinions that you held about the ability to handle PCB's

1 safely in a work place?

2 A No. There was nothing inconsistent with my
3 ideas.

4 Q Let's next look at Exhibits K-22 and K-23 and
5 K-24 and ask you if you can identify those exhibits?

6 A K-22 is a report by doctor Joseph Treon of
7 the Kettering Laboratory, which is in the College of
8 Medicine of the University of Cincinnati Medical School.
9 It has to do with the exposure, vapor fumes of Aroclor at
10 elevated temperatures of Aroclor 1242 and 1254, both of
11 which are PCB's.

12 Q Do all three of these reports, are the
13 Kettering laboratory reports on animal testing of PCB's?

14 A That's correct.

15 Q And Kettering is a laboratory where did you
16 say?

17 A University of Cincinnati, it's part of their
18 medical school.

19 Q Was this a large laboratory?

20 A For those days in 1955 it was probably the
21 largest one, maybe Harvard was bigger; but the only two
22 ones, might -- probably two, there might have been a
23 little at the University of Pittsburgh, but Cincinnati
24 certainly if it wasn't the biggest, it was the second
25 biggest.

1 Q And did you request that this testing been
2 done?

3 A Yes, I did.

4 Q At the laboratory at the University of
5 Cincinnati?

6 A Yes, I did.

7 Q And what type of testing was done in these
8 tests? Was it -- were these inhalation tests?

9 A Two were, yes, two were inhalation, two were
10 inhalation of the fumes and the other was a mist like an
11 aerosol.

12 Q And again just to make sure that we
13 understand, inhalation means what?

14 A You breathe it in.

15 Q So you would elevate the temperature and make
16 vapors?

17 A Well, you put the animals in a sealed box,
18 pretty good size box and then you would put this material,
19 heat it and blow air through it to pick up the vapors and
20 blow them into the cage and leave the animals in there for
21 X period of hours, X number of days.

22 Q And these tests that you just described, were
23 they done on various types of animals?

24 A Yes. He had a sort of mixed bag of these, he
25 had guinea pigs, rats, rabbits --

1 Q What were the --

2 A Maybe mice also. I know he had guinea pigs,
3 rats and rabbits and I think he had mice also.

4 Q What were the results of these tests by the
5 Cincinnati University laboratory called Kettering with the
6 vapor being put into the enclosed containers where the
7 animals were in, the PCB vapors were put in?

8 A Well, he found out if you put enough of
9 material in you can cause fatalities in the rabbits, he
10 also found out -- I mean in the animals. Then he also
11 found out if you drop the level down you could come out at
12 a safe level where you don't have any problems, so the
13 bottom line of this experiment was to find out what was a
14 safe level. So he came out with a safe level and that
15 safe level was adopted by the American Conference of
16 Government Industrial hygienists.

17 MR. MCCREA: I'm going to object to that
18 response as being outside the scope of this document.
19 There is no showing in this document based on this study
20 that the level was adopted.

21 Q (By Mr. Carney) Doctor, he found that safe
22 levels for these various species of animals for these PCB
23 vapors and how did he correlate that to safe levels for --
24 go from animals to humans.

25 A He took a tenth or a hundredth of it, I'm not

1 exactly sure unless I go through these calculations. He
2 came down to a much safer level where he said, "Well, it's
3 safe for animals, at a hundred times, it's okay for
4 people."

5 Q And does -- did the report indicate how they
6 got these large levels of fumes in the air, into these
7 confined cages for these animals?

8 A Yes, I am sure it does. I'll find it here.
9 Well, they heated -- I'll have to tell you how high they
10 got the temperatures.

11 Q They heated it above room temperature?

12 A Oh, gosh, yes. He took 1242 and he heated it
13 to between 132 degrees and 138 degrees centigrade, hundred
14 degrees centigrade is boiling at the point of water.

15 Q Do you know roughly how that translates into
16 Fahrenheit, just approximately?

17 A Well, water boils at 180 degrees Fahrenheit,
18 see this is 200 and something Fahrenheit.

19 Q Okay.

20 A Then 54 --

21 MR. MCCREA: What page, Doctor?

22 A He used the same, 130 to 135 degrees
23 centigrade.

24 Q (By Mr. Carney) What page are you looking at
25 there, Doctor?

1 A Six.

2 Q Page 6 in exhibit --

3 A K-22.

4 Q Dr. Kelly, could you tell the jury whether
5 after you reviewed these reports back in 1955 that were
6 sent to you and that's again Exhibits K-22, 23, and 24,
7 did those reports change any of your opinions with regard
8 to the toxicity and safe handling of PCB's in the work
9 place.

10 MR. MCCREA: To which we'll object for the
11 reason there is no showing of Dr. Kelly as a medical
12 doctor and not a toxicologist is in any way able to
13 correlate the information from the animal studies to human
14 beings.

15 A Well you repeat it?

16 Q (By Mr. Carney) After you reviewed these
17 three reports from the University of Cincinnati laboratory
18 called Kettering and that's Exhibits K-22, K-23, K-24, did
19 your review of those reports cause you to change any of
20 your opinions with regard to the toxicity and safe
21 handling of PCB's in the work place?

22 A Based on my experience in medicine in 1924 or
23 twenty years before, based on my experience with
24 familiarity of a toxicological information, based on my
25 experience with discussions with toxicologists these

1 reports did not change my mind at all.

2 Q Were they consistent with your views?

3 A They were consistent with the views that I
4 had gained over the twenty years of occupational medicine
5 where I was constantly exposed to toxicology, reports of
6 toxicological matters.

7 Q Did Dr. Treon who authored these three
8 reports that were sent to Monsanto, did he ever publish
9 his findings related to the toxicity of PCB's?

10 A Yes, he did.

11 Q Let me hand you Exhibit 25 and ask you if
12 that's the publication of the results of his reports to
13 Monsanto?

14 A Yes. It was published in the Industrial
15 Hygiene Quarterly, cannot make out the date but he gave
16 the paper in 1956, it seems to me. So it was published in
17 either late '56 or early '57.

18 Q Did you read the article at the time it was
19 published?

20 A Oh, yes.

21 Q Was the Industrial Hygiene Quarterly a
22 well-known publication at that time?

23 A Yes.

24 Q Was it a reputable publication?

25 A Oh, it's a peer review publication. Peer

1 means you send it around to the other authorities in the
2 field, you get a paper and send it around to the other
3 people and they look at it and say, "Well, it looks like
4 it's based on good scientific evidence," and they send it
5 back to the editor and say yes, we ought to publish it.

6 Q And did Dr. Treon in the published article,
7 Exhibit 25, did he give the conclusions that he gave in
8 the prior reports that we were looking at that went to
9 Monsanto?

10 A Yes.

11 Q Let me hand you next a series of documents
12 that we have marked K- 26, Exhibits K-26 through K-36 and
13 I'll ask you if you can identify those documents?

14 A K-26 is a report from the Younger
15 Laboratories on Aroclor, on a particular Aroclor, 1270,
16 ammonia reaction product. It is an acute study in which
17 the oral lethal dose, oral dose that kills half the
18 rabbits -- of the rats is found, tested the skin
19 irritation and eye irritation.

20 Q Let me maybe just short-circuit, let me just
21 ask a couple of general questions rather than go through
22 each one separately. I think it will go quicker. Are
23 K-26 through K-36, are they ten different reports from the
24 Younger Laboratory dated between July 9, 1957 and March 4,
25 1963 relating to acute oral toxicity tests performed on

1 animals using Monsanto PCB's?

2 A Not all of them, Aroclor 2565 is not a
3 Monsanto PCB. That's a terphenyl, that's a different
4 compound.

5 Q Which exhibit is that?

6 A That's K-35. K-36 is Inerteen PPO, which is
7 a Westinghouse product, manufactured presumably by
8 Monsanto.

9 Q Are those -- That's a PCB though, the K-36?

10 A Yes. I don't know what else is in it, what's
11 the PPO is.

12 Q What about K-35, is that a PCB, if you know?

13 A No, 2565 is not a PCB.

14 Q With the exception of Exhibit K-35 are the
15 other exhibits that I handed you, K-26 through K-36, are
16 they all animal tests involving PCB's that were done by
17 the Younger Laboratory from July 9, 1957 until March 4,
18 1963?

19 A Yes.

20 Q Who requested that these tests be performed
21 by Younger?

22 A The medical department. The medical
23 department, which is either myself or Mr. Wheeler.

24 Q Monsanto?

25 A Monsanto medical department.

1 MR. MCCREA: We would object to this as
2 hearsay. There's no showing that the documents have been
3 peer reviewed.

4 Q (By Mr. Carney) Well, were these reports
5 received by you or by the medical department on or about
6 the date they bear, that's Exhibits K-26 through K-36?

7 A Yes. The documents say tests conducted for
8 Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Missouri, and they
9 were received by the medical department. We were the only
10 one that sent the material out to Younger Laboratories.

11 Q And Younger Laboratories is an outside
12 laboratory that did the tests for Monsanto?

13 A That is correct.

14 Q Some of these tests involve acute -- or I
15 think they all involved acute toxicity testing. What's
16 meant by acute?

17 A They all involved acute testing. Acute means
18 you see what the immediate response to a large dose is.
19 In other words, when you feed the animal you try to kill
20 the animal, you try to find the dose that kills half the
21 animals. That's a sort of a benchmark that you use in
22 comparing the toxicity of one compound with the another.
23 It's called LD 50. I don't want to confuse the jury but
24 that means lethal dose fifty, and that's what kills half
25 of the animals.

1 Q By this kind of testing means you feed enough
2 a compound until you half of them?

3 A Yes.

4 Q And then you found the LD 50?

5 A Yes.

6 Q And that was kind of benchmark that was used
7 back at that time?

8 A Well, it still is. In other words, if you
9 got a product X that's got an LD 50 of two, you've got a
10 product Y that's got an LD 50 of twenty, the higher the
11 lethal dose that it takes, the higher the number is, the
12 less toxic it is. So relatively you would say, yeah, this
13 is from the acute point of view this is 1/10th as toxic as
14 product X.

15 Q Are most products, even products that human
16 beings eat, can they be toxic enough to kill you if you
17 get enough quantity?

18 MR. MCCREA: Again, objection. Dr. Kelly is
19 not a toxicologist. There's no showing that he's made any
20 studies of comparative toxicity of any chemical with
21 PCB's, it's contaminants and bi-products.

22 A Question again please?

23 MR. CARNEY: Yes. I'll give you the same
24 objection.

25 Q (By Mr. Carney) Are most compounds or most

1 products, even products that humans consume or eat, can
2 they kill you if you give enough?

3 A You want to start with alcohol, you want to
4 start with aspirins? If you take enough aspirins you'll
5 kill yourself. You take enough bourbon you'll kill
6 yourself. A couple of glasses of bourbon you'll kill
7 yourself. That's water glasses, not shot glasses.

8 Q I think I've seen people have a couple of
9 shot glasses of bourbon. And are most compounds used in
10 the workplace if taken in sufficient quantity, will they
11 kill animals?

12 A Oh, yes.

13 MR. MCCREA: Same objection. There is no
14 foundation as to this doctor's qualifications to discuss
15 relative toxicities, none whatsoever.

16 Q (By Mr. Carney) Well, go ahead.

17 A Yes. All industrial chemicals have some
18 toxicity. It varies in amount. All drugs that people
19 take have toxicities. From a drug you take for heart
20 disease to a drug you take for lowering your cholesterol
21 they have toxic properties if taken in large amounts.

22 Q And do all these drugs, do they all have an
23 LD 50 level?

24 MR. MCCREA: Same objection. Far afield, no
25 qualification to discuss relative toxicities of any

1 chemicals, not even PCB's.

2 A If -- I'm sure they all would have a LD 50 if
3 you ran them. I'm sure they have been run by the
4 pharmacological companies when they started out thinking
5 about using this prescription drug that's the first test
6 you use in a toxicological screening.

7 Q (By Mr. Carney) And why did you request
8 these acute toxicity tests be run on PCB's from 1967 to
9 1953?

10 A It was part of our ongoing study of our
11 products. PCB's were not the only compounds we tested
12 this way. There are certainly a lot of other ones and it
13 depends, I think there may have been new products coming
14 out of the research department, there may have been new
15 applications that we just wanted to check it out.

16 Q What, if anything, did you learn from these
17 LD-50's that were reported in these Younger Laboratory
18 tests, K-26 through K-36 with the exception of K-35 which
19 I don't think related to PCB?

20 MR. MCCREA: Same objection. No peer
21 review.

22 A There were no surprises in these tests. The
23 LD 50's were around four milligrams per kilogram, which
24 was roughly around the same as Drinker found in 1937, so
25 they all have around the same toxicity.

1 Q (By Mr. Carney) How would you describe that
2 toxicity, is it a mild, heavy --

3 A I don't know he used mild, moderate, a
4 little, or I don't really know how he did it. I forget
5 how he described it. But I would describe it as a mild
6 toxicity.

7 Q Was the information in the Younger testing
8 reports K-26 through K-36 consistent with the opinions you
9 held before you reviewed your reports?

10 A Yes, they were.

11 Q Let me hand you next a large group of
12 documents, these are marked K-37 through K-77 -- I'm
13 sorry, Exhibits K-37 through K-70. I believe there are 33
14 reports. Can you identify --

15 A Give me time.

16 Q Yeah, if you just look through them.

17 A K-37 through K-44 are investigations of
18 various PCB's. They were hydraulic fluids and they were
19 carried out by the Scientific Associates, that's another
20 laboratory in St. Louis. Formerly I believe the two heads
21 were either at Younger laboratory or Younger left
22 Scientific Associates and started his own lab, but they
23 were all the acute tests similar to the ones we described.
24 They also then we go from K-45 all the way down to K-70.
25 These are also the same type tests of functional fluids or

1 hydraulic fluids that I presume -- that are PCB's.

2 Q And are these, these reports are all acute or
3 toxicity testing in various PCB's products, is that right?

4 A Yes, they are. They all are acute testing,
5 some are just limited to oral feedings, some are limited
6 to the battery of the inhalation, eye, skin and oral
7 toxicity.

8 Q And are these tests dated between February
9 19, 1951 through October 19, 1967?

10 A That's correct.

11 Q Did you request that all these tests be
12 performed?

13 A Yes, I did.

14 Q And when you received those reports in your
15 medical department did you review them?

16 A Yes, I did.

17 MR. CARNEY: I think we got a signal we have
18 just got a few minutes to go on the tape and change tape.

19 (Whereupon, a short break was taken.)

20 Q Dr. Kelly, that stack of documents I gave you
21 which were Exhibits K-37 through K-70, those reports,
22 those animal reports about PCB's, why did you request that
23 those tests be made?

24 A For several reasons. One was we had an
25 ongoing program of trying to fill out the niches in our

1 toxicological information about products. We might find
2 that we had done an awful lot of work on 1254 for
3 inhalation.

4 Q 1254 meaning what?

5 A A PCB for inhalation and found out we never
6 tested it whether it was irritating to the eye or not so
7 we would then run this battery of tests which was the
8 acute screening test. Then there were other Aroclors that
9 we may very well not have had acute testing on.

10 Q Again, Aroclors being PCB's?

11 A PCB's. And the third was some of these were
12 entirely new ones out of our research department. There
13 were PCB's and some were PCB's in combination with other
14 fluids and we wanted to see if this affected the acute
15 test dose but I would say the primary reason was we were
16 interested in the toxicology of all our products,
17 especially the PCB's and we did quite a bit of work
18 throughout the years on it.

19 Q When you reviewed these reports, these three
20 three reports, Exhibits K-37 through K-70, did they change
21 your mind about the safe handling of PCB's?

22 A They did not.

23 Q Were they consistent with the opinions that
24 you held regarding that?

25 A Yes, they were.

1 Q Let me next show you Exhibits K-71 through
2 K-75 and ask you if you can identify those exhibits?

3 A These were reports from Industrial
4 Bio-Test Laboratory to the Monsanto Company dealing with
5 the subacute dermal toxicity of Aroclor 1221 -- these are
6 all PCB's and subacute means someplace between acute and
7 chronic. In other words, I said acute is a real -- you're
8 testing almost the immediate reaction of the body to a
9 product.

10 The chronic testing is small amount of the product
11 over a period of months or years and subacute falls in the
12 middle, say three months or in the case of skin not quite
13 that much. So anyway it's the testing by skin application
14 of four, three -- five different PCB's run in 1963 for
15 Monsanto Company.

16 MR. MCCREA: Counsel, what numbers were
17 those?

18 MR. CARNEY: Its' K-71 through K-75.

19 Q (By Mr. Carney) Did you request that these
20 tests be performed?

21 A Yes, I did.

22 Q Why did you choose Industrial Bio-Test to do
23 these tests?

24 A Well, they were the preeminent toxicological
25 laboratory in the United States. They were -- Their

1 clients included all the large chemical companies, Dow,
2 DuPont, FDA, U.S. Army, everybody. They were very well
3 highly thought of.

4 Q Were these five reports, K-71 through K-75
5 transmitted to you by Industrial Bio-Test?

6 A That's correct, they were sent to the medical
7 department.

8 Q Did you review those tests on or near the the
9 dates of that respective report?

10 A Yes, I did.

11 Q Was there any information in those reports
12 that caused you to doubt whether PCB's could be safely
13 used in industry if the safe handling precautions were
14 followed that you recommended?

15 MR. MCCREA: Again, we'll object on the
16 basis of hearsay and that there is no showing that this
17 report has been peer reviewed.

18 THE WITNESS: Are you finished?

19 Q (By Mr. Carney) Do you remember the
20 question?

21 A No. But I didn't know if he was finished
22 with his objection.

23 MR. MCCREA: Yes.

24 Q (By Mr. Carney) Let me just give you again
25 the same objection but repeat the question so it's fresh

1 in your mind. Was there any information that was
2 contained in these five reports that caused you to doubt
3 whether the various PCB's tested could be used safely in
4 industry if the basic safe handling precautions were
5 followed?

6 A No. There was nothing in there that caused
7 me to doubt or change my mind.

8 Q Were they consistent with the opinions that
9 you held at that time?

10 A Yes, they were.

11 Q Dr. Kelly, let's next look at Exhibits 76
12 through 81. These are kind of bulky tests, but I'll ask
13 you the same question: Can you identify those exhibits?

14 A Yes. These exhibits are reports to the
15 Monsanto Company by the Industrial Bio-Test Laboratory
16 dated November the 1st, 1971. They deal with three PCB
17 studies in rats and in dogs.

18 Q And these tests were done in 1970?

19 A Well, they ran --

20 Q The reports are dated 1970?

21 A 1971.

22 Q And were these -- how long a period were
23 these tests conducted for?

24 A Well, the actual feeding is two years. In a
25 two year test, that's what the name implies. It's two

1 years that you feed them, but however you want to get a
2 level that you know will cause some pathology, some harm
3 to the animal, so you can see what's happening. So you
4 want a high level, you want a low level that you hope will
5 not show any problems and you want to get one in between
6 that you would like also not to show any problems, so you
7 might take one part per million, ten parts per million and
8 a hundred parts per million.

9 So that when you're fiddling around trying to come
10 out with the level that you are going to use on these
11 animals that might take three or four, five months. Then
12 you add that to the two years actual feeding test, then
13 after you get the animals off the feeding test you have to
14 sacrifice the animals and run pathology slides,
15 microscopic examinations of all the tissues.

16 And that's where the bottleneck comes, that could
17 be three months, six months, nine months, so when you're
18 talking about a two year testing if you get out of it in
19 three years you're very fortunate, so I think these -- we
20 must have authorized it sometime 1968.

21 Q And when you said these were two years
22 feeding tests, does that mean these animals were feed
23 PCB's every day?

24 A Every day, whether it was five days a week or
25 seven days a week, but --

1 Q Did you request that these studies be
2 performed?

3 A Yes.

4 Q Why did you request that these longer two
5 year feeding studies of PCB's on animals be done?

6 A Well, there was no information in the
7 literature, no information any place on the long term
8 effects of small amounts of -- the effects or lack of
9 effects of long term exposure or absorption of PCB's.

10 Q Was it about this time that -- or do you
11 recall when it was discovered that PCB's persisted in the
12 environment or caused an environmental problem of any
13 kind?

14 A Late sixties, whether it was '65 or '66,
15 something around that to the best of my impression, best
16 of my knowledge it was discovered in Europe at that time
17 and I think it was discovered in the United States a year
18 later or so.

19 Q And just briefly I think I'm going to --
20 Well, let me cover the environmental question a little
21 later on. Let me talk a minute -- I believe Mr. McCrea
22 mentioned and you I think even mentioned the Yusho
23 incident in Japan. Are you familiar with that?

24 A Will I get rid of this?

25 Q Yeah.

1 A Yes.

2 Q What was that incident?

3 A Well, in Japan there was a heat exchange
4 arrangement for cooking or processing rice oil. That heat
5 exchange system is you have a fire out here, you have a
6 closed system with a fluid, a heat exchange fluid in it,
7 it goes into here into the vessel that you want to warm
8 up, or heat up, and that's not supposed to leak, but
9 unfortunately it did leak. So that this material that was
10 hot, which happened to be a Japanese PCB, Kanechlor was
11 the name of it.

12 Q It wasn't a Monsanto PCB?

13 A It was not. It leaked into this oil, this
14 rice oil. This rice oil was sold in a particular area of
15 Japan and it was used in cooking. I don't exactly know
16 whether they cooked vegetables or soybean cakes or what,
17 but anyway it was used in cooking.

18 Q So PCB oil was used in cooking in a certain
19 area of Japan?

20 A Inadvertently of course.

21 Q Of course.

22 A It was in the rice oil, there was rice oil
23 that contained PCB's, and an awful lot of people got sick,
24 a thousand people.

25 Q Did they actually then eat the PCB oil, is

1 that what happened?

2 A Oh, yes, it was absorbed in whatever they
3 were cooking, and it created quite a problem, and an awful
4 lot of investigation carried out by the Japanese. So
5 after a lot of investigation they find out that the
6 process of heating the Japanese PCB's in the heat
7 exchanger followed by heating the contaminated rice oil
8 had caused formation of products called dibenzofurans.

9 Q Or for short I think furans?

10 A Furans, DBF, or furans, yes.

11 MR. MCCREA: To which we will object as
12 hearsay.

13 Q (By Mr. Carney) Go on, Doctor.

14 A So this -- Well, that's what happened, these
15 people developed chloracne, they developed reproductive
16 problems, they had children with bad -- with early changes
17 in their teeth, they had a number of problems.

18 Q Was there anything in the -- I take it there
19 was articles written about this Yusho incident in Japan?

20 A Oh, yes, Japan, then in the United States,
21 first Japan for quite a few months and after a year or so
22 the articles started to be translated, the articles
23 started coming over and being published in the United
24 States literature.

25 Q Do you recall about when the articles were

1 published in English about this Yusho incident?

2 A Late sixties, I would gather.

3 Q You sure about that?

4 A No. I'm not sure.

5 Q Okay.

6 A I mean, I can find it out. It's documented,
7 but I'm not sure off the top of my head.

8 Q Because I think Dr. Kimbrough said in her
9 studies that the --

10 MR. MCCREA: I object to Counsel --

11 MR. CARNEY: Just a minute. I haven't
12 finished my question.

13 MR. MCCREA: I'm going to object.

14 MR. CARNEY: Well, just a minute, as soon as
15 I finish my question you can object as long as you desire.

16 Q (By Mr. Carney) The reason I say that about
17 the date when it was published in English is that Dr.
18 Kimbrough in one of her studies said that the Yusho study
19 was published in 1984?

20 MR. MCCREA: 1984?

21 A '84, no. It was long before that.

22 Q (By Mr. Carney) Was it?

23 A Oh, sure.

24 MR. MCCREA: I'm going to object to Counsel
25 attempting to coach the witness as to what the answer to

1 the question is.

2 MR. CARNEY: Well, if I attempted to coach
3 him I wasn't very successful.

4 MR. MCCREA: Either the witness knows or he
5 doesn't know.

6 THE WITNESS: Well the witness can find out.
7 It's a very simple matter.

8 Q (By Mr. Carney) One of the documents that we
9 looked at was Dr. Kimbrough's article, Exhibit K-7 and
10 just take a look at the last sentence on the first column
11 there. Would you read that into the record?

12 A Yes. It said here, "The outbreak occurred in
13 1968, and the second outbreak occurred in Taiwan in '79.
14 The outbreak in Taiwan repeated what had occurred ten
15 years earlier in Japan. Many studies of these outbreaks
16 have been published in Japanese and Chinese. In 1984 some
17 of these information in these reports were published in
18 English in the American Journal of Industrial Hygiene and
19 Medicine." Well, they devoted a whole issue to it, but I
20 don't believe that was the first information in the
21 English literature.

22 Q Okay, at any rate did you review the
23 literature that was published about the Yusho incident and
24 then later on Taiwan?

25 A Yes, I did.

1 Q Where the people ate PCB's?

2 A That's correct.

3 Q And was there any information about the cause
4 of the problems the people had when they -- as to the
5 reason the people had the problems they had when they ate
6 the PCB's?

7 MR. MCCREA: To which I will object unless
8 Dr. Kelly is able to identify the articles, date of
9 publication and author with respect to the question
10 addressed to him; because otherwise it would again be
11 impossible to cross-examine the witness. He has stated
12 that he has reviewed the literature, so I would assume
13 it's not too difficult for him to do?

14 THE WITNESS: Well, it's not too difficult
15 for me to get, certainly not. It may be a little
16 difficult for me to give the dates. I could find it out,
17 that's no great problem.

18 A But to answer your question, yes, it was
19 decided by the Japanese scientists and written up in the
20 published literature and accepted by all the majority of
21 the scientific thinking that the cause was the presence of
22 furans in the PCB's that caused the problem, and the
23 furans went into the PCB's because of the heating process
24 both in the heat transfer agent as well as the cooking by
25 the housewife.

1 MR. MCCREA: Again, for the purpose of
2 clarity, I understand the doctor's testimony; there is no
3 year given, no article. It's simply impossible for us to
4 cross-examine him on this point, understanding that he
5 very well may not be at trial and this is our only
6 opportunity.

7 Q (By Mr. Carney) Well, can you recall which
8 article or which approximate year you read this
9 information?

10 A No. But I don't have -- I can't tell you
11 directly, but I can very probably have it tomorrow.

12 Q Well, we might try to do that. You mentioned
13 that it was the furans in the PCB's that was causing the
14 problems in people that many ate PCB's in Japan and
15 Taiwan, were those quantities of furans in the Monsanto
16 PCB's, were they the same as the furans in the PCB's that
17 these -- Japanese PCB's that these people ate?

18 MR. MCCREA: To which we'll object for the
19 reason that Counsel has not asked any questions regarding
20 this witness' study of or direct knowledge of the
21 quantities of furans in the PCB's manufactured by
22 Monsanto. Furthermore, Counsel has not asked any
23 questions with regard to the testing of PCB's in a similar
24 situation to that in Yusho and Taiwan which involved heat
25 and therefore there is no foundation information for this

1 witness to give a comparison of furans in Monsanto's PCB's
2 compared to furans in the Kanechlor PCB's manufactured in
3 Japan. If he has knowledge of levels of furans, knowledge
4 of tests involving heat and he can specify that,
5 preferably provide the documents then that's the proper
6 foundation.

7 Q (By Mr. Carney) Let me withdraw that
8 question for a minute and ask you this, Dr. Kelly: Has
9 there ever been to your knowledge an incident where people
10 had eaten Monsanto PCB's?

11 A Not that I know of.

12 Q Is there anything in the published literature
13 that you have seen where there was an incident like in
14 Japan or Taiwan where they ate PCB's in large quantities?

15 MR. MCCREA: Objection, leading. Large
16 quantities?

17 Q (By Mr. Carney) Or small quantities.

18 MR. MCCREA: I have no idea what you're
19 referring to.

20 A Well, there are reports of course of PCB
21 being present in fish. There are reports of PCB being
22 present in milk in a tenth of a part per million, 2/10th's
23 of a part per million and the federal government has put
24 out allowable limits of the PCB's, a safe limit of PCB's
25 in milk, milk, which is the sacred cow of the Food and

1 Drug Administration.

2 We know that there are levels in fish in the Great
3 Lakes and in the Mississippi River. There's a small
4 amount, but at no time has there been anything like the
5 amount of PCB's that were in the Japanese Kanechlor after
6 the heating in the heat transfer, the leaking --

7 Q The Yusho incident?

8 A The Yusho incident, yes.

9 Q And is there any comparison with regard to
10 the furan levels in the Japanese PCB's that the people ate
11 in Yusho compared to the Monsanto PCB's?

12 MR. MCCREA: Again, same objection. First
13 the question needs to be addressed is he familiar with any
14 data, if so, when did he see the data, who produced the
15 data. We're just jumping to a conclusion. There is no
16 information whatsoever that this witness has any knowledge
17 of the furan content of the Monsanto's PCB's, particularly
18 under the circumstances of heating. There's no
19 information.

20 Q (By Mr. Carney) Do I need to restate the
21 question?

22 A I think you better.

23 MR. CARNEY: I'll give you the same objection
24 and I'll try to restate it.

25 Q (By Mr. Carney) Doctor, is there any

1 relationship between the amount of furans found in the
2 Yusho incident and the Japanese PCB's and the Monsanto
3 PCB's?

4 A There were enormously higher in the Japanese
5 Yusho incidents; but the PCB's, furans in the PCB's that
6 were used in Yusho by the Japanese housewives contained a
7 much, much, larger quantity of P -- of furans than the
8 Monsanto product in the United States.

9 Q What do you mean by much larger?

10 MR. MCCREA: Same objection.

11 A A magnitude of ten to twenty. I could get
12 the figures, I don't have them.

13 Q (By Mr. Carney) It's at least that much?

14 A Oh, yes.

15 Q Did the National Cancer Institute ever do any
16 studies of PCB's to your knowledge?

17 A Yes.

18 Q Could you describe those?

19 A They did a two year testing with PCB Aroclor
20 1254.

21 Q And what were the results of that study?

22 MR. MCCREA: Objection, unless the document,
23 author and date of publication is identified in order that
24 we may have a meaningful cross-examination as to the
25 question.

1 Q (By Mr. Carney) Go ahead.

2 A The question again?

3 Q What were the results of the National Cancer
4 Institute study on PCB Aroclor 1254 that you mentioned?

5 A They said according to the National Cancer
6 Institute as they published in the journal, I believe, of
7 the National Cancer Institute stated that according to the
8 parameters of their experiment, 1254, which is a PCB,
9 could not be a carcinogen to rats.

10 Q And I believe we briefly mentioned that Dr.
11 Kimbrough did some two year feeding studies of rats on
12 Aroclor 1260, is that correct?

13 A That's correct.

14 Q Do you recall approximately when those tests
15 were done?

16 A In the first couple of years of 1970 I
17 believe, around that, give or take a year or two.

18 Q Early 1970's?

19 A Or very late -- Yes, I think early 1970's.

20 Q And 1260, is that a high or low chlorinated
21 PCB?

22 A It's high chlorinated, it's chlorinated to 60
23 percent.

24 Q Is that more toxic then than a 1254 Aroclor
25 or something lower than than 1260?

1 MR. MCCREA: Objection, again there is no
2 foundation information that this witness has any knowledge
3 with regard to the relative toxicity of Aroclor 1260
4 compared to any other mixtures manufactured by Monsanto or
5 anyone else.

6 Q (By Mr. Carney) Do you recall the question?

7 A I just cannot follow you and keep one eye on
8 the other counsel.

9 Q (By Mr. Carney) I understand, it's
10 confusing. Can you tell me is Aroclor 1260, can you tell
11 me whether it's more toxic or less toxic and the other
12 PCB's.

13 MR. MCCREA: Same objection, Counsel?

14 MR. CARNEY: Same objection.

15 A Well, that requires a little bit of
16 explanation. We have been talking about carcinogenesis,
17 we have been talking about ability to cause cancer. 1260,
18 has been shown in animals to cause cancer of the liver,
19 there are various discussions about how much or how
20 little, but anyway the other Aroclors, the other PCB's
21 that are not chlorinated to the extent of 1260 such as 54,
22 42 have never been shown to cause cancer in animals. When
23 you talk about animals -- if we're talking about humans
24 PCB's have not been shown to cause cancer in any human
25 person.

1 Q Any PCB?

2 A Any PCB, period. Now we get down to
3 toxicity, Aroclor 1260 is a higher boiling material, so
4 that if you have them the same temperature you do not get
5 as much of the PCB in the air as you would of 1242, so
6 that from that point of view the lower chlorinated
7 compound is more toxic.

8 Q In terms of --

9 A But per se by itself, usually when you
10 increase the chlorination you get higher toxicity. The
11 Treon work showed that the 1254 was more toxic than 1242,
12 so 1260 may or may not be, depending on how you view
13 toxicity.

14 Q (By Mr. Carney) Well, with regard to --

15 MR. MCCREA: I didn't get the name, he said
16 the something showed the 12 --

17 THE WITNESS: Treon, T-r-e-o-n. You have the
18 papers.

19 MR. MCCREA: Thank you.

20 Q (By Mr. Carney) Dr. Kelly, with regard to
21 cancer in animals now you said that the Aroclor 1260 is
22 the only PCB that's been shown to possibly cause cancer in
23 animals, at least in rats?

24 MR. MCCREA: Object to the leading nature of
25 the question and use of the word possibly. The tests were

1 done by Renate Kimbrough, he's described her credibility
2 and reputation evidently with which he agrees; I never
3 heard the word possible.

4 Q (By Mr. Carney) Well, Dr. Kelly, Aroclor
5 1260 is the only PCB you're aware of that might cause
6 cancer in rats?

7 A That is correct.

8 Q And it's never been shown to cause cancer in
9 humans?

10 A That is correct.

11 Q And Dr. Kimbrough -- Well, was Aroclor 1260
12 to your knowledge ever used in capacitors?

13 A Never was.

14 Q And the tests that Dr. Kimbrough did in the
15 early 1970's what did that show with regard to the Aroclor
16 1260?

17 A It showed that after two year feeding of
18 Aroclor 1260 her animals developed what she claimed to be
19 malignant tumors of the liver. There was quite a
20 discussion about this between people that looked at our
21 slides and people that looked at her slides. We gave her
22 our slides because we had tested 1260 for a period of two
23 years, which was the same as hers and came out with
24 different results.

25 The upshot was we sent her slides along with ours

1 to two different groups, one was a Dr. Pavis Pour,
2 P-o-u-r, at the Aetna Institute of Cancer at the
3 University of Kansas Medical School as well as to Dr.
4 Gordon Richter at the Northwestern University Department
5 of Pathology. They did not agree with Dr. Kimbrough in
6 all her cases. In fact, they did say that some of the
7 cases were malignant but the vast majority that she
8 claimed were not.

9 I have not talked to Dr. Kimbrough about what she
10 thought about our slides, whether her pathologist thought
11 we had overlooked our slides but we also sent our slides
12 over to Pour and Gordon Richter and they didn't find any
13 cancer in ours. Other workers have found what they
14 believe to be cancers of the liver also working with 1260
15 outside of Kimbrough.

16 Q Dr. Kimbrough did these tests and found some
17 liver cancers in rats in 1973, what was Dr. Kimbrough's --
18 this same doctor's conclusion with regard to the health
19 effects of PCB's on humans.

20 MR. MCCREA: Just a second, Doctor. I'm
21 going to object for the reason in the question it is not
22 prefaced as to whether or not the opinions of Dr.
23 Kimbrough are based upon standards of scientific certainty
24 or scientific probability. It's not established in the
25 question and it's highly relevant with respect to the

standards in the court.

A I think this is getting so technical I would like to read Dr. Kimbrough's statements again from her two papers that I read earlier. This is now the same Dr. Kimbrough that we have been talking about for the last few minutes and she states in her paper in Annals of Review of Pharmacology and Toxicology, 1987 and Mr. McCrea that is on Page 106 and it says, "In conclusion various toxic effects of PCB's have been described in laboratory animals. In humans acute poisoning outbreaks have only occurred following exposure to a combination of PCB's and PCDF's. When humans were exposed only to PCB's they only observed acute effects of general or minor. So far no chronic effects have been casually associated with exposure to PCB's."

Now we turn to her latest paper which is August of 1988 in the Health and Environment Digest. Feature article, that says, "Thus, despite" -- on page 04 -- "Thus despite positive laboratory animal data and except for chloracne exposure to PCB's has led to no convincing clinical demonstrable clinical health effects in humans." And I'm sure as she says up there she would consider cancer a chronic health effect.

Q (By Mr. Carney) And those two articles you just read from were long after she had found some cancer

1 in the livers of laboratory rats?

2 A Oh, yes. She found them in '72 or '73.
3 These are 1987 and 1988.

4 Q Dr. Kelly, have you known a Dr. von
5 Oettingen?

6 A Yes, I do. I have, rather.

7 Q And she's a --

8 A It's a he.

9 Q It's a he?

10 A William von Oettingen.

11 Q And was he a well known Ph.D and
12 toxicologist?

13 A Yes. I believe he also was an M.D. He
14 certainly was very well-known. He worked for the
15 government a great amount of time. I don't know what work
16 he did in Germany before he came over here. Then went to
17 work with DuPont as head of the Haskell Laboratories of
18 Toxicology. He was also a consultant for various firms.

19 Q Let me show you Exhibit 82 and ask if you can
20 identify that?

21 A Yes. This is an article, a medical research
22 project No. MR-46, The Toxicity and Potential Dangers of
23 Inerteen, which we referred to earlier, that's the
24 trademark for the transformer fluid of Westinghouse.

25 Q PCB?

1 A A PCB, submitted by Dr. von Oettingen, he is
2 both a PhD. and an M.D. from the Haskell Laboratory of
3 Industrial Toxicology at Wilmington, Delaware, and on it
4 it has Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company,
5 East Pittsburgh, PA, Industrial Hygiene Laboratory, file
6 copy. The date of this article or report is 3/28/38.

7 Q What's the title of the article?

8 A The Toxicity and Potential Dangers of
9 Inerteen.

10 Q What type of testing did Dr. von Oettingen do
11 on Inerteen on or before 1938?

12 A He fed rats, he --

13 MR. MCCREA: Objection, unless the testimony
14 is related to the document and not hearsay. I presume
15 it's related to the document.

16 A Well, there's no page on this, but it's an
17 Exhibit GBRN 003094, which is is second page following the
18 title page. It has Dr. von Oettingen's name at the top of
19 the page so I would presume it came from his laboratory.

20 Q Go ahead, it's in the report then?

21 A And it says here he fed it rats.

22 Q And --

23 A Wait, I want to see what else he did. He
24 also fed trichlorobenzene, which is an ingredient in
25 Westinghouse's transformer fluid. Then he applied the

1 Material Inerteen to the skin of rats of -- Yes, still
2 rats. Then he had vapor, acute vapor studies at elevated
3 temperatures, also rats.

4 MR. MCCREA: Doctor, if you can, could you
5 give us just the last two digits on the page, the dates?

6 A Well, the inhalation was 3101 of vapors, skin
7 application was 3100, the trichlorobenzene was 3908.

8 Q (By Mr. Carney) Doctor, does he outline or
9 recommend minimal -- a maximum allowable air
10 concentration of Inerteen in the work place and I'll
11 direct you to page 3106, and does he respond to that in
12 his report?

13 A I'll have to read it.

14 MR. MCCREA: What page?

15 A 3106. He says, "Repeated inhalation for
16 short periods of five milligrams of Inerteen vapors per
17 liter per air," that's pretty big, that's five grams per
18 cubic meter, "or repeated inhalation for eight hours of
19 0.05 or 0.09 per liter of air caused no definite injuries
20 to the rats. He also says on page 3107 he said, "From the
21 animal experiments reported it appears that low
22 concentrations, below 0.05 milligrams per liter of air
23 will cause no toxic signs or symptoms even with continued
24 exposure.

25 Then he goes onto say, "Regarding preventive

1 measures the following may be suggested. It appears to be
2 of paramount importance that contamination of air be
3 reduced to concentrations below .05 milligrams per liter
4 by adequate forced ventilation at the site of the
5 production of vapors. Greatest personal hygiene is no
6 less important."

7 Q (By Mr. Carney) Does he say to avoid skin
8 contamination?

9 A Yes. He said -- Now that's the personal
10 hygiene, of course, contamination of skin should be
11 avoided by wearing proper protective garments such as
12 gloves, caps, overalls, skin should be kept clean.

13 Q Dr. Kelly, did Westinghouse have a medical
14 director during the time that you were the Monsanto
15 medical director?

16 A Oh, they had one who was -- he was a tower in
17 the industrial medical field, Dr. T. Lyle Hazlett. He was
18 one of the original pioneers, he was a very well-known
19 person.

20 Q To your knowledge did Westinghouse have
21 knowledge on the subject of toxicity and safe handling
22 precautions for Inerteen the Westinghouse PCB?

23 MR. MCCREA: To which I will object. There
24 is no showing that this witness has any personal knowledge
25 of what Westinghouse knew. It would be pure speculation

1 at this point.

2 A Yes, they did. I have talked to Hazlett
3 about it.

4 MR. MCCREA: And for the further reason that
5 this is hearsay.

6 Q (By Mr. Carney) What did you talk to him
7 about?

8 MR. MCCREA: Just a second, Dr. Kelly. We
9 object to this for the reason that this is hearsay, Dr.
10 Hazlett is not here to be cross-examined as to the
11 conversation and it is again literally impossible for the
12 plaintiffs to the contend with hearsay information, i.e.,
13 to cross-examine.

14 A Well, I talked to him in general about PCB's
15 and he was extremely knowledgeable about it, he knew more
16 than I did.

17 Q Did --

18 A In addition we've sent material to their
19 industrial hygienists.

20 MR. MCCREA: Not responsive, and object to
21 the volunteer information.

22 Q (By Mr. Carney) Did Monsanto -- How did they
23 make the Inerteen for Westinghouse?

24 A Well, they made the PCB's at East St. Louis
25 or at Anniston and then added the trichlorobenzene at

1 presumably East St. Louis. I don't believe they added at
2 Anniston.

3 Q Whose specifications were they for the making
4 of Inerteen PCB's?

5 A Westinghouse.

6 Q Was Westinghouse a large company?

7 A Was and is. Second largest electrical
8 company in the United States.

9 Q Do you know -- Well, I think you indicated
10 that Westinghouse employed industrial hygienists?

11 A That is correct.

12 Q Did you know any of the industrial
13 hygienists?

14 A Yes, I knew Speicher.

15 Q Did you know him to be someone respected in
16 the area as an industrial hygienist?

17 A Yes, he came from one of the states, I don't
18 know if it was Ohio or if it was one of the major
19 manufacturing states, before he went to Westinghouse he
20 was a well-known, respected industrial hygienist.

21 Q Did you have any discussions with him telling
22 him about PCB's.

23 MR. MCCREA: Again plaintiffs object on the
24 basis of hearsay?

25 A I don't recall if I did. That discussion

1 would probably have been carried out be our industrial
2 hygienist himself.

3 Q (By Mr. Carney) Do you have knowledge as to
4 Speicher's knowledge with regard to the Inerteen or PCB's?

5 MR. MCCREA: Again, this is beyond hearsay
6 with absolutely no way to pinpoint the source of the
7 knowledge, it would be hearsay three or four times
8 removed, who knows?

9 A I have seen communications from members of
10 our department to Dr. Speicher, I've seen the carbon
11 copies of them.

12 Q (By Mr. Carney) Indicating what?

13 A Indicating --

14 MR. MCCREA: Again, just a second please,
15 Doctor. The document is not in the evidence, we don't
16 know the date, we don't know what's in the document. He's
17 going to describe something which we can't possibly
18 cross-examine, there's no identification of the document.

19 Q (By Mr. Carney) Well, let's get to the
20 documents. Take a look at Exhibit 83. I'll ask you if
21 you can identify Exhibit 83?

22 A That is a document written be Elmer P.
23 Wheeler, who is an assistant director of the medical
24 department of Monsanto Company whom I hired, whom I know
25 and even though Monsanto Company does not show up on this

1 particular paper I know it came in Monsanto, because I
2 know Mr. Wheeler worked there, having hired him. It was
3 dated October the 23rd, 1959 to Mr. Speicher in which he
4 explains --

5 MR. MCCREA: Can I interpose an objection?
6 Excuse me, Doctor. He knows that Dr. Wheeler worked for
7 Monsanto, but there is no showing that he has seen this
8 document, he saw this document --

9 MR. CARNEY: Just a minute. Let me ask him
10 the question, that will clarify it.

11 Q (By Mr. Carney) Was this Exhibit 83 a letter
12 that was sent to Westinghouse on or about October 23,
13 1959?

14 A Yes, it was.

15 Q I notice it doesn't have a signature. Would
16 that indicate anything to you?

17 A Well, nobody that I know of in business ever
18 signs a carbon copy. These are the file copies.

19 Q This is a copy of the letter that was sent to
20 Dr. Speicher by Dr. Wheeler?

21 A That's correct.

22 Q And would you -- What information did Mr.
23 Wheeler at Monsanto give to Mr. Speicher, the industrial
24 hygienist to Westinghouse in this letter of 1959.

25 Q (By Mr. Mccrea) Excuse me, Dr. Kelly. The

1 document has not been authenticated, it has not been
2 identified as Monsanto document. It is granted that
3 there's a date on the document and there are names on the
4 document but it's not been identified as one having been
5 sent to Speicher. Other than the information on it there
6 is no -- this witness has no personal knowledge of this
7 having been sent to Speicher.

8 MR. CARNEY: Well, he just tested that it
9 was sent, and that he knows it was sent and it shows it
10 was from Dr. Wheeler, Assistant Director of the Medical
11 Department.

12 Q (By Mr. Carney) Was Dr. Wheeler in
13 October --

14 A Mr. Wheeler.

15 Q I'm sorry, Mr. Wheeler in October of 1959 the
16 Assistant Director of the Medical Department at Monsanto?

17 A That's correct.

18 Q Was he the Assistant Director of the Medical
19 Department in any other company or organization to your
20 knowledge?

21 A No.

22 MR. MCCREA: There's been no testimony that
23 he knows the document was sent?

24 A Ask it.

25 MR. CARNEY: Well, I already asked so I won't

1 ask it again so I wouldn't repeat anything. Let me go on.

2 Q (By Mr. Carney) Dr. Kelly, can you tell me
3 what was pointed out to -- by Mr. Wheeler at Monsanto to
4 Mr. Speicher, the industrial hygienist at Westinghouse in
5 this October 1959 letter.

6 MR. MCCREA: Objection, no authentication.

7 A Repeat please?

8 Q (By Mr. Carney) Can you tell the jury what
9 Mr. Wheeler pointed out to the Westinghouse industrial
10 hygienist, Mr. Speicher, in October of 1959 in this letter
11 that's marked K-83?

12 A Yes. He -- first of all he told him that,
13 told him what was in the Westinghouse product. I would
14 imagine that Mr. Speicher would know what was in his own
15 product, buy anyway we told him. We then gave the
16 physical and chemical properties of Aroclors, the PCB's
17 they were in pages four and five in the enclosed Aroclor
18 bulletin.

19 Then we sent him a reprinted bulletin including the
20 results of chronic toxicity studies with Aroclor 1254 and
21 1242, both of which have been submitted as exhibits in
22 this deposition. Then it appears that there was some
23 questions that Mr. Speicher wanted to ask, so we said we
24 believe that prolonged repeated skin contact with any of
25 the Aroclors should be avoided for two reasons.

1 Q Again Aroclors being PCB's?

2 A That's right, he explained -- You want me to
3 read the whole thing, it's three pages.

4 Q Well, no. I don't think we need to read it
5 all. Let me point it a couple things. Read the third
6 paragraph, third sentence in that last paragraph on page
7 1, starts out "Secondly."

8 A Who?

9 Q Read the third sentence?

10 A "Secondly it is possible that prolonged or
11 repeated skin contact could lead to chloracne."

12 Q Go on?

13 A I know of only two cases where such
14 experience is developed during the long history of
15 production and use of the Aroclors. In one case the
16 Aroclors has been used has a heat transfer medium in a
17 system that allowed vapors to escape where the material
18 was heated to 600 degrees F." Go on?

19 "Second case of mild acne about which we have any
20 knowledge resulted from workmen dipping their hands in
21 Aroclor as if it it were mineral or vegetable oil. In
22 addition the clothing sooner or later being impregnated
23 with the material and the exposure was magnified."

24 Q Okay, I don't think we need to go through the
25 whole letter. Why don't you read the last paragraph from

1 page 2 or page 3?

2 MR. MCCREA: I'm going to object to reading
3 the document. Document speaks for itself, there's just no
4 showing that the author of the document, who is not even a
5 Ph.D. or a doctor had any basis for the information
6 contained in the document. It is hearsay from the
7 standpoint that there is no way to determine the validity
8 of this information.

9 Q (By Mr. Carney) Go ahead.

10 A Want me to read the last page?

11 Q Yeah.

12 A "I've been told that your company has some
13 twenty-five, twenty-five years experience with the
14 products discussed above, it was suggested that Mr. James
15 B. Ford, manager of transformer manufacturing engineering
16 at your Sharon plant could be a source of information
17 regarding experience with Inerteen PPO."

18 "Similarly Mr. R.B. Marbury of the Bloomington,
19 Indiana plant has been associated with the use of Aroclor
20 1242. Perhaps you've already discussed potential exposure
21 with these two gentlemen. If so I'd be interested in
22 learning of their practical experience with these
23 products."

24 Q And then read the final sentence?

25 A "I look forward to seeing you in Pittsburgh

1 next week."

2 Q Let's take a look at Exhibit K-85, ask you if
3 you can identify that document --

4 A This is a document -- What is that last
5 document? This was a document dated February the 12th,
6 1969. It appears we had a reorganization of titles of
7 medical appointment and Mr. Wheeler was called Manager,
8 Environmental Health, Medical Department. It's a letter
9 by him, dated February 12, '69 to a Dr. or Mr. -- I'm not
10 sure, Senior Bindschaegler, safety -- probably Dr., Safety
11 Administrator, Westinghouse Electric Company, Pittsburgh,
12 Pennsylvania 15325. "Dr. Bindschaegler --

13 MR. MCCREA: I'm going to object to this
14 document.

15 Q (By Mr. Carney) Let me just, let him finish
16 identifying it?

17 A Yes, this is a letter from Mr. Wheeler to Dr.
18 Bindschaegler.

19 Q Was this a letter that was sent by Monsanto
20 to Dr. Bindschaegler at Westinghouse?

21 A Yes, it was.

22 Q On or about February 12, 1969?

23 A Yes, it was.

24 MR. MCCREA: I'll object. There's no
25 showing that the witness has personal knowledge that this

1 letter was sent or received or any circumstances
2 surrounding the letter including any sources referenced.
3 It's hearsay.

4 Q (By Mr. Carney) And again, Dr. Wheeler was
5 in your --

6 A Mr. Wheeler.

7 Q I'm sorry, Mr. Elmer Wheeler was in your
8 department at the time this letter was sent?

9 A That's correct.

10 A Mr. Bindschaegler was the safety director at
11 Monsanto in the the general office at the same time.

12 Q And what is the substance of Dr. -- I'm
13 sorry, of Mr. Wheeler of Monsanto's letter to Westinghouse
14 in February of 1969?

15 MR. MCCREA: Objection, no authentication.

16 A He is talking about chlorinated diphenyl, a
17 PCB, as a heat transfer agent. That would be Aroclor
18 1254. He enclosed the Hygienic Guide Series published by
19 the American Industrial Hygiene Association, which
20 discussed the toxicity and safe handling of this class of
21 compounds. And there's a report of reprinted animal
22 toxicity in two of the chlorinated biphenyls.

23 He also sent the medical department a statement
24 summarizing the toxicity and safe handling of Therminol
25 fluids. He gave the threshold limit for PCB chlorinated

1 to 54 percent .5 milligrams per cubic meter of air, and he
2 also stated, this last paragraph, "I am sure you know that
3 your company has many years of experience in handling and
4 using chlorinated biphenyls as electric transformer
5 fluids --"

6 Q Chlorinated biphenyls being PCB's?

7 A PCB's. "It is possible your experience is
8 wider than ours in terms of exposure levels in a users'
9 plants as compared to our manufacturing facilities."

10 MR. CARNEY: I've gotten the signal our tape
11 is about to run out, so why don't we take a brief break.

12 (Whereupon, a short break was taken.)

13 Q (By Mr. Carney) Dr. Kelly, let me hand you
14 Exhibit K-86 and ask you if you can identify that
15 document?

16 A This is a document by Mr. Elmer Wheeler,
17 Manager of Environmental Health of Monsanto to Mr.
18 Speicher, headquarters, Industrial hygiene, Westinghouse
19 Electric Company, East Pittsburgh, P.A.

20 Q Was this a letter sent from Monsanto to
21 Dr. -- or to Mr. Speicher at Westinghouse on or about
22 March 5, 1969?

23 A Yes, it was.

24 Q And that's a copy of the letter that was
25 sent?

1 A That is correct.

2 Q Is -- what is Mr. Wheeler of Monsanto doing
3 or sending in that letter?

4 A What's he doing? He's sending two copies,
5 obviously in the second paragraph he talked on the phone
6 earlier to Mr. Speicher, appears that Mr. Speicher wanted
7 two copies of a publication on Dr. Treon's work so he sent
8 it to him. I don't know, I have no comment or know
9 nothing about what is written in the third paragraph.

10 Q Let me show you Exhibit 87, K-87. Can you
11 identify that document?

12 A This is a document by Elmer Wheeler to a Dr.
13 Sloat, Manager of Materials, Transformer Division,
14 Westinghouse Electric in Sharon, Pennsylvania, dated April
15 28th, 1970, and it appears he sent him a copy of the
16 status of the animal toxicity studies with PCB's. He
17 states, "That you recall I gave a copy of this status to
18 each of your two associates but he didn't have available a
19 third copy when you were here," so it appears that there
20 were three people from Westinghouse seeing Mr. Wheeler in
21 April of '70.

22 Q And three people from Westinghouse got these
23 PCB animal toxicity --

24 A Two of them got it and then Sloat got his by
25 mail. Looks like two of them carried it away.

1 Q And it shows a blind copy going to --

2 A Papageorge.

3 Q Who was he?

4 A He was the man involved in the environmental
5 aspects of the PCB. He was a plant manager of the
6 Anniston plant where they manufactured PCB and he was
7 brought up to St. Louis to manage the environmental
8 aspects of PCB. For a long time Wheeler was doing it, and
9 I finally said, "Look Wheeler's got other jobs. Get one
10 of your own people to do all this work."

11 Q And was this a letter, K-87, that was sent to
12 Westinghouse on or about April 28th, 1970?

13 A That's correct.

14 Q Dr. Kelly, if the Westinghouse workers at
15 Bloomington had followed the safe handling instructions
16 provided by Monsanto in the bulletins and labels and
17 correspondence that we just discussed, in your opinion to
18 a reasonable degree of medical certainty could the various
19 PCB products utilized by those Westinghouse workers at
20 Bloomington be used without ill effects.

21 A Yes. They could be used without ill effects.

22 Q Would the same be true of the workers at the
23 Muncie Westinghouse plant at Muncie, Indiana Westinghouse
24 plant?

25 A Wherever they use PCB's if they followed

1 those instructions that we had as for as safe handling
2 conditions -- procedures rather, they could, could be used
3 very safely.

4 Q Dr. Kelly, were the various medical and
5 scientific articles related to toxicity and safe handling
6 of PCB's which we have discussed such as the Smith
7 article, the Drinker articles and the Treon article in
8 1956 were they readily available in the public domain to
9 companies like Westinghouse or anyone else that carried
10 out research about PCB's?

11 A Oh, yes.

12 Q In the case of the doctor -- in the case of
13 the Treon studies those were actually sent by Monsanto to
14 Westinghouse?

15 A Yes, but they were published long before
16 that.

17 Q Doctor, I'd like to now turn for just a few
18 minutes and I'm getting close to the end, to the discovery
19 of PCB's in the environment, I think you said that
20 occurred late 1966 or early 1967?

21 A That's correct.

22 Q Was that -- Did Monsanto learn about that at
23 that time, in that time period?

24 A Well, they learned about it first in the
25 newspapers, in either the newspapers in the United Kingdom

1 in England or in the continent of Europe and --

2 Q When we say that the PCB's were first found
3 in the environment in late 1966 or early 1967 what do you
4 mean by PCB's were found in the environment?

5 A Well, they found it in feathers of birds,
6 they found it in the bottom of rivers, they found it in
7 soil. You must remember that about that time there were
8 advances in analytical chemistry being carried out that
9 allowed people to find traces of chemicals where they were
10 unable to find it before, down to parts per million, later
11 on parts per billion, and now parts per trillion, so they
12 had independent researchers on their own were interested.
13 Why they were, they were looking for DDT as I remember and
14 they found this material, it was very close to DDT, DDT as
15 you remember was an insecticide that was used very
16 widely --

17 Q I don't want to get off on DDT, but when you
18 say that the PCB's persisted in the environment, what does
19 that mean?

20 A It was not eaten up by the bacteria in the
21 soil and the water.

22 Q So I think other people have said it doesn't
23 biodegrade, is that the term you used?

24 A That's correct, but I want to keep it
25 scientific.

1 Q I appreciate you're doing it.

2 A That's what biodegrade means, the bacteria
3 eat it up.

4 Q And how did -- I think you told me how
5 Monsanto discovered that. Who first discovered this
6 problem where PCB's didn't get eaten up by bacteria but
7 actually stayed in the environment?

8 A I think it was Jensen and -- J-e-n-s-e-n and
9 Widmark, W-i-d-m-a-r-k, two scientists in Sweden.

10 Q Was it clear at the outset when these two
11 Swedish scientists reported this that they were correct?

12 A Well, that again depending on who you were
13 talking to. I mean, they believe this is what they had,
14 although I'm not sure whether they decided this wasn't
15 DDT, that was PCB's. At first we thought that they were
16 confusing PCB's with DDT.

17 I'm not an analytical chemist so I don't know how
18 hard it is to differentiate between these two things, but
19 afterwards, after they communicated with our scientists in
20 our London office, and one of them, a Dr. Wood, I believe,
21 went over there, but eventually three people from St.
22 Louis went over to talk to Jensen. I don't believe he was
23 there, they talked to Widmark, and there was a chief of
24 our analytical chemistry department, there was Wheeler and
25 it may have been Papageorge, I don't know who the third

1 one was, and Dr. Keller, K-e-l-l-e-r. They went over
2 there.

3 Q They went over to talk about these reports?

4 A Yes, to talk to them about it, they wanted to
5 get information, but they became convinced, yes, this
6 probably is PCB's.

7 Q Were PCB's then found in the environment of
8 the United States later on?

9 A Yes. The next one was a Riceburrough out at
10 one of the California universities, he found it out there.
11 I don't know where he found it first.

12 Q Was that at the same time that the Swedish
13 people found the PCB's?

14 A I think it was some months later.

15 Q What was Monsanto's reaction when they were
16 convinced that PCB's were staying in the environment and
17 weren't disappearing?

18 MR. MCCREA: Objection, unless it's stated
19 as to time when they were convinced.

20 Q (By Mr. Carney) Well, when did -- maybe I
21 better make that clear, approximately when did Monsanto
22 become convinced that PCB's in fact were persisting in the
23 environment?

24 A Sometime in '67 or '68, I'm not -- give or
25 take six months. I'm not sure of the exact time.

1 Q And at that point in time what did Monsanto
2 do?

3 A Well, we decided we don't want to add any
4 more to the environment, because at that same time --

5 Q Any more PCB's?

6 A PCB's to the environment, right about that
7 same time the phenomenon of biomagnification came up. Now
8 I have to be a little scientific on this. This means that
9 here we have this PCB that was lying down at the bottom of
10 a body of water. We thought it would lie there like a
11 lump of coal and stay there for all eternity without
12 changing even though it was non-biodegradeable; but then
13 we found out that the very microscopic organisms in the
14 bottom of the sediment of this watery area would eat the
15 PCB's.

16 Well, they would eat them, they wouldn't break it
17 up. It would stay in their body and then the larger
18 marine animals like shrimp would eat these plankton and it
19 would go into the shrimp, and from then the fish would eat
20 the shrimp and it would go into the fish and the amount
21 would increase as it moved up that particular food chain.
22 Then along would come the falcons and eat the fish and the
23 fish and the falcons would get poisoning from the PCB's.
24 The poisoning was a very unique type because it had
25 something to do with the calcium metabolism of the

1 eggshell.

2 Now that was an important obviously for birds but
3 not people, because people do not lay eggs with shells on
4 them. This was very serious as far as these fish eating
5 birds were concerned, because they would lay eggs with no
6 shells and wipe out a species, so we were very concerned
7 about the effect on the environment. So the first thing
8 Monsanto did was let's see what we can do to cut down
9 putting anymore in there.

10 Q And what did Monsanto do in that regard?

11 A Well, first they wrote to all our customers
12 and told them about being very cautious about eliminating,
13 about not just throwing the stuff out. Remember, now
14 we're talking about the 1960's, we were not as
15 environmentally conscious as we are in 1990 or in the last
16 five years, so people would discard used material --

17 Q Used PCB material?

18 A Used PCB material, yes. So we warned our
19 customers not to discard material that would get into the
20 environment, not to discard our PCB's, whether they were
21 used as hydraulic fluid or transformer fluid or whatever.
22 Then we decided to cut down the sales to all open
23 operations. By that, open operations, I would mean it
24 was -- It is meant that you cut it down, you don't use it
25 in a plasticizer, you don't use it in carbonless carbon

1 paper, which is discarded, you don't use it in paint. Now
2 there are other uses for it, I'm sure, but that's what we
3 decided to do.

4 Q One thing you mentioned in your answer a
5 little while ago you were talking about PCB as a poison.
6 What do you mean by that?

7 A Well, it certainly was a poison to these
8 birds if they laid eggs without any shells on it.

9 Q Or would you characterize most industrial
10 chemicals as poisons?

11 MR. MCCREA: Again, there is no --

12 Q (By Mr. Carney) And by that I mean if you
13 give enough of the product to somebody it can harm them.

14 MR. MCCREA: Again there is no information
15 that there is any comparable chemical in the environment
16 that has caused this particular reproductive problem as
17 has been described with the falcons. Plus there is no
18 showing that the doctor has relative -- has knowledge of
19 the relative toxicities of other chemicals.

20 A Question please?

21 Q (By Mr. Carney) Yeah, you referred to PCB's
22 as a poison. Can you tell me in what context --

23 A Well, I referred to it as a poison to these
24 birds. I didn't refer to as a general poison such as
25 carbolic acid or something. Maybe I used the wrong term.

1 It was quite toxic for these birds in as much as it
2 disturbed their egg laying, now their laying, egg-laying
3 ability but their bringing up chicks. They'd sit on the
4 eggs without the eggshells and it was goodbye eggs.

5 Q You were interrupted, I think you were
6 talking about what Monsanto did when they found out the
7 PCB's were in the environment and possibly harming the
8 animals?

9 A Yes, it was an ongoing program, we advised
10 our customers how to dispose of the material safely, we
11 advised our customers that we were not going to sell it
12 for what we considered operations that were not closed.
13 We eventually eliminated all uses except the electrical
14 uses. We wanted to -- we were not -- we were asked --

15 Q Why did you eliminate, you said you
16 eliminated all uses of PCB's except electrical uses, why
17 did you continue to use PCB's in the electrical uses?

18 A For two reasons, electrical uses are rather
19 closed, certainly transformers, capacitors may not be
20 closed because sometime capacitors are discarded but the
21 government told us --

22 MR. MCCREA: Objection, hearsay.

23 A The government told Monsanto don't --
24 continue manufacturing this material.

25 Q (By Mr. Carney) Don't continue?

1 A Continue, don't stop it, continue
2 manufacturing PCB's of an electrical grade.

3 Q Why did the government tell you to continue
4 manufacturing PCB's for the electrical uses knowing that
5 PCB's were staying in the environment?

6 MR. MCCREA: Objection, hearsay, no
7 identification, author, date, publication; it's absolute
8 hearsay.

9 A Because there was no substitute product at
10 that time that was non-inflammable. It was important
11 these transformers were in areas where it was absolutely,
12 where safety was absolutely important and the government
13 told us to keep on manufacturing it. Eventually we said
14 we were going to stop completely because it was our
15 impression that there were on the -- there were available
16 products which were non-inflammable, they may not have
17 been as good from the dielectric point of view but they
18 could be used, and I believe Monsanto stopped it two years
19 before the government banned it's use.

20 Q So the government stopped manufacturing PCB's
21 all together two years before the government --

22 A Monsanto stopped.

23 Q Okay.

24 A Approximately two years. I don't know if
25 it's two years or eighteen months or something before the

1 government banned it.

2 Q Did you attend any of these meetings of
3 Monsanto's top management where they discussed reactions
4 Monsanto would take when they found out about the
5 environmental problems?

6 A Yes. I attended two full-blown meetings with
7 them.

8 Q And what was said in these meetings?

9 MR. MCCREA: Objection, hearsay, no
10 identification of date, people in attendance, obviously if
11 these meetings were important there would be records which
12 would be the best evidence and impossible again to
13 cross-examine.

14 Q (By Mr. Carney) Can you tell me when these
15 meetings occurred, approximately?

16 A The early mid-seventies.

17 Q And let me ask you this: You indicated that
18 Monsanto decided on its own to stop selling PCB's except
19 in the electrical areas where the government told them
20 they couldn't stop; was -- Did Monsanto make that decision
21 on its own or did someone tell it to stop in these open
22 applications selling PCB's?

23 A Made it on their own, Monsanto made that
24 decision themselves.

25 Q Why did Monsanto make that decision to stop

1 selling an item that I assume they were making a profit
2 on?

3 A Well, they didn't want to increase the PCB's
4 in the environment. I mean, they were just as worried
5 about the peregrine falcon and the bald eagle as anybody
6 else and if the situation was going to get into the food
7 chain for people we didn't want to aggravate it. We
8 wanted to stop it as satisfactorily as we could and as
9 soon as we could.

10 Q And why did Monsanto stop manufacturing PCB's
11 all together in 1977?

12 A Well, we became convinced that there was
13 enough PCB's available to the electrical industry that
14 they could use it until they used a substitute product,
15 products which were made by other people besides Monsanto,
16 it wasn't that we were sitting back waiting till we got a
17 product, because it was a product that was used widely in
18 industry and they found out that this could be used in
19 transformers.

20 Q And why did Monsanto at that point then stop
21 making PCB's?

22 A Well, we knew there was still the opportunity
23 for material to get into the environment out of discarded
24 capacitors. We knew that there were going to be
25 transformers being put out of service, we knew that we

1 didn't want to continue having this possibility of
2 increasing the PCB in the environment so we stopped it
3 completely.

4 Q I don't think I have any further questions at
5 this time, Dr. Kelly.

6 MR. MCCREA: Would this be good place to
7 break?

8 MR. CARNEY: Well, I think we might want to
9 get started -- We've got about a half hour left on the
10 tape. If you want to just get a start we can obviously I
11 don't think --

12 MR. MCCREA: How are you holding up, Dr.
13 Kelly?

14 THE WITNESS: Fine. How about yourself?

15 MR. MCCREA: Well, I think you're doing
16 better than both of us put together perhaps.

17 THE WITNESS: Well, you have been arguing
18 back and forth so much.

19 MR. MCCREA: We wanted to entertain you.

20 CROSS-EXAMINATION

21 QUESTIONS BY MR. MC CREA:

22 Q Dr. Kelly, are you receiving a fee for your
23 services provided for Monsanto in this case?

24 A Yes, I am.

25 Q What is your fee?

1 A It varies. It's an hourly fee, from a 125 to
2 \$150 an hour.

3 Q And what is your arrangement with Monsanto in
4 regard to your fee?

5 A I send them a bill and they pay me.

6 Q How many billable hours do you have in this
7 case?

8 A Eight to ten, I presume. Not counting today.
9 I don't know how long today is going to go.

10 Q Have you agreed to serve for them, have you
11 agreed to testify for Monsanto as an expert witness in
12 this case?

13 A I agreed to testify as an expert witness, not
14 for Monsanto, not for anybody else. I'm testifying as an
15 expert witness.

16 Q Are you also testifying as a fact witness?

17 A I will also testify to any facts that I am
18 knowledgeable about, yes, sir.

19 Q Are you being paid for your testimony as a
20 fact witness, the same as your testimony as an expert
21 witness?

22 A No. I believe I am not -- and most of my
23 information will be as an expert witness. I do not know
24 what the rate of a fact witness is in Missouri, but I
25 believe it's twenty-five or thirty dollars an hour, I

1 don't believe that's the rate I'm going to charge
2 Monsanto.

3 Q But you have testified as to facts in this
4 case, have you not?

5 A Remember.

6 Q And do you bill them \$25 an hour for that
7 time?

8 A No, I do not.

9 Q So you don't separate and distinguish between
10 expert testimony and fact testimony?

11 A No in this case, no.

12 Q In any other case have you separated the two
13 out, expert testimony and fact testimony?

14 A I have testified just as a fact witness in
15 cases and I have testified just as an expert witness where
16 both -- where I testified as both, where both facts and
17 expert opinion is needed, I will testify as an expert
18 witness.

19 Q And charge expert witness fees?

20 A That's correct.

21 Q In this instance if I called you up on the
22 weekend would you talk to me about this case?

23 A No.

24 MR. CARNEY: I'm going to object to that. I
25 don't think your hypothetical, I don't think you've tried

1 to call.

2 Q (By Mr. Mccrea) If I asked to talk to you in
3 the hallway about facts relating to Monsanto's manufacture
4 of PCB's, would you talk to me?

5 A No, I would not.

6 Q Why not?

7 A Because I think that should go at a
8 deposition or go through the lawyers. I don't -- Why
9 would you want to talk to me outside this particular
10 arena?

11 MR. CARNEY: You're getting your chance,
12 Mr. McCrea, to --

13 Q (By Mr. Mccrea) Well, have you been
14 instructed not to talk to attorneys for plaintiffs?

15 A No.

16 Q Have you testified in depositions in which
17 Monsanto has been a defendant in a case filed by
18 plaintiffs alleging environmental damage or personal
19 injury caused by PCB's.

20 A That's two questions.

21 Q Correct.

22 A Will you give me one at time?

23 Q First, have you testified in cases for
24 Monsanto as an expert fact witness in which the plaintiffs
25 are claiming environmental damage caused by PCB's?

1 A I've given depositions. I am trying to think
2 if I've been in a trial as far as environmental damage is
3 concerned.

4 Q Can you identify for me the cases in which
5 you have given a deposition in which a plaintiff is asking
6 for damages, for PCB damage to the environment?

7 A I remember two offhand. One is the Stroh Die
8 Casting Company.

9 Q How do you spell that?

10 A S-t-r-o-h, I believe, just like the beer, and
11 the second is the Outboard Marine.

12 Q Where is Stroh Die Casting located, city and
13 state?

14 A The deposition took here in St. Louis. I
15 thought it was in Wisconsin someplace, but I'm not
16 certain.

17 Q And Outboard Marine is in Illinois?

18 A Oh, no, it's in either Michigan or Wisconsin,
19 some place in the Great Lakes, but again the deposition
20 took place in St. Louis.

21 Q Was that Waukegan perhaps?

22 A I can't answer that.

23 Q Did you testify in those cases as an expert
24 fact witness?

25 MR. CARNEY: An expert?

1 A You've got two terms.

2 Q (By Mr. Mccrea) Expert and fact witness,
3 both?

4 A Well, I believe I testified as an expert. I
5 mean if facts came in, the facts were asked I answered it
6 truthfully and told them what the facts were.

7 Q Do you recall any other cases in which you
8 have given a deposition in which the issue involved PCB
9 damage to the environment?

10 A I told you those two. I do not recall off
11 the top of my head whether there have been other ones.

12 Q Dr. Kelly, have you testified by way of
13 deposition in cases in which plaintiffs have sued Monsanto
14 for personal injuries and/or death?

15 A Yes.

16 Q Can you identify those cases for us by the
17 names of the plaintiffs, city, attorneys?

18 A Well, there's the Scott case in Beaumont,
19 Texas.

20 Q Did you give a deposition in that case?

21 A I believe I did. I certainly testified
22 there. You were there, weren't you?

23 Q Yes, I was.

24 A So was I.

25 Q All right. Is that the only case that you

1 have testified?

2 A No. Are we talking about PCB's now?

3 Q We're talking about PCB's.

4 A There was one in Bad Axe, Michigan, I don't
5 recall the name of the man.

6 Q When was that case?

7 A Six years ago, roughly, I don't -- in that
8 ballpark.

9 Q Did you testify as expert in that case?

10 A Yes, I did.

11 Q What was your opinion in that case?

12 A Beg your pardon?

13 Q What was your opinion in that case as an
14 expert?

15 A That there was no injury to the individual.

16 Q And did you give that opinion in court?

17 A Yes, I did.

18 Q What was the result of that trial?

19 A The jury said this man has no injury but we
20 are giving him some money because of fear of cancer.

21 Q What was the award the jury --

22 A I don't know. I don't know. I don't know.

23 Q You've testified in those two cases. Have
24 you testified in any others by way of deposition or trial?

25 A I have some. I really can't tell you off the

1 top of my head, Mr. McCrea. I have testified in more over
2 the past ten years. I don't have it at the ready.

3 Q Have you ever made a list of cases in which
4 you have testified?

5 A When I'm filling out my income tax but then
6 after I fill out the income tax I throw the list away.

7 Q Do you have a list now?

8 A I do not.

9 Q How many other PCB personal injury cases have
10 you been asked by Monsanto to give testimony?

11 A I told you I don't remember how many. I
12 mean, there have been others but I do not have them at the
13 top of my head right now, I don't have them.

14 MR. MCCREA: Do you have a list?

15 MR. CARNEY: I don't have a list.

16 Q (By Mr. Mccrea) Have you been asked to
17 testify in cases involving other chemicals manufactured by
18 Monsanto?

19 A Yes, I have.

20 Q What other chemicals have been involved in
21 litigation involving personal injury?

22 A 2,4,5-T.

23 Q Is that a dioxin.

24 A It's an agricultural chemical which may have
25 dioxin in it.

1 Q Do you consider yourself an expert in the
2 toxicology effects of dioxin?

3 A I think so.

4 Q Were you asked to render an opinion in that
5 case?

6 A Yes.

7 Q What was your opinion?

8 A My opinion was that these people had
9 chloracne, some had had peripheral neuritis in the past
10 but at the present time they had no residue with the
11 exception of the chloracne.

12 Q Who was the lawyer for the plaintiffs?

13 A For the plaintiffs?

14 Q Right.

15 A That I don't remember.

16 Q What was the result of that trial?

17 MR. CARNEY: I'll object to the --

18 A The plaintiffs lost.

19 Q (By Mr. Mccrea) The plaintiffs lost?

20 A That's correct.

21 Q Do you know where that was tried?

22 A Charleston, West Virginia.

23 Q Have you testified in other cases involving
24 other chemicals manufactured by Monsanto in which
25 plaintiffs have claimed personal injury?

1 A I think I have, but I don't remember the
2 names. It comes and goes. Some years I have two or three
3 cases. Some years I have no cases, so I really don't
4 remember I know that I left of company in 1974 and
5 that's sixteen years ago. I'm sure I have testified or
6 given depositions in more than the four or five I have
7 given you, but I just don't recall the names.

8 Q Have you testified in any cases involving
9 benzene?

10 A Yes, I have.

11 Q Does Monsanto manufacture benzene?

12 A No, they do not.

13 Q Did they at one time?

14 A They used a great deal of it. I don't know
15 if they manufactured it from a stream, coming from a
16 hydrocarbon stream at their Texas locations.

17 Q Were you asked to render an opinion in that
18 case?

19 A Yes.

20 Q Involving benzene?

21 A Yes.

22 Q What was your opinion?

23 A My opinion was that it depended on the
24 exposure. Benzene is obviously is accepted as an agent
25 that causes leukemia, but it all depends on how much

1 exposure the person has.

2 Q How long has it been known to you that
3 benzene is obviously a chemical that causes leukemia
4 dependent on the exposure?

5 A Ten or fifteen years.

6 Q What was the result of that trial?

7 A That was a verdict for the plaintiff.

8 Q What was the amount?

9 A It was rather exorbitant --

10 MR. CARNEY: I'm going to object to that as
11 being totally irrelevant to this lawsuit.

12 THE WITNESS: Do I answer?

13 MR. CARNEY: You can answer. The court will
14 rule later.

15 A It's only hearsay you realize.

16 MR. CARNEY: Well, apparently he wants
17 hearsay now.

18 MR. MCCREA: The fact that you were there is
19 hearsay?

20 A No. The verdict was hearsay. I was not
21 there when the verdict was rendered.

22 Q (By Mr. Mccrea) What was the verdict? How
23 much?

24 A The verdict was for the plaintiff.

25 Q How much?

1 A A hundred thousand -- a hundred million
2 dollars; which was thrown out by the judge, I have to add
3 that.

4 Q Have you testified in any other cases
5 involving chemicals manufactured by Monsanto in which
6 personal injury has been claimed?

7 A Gave a deposition fifteen years ago on some
8 wax that was used for dentures or something. I don't know
9 much of the details, but it wasn't a PCB and I don't know
10 the result of it. It was a relatively small case and I
11 don't recall much of the details but I did testify on
12 that. There are probably some others that I will think of
13 but I probably testified in a pentachlorophenol up in
14 Chicago.

15 Q And who were the plaintiffs there?

16 A I think there were -- I don't know who they
17 were.

18 Q Is pentachlorophenol toxic?

19 A What?

20 Q Is pentachlorophenol toxic?

21 A Certainly. It's a wood preservative, it's
22 supposed to kill termites.

23 Q And what are the health effects caused by
24 pentachlorophenol?

25 A You can have chloracne, you can have

1 peripheral neuritis, you can have death.

2 Q How long have you known that?

3 A Thirty years.

4 Q What was the results of that case involving
5 pentachlorophenol?

6 A The plaintiff lost.

7 Q Do you recall any other chemicals
8 manufactured by Monsanto in which you have served as a
9 witness?

10 A I don't, but they may -- I may think of them.

11 Q We may come back to that. You mentioned that
12 you took short courses in industrial medicine; can you
13 give me some more detail as to that?

14 A Yes. There would be a course at the
15 University of Michigan for two weeks, there would be also
16 seminars. Some I was a participant in, some I was a
17 listener, also in industrial medicine.

18 Q Dr. Kelly, what was it toxicology?

19 A Toxicology is the science that deals with the
20 harmfulness or lack of harmfulness of a product.

21 Q Have you taken any courses in toxicology
22 through your completion of your medical degree?

23 A Mr. McCrea, when I -- during medical school
24 in 1928 to '32 there were no courses in toxicology, tox --
25 the action of toxic compounds was brought up in the

1 general medical course. Following that, following my
2 experience in the City Hospital, the three years at City
3 Hospital where we had all sorts of cases, it's a busy
4 metropolitan hospital where we have all sorts of poisoning
5 cases, self-inflicted or not, we still had no experts in
6 toxicology.

7 There were no toxicologists, per se, and though the
8 first toxicologists were physicians. So the physicians
9 who started like me in an occupational medicine a long
10 time ago had to do-it-yourself course in toxicology. Our
11 experience was gained not by lectures because there were
12 no courses in toxicology. There was publications, there
13 was actual on-the-job experience with toxicology.

14 Q Other than your on-the-job experience
15 relating to the specialty of toxicology do you have any
16 formal training?

17 A Not formal, but I hired four toxicologists
18 and watched them and discussed the toxicological matters.
19 Before we had a toxicologist I hired, I did the work
20 myself, engaged in all the details with carrying out,
21 having a tox -- experiments carried out by the various
22 toxicological laboratories. It was ten or twelve years
23 where I was acting as the toxicologist for Monsanto.

24 Q And those years would be '36 to --

25 A No. It would be '46 to sometime when they

1 hired Dr. Hunt which I thought was around 1960, I'm not
2 sure, but --

3 Q Did you serve as the toxicologist for
4 Monsanto from '36 to '46, excluding your service in the
5 war time?

6 A Well, I didn't serve as a toxicologist, I
7 served as the physician who gave advice on toxicological
8 problems. I was not passing myself off as a toxicologist.
9 I was passing myself off as an internist and an
10 occupational physician who had a wider range of
11 toxicological information than the average internist has.

12 Q Do you feel that you are qualified today to
13 render opinions related to the toxicological effects of
14 PCB's?

15 A Yes.

16 Q And that qualification is based on your
17 on-the-job experience, you're working with the
18 toxicologist and what else?

19 A And reviewing the PCB literature for the past
20 fifty years.

21 Q Can you explain to us the mechanisms of
22 toxicity involved with PCB's in health effects?

23 A No, it is at the enzymatic level which I
24 cannot explain.

25 Q Do you know what I mean by mechanisms of

1 toxicity?

2 A No, I don't. I cannot read your mind. Do
3 you want to explain it to me?

4 Q How the chemical reacts in the body and what
5 it does to the body and how it does it?

6 A What's the question.

7 Q Do you understand what I mean when I say
8 mechanisms of toxicity?

9 A Well, what you are saying is that you want to
10 know how a material reacts in the body and what it does in
11 the body to the various organs, is that correct.

12 Q Correct.

13 A I understand that.

14 Q You stated that PCB's can cause death, is
15 that correct?

16 A Yes.

17 Q Can you explain to the jury how PCB's can
18 cause death in an individual, the toxic mechanisms
19 involved?

20 A Now are we talking about an individual?

21 Q Yes.

22 A Yes, by acute liver failure.

23 Q How long have you known that?

24 A Twenty or thirty years.

25 Q Are there any other toxicological mechanisms

1 involved with PCB's causing death in an individual?

2 A Haven't been reported in humans. Are we
3 talking about individuals or human or an animal?

4 Q Talking about in humans.

5 A I don't recall any mechanisms that have
6 caused death from PCB's. I don't know if there has been
7 any particular increase, any particular pattern in Yusho
8 or Yucheng cases but certainly in a industrial atmosphere
9 there have been no mechanisms that have caused death in
10 people.

11 Q Did you ever inform a purchaser of PCB's that
12 PCB's could cause death?

13 A No.

14 Q When were you board certified in internal
15 medicine?

16 A 1955.

17 Q Were you board certified in preventive
18 medicine?

19 A Yes.

20 Q What year was that?

21 A Either '55 or '56.

22 Q And the same question for occupational
23 medicine?

24 A That's a branch of the -- You were certified
25 by the American Board of Preventive Medicine either in

1 Public Health, Occupational Medicine or Aerospace.

2 Q Have you given any lectures on the
3 toxicological effects of PCB's on individuals?

4 A I have discussed at seminars, I have not
5 given formal lectures to medical students or --

6 Q Have you given any lectures to Monsanto
7 employees relating to the toxicological effects of PCB's
8 on their health?

9 A Yes, I have.

10 Q And can you give me the date and the --

11 A No. I cannot give you the date. I left
12 Monsanto in 1974, that's sixteen years ago. I gave it
13 sometime ten years before that, and I certainly don't --
14 cannot recollect the dates I gave lectures to --

15 Q Do you have any -- Excuse me.

16 A -- lectures to or conducted talks to groups
17 of employees.

18 Q Do you know any manuscripts that would
19 describe the content of that lecture?

20 A No, I do not have.

21 Q Did you give the lecture from manuscripts?

22 A No, I gave it from the knowledge that I had
23 of the product.

24 Q Have you given any lectures on the
25 toxicological effects of dioxin on individuals?

1 A No, I have not.

2 Q Did you have workers who were manufacturing
3 products which contained dioxin?

4 MR. CARNEY: Well, I'm going to object to
5 this. If I can have a standing objection to the relevancy
6 of dioxin.

7 THE WITNESS: Do I answer?

8 MR. CARNEY: Yeah, you can answer.

9 A You must remember that before 1974 when I
10 retired the analytical procedures for the determination of
11 dioxin as a contaminant in compounds was extremely hard,
12 was just coming into force. So we manufactured a
13 compound, an agricultural compound that by supposition
14 contains dioxin, yes.

15 Q (By Mr. Mccrea) When did you first know that
16 Monsanto manufactured a compound which contained dioxin?

17 A Probably in the sixties. I'm not so sure. I
18 mean, I would have to be speculating.

19 Q Have you given any lectures on the
20 toxicological effects of furans?

21 A No, I haven't.

22 Q When did you first know that furans were a
23 contaminant of PCB's manufactured by Monsanto?

24 A Sometime in 1973 or '74, around there.

25 Q And how did you gain that knowledge?

1 A Well, first of all there was informational
2 literature by Dr. Voss of someplace in Europe. He
3 examined some United States, some Monsanto PCB's. He
4 examined some Italian PCB's and he examined some French
5 PCB's. He didn't find any in the Monsanto PCB's. He
6 found it in the French and in the Italian. Well, then I
7 talked to our people later on and they started looking
8 themselves and after their analytical methods became more
9 precise they were able to find varying levels that varied
10 with different batches and that was in as I say sometime
11 in the early seventies.

12 Q Did you communicate to purchasers of PCB that
13 Monsanto had determined by analytical methods that furans
14 were in the PCB's and that was determined in the early
15 seventies?

16 A Rephrase the question? I don't know.

17 Q That's not a very well-phrased question. Did
18 you communicate to purchasers of PCB's that Monsanto
19 determined that furans were in its PCB's in varying
20 amounts as they determined in the early seventies?

21 A No. There was no reason to, because we told
22 the people what the toxicity of the PCB was, and the PCB's
23 that we tested also had furans. We did not change the
24 mode of manufacturing of PCB's. So what I told them was
25 the toxicity of the whole product and I didn't have to

1 say, "Well, this contributes some, that contributes some."

2 So you must remember that we tested the PCB's that
3 were being sent out to the company, to our customers.
4 Those contained furans, we didn't know about that until an
5 analytical method was formed, was developed, when we did
6 find out it didn't add or subtract to our toxicity
7 knowledge because we had tested the material that
8 contained the furans and it didn't make any bit of
9 difference to me or to them whether it contained four
10 parts or eight parts per million.

11 Q When did you learn that furans were a
12 contributing cause of the Yusho tragedy?

13 A When it was written up in the literature.
14 I'm not exactly sure when I said. I thought it was in the
15 late seventies, but I may have to correct myself on that.

16 Q Did you --

17 MR. CARNEY: Dave, according to my watch
18 we're getting pretty close to running out on the next
19 tape, so if you're --

20 MR. MCCREA: Right, I'm about --

21 Q (By Mr. Mccrea) Did you upon learning that
22 information communicate to your purchasers that you had
23 this information that furans were the cause of the disease
24 processes in Yusho?

25 A No. Why should I? These people over there,

1 it was an entirely different product with enormously more
2 furans than we had. We had tested our material that had
3 at furans in it, so the fact that we found out that they
4 had a few parts per million in furans didn't alter my
5 opinion on the toxicity of the product. So why should I
6 tell them when the toxicity was the same whether we knew
7 the furans were there or didn't know they were there?

8 Q What was the quantity of furans that was
9 ingested by Japanese which caused their health problems?

10 A I think it depends on how much of the rice
11 oil they ate. I'm not -- I can't tell you right here what
12 the percentage of furans were in the rice oil but it all
13 depends on how long the person ate the rice oil was the
14 amount of furans he got.

15 Q What quantity of furans was necessary to
16 cause the many health problems you described in grams,
17 ounces, milligrams?

18 A I don't believe that it's been quantified.

19 Q Have you read any literature on that subject?

20 A Yes. I have read literature. I don't have
21 the facts at my disposal right at the present time.

22 Q What's your judgment as an expert witness for
23 Monsanto testifying in this litigation as to the amount of
24 furans which were necessary to cause the multiple health
25 problems in the Japanese?

1 A A lot more than were present in any Monsanto
2 PCB's.

3 Q What's your judgment as to the amount of
4 ingestion?

5 A I can't quantify that.

6 Q Do you have a ballpark figure?

7 A No, I don't. I don't want to speculate. I
8 can find it out for you.

9 Q What was the amount of PCB's in that was
10 ingested by the Japanese which caused the health problems
11 in the Yusho tragedy?

12 A That, the amount of -- the percentage of
13 PCB's the parts per million.

14 Q No, the amounts ingested in ounces,
15 milligram, grams whatever, what was the amount?

16 A I'm sure it varied with how much rice oil
17 they used, how much they cooked the material. It varied
18 from individual to individual, they had a thousand people
19 I'm sure they all didn't have the same dose but I'm unable
20 to tell you what the parameters of the dose are.

21 Q Do you know what the toxic threshold limits
22 are?

23 A No. I don't.

24 Q For PCB's?

25 A No, I don't.

1 Q Do have a ballpark idea?

2 A No. I don't.

3 Q Did you have an estimate?

4 A No, I don't.

5 Q So you don't know of any literature that
6 describes the amount of PCB's ingested by the Japanese in
7 the Yusho tragedy?

8 A That's not correct, that's not correct. It's
9 in the literature. I said I do not have it at my
10 fingertips today.

11 Q And you have no ballpark figure as to how
12 much was ingested?

13 A I still say I do not have the figures at my
14 fingertips today, and I do not have a ballpark figure,
15 that's correct.

16 Q Good place to stop.

17 (Deposition continued.)

18

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1 COURT MEMO

2 IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS

3 STATE OF MISSOURI

4
5 Glenn Brown, et al, vs. Monsanto Company

6 862-00694

7
8 CERTIFICATE OF OFFICER AND

9 STATEMENT OF DEPOSITION CHARGES

10
11 DEPOSITION OF R. EMMET KELLY, M.D.

12 TAKEN ON BEHALF OF THE DEFENDANT

13 5/31/1990

14 Name and address of person or firm having custody of
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16 Mr. Thomas M. Carney

17 Husch & Eppenberger

18 190 Carondelet Plaza, Suite 600

19 St. Louis, MO 63105

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16 my hand and seal on this _____ day of _____

17 Commission expires

18 _____

19 Notary Public

Transcript Word Index

[& - 1974]

&	1242	17	1946
&	164:10 167:12 195:5,11	148:18,19	5:12,15,17 13:11 17:6 26:3
2:24,27 251:17 252:3,12	208:21 210:20	17.5	36:6 38:11 42:19 136:4,5
0	125	77:11	1947
0.05	228:1	1700	18:15 144:15
201:19,22	1254	4:20	1951
0.09	164:10 178:2,4 192:20	18	177:9
201:19	193:4,8,24 195:11 208:20	144:3 150:1,25 151:18	1953
003094	212:18	153:1	175:9
200:17	1260	180	1955
04	193:12,20,25 194:3,10,17	167:17	164:20 168:5 243:16
129:3 198:18	194:21 195:3,12,21 196:5	19	1956
05	196:11,16,18,22 197:14	5:18 55:16 76:8 156:10	139:19 169:16 216:8
202:3	12-60	177:9,9	1957
1	162:8	190	170:24 171:17
1	1268	161:22 251:18 252:4	1959
71:25 72:8 73:19 74:7,23	90:18	1907	206:3,13,24 207:15 208:5
74:25 101:25 209:7	1270	2:15	208:10
1/10th	170:15	1924	1960
173:13	12-70	168:22	144:23 145:1 241:1
10	163:15	1928	1960's
104:19 106:24 144:18	12th	239:24	221:14
149:25	211:5	1930	1963
100	13	6:5 77:19	170:25 171:18 179:14
2:24 140:25	87:25 147:6,7	1930's	1965
102	130	19:23 47:10 52:3 53:19	147:5
141:12	167:22	55:17 57:7 76:9 161:12	1966
1025	1300	1931	216:20 217:3
79:13,14	10:21	72:8 74:25	1967
1030	132	1932	175:8 177:9 216:20 217:3
84:17	167:13	6:6 139:11	1968
106	135	1933	118:9 182:20 187:13
127:20 140:13 141:6,15	167:22	6:15	1969
143:6 198:8	138	1934	211:6,22 212:14 213:22
107	167:13	158:17,20	1970
130:1,3 131:13 136:17	14	1935	74:1 126:14 147:12,16
108	147:13	23:24 72:15	181:18,20 193:16 214:15
130:1,7,22 131:14 136:17	140	1936	215:12
10th	161:22	4:19 10:18 19:14 30:25	1970's
104:8	1400	39:5 74:9 84:5 97:23 159:6	193:18,19 196:15
11	10:21	1937	1971
135:11 144:23 145:2,4,9,10	15	15:12 57:2,20 73:1 85:17	140:18 181:16,21
145:13,14	147:17,18	90:20 91:23 94:18 132:3,18	1972
11/72	150	135:8,11 136:7 154:19	35:7 98:7 100:15 101:9
147:23 148:17	228:2	175:24	102:1,18 104:8,16,19 105:5
119	1506	1938	106:1,24 107:24 148:20,25
2:27 162:7	1:21	4:25 12:1 17:3 38:9 73:14	1973
12	15325	161:4 200:11	197:17 245:24
146:7,8,10 147:3 195:16	211:12	1939	1974
211:9,22	158	57:2 90:15 132:19,21	5:18 19:24 23:9,20 31:8
1200	87:18 89:2	1942	36:8,14 38:16 39:5 43:1
31:4	15th	4:25 12:8 31:1 38:10 74:10	97:24 117:5,7 118:3 120:4
1221	72:10 161:3	136:7	136:4 149:20 150:22
179:5	16	1944	151:15 152:23 154:20,20
	148:12	155:15	157:6 236:4 244:12 245:9

[1975 - 75]

1975 140:3,5,11	270 77:12	37 (cont.) 178:20	6
1977 23:19 119:18 144:21 148:20 226:11	28 98:12 102:9	39 74:4	6 88:13 104:3 105:4,4 106:22 168:2
1980 15:13	289 86:22	3908 201:7	6,000 149:6
1980's 100:16	28th 214:15 215:12	4	6/75 148:17
1984 186:19,20 187:16	291 86:23,25,25	4 73:5,10,10,11 85:23 87:6 87:16 88:17 89:4,12 170:24 171:17	60 146:4,5 193:22
1987 127:5 198:7 199:3	293 87:2	42 140:25 194:22	600 209:18 251:18 252:4
1988 198:17 199:3	298 87:4	44 176:17	62 159:21
1990 1:15 2:13 15:14 101:10 154:21 221:15	3 73:9 85:23 87:1,1,2,6,16,18 88:17 89:3,12 91:10 210:1	45 176:24	621-2571 1:23
1st 181:16	3/28/38 200:6	46 199:22 240:25 241:4	63101 1:22 2:24 252:14
2	30 92:8 140:23 146:10 148:8	47 131:1	63105 4:1 251:19 252:5
2 32:21 72:14 77:22 80:22 84:3,9 85:12 101:25 210:1	300 91:10,13 92:8	47402 2:28	65 87:22,23 183:14
2,4,5 234:22	301 92:8	5	66 183:14
2/10th's 190:22	303 92:18 94:23	5 71:25 73:20,21,22 74:8 85:23 87:6,14,15 89:1,2 100:14,18 101:17 143:7 213:1,22	665 4:1
20 158:13,14	30th 5:18 154:21	5/31/1990 251:13	67 219:24
200 167:18	31 1:15 2:12	50 172:23 173:4,9,10 174:23 175:2	68 87:25 161:7 219:24
207 163:13	3100 201:7	50's 175:17,23	69 211:9
21 161:1	3101 201:6	515 1:21 252:13	7 126:23,25 127:3,20 163:15 163:19 187:9
22 164:4,6 168:3,6,18	3106 201:11,15	52 162:5	70 140:23 146:10 148:7,7 176:13,24 177:21 178:20 214:21
23 164:4 168:6,18 206:12	3107 201:20	54 167:20 194:21 213:1	700 252:13
23rd 206:3	314 1:23	54201 141:10	70-30 148:4
24 164:5 168:6,18	31st 154:22,23	55 149:6 243:21	71 147:23 179:1,18 180:4
25 77:11 169:11 170:7 229:6	32 239:24	56 169:17 243:21	72 143:13,14,14,18,20 199:2
2565 171:2,13	33 176:13	57 169:17	73 199:2
25th 158:20,22	35 171:6,12,14 175:18	5th 158:17,21	74 119:23,25 136:2 245:24
26 170:12,12,14,23 171:15 172:6 175:18 176:8	36 84:6,7 132:2 136:2 159:8,8 170:12,23 171:6,9,15 172:6 175:18 176:8 240:24 241:4		75 157:5 179:2,18 180:4
27 98:12 102:25 105:13	37 58:12 176:12,13,17 177:21		

76 119:25 181:11	a	acquiring 11:11	adverse 16:18 35:22 62:16 63:7,18 68:16 115:2 116:1 152:12
77 119:22,24 176:12	a.m.a. 7:10	acting 240:23	advice 241:7
79 187:13	aback 68:16	action 239:25	advisable 93:12 123:23
8	ability 27:16 32:10 49:7 93:25 101:2 163:25 194:17 223:3	active 10:5 49:14 81:4 83:7	advised 64:5 96:11 223:9,11
8 126:23 131:18 134:17 135:10 143:8,9	able 23:6 30:13 48:3 64:8 106:21 168:12 188:8 246:9	actively 49:13	aerosol 165:11
81 181:12	abnormal 102:16 103:6	actual 45:2 181:24 182:12 240:13	aerospace 244:1
82 199:19	abnormalities 162:22,24	acute 28:19 63:8 70:4,6,6,10,16 75:4,12 120:10,23,25 121:3 127:22,25 170:16,25 172:14,15,16,17,17 173:13 175:8 176:23 177:2,4 178:8 178:9,14 179:6,7 198:10,13 201:2 242:22	aetna 197:2
83 205:20,21 206:11 208:11	abrasives 23:1	add 41:2 182:12 220:3 238:2 247:6	affect 127:12
84 126:24,25 127:9,10 128:25 129:2,3 186:21	absence 153:14	added 50:16 148:8 203:25 204:1	afield 174:24
8-47 130:25	absolute 224:7	addition 45:24 59:11 60:19 82:7,9 147:1,20 203:18 209:22	afternoon 2:14 51:10
8-47-71 131:4	absolutely 56:10 103:14 123:5 155:13 156:2 205:6 224:11,12	additional 129:25 137:17 140:12	age 3:13 7:19 26:5 103:1 105:10
85 211:2	absorbed 21:4 185:2	address 4:3 89:4 107:5 141:24 251:14	agency 126:19
86 213:14	absorption 62:6 183:9	addressed 15:4 152:8 188:10 191:13	agent 113:21 142:22 188:24 212:17 236:24
862-00694 1:6 2:6 251:6	academy 9:17	addresses 77:5 152:10	agents 12:18
87 162:16 214:10,10 215:11	accepted 47:22 188:20 236:24	addressing 119:8	aggravate 226:7
88 137:18,21	access 51:12 109:8	adequate 13:21 37:12 38:19 93:13 152:5 202:4	ago 70:3 222:5 233:7 236:5 238:7 240:10 244:12
9	accidental 77:9	adhere 154:6	agree 69:18 95:23 197:5
9 143:9 144:3,5 145:4,5 150:25 151:17 152:25 154:25 170:24 171:17	accompanied 63:11	adhered 154:2	agreed 3:1 132:8 228:10,11,13
90 137:18	accuracy 100:24	administration 77:15,21 122:4 191:1	agreement 3:7
91 137:18	accurate 63:19 66:9 100:15 101:1,8 101:9,14 110:24 140:5	administrator 126:19 211:11	agrees 196:2
92 137:18 138:23 139:15	acid 222:25	admissible 60:11	agricultural 234:24 245:13
93 137:19 138:24 139:20,22 139:23,25 162:6	acknowledged 58:1	adopted 166:15,20	agriculture 122:3
94 137:19 138:25	acne 61:18,25 72:21 209:19	advances 217:8	ahead 24:24 30:15 113:9 126:4 174:16 193:1 200:20 210:9
95 137:19 139:1,25 140:2	acneform 72:17 85:3 135:1		air 18:11,12 50:11 73:25 123:5 124:7 138:24 161:23 162:10,13 165:19 167:6 195:5 201:9,17,19,22 202:2
97 140:13,23 141:6,14 143:6	acquiesce 154:13		
99 140:13,24 141:6,14 143:6	acquired 58:8		

[air - arriving]

air (cont.) 213:1	angle 69:24	answers 94:1 131:25	approximately 5:24 98:6 112:6 167:16
al 1:4 2:4 251:5	animal 86:17 129:4,17 157:7,14,18	anticipated 252:9	193:14 219:21 224:24
alabama 22:15,21 23:8,22 24:5,8	158:5,7 161:15 164:13	anybody 47:22 71:6 74:15,20 129:23	225:15
58:13 72:21 78:11 79:25	168:13 171:16 172:19,20	136:18 137:25 226:5	april 214:14,21 215:12
80:23,24 93:19 94:4 96:7	177:22 182:3 198:19	228:14	arced 52:19
96:21 97:15	201:21 212:21 214:16,23	anymore 79:1 153:18 221:9	archaic 160:16
alcohol 98:23 162:4,18 174:3	243:3	anyway 25:18 142:23 179:13	archives 72:16
alden 72:19	animals 73:11 117:18 127:22	184:17 194:20 208:15	area 48:25 49:1 50:24 51:2,5
alert 145:23	129:16 132:12 133:20	apart 28:18	61:5,6 97:10 184:14,19
alleging 230:18	134:22 157:11,20,22	apparatus 85:1	204:16 220:14
allocation 155:15	159:14 162:17,23 165:17	apparently 120:3 237:16	areas 6:19 101:5 224:11 225:19
allow 34:12	165:20,23 166:7,10,22,24	appear 79:5 150:24 151:17	arena 230:10
allowable 71:1 190:24 201:9	167:3,7 171:1 172:21,25	appeared 73:13,15 74:1	arguing 227:17
allowed 65:14 209:17 217:9	174:11 182:11,13,14,22	appears 159:11 201:21 202:1	argument 42:4 64:24 65:5 119:8
alter 248:4	183:5 194:18,22,23 195:21	208:22 211:6 214:6,15,19	arguments 65:13
ambient 122:15	195:23 196:18 198:10	apples 33:12	arkansas 12:15
american 9:5,7,13,14,15,17,18,22,23	220:18 223:8	application 39:13 55:14 130:3 131:10	army 12:8,13,23 13:2 74:10
9:24 72:15 166:15 187:18	annals 127:4 198:6	136:23 137:22,24 179:13	103:25 180:2
212:19 243:25	anniston 22:15,21,23 23:8,22 24:4,8	201:7	aroclor 130:11,17 132:10,13,22,23
ammonia 170:16	25:7,9 26:1,16,23 28:25	applications 130:6,11 131:12 156:18	133:1,2,3,3,9,15 134:23
amoebic 70:12	46:3 58:8,13 59:2,3,7,13	175:15 225:22	135:8 137:22 138:24 144:5
amount 7:4 95:8 118:21 120:19	60:20 72:21 78:11,22 79:25	applied 200:25	159:21,22 164:9,10 170:15
123:3,5 124:3,4,6 155:18	80:5,8,14,23,24 81:18	appointment 211:7	170:15 171:2 179:5 192:19
174:18 179:10 191:4,5	82:14,16 84:3 85:14 89:22	appreciate 29:22 59:22,25 154:8 218:1	193:4,12,24 194:3,10 195:3
192:1 199:15 220:20 237:8	90:16 93:18,19 94:4 96:7	apprised 19:21	195:21 196:4,11,15,18
248:14,23 249:3,9,12,15	96:20,21 97:4,15 108:4,6,7	appropriate 11:3 34:5 49:3 63:1 64:6	208:17,20 209:21 210:19
250:6	108:11 117:11 203:25	151:5	212:17
amounts 14:13 174:21 183:8 246:20	204:2 215:6	approval 136:12 156:11	aroclors 130:5,10,12 135:1,5 136:18
249:14	announcements 44:17	approve 143:4 149:18	138:15 155:15,19 160:8
analogy 63:19	annual 21:7 22:17 23:7 26:1,3 29:1	approved 38:5 40:5 135:7,13,21	178:8,10 194:20 208:16,25
analysis 44:24 49:4 50:11 98:11	96:15 127:4	143:7,9 149:21	209:1,15,16
99:18,19 102:1	annually 22:19	approximate 189:8	aromatic 141:9
analytical 18:2,10 217:8 218:17,24	answer 24:25 29:12 36:3 49:3,18		arrange 13:21
245:10 246:8,13 247:5	49:21,24 56:16 57:13 58:18		arrangement 11:25 114:11 184:4 228:3
	58:21 59:22 60:13 61:9,11		arrived 24:4
	69:15 70:3 95:19,24 96:22		arriving 21:1
	97:7,8,8 106:16 109:21		
	123:9,12,21 151:6 152:3,6		
	152:11,14,20 153:22		
	157:17 186:25 188:18		
	222:4 231:22 237:12,13		
	245:7,8		
	answered 43:9 49:17 123:8 232:5		
	answering 152:13 155:17		

article 57:5 58:2 64:2 74:6,25 75:2 76:7,8 77:3,5,23,24 80:22 81:1 83:5,8 84:2,3,8,18 85:13 125:16,18,19 127:10 133:6,13 169:18 170:6 187:9 189:3,8 198:18 199:21 200:6,7 216:7,7	assumes 154:4 assure 60:1 ate 188:1,5 189:14,17 190:14 191:10 248:11,13 atlanta 59:10 60:18 78:16 126:22 atmosphere 21:2 243:8 attached 38:15 106:23 attempt 84:19 attempted 187:2 attempting 151:7 186:25 attend 225:2 attendance 225:10 attended 20:17 33:7 67:7 85:17 91:22 94:18 225:6 attending 90:20 attention 109:19 110:1 150:16 attorney 34:19 attorneys 230:14 232:17 attributable 35:18 94:14 august 198:16 authenticated 207:1 authentication 208:6 212:15 author 72:6 156:8 188:9 192:23 210:4 224:7 authored 87:7 169:7 authoritative 37:12 authorities 170:1 authority 51:19 authorized 6:14 182:20	available 16:17,18 28:12 34:21 58:5 74:13 98:10 214:18 216:8 224:15 226:13 average 241:11 avoid 14:4 40:13 59:25 93:14 122:8 123:16,23 125:7,8 130:16 144:6 145:16,17 202:7 avoided 152:14 202:11 208:25 award 233:21 aware 81:18 108:20 115:1 117:8 117:14 196:5 awful 16:16 178:2 184:23 185:3 awfully 133:21 axe 233:4 b bachelor 6:3 back 5:1,12 15:12,14 23:14 26:3 26:4 47:8,10 49:15 55:16 60:14,16 66:1 76:8 77:24 80:21 82:6 83:22 104:15 105:4 115:25 116:2 135:8 139:8 147:22 150:3 155:9 156:5,7,11,11,17 159:1 161:11 168:5 170:5 173:7 226:16 227:18 239:11 background 6:2 48:25 56:14 101:21 backing 12:5 bacteria 217:20 218:2,6 bad 70:8 121:2,5 185:16 233:4 badly 110:15 baffled 68:9 bag 165:24 bald 226:5 ball 126:13	ballpark 233:8 249:6 250:1,11,14 banned 110:22 224:19 225:1 barnes 10:11 base 153:18 based 49:8 60:8 61:7 62:20,21 118:13,16 121:9,10 122:17 152:16,24 153:9,10,11,12 153:14,21 166:19 168:22 168:23,24 170:4 197:23 241:16 bases 27:2 31:5 basic 124:25 181:4 basis 5:22 16:24 17:4,4,7 22:18 25:19,21,21 31:13 43:4 56:17 59:10 60:18 64:19 65:6 76:16 94:10 96:16 100:25 101:2 158:2 180:16 204:24 210:5 basket 156:13 batches 83:23 246:10 bath 84:22 160:20 battery 12:17 98:10,17 99:13 177:6 178:7 bay 58:10 baylor 8:23 bear 172:6 bears 159:2 beaumont 232:18 beer 231:10 beg 84:15 233:12 began 4:21 beginning 84:19 114:15 behalf 1:14 2:12 3:23 251:12
---	--	---	--

[beings - burning]

beings 168:14 173:16	billable 228:6	bluff 12:15	break (cont.) 213:11,12 220:16 227:7
belief 66:1	billboard 44:17	board 6:19,21,23 7:1,15 49:6 61:2 243:14,17,25	breathe 86:17 93:13 165:14
believe 5:25 18:22 20:9 25:22 26:3 34:4 35:8 38:3 51:10 60:6 67:16 69:14 71:4 85:22 98:7 101:13 117:24 119:22 119:23,25 127:19 129:20 139:6,8 145:4 147:23 148:16,20 156:21,21 157:12 176:13,20 183:21 187:20 193:6,10,17 197:14 199:13 204:1 208:24 218:13,20,22 224:18 228:22,25 229:1 231:10 232:4,21 248:18	billion 100:25 120:21,21 151:21 217:11	boards 7:13	breathing 123:23 125:8 145:16 162:10
believed 14:25 83:5,6,13	bindschaegler 211:10,12,18,20 212:10	bodies 121:22	brief 79:20 116:17 143:23 213:11
bellows 112:10	bio 179:4,22 180:5 181:15	bodily 134:25 135:4	briefly 8:6 9:9 50:3 72:5 159:9 183:19 193:10
belonged 9:10	biochemistry 19:4	body 21:5 75:13 124:1 179:8 220:10,17 242:4,5,10,11	bring 47:15 103:1
benchmark 172:21 173:6	biodegrade 217:23 218:2	boil 79:17	bringing 223:3
benefits 54:23	biodegradeable 220:12	boiler 159:24	brings 127:6
benzene 56:25 81:25 82:5,13,15,19 82:20,21,23,24,25 83:3,9 83:12,17,21,25 84:25 88:16 88:20 95:9 132:23 161:8 236:9,11,20,24 237:3	biomagnification 220:7	boiling 167:14 195:3	broadway 2:24 103:1,3,4,7,17
benzenes 72:13	biphenyl 57:4,24,25 58:1 83:2 128:11	boils 167:17	broken 11:2
best 23:19 24:22 25:5,22 26:24 27:14 36:9 101:11 108:1 129:3 148:6 156:18 183:15 183:15 225:12	biphenyls 118:15 127:6,7,12 212:22 213:4,6	bombs 12:16,17	bring 34:6 82:24 162:13 215:7 239:25
better 12:2 82:15 87:20 138:21 191:22 219:21 227:16	birds 217:5 221:2,5 222:8,24 223:1	bone 11:2	brown 1:4 2:4 95:6 251:5
beyond 97:9,21,22 151:10 205:5	bit 178:17 194:15 247:8	booklet 132:10 135:8	bucket 124:2
bi 46:18 173:21	black 61:20	borne 77:16	building 33:17 51:1 83:18
big 53:2 70:20 82:22 201:17	blackening 61:22	boston 22:9	buildings 47:14
bigger 164:21	blackheads 62:2	bottleneck 182:16	bulky 181:12
biggest 164:24,25	blind 215:1	bottom 143:11 145:6 166:13 217:6 220:9,14	bull 51:2
bill 163:21 228:5 229:6	block 83:18	bought 23:22,23 78:14 80:23 81:9 81:18 96:20	bulletin 130:4,8 131:10,11 136:23 137:1,22,24 141:23 150:17 156:17 208:18,19
	blood 98:11,20,24 99:16,18 100:8 100:9,18 101:16	bourbon 174:5,6,9	bulletins 39:12,13,13,14 40:2 55:14 131:6,8,12,13,16 135:14,23 136:11,16 137:3 138:12,18 215:16
	bloomington 2:28 42:6 63:22 64:1,12 67:5,6,24 68:18 69:2 101:4 110:22 210:18 215:15,20	bowditch 92:9,10	bunch 11:17
	blow 165:19,20	box 165:17,18	bureau 92:7
	blowing 86:20	brain 155:22 157:21,23	burn 52:22
	blown 225:6	branch 12:11 243:24	burning 52:20
	blowup 145:4,6,9 146:14	branches 104:11	
		break 41:22 42:10,12 79:20,22 116:19 120:7 137:17 143:23 144:1 177:19	

[burns - cents]

burns 142:5	capacitors (cont.) 223:20 226:24	carney (cont.) 111:12 112:6 113:3,9,17	cased 62:10
busch 52:17 53:7	capacity 13:10 75:1 112:19	114:25 115:17,25 116:11	cases 10:8,12,13,16 28:17 59:9
business 144:10 206:17 252:11	caps 202:12	116:16,20 118:22 119:12	69:2 72:20 78:9,15 79:6
busy 240:3	captain 12:24	119:17,24 120:2 122:22	82:6,8 83:7 102:23 114:22
buttressed 76:11 124:21	car 142:19 148:24 149:2	123:7,14 125:5 133:5,9	117:8,14,20 197:6,7 209:13
buy 208:15	carbolic 222:25	134:15 135:20 136:3 138:5	229:15 230:23 231:4,23
buying 58:14 59:2	carbon 55:12 162:3,4,18 205:10	138:8,10 141:1 143:23	232:7,13,16 233:23 234:3,9
c	206:18 221:25	144:2 146:15,19 148:4	234:17 235:23 236:3,3,8
cage 86:18,19 165:20	carbonless 55:12 221:25	150:12,21 151:11,14	238:4 240:3,5 243:8
cages 167:7	carcinogen 193:9	152:19,22 154:10,15 158:6	casting 231:8,12
cakes 184:16	carcinogenesis 194:16	158:12,13 163:23 166:21	casually 128:2,17 198:14
calcium 98:22 220:25	card 95:5	167:24 168:16 172:4	catch 55:3
calculations 167:1	cardiac 10:1	173:23,25 174:16 175:7	cause 1:6 2:6 55:22 78:3 81:19,22
california 219:10	care 4:22 7:23 11:1,3 13:21	176:1 177:17 179:18,19	81:24,24 160:11 166:9
call 12:4 15:4 16:4,6 42:25	25:11 46:16 55:7 82:12	180:19,24 185:13 186:11	168:19 182:2 188:3,21
133:25 230:1	128:13	186:14,16,22 187:2,8 189:7	194:17,18,22,24 195:22
called 20:9 24:1 39:17 46:5 55:18	careful 84:20	190:7,17 191:20,23,25	196:5,8 201:23 242:14,18
75:11 76:3 87:9 89:4,6	carney 2:23 3:16,20 20:4 24:13,24	192:13 193:1 194:6,9,14	243:12 247:12,23 248:16
114:16 129:15 131:22	27:5,18,21 28:5,13 29:14	195:14,20 196:4 198:24	248:24
151:8 166:5 168:18 172:23	30:3,15 31:7,19,24 32:9,18	201:8 202:7 203:6,22 205:3	caused 27:3 55:24,25 62:8,11,23
185:8 211:7 229:21	33:11,19 34:1,2,10,15,23	205:12,19 206:9,11 207:8	82:2 83:9,11,12 120:16
calling 28:16	34:25 35:3 36:15,22 37:2,4	207:12,25 208:2,8 210:9	180:12 181:2,6 183:12
calls 96:9	37:19 38:3,25 39:7,17	211:15 212:4 213:10,13	185:8 188:22 201:19
canceled 67:9	41:22 42:8,13 43:25 44:5	219:20 222:12,21 223:25	222:16 230:19,25 238:23
cancer 9:6 46:5,14,17,20,24 48:18	44:19 45:3 47:7 48:5,15	225:14 227:8 229:24	243:6,9 248:9 249:10
48:19 49:16,25 50:1 192:15	49:11,22 53:4,13,18,24	230:11 231:25 234:15	causes 63:10,11 236:25 237:3
193:3,5,7 194:17,18,22,24	54:7,14,17 56:19 57:10,14	235:17 237:10,13,16 245:4	causing 83:13 189:13 243:1
195:21,22 196:6,8 197:2,13	58:21 59:15,21 60:6,9,12	245:8 247:17 251:16 252:2	caution 144:22,23,25 145:11,13,22
198:23,25 233:20	60:24 61:11 63:6,24 64:21	carondelet 251:18 252:4	146:13
cancers 197:14,17	65:18 66:4,13,18 67:4,11	carried 10:21 24:16,19 25:16,18,23	cautious 221:12
capabilities 126:18	67:16 68:2,20,24 69:10,21	26:19 45:25 71:14 86:13	cecil 161:4
capacitor 111:8,13	70:2,24 71:17 74:5 79:19	93:9 98:2,4,7,9,11 126:12	cells 162:1 163:4
capacitors 54:19,22,24 196:12 223:19	80:21 81:14,22 85:4 86:15	176:19 185:4 205:1 214:25	center 8:15,16,16 12:19 126:20
	87:1 90:19 91:1 92:20 94:3	216:9 217:8 240:21	centers 126:20
	94:16,25 95:18 96:5,14	carries 120:18	centigrade 161:22 167:13,14,23
	97:12,19,25 98:6 99:25	carry 18:10	central 5:12 38:11 46:7 51:4
	100:4,7,17 101:6,15 102:8	carrying 240:20	cents 150:3
	102:16 103:3,19 105:2,11	cars 148:19 149:7,9	
	105:23 106:20 107:6,13,18	cart 113:7	
	107:20,22 108:2,19,25	case 3:24 32:4 41:20 43:21 63:2	
	109:13 110:10,16,25 111:5	65:5 67:18 78:17 142:24,25	
		151:25 161:6 179:12	
		209:15,19 216:12,12	
		227:23 228:7,12 229:4,11	
		229:12,22 230:17 232:18	
		232:20,25 233:6,9,11,13	
		235:5 236:18 238:10 239:4	

century 55:23	charleston 235:22	chloracne (cont.) 133:25 135:2 153:17 185:15 198:20 209:11 235:9,11 238:25	class 212:20
certain 7:4 39:24 62:23 72:13,23 73:2,23 85:13,15 120:19 122:4 151:20 152:4 184:18 231:16	check 67:17 175:15	chlorinate 83:4	clean 163:21 202:12
certainly 29:22 33:24 43:8 46:18 72:18 74:16,21 91:3 100:6 116:25 126:9 129:12 136:24 164:24 175:12 188:15 199:14 222:7 223:19 232:21 238:21 243:8 244:13	checked 114:21	chlorinated 55:19,20 56:1,3,7,9,15,20 57:3,4,8,16,23,24,25 58:1 62:7,10 72:24 73:3,12,23 75:6 80:11 82:2 83:1,4,6 84:21 87:22,22 88:1,15,16 88:19 89:4,7,9 93:6 95:7,8 126:15 132:23 141:9 144:19,22,25 145:11 161:7 161:8,8 163:8,12 193:20,22 193:22 194:21 195:6 212:16,22,25 213:4,6	clear 89:1 130:19 133:24 218:10 219:21
certainty 62:20 118:4 119:20 120:5 122:7 123:15 150:23 151:16 152:24 197:23 215:18	cheek 61:21	chlorination 83:11 159:19 195:10	clearly 123:12
certificate 7:9 251:8	cheekbones 61:21	chlorine 71:22 87:23,25 159:22 161:7	clients 68:13 110:11 180:1
certified 2:16 3:4 6:19,21,23 7:1,15 49:6 61:2 243:14,17,24	chemical 12:14,17,19 23:21 24:1 63:11 64:7 70:5,16,17 78:13 80:24 85:12 108:7 113:24 114:8,15 120:18,24 130:4 172:8 173:20 180:1 208:16 222:15 234:24 237:3 242:4	cholesterol 102:24 174:20	clinical 8:11 9:19,24 98:10,18 102:2,6 104:24 129:6 198:21,21
cetera 31:17 41:18 73:8 92:9 123:4	chemicals 27:4 28:4 62:12 117:4 132:1 174:17 175:1 217:9 222:10,19 234:17,20 235:24 238:5 239:7	choose 179:22	clinically 102:2 129:22
chain 220:21 226:7	chemist 18:3 131:21 218:17	chronic 70:14 122:1 125:14 128:1 128:16,18 129:6,7 179:7,10 198:14,23 208:20	clogging 62:3
chairman 9:22	chemistry 217:8 218:24	cincinnati 8:23 164:8,17,23 165:5 166:5 168:17	close 25:19 123:3 216:18 217:14 247:18
chance 122:25 230:11	chemists 18:5 83:15	circuit 1:1 2:1 138:10 170:20 251:2	closed 82:22 184:6 223:12,19,20
change 42:10 51:19 76:22 84:25 116:18 143:24,24 168:7,19 169:1 177:18 178:20 181:7 246:23	chevron 37:21	circumstances 191:18 212:1	closing 64:24 65:13
changed 20:11 82:5	chicago 238:14	city 6:7,9 231:12 232:17 240:2 240:2 251:2	cloth 95:7
changes 163:4 185:16	chicks 223:3	claim 46:8 109:4,15 110:5	clothing 84:23 145:20 209:22
changing 220:12	chief 91:17 92:5,23 218:23	claimed 196:18 197:8 235:25 238:6	club 10:2
characteristics 14:11	child 155:22	claiming 230:25	coach 186:25 187:2
characterize 222:9	children 4:10,12 185:16	claims 109:24 116:7	coal 220:11
charge 41:6 67:25 229:1,19	chinese 120:15 187:16	clarence 104:8 106:25	code 131:2 156:4,6
charged 32:25	chloracne 55:22,25 59:7 60:25,25 61:7,12,15,17 62:4,7,13 63:6 72:20 78:6,9,22 79:4,6 79:9,24 80:4,6,8,9,10,12,15 80:19,22 81:4,6,8,17,19 82:8,9,16 83:9,13 84:4 85:14 96:5,6,18,19 97:2,14 101:23 102:8,14 108:12,25 110:4 111:20,25 112:1,5,13 112:16,17,20 113:2 117:11 117:20 120:9,24 121:25 125:15 129:5 133:19,20,22	clarify 128:9 206:10	collection 141:21
charges 251:9 252:9,10		clarity 189:2	college 9:14,23 164:7
			colonel 12:25
			color 82:3,3
			column 145:15 187:10
			combination 127:23 178:13 198:11
			coming 25:15 64:15 106:4 175:13 185:23 236:15 245:12
			comment 133:7 134:20 214:8

[comments - contend]

comments 119:3	complaint 111:14 112:1,17,20,23	conclusion (cont.) 118:20 127:20 128:4	consider 37:22 126:9 198:22 235:1
commission 252:17	complaints 36:17 37:6 99:7 110:4	153:24 159:14 163:10,15	considerably 56:6
committee 35:25	111:7,20,24,25 113:11,12	191:15 197:18 198:8	considered 77:17 223:12
common 35:17 45:10 51:2,2 71:18	115:2,8 116:6,12	conclusionary 45:1	considering 56:1
77:20	complete 35:11 98:24 99:14	conclusions 32:16 44:25 129:10 170:7	considers 126:8
communicate 40:19 151:9 246:12,18	completely 129:14 138:20 152:13	condensed 93:24 141:23	consistent 169:2,3 176:8 178:23 181:8
247:22	156:21 224:14 227:3	condition 10:10 28:20 61:17 84:19	constant 82:4
communicated 38:1 218:19	completion 239:22	120:17	constantly 169:5
communicating 151:4	complicated 83:14	conditions 10:24 25:12,13,15 35:17,18	constitutes 130:13
communication 14:24 43:13 152:10	component 82:20 83:17,19	45:15,20 102:24 162:17	consultant 5:19 10:10 92:3 199:18
communications 37:16 94:11 205:9	compositions 76:12	216:2	consultation 10:9
communitronics 2:15	compound 18:7 45:25 46:1 55:18	conduct 52:9 159:10	consume 174:1
community 8:12 63:2	57:25 77:1,2 83:6,12 87:25	conducted 30:21 98:17 172:7 181:23	consumer 38:19
companies 11:12 39:21 41:6 47:11	88:2,5,8 120:20 160:10,13	244:16	contact 93:15 122:9,13,17 123:2,17
113:20 175:4 180:1 216:9	161:10 171:4 172:22 173:2	conference 166:15	125:7 134:25 135:5 144:6
company 1:7 2:7 11:10,21 12:6 14:25	195:7 245:13,13,16	confers 7:10 15:23,25	145:17,17,18,19 160:20
15:5 23:21,22 24:1 26:2,10	compounds 23:2,4 62:7,8,11 71:22	confined 52:24 122:10 123:18 125:8	208:24 209:11
29:16,16 40:25 41:2,10	72:13 75:5,6,8,16,19,22,24	167:7	contacts 153:12
42:1,2 43:13 45:19 47:9	76:20 77:20 80:11 87:21	confront 48:3 96:13	contain 138:12
50:24 85:13 92:15 109:23	130:13 138:16 163:22	confuse 172:23	contained 82:1 87:25 181:2 184:23
112:2,18 114:8 130:4	173:25 174:9 175:11	confusing 58:25 130:16 133:1 194:10	192:6 210:6 245:3,16 247:4
131:23,24 132:2 141:24	212:21 239:25 245:11	218:16	247:8,9
146:12,12 161:5 172:8	concentrated 163:11	confusion 57:7,20,21,22 152:21	containers 137:12 147:8 166:6
179:4,15 181:15 200:4	concentration 71:2 161:20,23 162:8,10,15	congress 110:23	contains 87:23 145:11 146:25 147:1
204:6,8 205:24,25 207:19	201:10	conjunction 143:10	147:15 148:7,11 245:14
210:12 211:11 213:3,19	concentrations 73:25 201:22 202:3	connected 111:8	contaminant 83:4 147:9 245:11,23
231:8 236:4 247:3 251:5	concern 46:21	connecticut 92:9,24	contaminants 82:2,25 83:3 173:21
252:12	concerned 35:12 44:10 120:8 221:5,6	connection 5:21	contaminated 133:23 185:7
comparable 222:15	231:3	conscious 221:15	contaminates 83:12
comparative 173:20	concerning 14:22 15:13 40:6 43:13	consensus 91:20 93:3	contamination 202:2,8,10
compared 190:2 191:11 194:4 213:9	44:2 59:11 60:19 118:4	consent 3:7	contend 203:12
comparing 101:4 172:22	119:20 120:5 132:1		
comparison 190:1 191:9	conclude 64:19 129:1		
compensation 109:4,15,23,24	concluded 160:8		
complained 114:12	concludes 66:15 127:15 160:4		
	conclusion 71:16 104:25 105:21		

[content - dated]

content 122:14 191:17 244:19	copy (cont.) 214:19 215:1	course 11:2 20:16 22:23 26:10 33:14 51:24 52:12 57:1 58:9 65:13 91:25 122:5 124:11,23 144:20 156:23 184:20,21 190:20 202:10 239:14 240:1,10 252:10	customers 14:3 21:2 36:18 37:7 38:23 39:25 40:7,8,10,12,16 111:13 113:4 115:3 116:6,8 131:25 135:15,24 136:21 136:22 137:3 145:23 149:5 221:11,19 223:10,11 247:3
context 222:22	corey 92:25	courses 6:10 239:12,21,24 240:12	customer's 151:25 152:2,2
continent 217:1	corner 130:23 145:8	court 1:1 2:1 32:2 41:21 63:3 69:6 111:3 119:3,4,9 198:1 233:16 237:13 251:1,2	cut 65:16 82:11 221:8,22,24
continue 19:15 23:8 29:7 34:13 65:20 66:24 69:5,5,8 116:23 223:17,24,25 224:1 224:1,3 227:1	cornfeld 2:24	courtesy 59:23 65:24 66:3,16,19,20 69:12	cutting 79:7,16
continued 3:6 117:5 161:24 162:14 201:23 250:17	corporation 58:10	courtroom 59:24 60:2,4	d
continuing 34:18 102:19 114:23 162:16	corps 12:14	cover 38:25 39:11 40:4 53:14 61:12 113:5 134:4 183:20	d.c. 104:10 107:1
continuous 122:8 123:17	correct 12:10,10 24:2,6 36:20,22 38:7 42:21 43:11 51:23 59:4 60:5 66:2,5 78:14 85:21,24,25 90:4 95:14 101:13 104:17,20 113:16 114:24 115:4 128:24 135:12 136:15 139:14 142:12 145:25 146:22 149:10 157:12,13 159:17 160:25 163:6,9 164:14 172:13 177:10 180:6 188:2 193:12,13 196:7,10 204:11 206:21 207:17 212:9 214:1 215:13 216:21 217:24 218:11 229:20 230:21 235:20 242:11,12,15 247:15 250:8,8,15	covered 46:10,12	daily 25:15
contrary 110:10	correlate 131:4 166:23 168:13	covering 39:4	damage 162:19 230:18,25 231:2,6 232:9
contributes 247:1,1	correspondence 43:8 58:9 132:11 215:17	cow 190:25	damages 231:6
contributing 247:12	council 104:9,12 106:25	crea 227:21	danger 77:9
contributory 46:11,12	councilor 9:25	created 185:3	dangers 18:8 199:22 200:8
control 126:21 135:2	counsel 3:2,2,7 53:2 63:17 64:16 69:11 151:6 158:11 179:16 186:10,24 189:19,22 194:8 194:13	credentials 129:20	dash 140:23,25 146:10
controlled 91:15	count 115:6	credibility 196:1	data 30:14 31:14 32:11,17 33:3 34:21 39:18,20,22,23 41:18 44:24 45:1,2 47:1,25,25 48:1,1 49:7 71:14 93:25 96:10 105:22 106:15 107:17 109:8,23 118:10,12 129:4 130:3 140:16 141:6 141:15,18,21 142:5,11,17 143:5,8,12 153:25 154:7 191:14,14,15 198:19
conversation 48:17 203:11	counting 228:8	critical 52:17 123:6 133:8 153:22	date 34:3 37:12 53:11,17 54:21 72:5 130:9,23 131:4 138:4 138:9 139:25 140:9 142:2 144:8 146:23 147:3,9,16,22 148:24 158:17,18 159:2 169:15 172:6 186:17 188:8 192:23 200:6 205:16 207:3 224:7 225:10 244:10,11
convinced 219:5,16,19,22 226:12	country 151:22	criticizing 123:10	dated 104:7 106:23 131:20 135:11 139:18,19 140:2,17 143:12 144:20,20 145:1 161:3 170:24 177:8 181:16 181:20 206:3 211:5,9 214:14
convincing 129:5,21 198:20	counts 98:24	cross 27:12 30:10 32:11,15 33:2 48:3 89:15 93:25 96:13 97:11 99:21 102:20 105:9 188:11 189:4 192:24 203:10,13 205:18 225:13 227:20	
cook 92:23	county 1:1 2:1	crown 114:8	
cooked 120:15 184:16 249:17	couple 11:5 26:18 31:20 170:21 174:6,8 193:16 209:5	cubic 161:21 201:18 213:1	
cooking 184:4,15,17,18 185:3 188:24		custody 251:14	
coolant 139:10		customer 42:14 110:4 111:19 136:20 136:24 142:23	
cooperate 105:16,17 106:10,16 107:23			
cooperated 106:17			
copies 205:11 206:18 214:4,7			
copy 67:14 106:23 200:6 206:18 206:19 213:24 214:15,17			

[dates - devoted]

dates 40:3 50:18 53:2,19 54:6 55:6 138:7 143:16,21 144:14 180:9 188:16 201:5 244:14	defendant (cont.) 230:17 251:12	depend 22:6	described (cont.) 196:1 198:9 222:17 248:16
dave 247:17	define 14:7 17:24 18:18 61:7,15 62:19 71:4 122:14	depended 26:4 42:24 236:23	describes 27:1 141:23 250:6
david 2:26	defined 18:24 47:5 122:13 123:3	dependent 43:4 237:4	describing 26:22 34:20
davies 104:8 106:25	defining 62:25	depending 117:24 124:5,7 131:9 195:12 218:12	description 75:3
day 2:14 22:6,8 51:4 65:20 71:18 91:12,13 124:15 144:12 161:24 182:23,24 252:16	definite 18:4 76:12 131:12 147:24 201:19	depends 98:1 175:13 236:25 248:10 248:13	descriptions 15:21
days 7:7,8 15:15 18:5 22:10 79:6 98:21 131:1 162:5,6,7,16 163:13 164:20 165:21 182:24,25	definitely 17:6 115:5	depicts 145:4	deserve 45:2
dbf 185:10	defunct 20:15	deponent 32:14	design 151:4
ddt 217:13,14,14,17 218:15,16	degree 6:4,5 118:4 119:19 120:5 122:7 123:15 150:23 151:16 152:24 161:7 215:18 239:22	deponent's 29:12	designed 94:13
deal 101:18 140:18 181:16 236:14	degrees 19:8 159:18 161:22 167:13 167:13,14,17,22 209:18	deposes 3:14	desire 186:15
dealing 91:11,12 163:7 179:4	delaware 200:3	deposition 1:13 2:11 3:3,6 33:4,6,8 48:7 54:2,10,12 63:24 64:25 65:10,19 66:15 67:7 67:8,15,20,20,21 68:3,8,10 68:10,14 69:4 71:12 118:25 130:12 144:12 208:22 230:8 231:5,14,19 232:8,13 232:20 233:24 238:7 250:17 251:9,11	despite 129:4 198:18,19
deals 73:10,11 161:5 239:19	delegable 40:20 41:13,24	depositions 67:17 68:25 69:1 110:12 111:1 144:11 155:4 230:16 231:1 236:6	destructive 87:24
dealt 73:2	delivery 252:8	deposition's 66:24	detail 45:19 110:14 239:13
dearth 64:15	demonstrable 122:1 129:6,22 198:21	derivatives 56:25 76:19	details 43:21 78:2,16,18 160:1 238:9,11 240:20
death 134:14 232:14 239:1 242:14,18 243:1,6,9,12	demonstrate 93:21 94:6	dermal 179:5	detergent 71:22
debate 68:7,9,10,13 69:3,8,22 110:16 111:1,2	demonstration 73:7	dermatergosis 72:18	determination 245:10
december 72:9 118:3	dentures 238:8	dermatological 72:15	determine 40:18 41:21 102:7 113:2 210:7
decide 21:14	department 5:13 13:13,16 14:24 15:6 19:25 21:22 27:7,22 28:6,7 28:14,22 35:7 36:2,19 37:8 38:6,11 39:23 40:6 42:18 42:22 43:2 44:11,18 50:4 50:23 96:17 98:3 109:19 110:3 111:16,19 122:2 126:22 129:19 131:22 135:22 136:6,9 140:17 143:2,3,10 149:17 171:22 171:23,25 172:5,9 175:14 177:15 178:12 180:7 197:4 205:10,24 207:11,16,19 211:8 212:8,23 218:24	dermatologist 102:13	determined 246:13,14,19,20
decided 140:11 162:5,9 188:19 218:14 220:3 221:22 222:3 225:18	departments 13:15 17:18,19 21:23 93:18	dermatology 7:22 61:5 72:17 92:22	determiner 41:20
decision 225:20,24,25		describe 30:9 49:10 50:3 64:3 121:15 176:1,5 192:18 205:17 244:19	determines 14:8
deem 31:21		described 24:22 26:25 41:17 46:14 99:20 110:13 127:21 152:17 165:22 176:5,23	detroit 15:3
defendant 1:8,14 2:8,12,26 3:3,14			develop 18:14

devotes 8:2	dipping 209:20	discussions 168:25 194:19 204:21	doctor (cont.) 201:4,8 205:15 206:6 210:5 216:12,17 222:18
devoting 7:6	direct 69:15 189:20 201:11	disease 10:14,14 13:22,23 62:5 126:21 174:20 247:23	doctors 21:24,25 28:24 64:8,18 83:15 109:25
diagnose 10:24	directed 34:8 60:16	diseases 35:16,16 44:21 45:8,9,10 45:17 92:8	doctor's 158:3 174:14 189:2 197:18
diagnosed 108:13	directing 119:3	dispensary 30:24 44:12	document 27:13,19 31:21 32:20 35:10 43:22 86:8,11 127:3 131:19 135:10 137:21 138:8 139:18 155:1,5,7,9,11,22 155:24 156:3,10 158:14 159:1 166:18,19 192:22 200:14,15 205:15,16,18,22 206:8,8 207:1,2,3,4,23 210:3,3,4,6 211:3,4,5,5,14 213:15,16 214:11,12
diagnosis 8:2	direction 111:15	disposal 147:21 148:16 248:21	documented 58:17 186:6
diarrhea 70:9 121:3	directly 40:15,25 189:11	dispose 223:10	documenting 65:25
dibenzofurans 120:16 185:8	director 4:24 5:2,3,7,9,14,15,16 11:7 13:12,19 16:5,12 17:10,12 18:13,19 22:3 23:11 36:16 37:5 43:3 44:12,14 50:6,14,22 51:11 51:15 75:1 92:2,7 94:19 126:18 146:3 150:6 202:14 202:15 205:23 207:10,16 207:18 212:10	disseminating 14:20	documents 28:11 30:12 31:8 32:3,6,7,8 32:21,22 33:1,15,20,23 34:6 39:17 40:3 47:8,9,11 47:12,15 72:1,2 106:15 127:2,14 130:2 137:3,20 138:17 140:15 144:4 156:1 170:11,13 172:2,7 176:12 177:20 187:8 190:5 205:20
die 231:7,12	directors 16:1,3 121:13 152:2	distilling 85:1	dogs 181:17
died 162:5	disagree 96:14	distinguish 229:9	doing 4:21 12:2 19:12 21:17 34:11 42:6 214:2,4 215:8 218:1 227:15
dielectric 52:6,6 82:3 224:17	disagreed 129:16	distributed 38:6	dollars 228:25 238:2
dielectrics 52:14	disappearing 219:17	disturbance 162:20	domain 216:8
difference 53:2 71:6 247:9	discard 221:16,19,20	division 92:5,10,25 131:23 214:13	donahue 2:23
different 7:13 19:4 23:21 25:8 45:15 75:16,19 82:3,4 98:21 105:3 120:17 127:8 128:12 130:9 140:6,8 170:23 171:3 179:14 196:24 197:1 246:10 248:1	discarded 222:1 223:20 226:23	divisions 13:14	dose 14:12 77:10 170:17,17 172:18,20,24 173:11 178:15 249:19,20
differentiate 218:18	discharge 13:1,2,4,8	doc 63:24	doses 76:13
differs 61:18	disconcerting 59:18,19	doctor 4:14 6:1,13,19 8:6 11:19 21:17,20 24:18,24 25:4,21 26:25 27:5,21 28:5,13 29:4 30:8 31:8 32:16 33:5,5,8,9 33:9 34:11,15 36:24 37:16 40:1 42:13 48:22 49:12 50:3 53:1,5 54:17 56:12 57:11 58:21 60:12,24 61:2 64:13,21 68:2 71:17 74:5 75:16 76:5 79:19,23 87:5 91:21 92:16 94:10,12,16 95:12 98:19 99:8 101:7 102:13 103:9,19 104:2,4 107:18,22 110:2 113:19 114:19 115:19 116:20 118:11 122:6 123:14 125:10 138:3,11 140:10 145:2 152:20 154:15 156:23 158:1,6 159:9 164:6 166:21 167:21,25 168:12 185:13 191:25 197:20	doubt 180:12 181:2,7
digest 127:11 198:17	discovered 183:11,16,17 218:5,5		dow 16:5 180:1
digits 201:5	discovery 147:8 216:18		dr 3:20,25 4:16 10:3 23:10,12
dignity 119:7	discuss 21:19 79:23 80:2 89:10 158:5 174:14,25		
dinker 89:15	discussed 20:19 57:3 80:4,5 89:16 90:1 91:4,4,19 210:14,20 212:20 215:17 216:6 225:3 240:18 244:4		
dioxin 234:23,25 235:2 244:25 245:3,6,11,14,16	discussing 57:15		
diphenyl 75:6,7 82:1,23,24 84:21 87:22 88:1,15,16,19 95:8 132:23 144:19 161:8,9 212:16	discussion 69:17 91:5 93:11 113:18 196:20 204:25		
diphenyls 76:12			

dr (cont.)	drug	eaten	either (cont.)
26:22 27:12,14 33:3 34:20	122:3 174:19,20 175:5	190:10 217:20 218:6	42:25 44:17 46:6 121:20
37:15,16,20 38:2,3 41:19	191:1	eating	149:6 169:17 171:23
41:21 44:19 45:6 48:3 49:6	drugs	121:5 133:22 221:4	176:21 187:4 216:25
49:12,17,22 52:3 56:11	174:18,22	edgewood	231:18 243:21,25
57:2,22 59:10 60:17 61:2,4	drums	12:19	ekg's
63:17,25 64:10,11,16 65:11	149:6,9	editor	98:25
67:7,23 68:3,4,5 69:10,18	due	170:5	electric
70:2 71:9,24 72:10,24	122:1	educated	92:4,12,15 94:20,22,25
73:12,25 75:8 77:23 78:15	duly	64:18	95:3,10 139:10 146:11,12
78:16 79:12 80:22,25 81:11	32:12	education	200:4 211:11 213:4,19
81:14 83:5,8,13 84:3,8	dupont	18:4	214:14
85:18 86:4,7 87:7,16 89:10	180:2 199:17	educational	electrical
89:15 90:11,13,18,19,19	dust	6:2	138:24 139:7 146:25
91:13,16,17,22,25 92:1,4,6	18:11 144:7	effect	148:10 153:16 204:7
92:9,22 94:17 100:21 102:6	duties	10:22 15:1 16:8 25:1 36:7,8	223:13,16,17,18 224:2,4
102:12 103:9,12 104:8	4:22 10:18 13:18	38:13 111:20 134:1,5,8	225:19 226:13
106:24 108:8 111:3 117:10	duty	158:7 198:23 221:7	electricity
118:2,7,11,19 119:8,17	13:5 40:20 41:13,24	effectiveness	52:9
120:3 121:18 122:25 123:8	e	151:4	elemental
125:10,13,24,24 126:1,5	eagle	effects	11:15
127:11,15 129:10 132:7	226:5	16:18 35:23 64:14 73:2,23	elevate
144:2 148:2 150:5,11,21	earlier	93:21 94:6 101:3 110:5	165:15
151:3,10,13,14 152:10,22	38:4 64:23 85:16 87:17	111:7,14 113:12 115:2	elevated
153:24,25 158:15,23	93:24 116:20 121:2 187:15	116:7 117:9,15 120:23	18:9 63:10,14 93:14 122:9
159:10 160:4 161:4,16	198:4 199:23 214:6	121:15 122:1 123:21	123:18,24 124:13 125:9
163:23 168:4,11 169:7	early	124:25 125:15 127:6,16,21	135:3 164:10 201:2
170:6 173:18 177:20	14:14 15:15 16:23 18:5	127:25 128:1,5,16,22 129:6	elicit
181:11 186:8,17 187:9	46:7 53:5 55:16 57:6 58:5	129:9,22 132:16,17 133:11	27:3 28:2 94:14 151:7
188:8 190:8 193:10 195:20	58:12 76:9 77:25 112:8	133:17,18 134:11,25 135:6	elicits
196:4,11,14 197:1,3,5,9,16	126:2 137:11 143:18,20	151:1,19,23 152:12,14	94:11
197:17,22 198:3,4 199:4,4	144:23 146:5 169:17	153:2,6,15,17,25 154:5	eliminate
200:1,10,18 202:13,17	185:16 193:18,19 196:15	157:15 183:8,8,9 197:19	223:15
203:8,9 205:10 206:6,20,20	216:20 217:3 225:16	198:9,13,14,21 215:20,21	eliminated
206:25 207:10,12 208:2	246:11,14,20	235:2 238:23 241:13,22	223:13,16
211:9,10,12,17,20 212:4,12	ears	244:3,7,25 245:20	eliminating
213:13,21 214:7,12 215:14	61:21	egg	221:12
216:4 218:20 219:1 227:5	easily	63:21 223:2,2	elkins
227:12,22 232:12 239:18	157:14	eggs	92:25
241:1 246:2	east	63:20 221:3,5 222:8 223:4	elmer
draft	22:16,22 23:2,8 24:8 25:8	223:4	205:22 212:7 213:16
135:2	25:20 26:23 29:5 35:6	eggshell	214:12
drain	79:24 80:10,14 92:25 93:18	221:1	else's
79:18	93:19 94:4 96:7 97:5,15	eggshells	54:12
drinker	98:3,13 102:9 103:23	223:4	emeritus
57:2,22 58:11 72:24 73:25	104:22 105:14,18 106:1	eight	8:9,13
85:18 86:4 87:7,16 89:10	107:24 200:5 203:24 204:1	2:13 5:25 11:10 35:4 79:11	emmet
90:13,18,19 91:13,16,25	213:19	110:2 111:5 112:21,24	1:13 2:11 3:12,19 251:11
132:19,19 133:2,2,6 161:4	easter	114:25 121:10 151:21	emphasized
161:16 175:24 216:7	63:20,21	201:18 228:8 247:10	77:14
drinker's	easy	eighteen	employed
73:13 91:22 133:13 163:24	145:5	12:18 224:25	4:17,18,19 5:23,24 17:15
drop	eat	eighty	31:25,25 52:4 111:6 155:2
112:12 166:11	14:11 120:13,14 133:16	10:4	204:10
dropping	173:16 174:1 184:25 218:3	either	employee
52:20	220:14,16,18,19,22	8:4 19:24 20:15 39:12	30:24

[employees - exists]

employees 17:19 30:4,24 31:5 40:15 40:19,25 41:1,4,8 43:14 44:3 47:13 69:1 99:15 100:9 109:2,5 244:7,17	environmental (cont.) 183:20 211:8 213:17 215:4 215:7 225:5 230:18,25 231:2 environmentally 221:15 enzymatic 241:23 enzymes 98:22 epa 121:20 126:7 epidemiological 49:2,8 62:21 106:8 126:8 epidemiologist 48:23 49:1 103:10 126:9 episode 59:11 60:19 70:10 121:4 episodes 120:10,15,24,25 eppenberger 2:23 251:17 252:3 error 89:11 119:11 eruption 135:1 escape 209:17 especially 52:16 84:20 120:14 178:17 essence 154:2 establish 43:21 48:24 60:10 64:17 established 5:13 14:21 25:3 46:25 47:1 47:1,19,20 49:12 56:13 93:24 109:11 197:24 establishing 47:6 esterols 98:23 estimate 250:3 et 1:4 2:4 31:17 41:18 73:8 92:8 123:4 251:5 eternity 220:11 ethically 157:13 europe 183:16 217:1 246:2 evaluate 78:25	evaluation 104:24 evaluations 102:6 eventually 17:22,23 55:24 72:15 78:14 218:21 223:13 224:13 everybody 91:24 92:24 180:2 evidence 27:14 42:10 102:2 107:12 118:21 162:19,19,21 170:4 205:15 225:12 evidently 196:2 evolved 132:14 133:15 134:23 135:3 exact 5:25 26:9 50:18 219:25 exactly 21:14 53:10 62:15 137:5 167:1 184:15 247:14 exaggerated 14:13 exam 95:20 examination 3:15 10:22 24:19 26:23 27:2 28:24 30:10,12 32:14 32:22,25 34:13 96:13 98:2 98:9 99:14 103:24 107:7,15 118:13 192:24 227:20 examinations 7:7 10:16 17:12 24:8,21 25:16,19,23 26:25 29:1,5 30:8,21 31:1 32:12 33:4,20 34:21 35:1,5,9,12,14 103:20 104:15 105:25 182:15 examine 27:12 30:4 31:14 32:11,15 33:2 43:22 48:3 89:15 93:25 97:11 99:21 102:20 103:2 188:11 189:4 203:13 205:18 225:13 examined 2:12 3:13 17:16,18 25:21 26:12,14 30:11,25 31:5 75:16 78:20 100:10 105:13 113:19 162:22 203:10 246:3,4,4 examining 26:16 example 11:14 14:12 16:3 17:15	example (cont.) 22:7 45:11 52:17 157:21 examples 20:5 30:6,20 35:1 71:21 exams 17:21 24:15 26:1,11 29:6 34:16,17 97:21 102:17 excellent 129:20 exception 4:6 14:23 44:9 120:9,9,23 121:25 125:15 137:6,9 141:13 151:24 153:17 157:9 171:14 175:18 235:11 exchange 184:3,5,6 exchanger 185:7 excluding 241:4 excuse 5:2 37:14 48:22 61:1 71:8 94:9 95:12 103:8 108:17 138:3 158:1 206:6,25 244:15 executive 12:5 35:25 exhibit 73:5,21 74:23 77:22 80:21 84:2,8 85:12 86:11,24 87:1 88:17 89:1 91:8,8 104:3 105:4 106:20,22 130:22 131:18 139:15,16,20,22 141:13 147:3 154:25 158:13,14 161:1 168:2 169:11 170:7 171:5,14 187:9 199:19 200:17 205:20,21 206:11 211:2 213:14 214:10 exhibits 71:25,25 85:22,23 87:6,12 89:3,12 106:6 126:23 129:25 130:1 136:17 137:17,18 138:11 139:4 140:13,13 141:5,14 143:6 144:3,17 145:4 149:25 150:25 151:17 152:25 164:4,5 168:6,18 170:12 171:15 172:6 176:13 177:21 178:20 179:1,2 181:11,13,14 208:21 exist 33:16,18 exists 36:9
--	--	--	--

exorbitant 237:9	exposure 21:13,15 27:3 41:4 62:24	failure 242:22	feeding (cont.) 182:13,22 183:5 193:11
expect 33:5 61:6	63:7,9,18 70:4,15,17,20,21	falcon 226:5	196:17
expense 28:21	70:25 71:19 77:19,19 94:15	falcons 220:22,23 222:17	feedings 177:5
expensive 68:12	102:23 114:5,6,18 118:14	falls 104:12 179:11	feel 66:15 85:9 241:12
experience 16:5 49:15 60:22 61:12	118:14 127:16,23 128:2,17	familiar 56:19 183:23 191:13	fees 229:19
86:13 98:8 121:12 150:17	129:5,21 133:9,15 134:23	familiarity 168:24	fell 20:13 75:10,11 76:1,3
168:22,23,25 209:14	162:14 164:9 183:9 198:11	family 74:20	fiber 95:7
210:13,17,22 213:3,7 240:2	198:15,20 201:24 209:23	fans 85:2	fiddling 182:9
240:11,13,14 241:17	210:20 213:8 236:24 237:1	far 10:15 13:21 35:11 44:9	field 7:12 15:23 52:20 72:11
experienced 65:2	237:4	77:1 87:9 97:3 120:8 128:1	74:21 121:17 129:18
experiment 157:13 166:13 193:8	exposures 35:19 71:4,7 132:13	130:12 155:11,13 174:24	153:16 170:2 202:17
experimental 132:12 134:22	expressions 69:15	198:13 221:4 231:2	fields 8:14 15:25
experiments 86:14,16,21 87:24 89:17	extend 65:23 66:2	fashion 152:13	fifteen 4:4 75:4 237:5 238:7
90:2,14 161:14,18 201:21	extension 4:22 95:5	fast 54:2	fifties 18:22,22 21:24 22:1 46:7
240:21	extensive 135:4	fatal 71:19	50:17 53:9,20,23 112:7,8
expert 126:11 129:24 151:3	extensively 117:7	fatalities 116:6 166:9	fifty 23:3,3,5 33:15 47:11 49:15
228:11,13,15,20,23 229:10	extent 33:15 194:21	fatality 70:23	72:19 172:24 241:20
229:13,15,17,17,19 230:24	extrasurgical 7:21	favor 252:1	fighting 11:25 16:24
231:23,25 232:2,4 233:9,14	extremely 52:25 61:25 203:15 245:11	fda 180:2	figure 65:22 249:6 250:11,14
235:1 248:22	eye 145:19 163:1 170:19 177:6	feared 233:20	figures 192:12 250:13
expertise 36:2 50:11 61:5 100:21	178:6 194:7	feathers 217:5	file 29:2 31:2 200:5 206:18
151:10	eyes 62:3 145:17	feature 198:17	filed 109:4 230:17
experts 93:4 240:5	f	featured 127:10	files 31:3,4,9 35:8
expires 252:17	facilities 213:9	february 73:13 143:13 177:8 211:5,9	fill 12:16 33:16 47:13 112:13
explain 42:5 87:12 241:21,24 242:3	fact 14:10 40:22 41:25 50:9	211:22 212:14	177:25 234:6
242:17	64:11 65:6 68:17 81:6 88:5	fed 87:2 200:12,21,24	filled 12:16 52:18 82:22
explained 87:10 89:17 109:21,22	89:17 94:14 100:23 102:11	federal 190:23	filling 142:9 234:5
209:2	110:18 112:4 197:6 219:22	fee 5:22 227:22,25 228:1,4	final 210:24
explaining 107:3	228:16,20,24 229:10,13,14	feed 172:19 173:1 182:1,22	finally 6:8 90:3 148:22 215:9
explains 206:4	230:24 231:24 232:2	feeding 86:6 126:17 181:24 182:12	find 14:18 15:9 19:1 20:23
explanation 194:16	237:18 248:3		35:15 46:20 48:17 49:25
explosion 14:23 44:10 142:4	factor 82:13 83:7		63:20 65:21 66:9 102:8,14
exposed 15:1 26:12 28:4 41:9 63:13	factors 123:6		
64:5 68:17 73:12 101:22	facts 67:1 68:6 110:17 228:17		
161:24 163:11 169:5	229:3,16 230:3 232:5,5,6		
198:12	248:21		
	fahrenheit 167:16,17,18		

[find - furans]

find (cont.) 102:25 166:13 167:8 172:20 178:1 185:5 186:6 187:6 188:16 197:12 217:9 217:10 246:5,9 247:6 249:8	five (cont.) 75:5,8,11,16,18,19,25 77:6 79:10 108:9 179:14 180:4 181:2 182:11,24 201:16,17 208:17 210:13,13 221:16 228:25 236:6	foreman 124:18	four 4:6 13:14 18:16 22:24,25 50:19 54:15 75:6,10,11,12 75:13 76:2,4,13 79:10 112:13 121:24 138:20,21 159:22,23 161:5,25 162:10 162:12 163:12 175:23 179:14 182:11 205:7 208:17 236:6 240:17 247:9
finder 40:23	fixed 114:6,7	forenoon 2:13	frames 26:9
findings 35:9 102:17,22 129:17 169:9	fledged 5:7	forget 176:4	frankly 101:18
fine 39:9 114:22 146:18 227:14	flexible 55:11	forgot 108:3	frederick 158:15
fingers 115:7	float 149:13	forgotten 48:16 115:5	free 29:18 85:9 107:8
fingertips 250:10,14	floor 124:2	form 29:23 58:17 65:4 86:18 93:24 141:22 148:9 149:3	french 246:4,6
finish 29:17 60:13 95:21 186:15 211:15	fluid 52:7,23 55:10 145:20 146:25 160:9 184:6,6 199:24 200:25 221:21,21	formal 5:20 51:7 136:6,14 240:16 240:17 244:5	frequently 51:3,6
finished 3:22 48:12 92:19 100:2,3 180:18,21 186:12	fluids 52:14 55:3 176:18,25 177:1 178:14 212:25 213:5	formalized 38:10	fresh 151:12 180:25
fire 11:25 14:23 16:24 44:10 52:19 55:3 139:9 142:4 184:5	flush 145:19	formation 120:16 185:8	freshly 84:23
firm 2:23 251:14	flynn 158:15 159:10 160:4	formed 13:17 247:5	front 113:8 140:8
firms 199:18	flynn's 158:23	formerly 176:20	fuels 28:19 82:11
first 4:19 6:7 10:17 12:15 15:11 17:15 18:15,21 20:6 23:11 27:18 39:10,19 54:16 55:17 57:19 61:19 63:25 73:1 84:2,6 87:8 89:3,18 112:3 124:15 127:3 130:24 132:7 132:12,18 139:10,15,18,19 140:1 143:13 150:19 158:21 161:5 175:5 185:21 187:10,20 191:12 208:12 216:24 217:2 218:5,15 219:11 221:7,11 230:23 240:8 245:15,22 246:1	fold 13:20 81:24	forms 46:8 140:17	fully 105:17 106:10,16,17 107:23
firsthand 58:16 90:9	follicle 79:17	forth 227:18	fume 18:12 122:14
fish 190:21 191:2 220:19,20,22 220:23 221:4	follicles 62:3	forties 46:6 50:15 53:6,8,19	fumes 63:9,13 93:14 122:9 123:17 144:7 160:19 164:9 165:10 167:6
fist 46:10 193:16	follow 194:7	fortunate 182:19	functional 176:25
fit 131:11	followed 36:10 45:25 51:23 90:11 125:1 150:7,24 151:18 152:9,16 153:1,7,24 180:14 181:5 185:7 215:15,25	forty 5:24 22:7 26:7,7 47:8,9 49:13,14 120:21	functions 98:23
five 2:14 9:1 13:14 26:7 33:15 46:10 62:20 70:3 74:8 75:5	following 17:6 84:25 91:5 126:16,16 127:23 132:18 145:19 147:8 198:11 200:17 202:1 240:1,1	forward 32:25 63:1 210:25	furan 191:10,17
	food 70:8 122:3,5 190:25 220:21 226:6	forwarded 36:4	furans 118:10 133:23 185:9,10,10 188:22,23 189:13,15,16,21 190:1,2,3 192:1,5,7 245:20 245:22 246:13,19,23 247:4 247:8,11,23 248:2,3,4,7,8 248:12,14,15,24
	force 245:12	found 23:14 50:8 76:10 88:13 89:12 90:7 102:17 104:22 106:9 126:15 160:10,11,21 166:8,10,11,21 170:18 173:4 175:24 178:5 192:1 197:13,16 198:25 199:2 217:2,4,5,6,6,14 219:7,10 219:11,13 220:13 223:6 225:4 226:18 246:6 248:3	
	forced 202:4	foundation 56:11 61:4,8 64:4 71:11,15 81:20 96:9,22 97:6 100:20 103:14 105:1 107:16 108:23 112:24 118:7,19 119:10 174:14 189:25 190:6 194:2	
	ford 210:15		

[furnished - handle]

furnished 45:22 132:4	germany 11:18 199:16	goes (cont.) 121:5 124:6 184:7 201:25 236:2	gray 92:7,9
further 5:20 24:20 37:18 60:8 73:22 82:16 94:9 103:8,9 110:7 124:20 133:12 203:4 227:4	getting 59:20 80:6,21 86:22 100:1 198:2 216:18 230:11 247:18	going 11:16 12:1,2 16:6 17:17 26:21 27:9 29:9 30:7 32:25 33:2 37:15 40:1 41:2,7,8,9 41:12 43:19 44:23,25 47:8 48:21 53:25 58:15 60:4 62:18 64:22 65:7,21 66:24 66:25 67:1 69:5,7,7,12 71:9 74:5 81:13 95:19,20 104:23 119:13 123:7 125:18 134:16 136:11 137:18 143:24 154:10 155:16 166:17 182:10 183:19 186:13,24 197:21 205:17 210:2 211:13 215:1 223:11 224:14 226:6,24 228:9 229:1,24 237:10 245:4	great 101:18 188:17 191:2 199:15 231:19 236:14
furthermore 64:8 189:22	gimmick 112:14		greatest 202:5
g	girls 112:12		greatly 137:4,6
gadgets 162:12	give 15:21 20:4 24:13,17 25:4 30:6,20 37:11 38:18 40:14 40:24 42:2 66:19,20 71:21 84:14 86:8 92:16 99:24 119:12,14 123:11 130:23 132:6 142:23 151:11 160:13 170:7 173:23 174:2 176:15 180:24 188:16 190:1 191:23 193:17 201:5 206:23 219:24 222:13 230:22 232:20 233:16 234:10 239:13 244:10,11 244:21		grew 11:11,23 50:15
gain 245:25		gong 47:10	gross 82:10 153:20 162:21,24
gained 99:10 162:3 169:4 240:11		good 36:5 69:19,20 132:3 144:11 160:18 165:18 170:4 224:17 227:6 250:16	ground 160:2
gallon 149:6,7	given 8:18,22 47:3 53:19 64:6 118:12 160:19 163:20 189:3 231:1,5 232:8 236:6 236:7 244:2,5,6,24 245:19	goodbye 223:4	group 12:6,20 13:13 35:6 36:2 46:7 73:13 75:11 76:2 101:23 103:2,15 130:13 176:11
garbled 123:9		goodness 88:6	grouping 21:19
garments 135:4 202:11	giving 118:22 142:13 233:20	gordon 197:4,12	groupings 46:21 48:18,24 49:25
gases 12:16,21	glasses 174:6,7,7,9	gore 252:12	groups 9:14 44:14 197:1 244:16
gastric 114:13	glenn 1:4 2:4 251:5	gosh 167:12	guess 40:12 54:15,16 64:24 73:10 90:2 114:9 133:24 134:3 138:21
gateway 252:12	gloves 202:12	gotten 49:24 123:9 213:10	guide 138:25 139:2 212:18
gather 186:2	go 11:22 15:12 16:25 17:3 18:6 22:3 24:24 27:20 29:1 30:15 37:18 42:1,17,18 48:7,8,9 53:15 63:1,21 65:7 65:21 67:19 69:4 70:18,21 85:7 91:25 98:19 106:5 107:9 113:9 119:14 126:4 135:14,15,23 137:1 144:16 146:7 150:18 166:24 167:1 170:21,22 174:16 176:24 177:18 185:13 193:1 200:20 208:1 209:12,18,24 210:9 220:19,20 228:9 230:7,8	government 15:16,17 39:24 47:4 93:1 104:1,11,14 105:4,16,17,24 106:6,11,13,18,24 107:23 121:14,14,22 126:13 129:12,19 155:18,19 166:16 190:23 199:15 223:21,23 224:3,12,19,20 224:21 225:1,19	guinea 165:25 166:2
gbrn 200:17	goal 150:7	grade 224:2	h
general 7:20 25:2 55:7 58:18 92:12 92:15 94:19,21,25 95:10 103:11,13 134:7 139:10 146:6 163:10 170:21 198:13 203:14 212:11 222:24 240:1	goes 49:15 54:10 77:13 83:1	gradual 85:2	hair 79:17
generally 8:5 56:19 127:25		grams 75:13,13 76:4,14 77:11,11 201:17 248:16 249:15	half 22:8 26:6 77:12 120:22 151:21 159:22,23 161:20 163:13 170:17 172:20,24 173:2 227:9
generic 139:9		granted 207:2	hallway 230:3
generically 138:15			halowax 89:20
gentleman 103:25			hand 71:24 104:2 115:7 125:18 130:23,25 145:7,15 169:11 170:11 176:11 213:13 252:16
gentlemen 210:21			handed 138:11 141:5,14 144:3 171:15
georgia 126:22			handle 163:25
german 11:15 55:23			
germane 33:23			

[handled - hunt]

handled 123:16 124:24 163:16	head 27:8 28:7 92:22 96:17 109:19 131:22 135:22 159:13 186:7 199:17 232:11 234:1,13	heating 86:19 185:6,7 188:23 191:6 191:18	honorable 13:8,9
handling 14:4,22 21:3 38:5,22 40:5 40:11,15 42:16 43:14 44:2 44:9 77:4 84:9 85:5 91:19 93:4,9,12 124:25 125:4,5 131:14,25 135:25 138:23 142:15 143:5 145:24 149:22 150:8,24 151:17 152:25 160:23,24 168:8,21 178:21 180:13 181:4 202:21 212:20,24 213:3 215:15 216:1,5	headquarters 213:18	heavy 176:2	hope 182:4
hands 95:6 112:12,15 140:14 209:20	heads 61:20 176:20	held 8:8,9 9:20 163:25 176:9 178:24 181:9	hopefully 69:21
happen 54:14 158:8	health 8:15,16,16 9:5 10:11 15:17 25:10 27:3 31:16 35:22 36:18 37:6,9 43:7,7 51:20 62:16 63:7 67:25 91:18 92:6,6,23,25 93:21 97:19 98:2 104:21 106:3 108:21 110:5 111:7,14,20 113:12 116:2,7,13 118:5 119:21 120:6,7 121:9,21,23 122:1 126:18,20,21,22 127:5,10 127:13,16 128:1,4,16,22 129:6,22 132:1 142:4,15 143:7 151:6 162:17 163:21 197:18 198:17,21,23 211:8 213:17 238:23 241:22 244:1,8 248:9,16,24 249:10	help 14:15 21:1 43:16	hoping 48:9
happened 31:8,11 42:13 67:20 115:15 184:10 185:1,14	hear 95:15	helpful 157:18	horse 113:8 127:8
happening 70:7 182:3	heard 27:19 36:24,25 37:1 97:14 155:7 196:3	hen 77:13	hospital 6:7,9 74:19 240:2,3,4
happens 121:1 142:5,7	hearsay 30:1 36:9,13 37:18,23 59:14,20 60:2,3,8,11 80:3 80:16 81:13 89:14 90:10,10 90:23 94:10 95:24,25 96:10 97:3,3,10 102:5,20 107:17 108:18,22 109:7 110:6 111:10,22 114:24 115:16 115:21 116:9,14 152:11,15 153:21 172:2 180:16 185:12 200:14 203:5,9,12 204:24 205:5,7 210:6 212:3 223:22 224:6,8 225:9 237:15,17,19,20	henry 72:11	hospitalized 99:9
hard 42:5 96:4 133:21 145:3 218:18 245:11	healthy 105:9 162:2	hepatitis 63:11 70:5,16,18 113:24 114:15 120:24	hospitals 8:7,15
harm 14:5,9 40:13 141:21 182:2 222:13	hear 95:15	hereunto 252:15	hot 124:5 184:10
harmful 19:2 76:17,23 91:14 123:21 124:9 134:6	heard 27:19 36:24,25 37:1 97:14 155:7 196:3	high 100:18 101:16 102:24 132:14 133:10,16 134:23 159:24 162:14,15 163:12 167:9 182:4 193:20,22	hour 227:9 228:2,25 229:6
harmfulness 14:9 124:12 239:20,20	hearsay 30:1 36:9,13 37:18,23 59:14,20 60:2,3,8,11 80:3 80:16 81:13 89:14 90:10,10 90:23 94:10 95:24,25 96:10 97:3,3,10 102:5,20 107:17 108:18,22 109:7 110:6 111:10,22 114:24 115:16 115:21 116:9,14 152:11,15 153:21 172:2 180:16 185:12 200:14 203:5,9,12 204:24 205:5,7 210:6 212:3 223:22 224:6,8 225:9 237:15,17,19,20	higher 126:14 173:10,11 192:4 195:3,10	hourly 46:13 228:1
harming 223:7	heart 9:15 10:14,14 174:19	highest 163:7	hours 2:13 68:11,11 71:2,3 84:22 161:24 165:21 201:18 228:6
harmless 163:17	heat 113:20,21 114:7,11 124:5 161:21 165:19 184:3,4,6,8 185:6 188:24 189:24 190:4 191:6 209:16 212:17	highlighted 145:10,14	house 47:5 52:22 53:22 157:2
harvard 8:23 57:2 72:24 73:13 74:1 85:20 90:21 94:18 164:21	heated 167:9,11,12 209:18	highly 180:3 197:25	housekeeping 82:10,15
haskell 92:2 199:17 200:2		hire 18:19 51:24	housewife 188:25
hate 69:6		hired 18:15,21 205:24 206:2 240:17,19 241:1	housewives 192:6
hazard 142:4,5 143:7		historically 58:7 156:17	huh 139:21
hazardous 91:14 142:1		history 64:6 78:17,18 98:5,8,8,9 99:3 209:14	human 21:5 118:5 119:21 120:6,7 121:9 126:22 127:5,12 168:13 173:15 194:24 243:3
hazards 14:3 77:18 142:16		hmo's 25:10	humans 127:22,24 129:6,22 157:16 157:23 158:8 159:15 166:24 174:1 194:23 196:9 197:19 198:10,12,21 243:2 243:4
hazlett 202:17 203:2,10		hold 8:8	hundred 12:6 46:12 62:14,14 66:2 167:3,13 182:8 238:1,1
		holding 227:12	hundreds 110:14
		holds 7:18	hundredth 166:25
		honest 88:6	hunt 63:21 241:1

husch 2:23 251:17 252:3	illinois (cont.) 94:4 96:8 97:5,15 98:4 102:10 231:17	incidents 192:5	individual (cont.) 42:25 46:1 61:6 62:1 74:7 103:24 233:15 242:18,20 243:1 249:18,18
hydraulic 176:18 177:1 221:21	illness 102:3 152:1	incineration 147:22	individuals 7:20 26:11 35:6 63:12 101:23 102:15 103:23 105:13 115:22 243:3 244:3 244:25
hydrocarbon 52:11 144:22,22 236:16	illnesses 8:3,4 10:13 21:18 28:18 99:6 101:24	incipient 35:16	individual's 43:4
hydrocarbons 72:24 73:3,12,24 144:25 145:12	imagine 80:10 106:16 208:14	incision 79:16	industrial 6:10 9:17,25 14:10 17:24 17:25 18:3,14,16 19:18 20:9,10,11,13,18 21:11 43:6 50:8,12,16,20 51:25 62:17 63:7,18 72:12,25 74:2,16 77:1,18 91:17 92:3 92:5,24 118:13 120:8,10,18 121:23 153:13 166:16 169:14,21 174:17 179:3,22 180:5 181:15 187:18 200:3 200:5 202:17 203:19 204:10,12,16,20 205:1 206:23 208:4,9 212:19 213:18 222:9 239:12,17 243:8
hygiene 17:24,25 18:14 20:10,13 43:6 72:12,25 74:2,16 91:18 92:5,10 153:13 169:15,21 187:18 200:5 202:5,10 212:19 213:18	immediate 172:18 179:8	include 7:22 136:21 138:19	industrially 101:22 120:20
hygienic 212:18	immediately 65:16	included 56:25 138:18 180:1	industry 64:3,16 77:10 91:12,13 93:9 110:8 111:9,14 118:21 122:2 129:13,13 138:24 139:7 180:13 181:4 226:13 226:18
hygienist 18:3 50:9,12 204:16,20 205:2 206:24 208:4,10	impervious 112:11	includes 138:16	inerteen 110:19 140:23,25 141:1,9 146:8,10,20 147:14,15,18 147:19 148:4,6,9 171:6 199:23 200:9,11 201:1,10 201:16 202:22 203:23 204:4 205:4 210:17
hygienists 18:17 19:19 21:11 50:16,20 51:25 92:24 166:16 203:19 204:10,13	implement 14:15	including 39:14 71:10 208:19 212:2	infestation 70:12
hypothetical 229:25	implies 141:19 151:3,7 181:25	income 234:5,6	inflammability 52:24 55:2
i	importance 202:2	inconsistent 163:24 164:2	inflammable 52:9,10,12 224:10,16
i.e. 101:3 203:12	important 19:21 31:21 32:3 52:25 73:16 129:23 202:6 221:2 224:10,12 225:11	incorporate 153:22	inflicted 240:5
idea 21:12 36:5 94:12 155:21 156:9 190:18 250:1	impossible 30:13 31:16 32:14 48:2 96:12 97:10,11 102:7,20 188:11 189:3 203:11 225:12	incorporated 30:9 158:17	inform 14:2 243:11
ideas 160:17 164:3	impregnated 95:2,2,6 209:22	incorporating 152:10	informal 38:9 51:8 136:12
identification 105:21 205:18 224:7 225:10	impression 183:15 224:15	incorrect 156:20	information 11:17 13:25 14:21 15:22
identified 99:19 192:23 207:2,4	improper 41:25 42:7 65:1,3,18 66:22 96:9	increase 124:6 162:9 195:10 220:21 226:3 243:7	
identifies 27:13	improved 162:9	increasing 227:2	
identify 72:1,1,3,5 104:3 127:2 130:1 131:19 137:19 138:22 140:14,21 144:4 148:18 158:14 161:2 164:5 170:13 176:14 179:2 181:13 188:8 199:20 205:21 211:3 213:14 214:11 231:4 232:16	improvement 85:2	independent 217:12	
identifying 211:16	impurity 160:11	index 46:5,14,17,21,24 48:19 49:17 50:1	
illegal 42:1,7	inaccurate 101:7,10	indiana 2:28 63:22 64:12 67:6,6 101:4 210:19 215:23	
illinois 6:17 22:16,22 23:8 24:9	inactive 13:5	indicate 7:25 10:18 11:7 75:21,24 81:8 87:15,19 110:11 167:5 206:16	
	inadvertently 184:20	indicated 38:4 87:20 116:21 204:9 225:17	
	inauguration 38:10	indicates 7:16 83:8	
	incident 183:23 184:2 185:19 186:1 187:23 190:9,13 191:7,8 192:2	indicating 205:12,13	
		indication 47:21,22 90:10 96:11	
		individual 8:22 19:5 27:17 37:24	

[information - journals]

information (cont.) 16:17 27:2 34:20 37:12 38:1,5,19,22 39:2,14 40:5,7 40:8,10,14,24 41:5,10,14 42:2 43:14 44:2,10,15 47:3 49:5 56:11,14,17 58:19,20 59:11 60:18 61:4,8 64:4,7,9 64:15 66:8,9 97:6 100:21 103:15 105:1 106:15 109:8 109:9,18 113:1,4 118:7,16 119:10 124:20 131:14 132:4 135:24 138:12,18,19 141:21 142:14,14,17,24 150:14 151:9 152:8 153:21 153:23 154:1,6,7 156:19 168:13,24 176:7 178:1 180:11 181:1 183:6,7 187:17,20 188:3 189:9,25 191:16,19 194:2 203:12,21 206:22 207:5 210:5,8,16 219:5 222:14 228:23 241:11 247:22,23	innocuous 62:1 input 149:23 inquired 37:11 inquires 36:4 105:21,24 106:2 132:1 inquiries 105:18 inquiry 14:22,24 15:2 34:8 35:22 88:13 107:4,23,25 insecticide 23:1 217:15 inspection 18:6 138:25 139:1 inspections 97:22 installation 12:15 installations 13:23 95:3 instance 229:21 institute 9:6 92:6 121:20 192:15 193:4,6,7 197:2 instituted 14:20 26:10 institution 6:5 instruct 96:17 instructed 80:7 230:14 instructions 150:8,24 151:17 215:15 216:1 insulating 52:7 insulation 139:10 insurance 45:19 46:7,9 109:22 insure 40:9 intending 30:9 interest 112:3 interested 58:9,20 59:12 60:19 74:15 106:4 107:2 117:2 129:23 136:18 137:25 178:16 210:21 217:12	interesting 78:1 108:18 interject 64:22 intern 6:7 internal 6:11,21 7:12,15,17 49:6 61:3 102:12 118:11 243:14 internist 241:9,11 interpose 26:21 63:16 102:4 158:2 206:5 interpret 49:7 interrupt 59:15,17 78:24 interrupted 60:13 223:5 interrupting 59:23 intervals 30:25 31:6 intradermal 160:6 invasion 40:22 investigation 106:11,13,14,19 185:4,5 investigations 58:11 176:17 invites 90:10 involve 172:14 involved 34:4,7 45:21 49:13 60:22 69:16 81:15 90:22 94:5 98:18 108:11 118:9 154:20 160:1 172:15,17 189:24 215:4 232:8 234:20 241:22 242:19 243:1 involves 157:21 158:3 involving 116:6 171:16 190:4 234:17 234:21 235:23 236:8,20 238:5 239:4 irrelevant 237:11 irritating 178:6 irritation 10:25 170:19,19	isolated 15:18 issue 69:6 73:14 110:22 187:19 232:8 italian 246:4,6 item 226:1 j james 210:14 january 4:19 74:9 132:2 143:14 japan 183:23 184:3,15,19 185:19 185:20,21 187:15 189:14 190:3,14 japanese 120:15 133:23 184:10 185:4,6 187:16 188:19 189:17 191:5,10 192:2,4,6 248:9,25 249:10 250:6 jaundice 63:12 113:25 114:1,16,18 jenkins 2:24 jensen 218:8,22 job 10:18 21:18 67:2,4 240:13 240:14 241:17 jobs 15:7 215:9 john's 8:16 johnson 23:12 joined 9:24 108:4 joints 99:13 jones 59:10 60:17 72:19 77:23 78:15,16 80:22 81:1 83:5,8 83:13 84:3,8 85:11 108:14 117:10 joseph 164:6 journal 9:5,5,7,8 20:8,10,11,12,12 72:25 73:14 74:1,15,19,21 187:18 193:6 journals 8:25 9:2,3 15:13,15 20:5,6
--	--	---	--

judge 65:15 119:8 238:2	kelly (cont.) 232:12 239:18 251:11	know (cont.) 69:16 71:3,5 80:7 84:5	label (cont.) 148:24 149:2,8,21
judgment 248:22 249:3	kelly's 151:10,13	89:19 90:7 92:20 94:17	labeled 88:1,14 137:22,23 138:7
july 147:16,23 170:24 171:17	kept 31:9 46:3,5 47:11 124:21	95:25 97:1,1,2 101:3 102:5	labels 39:15 40:2 41:17 149:8,11
jumping 191:15	202:12	103:17 104:11 106:13	149:19 154:1 215:16
jumps 153:24	kettering 164:7,13,15 166:5 168:18	110:19 112:24 114:11,20	labor 39:23 140:17 143:2
juncture 34:22	kettle 82:22	115:4,6,15 125:3 126:8	laboratories 170:15 172:10,11 199:17
june 85:17 90:20	kill 172:19 173:16 174:2,5,5,6	131:1,2 137:5 139:5 140:7	240:22
jury 4:16 6:1 7:2 40:22 61:15	174:11 238:22	140:7 141:8,10,17 146:5,15	laboratory 13:25 16:10 73:7 92:2
64:25 78:7,7 83:16 114:7	kills 170:17 172:20,24	148:5 155:11,13,22 156:8	98:20 99:18 103:20 127:22
128:9 130:16 159:25 168:4	kilo 77:12	166:2 167:15 171:10,12	129:4 157:4,6 164:7,13,15
172:23 208:8 233:19,21	kilogram 75:13 76:14 77:11 175:23	176:3,4 180:21 182:2	164:19 165:4 166:5 168:17
242:17	kilo's 77:12	184:15 187:5 190:11 191:2	170:24 171:17 172:12
k	kimbrough 121:19 125:10,24,24 126:1	199:15 204:9,12,15,18	175:17 176:20,21 179:4,25
kaimer 92:14 94:23	126:5 127:11,15 129:10	205:16,16,24 206:1,2,17	181:15 198:9,19 199:1
kanechlor 184:10 190:2 191:5	186:8,18 193:11 196:1,11	208:14 209:13 213:2 214:8	200:2,5,19
kansas 197:3	196:14 197:5,9,15,16,23	214:8 218:17,25 219:11	lack 14:9 61:7 121:15 152:18
keep 10:15 44:20 45:7,13,17	198:5	224:22 228:9,23 233:22,22	183:8 239:20
114:18 130:18 133:13	kimbrough's 125:13 187:9 197:17 198:3	233:22 235:21 236:4,14	laid 96:22 222:8
150:13,15,15 194:7 217:24	kind 42:5 65:14 83:14 141:25	238:8,9,16 241:25 242:10	lakes 191:3 231:19
224:13	145:22 173:1,6 181:12	243:6 244:18 245:15,22	language 15:20 83:24 135:7,13,23
keeps 47:9	183:13	246:16 247:4 248:7 249:21	137:2 143:4 145:22 146:2
keller 219:1	kinds 65:6	250:5	148:19 149:19
kelly 1:13 2:11 3:12,19,20,25	kingdom 216:25	knowing 224:4	large 14:12 71:3,5,7 74:18,18
4:16 10:3 26:22 27:13,14	kingshighway 2:15	knowledge 18:7 32:1 36:9 38:14 58:16	82:22 121:21 159:17
33:3 34:20 37:15,16,20	kj 141:10	64:13 94:22 108:1 109:3,13	164:19 167:6 172:18
38:2,3 41:19,21 44:19 45:6	knew 16:9 41:6,7,8,9 64:4,19	129:3 144:8 148:6 152:16	174:21 176:11 180:1
48:4 49:6,12,17,22 52:3	68:2 90:11 106:3 109:9	153:10 156:18 183:16	190:14,15 204:6
56:11 61:2,5 63:17 64:10	110:8,12,19,20 202:25	189:20 190:3,3,9 191:16	larger 12:20 22:8 29:2 192:7,9
64:11,16 65:11 68:3 69:10	203:15 204:14 226:22,24	192:16 194:2 196:12	220:17
69:18 70:2 71:9,24 79:12	226:25 248:6	202:20,21,24 205:3,4,7	largest 164:21 204:7
81:11,14 86:7 90:11,19	know 18:8 20:25 21:3,12,15,16	207:6,20 209:20 211:25	lasted 117:4
100:21 102:6,12 103:9,12	23:20 24:14 28:9 29:12,13	222:18 244:22 245:25	lasting 70:11
111:4 118:2,7,11,19 119:8	29:14 31:2,8,10,11,22 41:1	247:7	late 19:23 39:21 46:6 50:15
119:17 120:3 123:1,8 132:7	41:2,3 43:20 47:8 53:25	knowledgeable 19:2,3 22:2 203:15 228:18	137:10 159:8 161:11
144:2 148:2 150:5,11,21	54:9,21 58:19,25 59:23,24	known 62:16,19,25 63:6,18 64:3	169:17 183:14 186:2
151:3,14 152:10,22 153:24	62:1,4 63:22 65:2 66:7,7,14	64:11 68:16 91:15 92:1	193:19 216:20 217:3
153:25 168:4,11 173:18	67:6,23 68:3,3,4,12,18	169:22 199:4,11,14 20	

[launder - looking]

launder 145:20	lectured 8:20,21	lie 220:10	little 40:4 68:15 69:12,23 77:9
laundered 84:23	lectures 8:18,22 240:11 244:2,5,6 244:14,16,24 245:19	life 4:6	113:4 145:3 164:23 176:4 183:20 188:15 194:15,20 220:8 222:5
law 2:23 40:20 41:20,25 63:4	led 129:5,21 198:20	light 118:20	live 3:25 98:22
lawful 3:13	left 18:16,22 19:16 31:12 36:8 50:19 74:10 112:16 130:23 130:25 155:10 176:21 227:9 236:4 244:11	limit 190:24 212:25	lived 4:2,5
lawsuit 33:13 34:5,8 128:14 237:11	lefthand 145:8	limited 46:15 49:14 116:24 177:5,5	liver 55:25 87:24 114:20 134:12 157:23,25 162:1,4,19 163:4 194:18 196:19 197:14,17 242:22
lawyer 235:12	legal 10:16 13:15 40:17 42:3 69:17	limiting 66:20	livers 199:1
lawyers 48:17 144:13 230:8	length 48:8	limits 122:16 190:24 249:21	loads 33:17
lay 221:3,5	lengthy 107:7 154:18	line 27:10 89:21 166:13	local 8:19 62:5 134:7
laying 223:2,2,2	lesions 61:19 73:9,11	lines 90:6	locality 7:5
layman 83:15	lethal 77:10 170:17 172:24 173:11	lipa 252:12	locate 33:22
layman's 83:24 84:1	letter 15:4 65:24 66:15 104:7,13 104:18 105:4,6 106:22 107:3,17 131:20 206:11,19 206:24 208:5,10 209:25 211:8,17,19 212:1,2,8,13 213:20,24 214:3 215:11	liquid 112:12 135:1,5 139:9 142:2 149:3,14 160:2,7	located 22:14 78:10 231:12
ld 172:23 173:4,9,10 174:23 175:2,17,23	letters 128:8	liquids 77:15	location 52:16 61:19
lead 82:22 132:15 133:10 134:12,24 135:1 209:11	leukemia 236:25 237:3	list 9:2 23:5 66:22 234:3,6,7,14 234:15	locations 4:23 236:16
leading 20:3 57:9 134:10 135:17 190:15 195:24	level 41:11 99:15 100:9 122:15 166:11,12,14,14,15,20 167:2 174:23 182:2,4,4,10 241:23	listed 57:24 76:4 87:21	london 218:20
leak 142:25 160:22 184:8,9	levels 21:13 26:13 100:8,18,22 101:3,16,22 122:4 166:22 166:23 167:6 190:3 191:2 191:10 213:8 246:9	listen 58:23 129:24	long 4:2,5 5:17 19:15 22:4 36:7 38:12,15 48:9 65:9 66:19 66:21 70:11,22 93:9 116:7 116:22 117:4 128:4,21,22 129:7,8 181:22 183:7,9 186:15,21 198:25 209:14 215:8 216:15 228:9 237:2 239:2 240:9 242:23 248:13
leaked 184:13	lewallen 63:25 67:7,23 68:4,5	listener 239:17	longer 48:8 82:14 112:25 183:4
leaking 191:6	libraries 74:17,18,19	listing 46:9	look 11:21 15:8,15,16,19 29:3 64:19 74:23 77:22 84:11 96:2 105:4 106:22 119:5 128:25 130:22 139:15,22 143:11 157:25 164:4 170:3 176:16 181:11 187:10 205:20 210:25 211:2 215:9
leaks 113:22,23 114:7	licensed 6:13,16	lists 79:15	looked 11:17 28:24 187:9 196:20 196:21
learn 75:1 76:7 77:23,24 175:16 216:22 247:11		liter 201:17,19,22 202:3	looking 69:13 74:13 91:8,8,10
learned 63:25 76:10,21 124:16 216:24		literally 203:11	
learning 210:22 247:21		literature 11:22 16:9,13 19:11,25 55:18 56:1,20,22 57:6,15 57:19 58:5 59:9 60:17 116:21 117:1,10,16,23,25 121:11 153:11,15,16 183:7 185:24 187:21,23 188:12 188:20 190:12 241:19 246:2 247:13 248:19,20 250:5,9	
leave 165:20		litigation 68:23 110:21 234:21 248:23	
leaves 27:16 30:12 31:15			
leaving 157:6			
lecture 244:19,21			

looking (cont.) 139:23 147:4 167:24 170:8 217:13 246:7	m.d.'s 19:8	manufacturer 90:17 94:5	materials 14:2,19,19 39:16 117:2 214:13
looks 79:17 143:14 170:3 214:25	magnified 209:23	manufacture's 142:22	matter 15:2 33:25 41:25 42:24 64:12 91:15 110:18 114:6 187:7
loss 28:20	magnitude 192:11	manufacturing 13:14 21:13 44:15 51:19 71:6 81:15 84:21 92:11 93:17 105:14 124:19 142:22 152:3 200:4 204:19 210:15 213:9 223:24 224:2 224:4,13,20 226:10 245:2 246:24	matters 29:15 51:22 53:14 74:14 169:6 240:18
lost 28:21 45:21 235:18,19 239:6	mail 214:25	manuscripts 244:18,21	maximum 100:14 201:9
lot 16:16 35:17 43:16 54:5 66:5 103:6 175:12 178:2 184:23 185:4,5 249:1	main 82:5 139:12	marbury 210:18	mc 227:21
lots 53:24 67:17 107:11	maintenance 25:10 138:25 139:2	march 140:5,11 170:24 171:17 213:22	mccrea 2:27,27,27 3:22 20:3 24:11 24:20 26:21 27:9,24 28:9 29:9,17,22 30:7 31:13,19 31:22 32:9,18,24 33:11,18 34:1,7,18,24 36:12,21,24 37:14,20 38:24 39:3 40:17 41:12 42:5 43:16 44:4,7,23 46:23 47:18 48:5,13,21 53:1,10,16,21 54:5,13 56:10 57:9,12 58:15 59:6 59:14,19 60:1,7,10 61:1 62:18 63:15 64:23 65:17,23 66:11,14 67:3,5,14,22 68:15,20,22 69:12,18,23 70:19 71:8 74:3 79:12 80:3 80:16 81:12,20,23 84:14,16 86:7,11,24 89:14 90:8,23 92:16 93:23 94:9 95:12,16 95:23 96:4,9,24 97:17,23 99:17 100:3,12,20 101:13 102:4,11,19 103:8 104:23 105:7,20 106:12 107:2,6,11 107:16,25 108:17,22 109:7 110:6,15,18 111:10,22 112:23 113:7,16 114:23 115:14,19 116:9,14 118:6 118:22 119:2,7,16,22 122:12,21 123:2 125:3 132:16 134:10 135:17 136:1 138:3 140:21 146:18 148:2 150:10 151:2 152:6 153:20 158:1,10 163:18 166:17 167:21 168:10 172:1 173:18 174:13,24 175:20 179:16 180:15,23 183:21 185:11 186:10,13 186:20,24 187:4 188:7 189:1,18 190:15,18 191:12 192:10,22 194:1,13 195:15 195:19,24 197:20 198:7 200:13 201:4,14 202:23
louis 1:1,22 2:1,16,24 4:1,2,5,20 4:23 6:4,7,9 8:10,11,13,15 8:17,20 9:12 10:1 15:5 22:16,22 23:2,8 24:9 25:8 25:20 26:24 29:5 35:6 40:20 79:24 80:10,14 93:18 93:20 94:4 96:7 97:5,15 98:3,14 102:9 103:23 104:22 105:14,19 106:1 107:24 172:8 176:20 203:24 204:1 215:7 218:22 231:14,20 251:2,19 252:5 252:14	major 81:24 82:13 204:18	marine 220:18 231:11,17	
low 77:8 162:7 182:4 193:20 201:21	majority 19:9 188:20 197:7	marked 104:2 170:12 176:12 208:11	
lower 130:23,25 145:8 193:25 195:6	making 11:15 21:11 64:23 65:13 66:18 68:20,24 86:8 106:8 106:18 118:25 204:3 226:1 226:21	market 131:11,12	
lowering 174:20	malignancy 46:4,9	married 4:8	
lt 12:25	malignant 196:19 197:7	martin 108:8	
lump 220:11	man 10:3,13 19:1 35:17 45:12 48:22,23 77:11 92:1 97:3 215:4 233:5,19	maryland 12:20	
lunch 51:5	manage 215:7	mary's 8:16	
lyes 71:22	management 25:3 51:12,14,14 80:5 94:21 114:14 225:3	massachusetts 22:9 92:11 93:1	
lying 220:9	manager 21:21 44:13,14 92:15 94:24 210:15 211:7 213:17 214:13 215:5	massive 70:21,24 71:19	
lyle 202:17	mandated 143:2	masters 19:8	
lynn 131:21	manfred 92:9	material 19:21 21:4 39:18,20 41:17 77:10 78:3 82:4 83:1 86:18 86:19 87:4 90:13,14,17 120:11,14,22 123:21 124:5 124:18 125:8 131:11 134:13 140:16 141:6,18,20 141:24 142:10,10 143:5,12 146:13 147:8 156:1 158:16 160:7,21 161:20,22,23 163:4 165:18 166:9 172:10 184:9 195:3 201:1 203:18 209:17,23 217:14 221:16 221:17,18,19 223:10,24 226:23 242:10 247:7 248:2 249:17	
m	man's 29:1 31:2		
m.d. 1:13 2:11 3:12 6:5 126:5 199:13 200:2 251:11	manufacture 22:25 23:17 43:15 44:6 140:19 230:3 236:11		
	manufactured 16:7 22:12,20,24,25 23:1,2 23:3,18,19,20,21,25 24:9 46:2 55:24 79:25 80:15 93:20 108:5 130:13 141:24 151:21 171:7 189:21 190:2 194:4 215:6 234:17 235:24 236:15 238:5 239:8 245:12 245:16,23		

mccrea (cont.) 203:4,8,20 204:23 205:5,14 206:5,25 207:22 208:6 210:2 211:13,24 212:15 219:18 222:11,14 223:22 224:6 225:9 227:6,12,15,19 230:2,12,13 232:2 234:1,14 234:16 235:19 237:18,22 239:23 245:15 247:20,21	medical (cont.) 18:13,19 19:10,25 20:5,18 20:21 23:11 27:7,22 28:6,7 28:14,21,22 29:2 31:2,3,3 33:6,8,9,20 36:1,16,19 37:5 37:8 38:6,11 40:6 42:18,22 43:2,3,9 44:11 49:12 50:4,5 50:14 51:11,15 55:21 56:1 59:9 60:17 62:20 63:2 74:17,18,21 75:1 94:19 96:17 98:5,8 99:3,5,7 109:19 110:3 111:16,19 117:9,15 118:4,11 119:19 120:5 121:13 122:7 123:15 135:22 136:5,9 143:3 146:3 149:17 150:6,23 151:16 152:2,24 153:13,15,16 164:8,18 168:11 171:22,22 171:25 172:5,9 177:15 180:6 197:3 199:21 202:13 202:15,17 205:23 207:10 207:16,18 211:7,8 212:23 215:18 216:4 239:22,23 240:1 244:5	men 22:2 84:20 160:19 mention 130:11,18 132:17 155:8 mentioned 14:6 15:7 19:10 35:4 58:22 59:1 60:24 70:2,5 85:10,16 94:17 125:10,12 128:8 131:15 147:10 183:22,22 189:12 193:4,10 222:4 239:11 metabolism 220:25 meter 161:21 201:18 213:1 method 247:5 methodology 46:25 47:20 methods 73:7 100:15 246:8,13 metropolitan 240:4 mice 166:2,3 michigan 231:18 233:4 239:15 microscopic 73:8,11 162:25 163:5,6 182:15 220:13 mid 225:16 middle 54:11 179:12 mil 102:25 mild 62:4 79:4,8 176:2,3,5 209:19 mildly 120:19 military 12:11 milk 190:22,25,25 milligram 161:21 249:15 milligrams 122:17 123:4 175:23 201:16,22 202:3 213:1 248:17 million 100:14,19,23 101:17 102:1 182:7,7,8 190:22,23 217:10 238:1 247:10 248:4 249:13	mind 55:15 69:25 77:16 151:13 169:1 178:21 181:1,7 242:2 mine 104:7 107:9 mineral 209:21 minimal 201:9 minimize 69:22 minimum 77:10 minnigerode 2:16 3:4 minor 28:18 128:1 146:1 198:13 minute 39:1 57:6 58:4 61:13 64:21 95:18 100:1 183:21 186:11 186:14 190:8 206:9 minutes 33:25 70:3 177:18 198:6 216:18 mischaracterizing 42:9 misreading 126:25 mississippi 191:3 missouri 1:2,22 2:2,16,18 4:1 6:13 6:14 9:4,12 40:20 172:8 228:24 251:3 252:14 misspoke 120:2 158:19 misstatement 65:25 66:16 67:11,13,18,19 misstatements 65:6,8 66:6,12,22,23 68:21 68:24 mist 165:10 mistake 58:2 mistaken 110:15 mists 145:16 mixed 165:24 mixing 33:12 mixture 88:15 159:20,23 161:8,9,10
---	--	---	---

[mixtures - nurse]

mixtures 138:24 194:4	monsanto (cont.) 189:15,22 190:10 191:11 192:2,8 194:4 202:14 203:22 205:24,25 206:1,7 206:23 207:2,16 208:3 211:19 212:11 213:17,20 214:2 215:16 216:13,22 218:5 219:21 220:1 221:8 221:10 223:6,23 224:18,22 225:4,18,20,23,25 226:10 226:15,20 227:23 228:3,11 228:14 229:2 230:17,24 232:13 234:10,18 235:24 236:11 238:5 239:8 240:23 241:4 244:6,12 245:16,23 246:3,5,13,18 248:23 249:1 251:5	n	new 9:6 11:11,12 15:3 20:23,24 103:3,7 112:2 114:9 130:11 175:13,14 178:12
mo 2:24 251:19 252:5		newspapers 64:2 67:25 216:25,25	
mode 246:24		niches 177:25	
moderate 176:3		nine 79:11 182:17	
molten 82:22		ninety 46:10 62:20 77:6	
mon 144:23		niosh 121:20 126:7	
monday 51:9		nobody's 33:19	
money 233:20		non 7:18 25:12 28:19 40:20 41:13,24 46:12 52:9,10 55:2 76:13,15 88:3,9,10 90:7 220:12 224:10,16	
monitoring 71:12,13		nonsense 156:2	
monsanto 1:7 2:7 3:21 4:17,18,21 5:16,23 10:17,19 11:9 13:10,13 14:14 15:4,9 16:12,14,21 17:8,12 18:14 18:20 19:14,24 21:8 22:11 23:16,22 24:4,4 27:3,6,15 30:4,23,23 31:21,25,25 32:4 33:12 34:12,17 35:14 35:21,24 36:10,16 37:17 38:2,8,15,21 39:22 40:6,9 40:14,24 41:9,14 42:14,14 42:15,16,17 43:12,14,15 44:1,1,2,6,20,21,22 45:7,8 46:22 47:5,23 49:2 50:1,5 51:11,12,15,22 52:5 53:5 55:17 56:13 58:6,10,14 59:2 77:25 78:15 80:15,23 81:9,18 90:6,16,18 93:17 93:20 94:5,13 96:8,18,20 97:16,20 103:16 105:17 106:10 107:3,22 108:3,4,9 108:16,20,21 109:3,6,14,20 110:3 111:6,13,19 113:4 115:1 116:22 117:5 118:3 119:18 120:4 124:12,22,24 125:6 130:4,13 131:5,23 135:16,21,25 137:4 138:13 139:8 140:18 142:11 144:6 144:14,18,24 145:23 146:3 146:8,9,19 147:7,18 149:18 150:6,22 151:15 152:23 154:18 155:2,6,8,12,21,23 155:25 156:3,4,18,24 157:2 158:4 159:4,5 161:4,16 169:8,13 170:9 171:1,3,8 171:24,25 172:8,12 179:4 179:15 181:15 184:12	monsanto's 13:18 19:11 20:1,22 31:9 35:20 37:4 38:4 75:1 124:25 135:24 139:7 190:1 191:17 212:13 219:15 225:3 230:3	naphthalene 55:20 56:2,8,9,15 57:4,8 89:7,9	northwestern 197:4
		naphthalenes 55:19 56:3,20 57:16,24 89:5 93:6 95:8	notary 2:17 3:5 252:19
		national 9:6 92:5 121:20 192:15 193:3,5,7	note 85:11
		nature 135:17 160:9 195:24	noted 85:2
		nausea 114:13	notice 206:15
		near 180:8	november 5:18 149:20 181:16
		necessarily 77:18	number 15:14 41:16 71:2 86:12 103:16 113:22 165:21 173:11 185:17
		necessary 41:15 103:14 132:11 248:15,24	numbers 103:13,17 106:9 140:21 160:1 179:16
		need 41:22 76:6 92:20 112:25 134:20 137:14 143:16 151:5 159:25 191:20 209:4 209:24	numerous 6:9 55:25
		needed 50:8 229:17	nurse 21:20
		needs 191:13	
		negative 80:18	
		neighborhood 148:25	
		nerve 12:21	
		neuritis 235:9 239:1	
		neurology 7:22 9:8	

o	observation 90:9	october (cont.) 206:3,12 207:13,15 208:5 208:10	older 26:17
oath 122:24	observations 32:16 73:22	odor 124:4	olive 1:21 252:13
obesity 102:24	observed 97:9 127:25 198:13	oettingen 92:1 199:5,10 200:1,10	once 26:17 40:4
object 24:20 27:9 29:9,23 30:7 33:2 34:22 36:12 37:15 39:3 40:21 41:13 43:18,19 44:23 46:23 48:21 51:25 56:16 58:15 60:2 61:8 63:4 65:3 71:9 81:13 94:9 101:5 103:8,9 115:20 122:14 151:2 152:6 166:17 168:10 172:1 180:15 185:11 186:10,13,15,24 188:7 189:18 195:24 197:21 202:23 203:9,20 204:23 210:2 211:13,24 229:24 235:17 237:10 245:4	obtain 13:25 obtained 30:14 32:12 47:25 48:1,1,2 100:24 obtaining 46:25 obvious 42:3 obviously 63:2 64:22 101:9 113:25 214:5 221:2 225:10 227:10 236:24 237:3 occasion 30:4 63:10 80:12 occasional 56:24 occasionally 102:24 occasions 20:17 111:25 113:13,15,18 occupational 6:24,25 7:25 8:1,3 9:16,18 10:10,13,24 13:22,23 20:12 25:12,12 28:17,18 45:15,17 45:20 49:13 61:3 74:20 91:22 92:7,10,25 98:8 117:2 121:11,18,21 169:4 240:9 241:10 243:22 244:1 occur 59:8 61:20 96:6 97:14 133:20 occurred 21:20 58:12 63:12 70:23 71:3,10 82:13 95:1 127:23 132:20,21 142:25 187:12 187:13,14 198:11 216:20 225:15 occurrence 80:4 occurrences 21:19 occurring 44:22 occurs 145:18 160:22 o'clock 2:13,14 october 132:3,18 135:8,11 177:9	offer 147:21 offered 147:21 offhand 139:24 231:7 office 13:24 15:3 25:2,14,17 46:8 47:14 67:17 126:18 212:11 218:20 officer 13:3 251:8 offices 2:15 9:20 33:21 51:4 official 12:7 104:14 106:24 155:21 155:23 oh 13:9 62:10 71:20 81:16 85:15 89:6,24 91:16,24 100:7 108:2,13 112:1 126:12 131:8 143:14 148:23 167:12 169:20,25 174:12 185:2,20 186:23 192:14 199:2 202:16 216:11 231:18 ohio 204:18 oil 52:20 184:4,13,14,14,18,22 184:22,25 185:7 209:21 248:11,12,13 249:16 oils 52:11,11 okay 5:8,11 16:2 35:10 60:9 61:14 65:23 72:8 73:10,16 76:18 85:11 88:12 109:13 113:17 125:17 127:18 131:3 132:17 142:6 143:19 144:18 146:7 148:1 151:11 163:14 167:3,19 186:5 187:22 209:24 224:23 okayed 13:7 old 10:3 47:11 95:4	ones 32:24 50:18 55:15 62:12 74:7 164:22 175:12 176:23 178:12 232:11 ongoing 10:8,15 175:10 177:25 223:9 open 221:22,23 225:21 opened 51:4 108:7 operated 16:21 21:8 operation 60:23 78:2 operations 80:7 121:13 221:23,23 223:12 opinion 76:11,22,24 91:20 118:3,8 118:16 119:1,19 120:4,8 121:8 122:5,6 123:15 124:11,19,21,23 150:22 151:15 152:23 153:4,9 154:16,17,19 215:17 229:17 233:11,13,16 235:4 235:7,8 236:17,22,23 248:5 opinions 163:25 168:7,20 176:8 178:23 181:8 197:22 241:13 opportunities 20:17 opportunity 31:20 32:2,19 48:11 54:1 189:6 226:22 opposed 90:24 oral 77:20 86:6 132:15 133:10 134:24 170:17,17,25 177:5 177:6 oranges 33:12 order 21:3 44:25 95:22 103:15 119:11 155:18 192:23 ordinary 163:16

[organ - pcb's]

organ 157:19	oysters 70:8	pardon 84:15 233:12	pbb 128:11
organic 23:3 131:23	p	part 3:14 7:17 8:1 19:19 22:6	pbb's 127:21,25 128:3
organisms 220:13	p.a. 213:19	23:12 39:19 41:14 50:14,21	pc 54:18
organization 27:16 112:2,9 207:19	pa 200:5	84:6,6 113:10 132:3 144:11	pcb 28:4 35:7 46:1,2 48:19 50:1
organizations 9:10,11 25:10	page 77:5 79:12 84:14,16 86:10	149:21 164:17 175:10	52:13 57:1 64:5 80:6,7,12
organs 162:20 242:11	86:12,14,22,23 87:2,4,18	182:7 190:22,23	80:20 82:2 83:2,17 84:21
original 202:18 251:15 252:1	89:2 91:10,13 92:8,17,18	participant 239:16	87:8,9,22 88:1,5,6,10,15,18
originally 89:11	94:23 118:12 127:20 129:3	participated 6:10	88:21,23,24 89:9,13 90:16
osha 126:7	130:22 139:15,18 140:1	particular 7:6,12 18:12 21:18 32:22	90:18 93:17 96:7,18 97:14
ought 170:5	141:23 143:12 150:17,19	40:3 41:3 45:25 46:15 49:1	97:20 98:3,11,13 99:17
ounces 248:17 249:14	163:15,18,19 167:21,24	50:24 69:17 78:17 99:7	100:8 102:1,9,18,23 104:15
outboard 231:11,17	168:2 198:8,18 200:16,17	146:5 157:15 158:7 170:15	105:14,19,25 107:24
outbreak 72:21 81:9,17,19 83:10	200:18,19 201:5,11,14,20	184:14 206:1 220:21	108:20,21 109:15 110:19
84:4 96:20 108:6,12 109:1	209:6 210:1,1,10	222:16 230:9 243:7,7	110:21 112:12 121:13
117:11 187:12,13,14	pages 110:14 208:17 209:3	particularly 77:2 116:22 118:20 135:18	122:1,4 124:7 125:15
outbreaks 80:15 127:22 187:15	paid 5:19 129:13 228:19 252:9	191:17	127:16 130:18,18 132:24
198:10	252:10	parties 68:22	133:3,4 139:13 141:1,3
outfit 114:8	pains 99:12	partly 46:11	144:19 148:3,5,7,7,15
outgoing 39:15	paint 71:23 222:1	parts 100:14,18,23,25 101:17	150:25 159:9,21 161:7,9,10
outline 201:8	paints 55:13	102:1 111:24 162:22 182:7	162:8 163:12 166:7,22
outset 218:10	papageorge 215:2 218:25	182:8 217:10,11,11 247:10	171:3,9,12,13 175:19 178:5
outside 4:23 28:21 37:17 38:1	paper 47:13 55:12 72:14,23 73:1	247:10 248:4 249:13	181:16 184:10,12,18,25
45:20 47:2,23 86:19 166:18	73:3,5,8,18 87:11 90:15	pass 7:8 41:11	190:20,21 192:19 193:4,8
172:11 197:15 230:9	132:19 169:16 170:2 198:6	passing 241:8,9	193:21 195:1,2,5,22 196:5
oven 112:9	198:16 206:1 222:1	patch 157:8,9 158:16 159:11	199:25 200:1 202:22
overalls 202:12	papers 20:20 132:19 195:18 198:4	160:5	212:17,25 214:23 215:5,6,8
overlooked 197:11	paragraph 105:12 132:7 150:16,19	patent 13:15	215:19 220:9 221:17,18
overwhelming 118:20	209:6,6,25 213:2 214:5,9	pathologist 126:6 197:10	222:5 227:2 231:6 232:8
owned 42:2 78:12	paragraphs 132:8,12 133:7 134:17,18	pathology 182:2,14 197:5	234:9 238:9 241:19 246:12
oyster 121:2,6	paralegals 144:13	pattern 243:7	246:22
	parameter 123:5	pause 116:17	pcb's 22:12,21 23:17,25 24:5,9
	parameters 193:8 249:20	pavis 197:1	29:6 37:22 52:3,18 53:15
	paramount 202:2	payment 45:20	54:19,22,23 55:5,10 56:3,7
	paraphrase 128:6	payments 109:24,24,25	56:15,23,25 57:6,7,16 58:5
	parathion 23:1		59:8 62:9,17,24 63:7,9,13
			63:19,23 64:1,5,9,14 67:24
			68:17,19 70:4,15 71:11
			75:22 76:1,8,23 79:25 80:9
			80:14 81:15 82:20 84:10
			87:7,11,13 89:8,12,19,21
			90:5,6,22 93:5,20,22 94:5,7
			94:15 95:9 96:12 99:15
			100:9 101:16 108:4 109:5
			109:10,16 110:5,9,13,13
			111:7,14,21 113:14,15,20
			114:5 115:2 116:2,7,13
			117:9,15 118:5,10 119:20
			120:6 121:9,22 122:2,7,15
			123:5,16,23,25 124:1,3,8
			124:13,16,24 125:11
			126:11,15,17 127:6,21,24

[pcb's - plaintiffs]

pcb's (cont.) 127:24 128:2,5,15,17,23 129:5,21,24 130:14,15 132:14 133:12,22,23 135:15 137:7,10,12 138:13 138:16,18,20,20 139:7 141:7,15 142:11,15,16 143:5 145:24 146:21,25 147:22 148:8,11,24 149:2 149:11 150:8 151:18 153:1 154:8,20 156:19,25 159:18 160:2,3,5,24 161:18 163:8 163:25 164:11,13 168:8,21 169:9 171:1,16 173:21 175:1,8,11 176:18 177:1,3 177:22 178:10,11,13,13,17 178:21 179:6,14 180:12 181:3 182:23 183:5,9,11 184:23 185:6 188:1,6,22,23 189:13,14,16,16,17,21,23 190:1,2,10,14,24,24 191:5 191:10,11,17 192:2,3,5,5 192:16 194:12,20,24 197:19 198:9,11,12,15,20 203:14,24 204:4,22 205:4 208:16 209:1 213:6,7 214:16 215:25 216:6,10,19 217:2,4,18 218:6,15,16 219:6,7,13,16,22 220:5,6 220:15,23 221:20 222:21 223:7,16,17 224:2,4,5,20 225:18,22 226:3,10,13,21 230:4,19,25 233:2,3 241:14 241:22 242:14,17 243:1,6 243:11,12 244:3,7 245:23 246:3,4,5,5,14,18,19,22,24 247:2 249:2,9,13,24 250:6	people (cont.) 92:11 93:1 95:2,9 96:25 101:21,22,25 102:25 103:7 103:16 106:3,13,18 113:1 113:23 114:1,2,3,10 115:17 116:1 117:17 121:14 124:17,19 136:19 137:25 144:14 150:18 152:3 153:12,14 155:20 157:13 158:4 167:4 170:3 174:8,18 184:23,24 185:15 188:1,4,5 189:14,17 190:9 191:10 196:20,21 214:20,22 215:10 217:9,22 218:21 219:13 221:3,3,16 225:10 226:7,15 235:8 243:10 246:7,22 247:25 249:18 percent 12:6 46:10,12 62:20 66:2 87:23,23,25 148:7,11 159:21,23 193:23 213:1 percentage 248:12 249:12 peregrine 226:5 perfect 162:17 perfectly 152:4,4 perform 86:4,21 157:2 performed 26:25 86:6 97:20 156:24 170:25 171:20 177:12 179:20 183:2 period 5:20 6:12 23:16 25:25 30:25 39:6,11 46:21 48:18 52:4 70:7 71:2 74:9 108:9 111:18 136:2,3 165:21 179:11 181:22 195:2 196:22 216:23 periodic 17:21 21:6 34:16 35:13 51:7 97:21,22 periods 26:13 201:16 peripheral 235:9 239:1 permanent 114:12 permissible 73:24 permit 65:15	perry 252:12 persisted 183:11 217:18 persistent 61:24 persisting 219:22 person 11:14 26:5,6 37:11,24 49:3 92:14 94:23 110:20 117:2 118:13 136:24 194:25 202:19 237:1 248:13 251:14 personal 38:14 109:4,14 202:5,9,24 207:6 211:25 230:18 232:14 234:9,21 235:25 238:6 personally 74:8 personnel 153:13 person's 26:5 142:20 pertinent 48:10 ph.d 19:6 199:11 ph.d. 19:7 126:5 210:5 ph.d's. 19:9 pharmacological 127:4 175:4 pharmacology 9:18,25 19:3 127:5 198:7 phd 200:2 phenomenon 220:7 philosophy 150:6,11,13 phone 214:5 phosphorous 11:15 phosphorus 12:16 23:2 phrase 68:16 71:15 phrased 132:9 246:17 phraseology 146:6	physical 17:12,21 18:7 24:7,15,16 24:19,21 26:1,22 29:4,6 30:21 32:12 33:4 34:16,17 34:21 35:1 97:21 98:9 103:20 130:5,10 137:23 138:1 142:2 208:16 physician 4:19 10:20 11:21 25:11 28:6 30:22 43:9 44:12 50:13 63:25 79:24 99:14 103:22 108:3,5 241:7,10 physicians 9:15 19:20 27:6,22 28:14 50:21 74:20 80:14 96:16 240:8,8 physiology 19:4 pick 79:21 165:19 pig 47:24 71:15 pigmentation 61:22 pigs 165:25 166:2 pimples 61:20 134:9 pin 39:9 pine 12:15 pinhead 62:2,2 pinpoint 205:6 pioneers 202:18 pittsburgh 164:23 200:5 210:25 211:11 213:19 place 8:21 36:3 72:16 81:6 87:8 114:4 119:10 122:8 164:1 168:9,21 183:7 201:10 227:6 231:19,20 250:16 placed 39:15 137:12 places 26:10 52:16,21 118:17 160:18 plaintiff 2:22 3:2 231:5 237:7,24 239:6 plaintiffs 1:5 2:5 3:24 33:13 34:19
---	---	---	---

[plaintiffs - print]

plaintiffs (cont.) 46:23 48:3 68:25 96:13 203:12 204:23 230:14,18 230:24 232:13,17 235:12 235:13,18,19,25 238:15	point (cont.) 154:5,5 167:14 173:13 189:4 195:6 203:1 209:5 220:1 224:17 226:20	possible (cont.) 64:5 73:2,22 113:12 130:21 150:15 196:3 209:10 213:7	preferably 190:5
plaints 24:15	pointed 208:3,9	possibly 195:22,25 205:17 223:7	preliminary 34:10 53:14
plankton 220:18	poison 162:5 222:5,7,22,23,24	posted 12:14	preparations 77:8 157:5
plant 4:20,22 10:20,21 11:20,20 11:23 13:24 17:15 18:6 21:7,11,18,20,21 22:2,3,4 24:5 25:3,8,15,17,18 26:23 26:24 27:5,21 28:5,13 29:5 29:7 30:23,23 34:17 35:5,6 35:13 42:1,6 44:13,13,14 44:17 50:10 58:10,14 59:2 59:7 63:22,24 64:1 67:24 68:4,19 69:3 78:8,9,10,12 78:23 79:24 80:13,23,24 81:9,18 82:10,14,17 96:16 96:21,25 97:4,5,22 98:4,15 103:22 105:9,15,19,19 106:4,5,7 108:3,4,5,7 112:5 114:14 142:20,21 210:16 210:19 215:5,6,23,24	poisoning 70:8 77:9 118:8 127:22 198:10 220:23,24 240:4	postgraduate 6:6	prepared 142:11
plants 11:10 12:2 16:21 17:5,8,14 17:22 21:7,23,25 22:8,11 22:14,17,21 23:7 24:8 25:24 27:6 28:23,25 29:2 46:15 47:14 71:11,12,12 80:19 96:15 213:9	poisonous 162:9	posture 69:16	prerequisites 47:6
plastic 55:11	poisons 222:10	potential 11:14 17:1 94:11 136:20,21 157:15 199:22 200:8 210:20	prescription 175:5
plasticizer 55:10 221:25	poke 47:24 71:15	pound 150:3	presence 188:21
play 149:24	policies 14:15 24:21 25:1,2,5,7,8	pounds 77:12 120:22 151:22	present 25:9 74:16,17 126:17 146:13 160:11 190:21,22 235:10 248:21 249:1
plaza 251:18 252:4	policy 14:20,21 16:11,20 17:11,14 17:16 24:7,14,22 25:25 26:4,16,22,24 27:1 29:6,10 29:10,11,12,16,16 35:20,21 35:23,24 36:5,7,10,17 37:4 37:10 38:4,8,12,17,18 40:6 43:13,18,19 44:1	pour 197:1,12	presented 85:18 118:11 156:10
please 3:17 11:8 30:19 38:24 43:24 45:5 92:17 94:2 104:6 106:12 115:24 120:1 140:22 144:4 173:22 205:14 208:7 222:20	polybrominated 127:7 128:11	powers 5:6	preservative 62:11 238:21
plus 75:11 222:17	polychlorinated 76:12 83:2 118:14 127:6,12	ppo 171:6,11 210:17	preserve 119:11
pneumonia 45:14	pools 71:23	practical 210:22	preserving 62:12
point 31:15 32:5,10 37:23 49:8 53:10 56:18 60:3 63:16 65:7,8 67:12 75:4 96:1	poor 82:10 83:24 84:1	practice 6:14,16 10:5,7 54:15 116:23	president 10:1
	population 103:11,13	practiced 61:3	pressure 142:3
	portfolio 4:24 5:3	practices 14:15 125:4,6	presumably 78:25 79:1 147:1 171:7 204:1
	portion 36:12 130:14	pre 56:22 57:15,17 144:15	presume 71:10 177:1 200:14,19 228:8
	posing 60:7	precautions 77:4 84:9 90:21 91:4 125:1 142:8 143:1,8,9 151:5 153:7 163:16 180:13 181:4 202:22	pretty 42:3 165:18 201:17 247:18
	position 8:9 18:10 50:10 131:24	precise 117:12 150:14 246:9	prevent 60:8 135:5 142:18
	positions 8:8,14 9:16	predicate 118:7	prevention 8:3 13:22 84:19
	positive 80:17 129:4 140:9 160:9,21 162:18 198:19	predict 157:15	preventive 6:23 50:13 201:25 243:17 243:25
	possesses 36:2	preeminent 179:24	previous 55:3 80:5 82:6
	possibility 46:4 80:6 227:1	prefaced 197:22	previously 16:7 52:10 87:21
	possible 14:3 36:17,25 37:6,9 54:3	prefer 111:2	primarily 25:17 46:3 52:15 55:15
		preferable 163:21	primary 8:21 14:17 178:15
			print 90:3 140:8

printed 138:13	product (cont.) 42:23 55:21,23 131:9 138:1 141:20,25 147:19,20 150:25 152:9,17 153:11 170:16 171:7 173:9,10,14 179:9,10 192:8 208:13,15 222:13 224:9 226:14,17,17 239:20 244:23 246:25 248:1,5	properties (cont.) 75:4 130:5,10 131:7 137:23 138:1 174:21 208:16	purchased 24:4
prior 20:7 23:25 58:14 59:2 96:20 126:19 136:13 170:8		protect 38:19 41:15	purchaser 243:11
private 25:14		protection 126:19 135:4 142:14 150:14	purchasers 246:12,18 247:22
probability 62:21 197:24		protective 202:11	purchasing 13:16
probable 62:22	production 89:21 90:6 202:5 209:15	protocol 27:1 28:1 46:24 47:19 90:12 93:24 94:12 96:10 97:3 99:19 104:25	pure 83:21 202:25
probably 5:5 7:13 9:1 23:3 33:16 46:18 48:16 66:7 70:3 72:9 72:10 75:4 112:8 117:25 130:8 159:8 164:20,22 189:11 205:1 211:10 219:6 238:12,13 245:17	products 11:11,12 14:1,3,9,10,10,18 14:22 15:8,18,21 16:13 19:4,11,22 20:1,22 22:20 24:10 35:23 38:22 39:25 40:11,13,15 41:3 43:15 44:6 52:11,13 71:18 116:22 116:25 131:6,7,15 135:15 135:25 140:18 144:24 161:5 173:15,15,21 174:1,1 175:11,13 177:3 178:1,16 185:8 210:14,23 215:19 224:16 226:15 245:3	protocols 118:17	purpose 21:8,10 34:16 35:13,15 37:10 38:17,18 68:7,8 107:3 111:1 142:9,13,16 189:1
problem 11:24 12:3 16:25 17:1 58:13,16,18,22 59:2 62:17 63:7,18 66:8 70:6,16 78:2,3 78:4,8 82:16 108:21 114:20 120:10 157:24,25 183:12 185:3 188:17,22 218:6 222:16	professional 6:2 7:10 9:10,20	proved 16:8 76:13,20 87:23 152:4	pursue 112:25
problems 4:23 7:20 11:1,13,14 27:3 28:19 36:18,25 37:7,9 58:7 63:8 64:6 68:16 70:4 81:8 95:1,10,11 104:21 114:13 115:18 116:2,13 134:13 137:10 166:12 182:5,6 185:16,17 188:4,5 189:14 225:5 241:8 248:9,16,25 249:10	professor 8:11,12 50:12 72:11 75:2 77:3	provide 41:14 103:19 190:5	pus 79:18
procedures 14:4 18:11 21:3 51:20 85:5 90:11 93:9,12 149:22 152:25 216:2 245:10	profit 226:1	provided 71:14 103:22,23,25 106:20 160:19 215:16 227:23	put 13:5 31:1 52:23 55:6,11 86:17,18 91:5 112:15 135:8 136:11 137:15,25 140:7 144:24,25 147:7 149:8,11 149:14 155:25 165:17,18 166:6,7,8 190:23 226:25 227:16
proceed 34:14	program 6:25 10:22 17:17 46:10 64:17 177:25 223:9	provision 138:14	putting 221:9
process 18:2 21:13 185:6 188:23	prolong 118:24 154:11	public 2:17 3:5 9:5 15:17 91:18 92:6,23 126:21 130:4 216:8 244:1 252:19	q
processes 247:24	prolonged 69:13 93:15 122:17 125:7 126:16 132:13 133:9,15 134:23 145:16,17 208:24 209:10	publication 56:24 72:9 130:3 169:12,22 169:24,25 188:9 192:23 214:7 224:7	qualification 56:17 158:3 174:25 241:16
processing 184:4	prominent 113:24 121:17	publications 121:24 240:12	qualifications 97:1 174:14
produce 32:5,7 33:24	promote 14:15	publish 38:21 131:5 169:8 170:5	qualified 48:24 49:1 96:21,25,25 158:5 241:12
produced 2:11 3:13 16:14 30:2 32:13 32:22 101:3 131:8 191:14	proof 125:14	published 8:24 9:3 72:8,10,16,25 74:12,22 86:2 91:6 130:4,9 156:1 169:14,16,19 170:6 185:23 186:1,17,19 187:16 187:17,23 188:20 190:12 193:6 212:18 216:15	quality 83:24 84:1 104:9,12 107:1
product 14:16 15:1 16:4,7,9 19:3,5 36:17 37:6 41:7 42:15,16	proper 30:10 32:4 97:6 118:19 138:23 190:5 202:11	puffed 99:11	quantified 248:18
	properties 14:18 15:8,10,21 18:7 19:2	pull 95:5	quantify 249:5
		pulling 95:1	quantities 189:15,21 190:14,16,17
		pulmonary 10:25	quantity 173:17 174:10 192:7 248:8 248:15
			quarterly 45:22 46:19 109:22 169:15 169:21
			queenly 11:20 30:22 35:5
			question 24:25 27:16 28:1,2 29:24 30:8,13,16 34:25 36:13,23

[question - regard]

question (cont.) 37:1,25 39:8 40:18 41:20 41:21 42:15,17,23 43:5,19 43:22,24 44:25 45:4 48:16 49:3,9,18,19,20,23 57:11 59:1,16 61:8,9,12,14 63:5 81:13 90:9 91:2 94:2,10 96:23 97:13 100:5 103:14 105:3,3,24 107:19 109:12 111:23 113:6,10 115:24 119:9,13,13 122:16 123:7 123:12 126:12 133:14,25 135:18 151:3,12 152:7,7,9 152:14,15,19,20 153:23 154:3,16 155:17 173:22 180:20,25 181:13 183:20 186:12,15 187:1 188:9,18 190:8 191:13,21 192:25 193:2 194:6 195:25 197:21 197:25 206:10 222:20 242:6 243:22 246:16,17	ran 89:16 98:24 144:14 175:3 181:19 random 29:3 range 7:20 101:16 241:10 ranks 12:22 rarely 150:18 rashes 28:18 rat 125:25 161:14,17 rate 140:10 143:21 187:22 228:24 229:1 rats 87:2 126:16 161:19 162:2,5 162:10 163:11 165:25 166:3 170:18 181:17 193:9 193:11 195:23 196:6 197:17 199:1 200:12,21 201:1,2,3,20 raw 14:1 44:24 117:1 ray 79:7,15 rays 98:25 reaction 160:9 170:16 179:8 219:15 reactions 160:13 225:3 reacts 242:4,10 read 49:2 60:14,16 64:2 67:24 74:21 75:14 76:6,8 84:2 86:1 87:20 105:5 124:16 132:6,11 133:6 134:16,17 143:16 145:3,13 153:18 154:25 158:18 169:18 187:11 189:8 198:3,4,25 201:13 209:3,4,5,9,25 210:10,24 242:2 248:19,20	real 37:9 47:24 179:7 reality 88:15 realize 237:15 really 54:13 58:23 73:10 104:23 105:3 141:22 155:14 176:4 233:25 236:3 realm 151:10 reask 30:18 123:7 152:19 reason 26:24 40:21 41:13 43:20 46:24 63:17 67:9 82:5 110:7 168:11 178:15 186:16 188:5 189:19 197:21 203:4,9 246:21 reasonable 118:4 119:19 120:5 122:7 123:15 150:23 151:16 152:24 215:18 reasons 51:20 177:24 208:25 223:18 recall 58:4 85:8 183:11 185:25 189:7 193:14 194:6 204:25 214:17 232:7,10 233:5 236:7 238:11 239:7 243:5 recalls 33:7 receive 7:9 16:17 40:7 110:4 111:6 111:19,24,25 112:1 116:11 136:24 received 6:3 11:18 40:8 48:19 72:9 80:17 109:22 116:5 136:16 154:6 158:16 172:5,9 177:14 212:1 receiving 142:20 227:22 reception 51:2 recertification 6:25 recertified 6:22 recognize 49:16 64:8 100:24 126:23 recognized 7:5,9 50:9 126:11 129:19	recollect 244:14 recollection 24:23,23 25:5,23 recommend 201:9 recommendation 51:21 122:24 recommendations 51:17 recommended 125:6 180:14 record 3:18 49:21 60:16 71:9 72:1 88:25 101:7 106:19 123:13 140:5 144:4 187:11 recorded 31:18 32:12 47:16 67:8 91:7 117:22 records 32:13 33:6,9,20 93:25 115:23 225:11 recovered 114:2 116:3,4 reduced 202:3 refer 10:7 130:17 139:5 222:24 reference 84:16 85:12 86:8 101:21 107:4,17 127:14 referenced 139:5 212:2 referred 11:3,24 14:23 15:2,5 77:14 104:13 117:1 149:22 199:23 222:21,23 referring 79:13 125:4 190:19 refers 72:20 147:2 148:7,8 refinery 52:11 refired 152:23 refused 51:20 regard 16:20 17:12 20:1 24:7 29:6 37:21 38:22 48:4 51:22 54:18 56:14 81:17 87:7,15 105:18 124:12 127:15 142:15 150:7 168:7,20 189:23 191:9 194:3 195:14 195:20 196:15 197:18 205:4 221:10 228:4
questioning 27:10 43:5,6,7			
questions 3:16,21,23 29:17,18,18,20 29:23 34:11 36:3 39:8 48:6 48:6,10,11,12,13 53:25,25 54:1,3,8,9,11 65:11,21 69:8 72:7 74:6 95:19,20 107:8,9 107:10,11,14,14 122:23,25 170:21 189:19,23 208:23 227:4,21 230:20			
quicker 170:22			
quit 121:5			
quite 15:14 25:22 62:5 113:22 120:17 124:4,4 144:11 151:20 152:4 159:20 178:17 179:12 185:3,21 196:19 223:1			
quote 77:7 125:16 162:7,15			
quoted 132:10			
r			
r.b. 210:18			
rabbit 160:5			
rabbits 159:16,17 165:25 166:3,9 170:18			
railroad 142:19			
	reader's 150:15 readily 74:13 133:20 216:8 reading 88:25 89:2 121:14 133:13 135:10 154:9 210:2 ready 234:2		

[regarding - revised]

regarding 20:22 35:22 55:18 113:14 115:2 178:24 189:19 201:25 210:17	renate 121:18 196:1	represented 2:22,26 145:5	response 28:2 107:5 157:20 166:18 172:18
regular 25:21 30:25 51:9	render 235:4 236:17 241:13	reprinted 208:19 212:21	responsibilities 11:6,8
relate 36:13 85:23	rendered 237:21	reproductive 185:15 222:16	responsibility 10:23 41:11
related 19:22 36:18 37:6 46:2 72:13 93:21 94:6 108:20 141:6 169:9 175:19 200:14 200:15 216:5 241:13	reorganization 211:6	reputable 169:24	responsive 51:16 152:7 203:20
relating 143:4 170:25 230:3 240:15 244:7	repeat 36:23 45:3 97:12 115:24 117:12 119:13 120:1 128:7 168:15 180:25 208:1,7	reputation 196:2	rest 124:21 140:8
relation 44:21 45:7 109:5,16 110:5 111:21 118:5 119:20 120:6 121:9 156:24 161:17	repeated 93:14 122:8,12 123:16 125:7 132:15 133:10 134:24,25 144:6 187:14 201:15,18 208:24 209:11	request 31:20 32:8 51:18 165:1 175:7 177:11,22 179:19 183:1,4	restate 58:25 91:1 107:18 151:12 191:20,24
relationship 192:1	repeatedly 80:1 81:16	requested 171:20	result 62:6 63:18 68:17 70:23 102:17 160:4 233:18 235:16 237:6 238:10
relative 34:20 56:14 57:3 174:15,25 194:3 222:18,19	rephrase 57:11 105:2 246:16	requests 32:5 51:16	resulted 209:20
relatively 11:10 52:10 55:2 173:12 238:10	reply 66:1	requires 194:15	results 70:22 77:17 86:23,25 89:18 99:22 101:1 103:20 106:23 134:8,11 157:14 161:17 166:4 169:12 192:21 193:3 196:24 208:20 239:4
relay 46:8	report 27:7,13,22,25 28:6,14 35:8 64:20 90:25 95:13,17,25 96:1 115:17 116:16 117:11 132:5 158:15,23 161:3,4,11 161:16 164:6 167:5 170:14 180:9,17 200:6,20 201:12 212:21	research 13:16,24 144:21 158:16 175:14 178:12 199:21 216:10	retired 5:19 19:23 26:19 29:7 42:20 136:4 150:22 151:15 245:10
relevancy 34:9,13 245:5	reported 27:12,15 28:10,10,11,15,22 36:1 37:7 77:14 78:25 79:2 86:5 90:15 115:15,25 116:2 117:8,14,21 120:22 161:19 175:17 201:21 218:11 243:2	researchers 217:12	retirement 23:9,9 31:7 118:2 119:18 119:25 120:3 149:19 154:16
relevant 54:4 197:25	reporter 2:17 3:4 60:16 111:3	resident 6:8,8	return 13:10 17:6
reliability 102:7,20	reporting 1:20 104:15 252:12	residual 81:5 112:16 115:11,12,18	returned 13:12
remain 38:12	reports 15:16,17 23:14 28:25 36:17 37:6 45:18 49:2 80:13,17 102:5 109:22 113:12 115:10,11 116:1,5 151:23 151:25 152:1,12,18 153:15 153:25 163:24 164:12,13 168:5,7,17,19 169:1,5,8,12 170:8,23 172:4 176:8,9,14 177:2,14,21,22 178:19,20 179:3 180:4,11 181:2,14,20 187:17 190:20,21 219:3	residue 235:10	review 16:12 19:25 20:6,21 28:12 30:10 45:23 46:17 47:2 55:18 74:8 75:2 121:11 127:4 161:11 168:19 169:25 175:21 177:15 180:8 187:22 198:6
remaining 162:11	represent 3:21 77:18	resign 13:5	reviewed 19:10 20:6 47:21 50:1 77:24 116:21,25 117:1,4 168:5,16 172:3 176:9 178:19 180:17 188:12
remarks 91:5,7		resigned 13:7	reviewing 19:17,20 46:20 241:19
remember 30:16 58:22 94:25 95:4 100:4,14 180:19 217:7,13 217:15 221:13 229:5 231:7 234:11 235:15 236:1,4 245:9 247:2		resistant 139:9	reviews 153:11
remembered 11:19		respect 24:21 31:16 33:3 47:25 64:15 103:13 188:9 197:25	revised 140:5,11
remove 145:18		respected 204:15,20	
removed 97:4 113:25 114:3 205:8		respective 180:9	
		respects 61:18	
		respirators 143:8	
		respond 29:11 53:11 154:10 201:11	

[revisions - separate]

revisions 139:3	sacred 190:25	save 42:3 54:5 107:14	second (cont.) 187:13 197:20 200:17
rice 184:4,14,14,22,22 185:7 248:10,12,13 249:16	sacrifice 182:14	saw 51:3,5 81:3,6 97:8 99:8 114:1 115:22 129:15 155:3 155:8 159:3,7 162:24,24,25 163:4 206:8	203:8 204:7 205:14 209:19 214:5 231:11
riceburrough 219:9	sacrificed 162:23	sayers 91:16,17 92:4	secondly 209:7,10
richter 197:4,12	safe 14:4,22 18:1 21:2,3 38:5,22 40:4,10,13,15 42:16 43:14 44:2,9 77:4 84:9 85:5 91:19 93:4,9,11 122:7 124:25 125:4,5 131:14 135:25 141:20 143:4 145:23 149:22 150:7,23 151:16 152:4,9,17,25,25 160:23 166:12,14,14,15,21,23 167:3 168:8,20 178:21 180:13 181:4 190:24 202:21 212:20,24 215:15 216:1,5	saying 29:12 34:3 63:20 88:10,18 88:23 123:11 150:3 154:14 155:17 242:9	secretary 50:7
rid 137:16 183:24	safely 93:8 123:16,22 124:24 153:5 164:1 180:12 181:3 216:3 223:10	says 3:14 27:14 71:9 77:13 128:7 129:21 140:6,9 145:16 146:11 155:19 159:14 162:7 163:15,20 198:8,18,22 200:21 201:15 201:20	section 105:9 143:7,8,9,9
rigged 114:7	safer 167:2	scattered 33:21	sediment 220:14
right 3:23 41:1 51:24 52:20 69:24 75:17,20 89:21,25 114:17 131:3 132:25 134:9 136:10 139:24 143:22 145:7,10,15 153:20 159:13 177:3 209:2 220:6 232:25 234:13 235:14 247:20 248:11,21	safety 14:16 21:21,22,23 22:1,3 39:18,20,22,23 41:17 44:12 44:14,18 51:21,22 68:1 90:21 91:4 121:21 140:16 141:6,15,18,20 142:11,17 143:5,10,12 150:20 151:6 153:7 211:10,10 212:10 224:12	school 8:10 55:21 74:17 164:8,18 197:3 239:23	seeing 210:25 214:20
rings 82:24	salary 46:13	schwartz 92:22	seen 43:8 62:13 74:19 81:11,14 99:22,23 158:23 174:8 190:13 205:9,10 206:7
risk 126:18 154:8	sales 15:3 39:13 131:12 136:25 221:22	science 6:4 14:8 17:25 239:19	self 240:5
river 191:3	salesmen 136:19 155:12,15,16,20	scientific 16:13,15 20:5,18,22 117:9 117:15 170:4 176:19,22 188:21 197:23,24 216:5 217:25 220:8	sell 150:3 155:16,20 223:11
rivers 217:6	salt 14:12	scientifically 125:14	selling 225:18,22 226:1
role 49:14 51:11 131:25	sample 98:20	scientists 188:19 218:9,11,19	seminar 85:17 94:22
room 33:16 34:6 47:12 124:3,8,9 124:13 167:11	sampling 29:3	scope 166:18	seminars 239:16 244:4
roughly 167:15 175:24 233:7	sanctions 69:6	scott 232:18	send 41:5 89:21 155:17,18,19 170:1,2,4 228:5
rubber 95:5	satisfactorily 226:8	screening 175:6 178:8	sending 65:24 214:3,4
rule 237:14	sauguet 97:5	se 62:5 195:9 240:7	sends 98:20
rules 32:2	saunders 23:11	seal 252:16	senior 104:8 106:25 211:10
run 41:23 82:21 98:22,24,25 102:25 116:17 175:3,8 178:7 179:14 182:14 213:11		sealed 165:17	sense 132:25
running 68:12 79:20 155:20 247:18		searches 19:18	sensitive 80:9 96:19
runs 98:20		second 4:20 73:3,5,6 81:12 88:2,4 88:8 113:10 115:19 125:21 150:10 161:6 164:24	sent 36:6,18 39:25 78:15 89:19 90:5,13,15 104:14,18 108:14 151:22 168:6 169:8 172:10 180:6 196:25 197:11 203:18 206:12,19 207:5,7,9,9,23 208:19 211:19 212:1,8,23 213:20 213:25 214:7,15 215:11 216:13 247:3
s			sentence 105:5 129:2 187:10 209:6,9 210:24
sack 112:11,11			separate 229:9

[separated - soon]

separated 229:12	short (cont.) 185:9 201:16 213:12	similar 25:9,20 52:11 61:18 176:23	slides 182:14 196:21,21,22,25
separately 72:3 170:22	239:12	189:23	197:10,11,11
september 73:1 119:18 161:3	shorthand 2:17 3:3,4	similarly 210:18	slightest 156:9
serially 72:4	shortly 20:16 23:18 24:3 38:11	simple 66:16 187:7	slightly 76:20 162:9
series 7:7 57:1 59:7,9 61:19 72:20	110:22 159:1,3	simply 28:1,2 29:11 31:15 33:6	sloat 214:13,24
73:6 170:11 212:18	shot 174:7,9	48:2 49:5 53:11 64:9 96:12	small 11:10 17:4 71:7 95:8 106:9
serious 28:19 61:24 62:5 70:22	shots 129:15	99:20,20 118:18,19 119:4	124:4,5 179:10 183:8
79:6 116:7 162:4 221:4	show 34:18 40:1,3 55:14 58:3	189:3	190:17 191:3 238:10
serve 12:11 228:10 241:3,6	129:25 131:18 137:13,17	sir 84:14 139:17 156:6 228:18	smaller 28:25
served 239:8 241:7	137:18 140:12 145:3	sit 68:13 223:3	smell 124:4
serves 68:7 110:25	154:24 157:19 158:13	site 202:4	smith 72:11,11 74:25 75:2,8 77:3
service 4:7,25 5:22 10:11 12:13,14	160:13 161:1 179:1 182:5,6	sitting 3:22 124:1,8 226:16	216:6
13:6 15:17 18:14 92:6,23	196:15 199:19 205:25	situation 25:9,20 28:3 30:13 31:16	soaked 145:20
126:21 131:22 155:10	214:10	32:15 45:16 48:2 67:6	soap 145:18 160:20
226:25 241:4	showed 195:11,16 196:17	96:12 189:24 226:6	societies 7:10 9:16,21
services 91:18 126:22 227:23	showing 48:22,23 101:2 103:12	six 4:13 9:1 17:20 19:13 35:4	society 9:12,18,23,24 72:15 74:18
set 49:17 122:4 252:15	109:8,9 110:7 166:19	72:10 79:10 87:21 159:4	74:18
setting 13:23 62:17	168:11 172:2 173:19	163:13,13 168:1 182:17	sodiums 98:22
seven 11:10 79:10 159:4 182:25	180:16 202:24 206:7 210:4	219:25 233:7	soil 217:7,21
seventies 39:20 137:11 225:16	211:25 222:18	sixteen 32:1 78:15,21,24,25 79:2,3	sold 14:20 15:9 149:5 184:14
246:11,15,20 247:15	shown 129:14 155:4 160:15	79:9 161:24 236:5 244:12	solid 142:3
seventy 148:11	194:18,22,24 195:22 196:8	sixties 39:19,21 112:7 114:9	solids 77:15
shared 119:1	shows 132:13 134:22 207:9 215:1	137:11 183:14 186:2	soliloquies 119:6
sharon 210:16 214:14	shrimp 220:18,19,20	245:17	solution 112:15
sheet 141:18,21	sick 70:9 121:3 184:23	sixty 33:15 159:21	somebody 11:19 16:4 27:15 38:1
sheets 39:18,20,22,23 41:18	side 20:13	size 165:18	54:11,12 102:6 106:5
140:16 141:6,15 142:11,17	sidelines 70:1	sized 62:2	115:15 138:9 140:11
143:5,12	signal 177:17 213:10	skin 7:22,23 11:1 28:18,19	222:13
shells 221:3,6 222:8	signature 156:6 206:15	61:23 62:3 77:19 87:4	someplace 35:8 104:10 125:16 147:24
shipments 39:15,24	significance 33:10 87:5,10 100:17,22	93:15 122:8,12,17 123:2,4	179:6 231:15 246:2
short 6:10 42:12 70:7 79:22	101:15,25 129:9	123:17 125:7 135:1 144:6	somewhat 25:7 61:17 75:12 123:9
116:19 121:1 138:10 144:1	significant 67:23 117:3 128:1,16	145:17,18 157:8,9 160:5,7	136:6 161:20
150:15 170:20 177:19	129:11 153:14	160:8,14 170:18 177:6	soon 114:1 124:16,16,17 140:14
	signs 31:17 94:14 201:23 206:18	179:12,13 201:1,6 202:7,10	
	silence 154:12	202:12 208:24 209:11	
		skinker 4:1	
		skipped 118:8	

[soon - studied]

soon (cont.) 186:14 226:9	specifically 80:11	st (cont.) 15:5 22:16,22 23:2,8 24:9	statement 56:12,18 65:14 132:5
sooner 209:22	specification 81:25	25:8,20 26:23 29:5 35:6	133:14 147:16,20 212:23
sorry 35:3 60:12 73:11,21 74:4 78:24,24 88:12 103:25 105:17 119:24 126:3,25 139:24 142:6 145:25 146:9 176:13 207:15 212:7,13	specifications 83:21 148:10 204:3	40:20 79:24 80:10,14 93:18 93:20 94:4 96:7 97:5,15 98:3,13 102:9 103:23 104:22 105:14,18 106:1 107:24 172:8 176:20 203:24 204:1 215:7 218:21 231:14,20 251:2,19 252:5 252:14	statements 66:5 160:16 198:3
sort 4:24 11:25 15:11 16:24 18:9 112:11,14 114:10 131:24 142:20 157:20 165:24 172:21	specified 39:4	stack 177:20	states 16:22 17:8,22 21:8 22:12 27:7 33:21 46:15 47:3 83:5 90:17 91:18 92:23 104:1 140:17 179:25 183:17 185:20,24 192:8 198:6 204:8,17,19 214:17 219:8 246:3
sorts 240:3,4	specify 29:24 54:6 190:4	stadium 52:18 53:7	statistical 44:24 49:4
source 37:13 58:19,20 205:6 210:16	speculate 249:7	staff 8:7,14 13:15 104:9 106:25	statistics 44:21 45:7,22,24 46:3
sources 118:17 212:2	speculating 245:18	staffing 50:4	status 214:16,17
south 2:27 4:1,20	speculation 97:10 202:25	stage 131:9	stay 70:21 220:11,17
soybean 184:16	speculative 90:12	standard 15:19 63:1,2,3	stayed 218:7
space 52:24 122:10	speech 65:4,22 118:23 119:1 154:11	standards 103:11,12 197:23 198:1	staying 219:16 224:5
spaces 123:18 125:8	speeches 64:24 65:12,20 66:19,21,25 118:24 154:13	standing 245:5	stipulated 3:1
span 39:4 53:12	speicher 204:14 205:10 206:3,20,23 207:5,7 208:4,10,14,23 213:18,21 214:6,6	standpoint 16:18 120:18 210:7	stomach 70:9 114:13 121:3
speaks 210:3	speicher's 205:4	stands 95:25	stop 65:19 72:4 145:2 224:1,14 225:18,20,21,25 226:8,10 226:20 250:16
spec 81:25 82:13,15,19 83:9,12 83:19,20	spell 231:9	start 19:11,12 91:25 124:15 134:19 174:3,4 227:10	stopped 224:18,20,22 227:2
special 26:11 79:15 142:8,14 143:1 143:8,9	spend 67:1	started 10:17,19 11:6,9,15 20:6 37:14 39:21 46:6 50:7 55:17 123:10 157:5 175:4 176:22 185:22,23 227:9 240:9 246:7	straightened 82:11
specialist 7:5 11:4 118:12	spending 66:5	starting 84:23	stream 236:15,16
specialists 91:22	spent 5:19 6:6 144:11	starts 54:11 145:11 209:7	street 1:21 2:27 4:20 11:20 45:13 252:13
specially 52:21	spill 142:8	state 1:2 2:2,18 3:17 6:13,14,17 9:4 36:24 37:20 43:17 56:12 101:6 106:15 148:2 231:13 251:3	stricken 65:3
specialties 7:11,11,14,22	spillage 160:22	stated 14:25 24:11 61:2 66:1,11 76:11 77:7 84:13,18 93:23 95:13,16 100:22 101:1,14 121:23 126:15 127:20 188:11 193:7 213:2 219:18 242:14	strictly 37:18,23
specialty 6:20,22 7:6,24 9:14 240:15	spills 142:15		strike 18:18 93:18 96:6 154:25
species 157:19,20 158:6 159:12 166:22 221:6	spite 113:23		stroh 231:7,12
specific 72:6 74:6	split 17:10		students 244:5
	spread 50:24		studied 75:8,25
	springfield 22:9		
	st 1:1,22 2:1,15,24 4:1,2,5,20 4:23 6:4,6,9 8:10,11,12,15 8:16,16,17,20 9:12 10:1		

[studies - taxed]

studies 125:25 154:7 168:13 173:20 181:17 183:1,5 186:9,18 187:15 192:16 193:11 201:2 208:20 214:16 216:13	suffered 15:1 suffering 101:24 sufficient 161:23 174:10 suggest 29:19 66:9 77:4 84:9 90:21 107:14 suggested 57:12 114:13 130:6,10 137:23 138:2 202:1 210:14 suggestion 69:19 suggestions 73:24 160:23 suitable 135:2,4 suite 1:21 251:18 252:4,13 summarize 8:6 9:9 summarizing 212:24 summary 105:8 supervision 43:10 149:18 supervisor 21:22 supervisors 59:12 60:20 supplied 113:1,4 supplier 82:5,6 support 58:11 supported 33:3 76:24 supposed 69:14 96:2 119:5 127:24 184:8 238:22 supposition 245:13 sure 26:9 48:16 55:13 62:15 73:14 84:11 94:16 101:20 106:6 114:10 127:19 130:9 145:1 147:24 148:23 165:12 167:1,8 175:2,3 186:3,4,7,23 198:22 211:10 213:2 218:14 219:25 222:2 236:5 241:2 245:17 247:14 249:16,19	surfaced 110:22 137:10 surfaces 12:4 surgery 7:12 surgical 7:18 surprise 88:2,8 89:18 119:2 surprised 160:12 surprises 175:22 surrounding 212:2 survey 56:25 62:21 106:8 surveys 37:22 sutter 10:11 swann 23:21,22 24:1 58:8,14 60:23 78:12 80:24 85:12,14 108:6 109:2 158:16 sweden 218:9 swedish 218:11 219:12 swelling 162:1 swimming 71:23 sworn 2:12 3:13 symposium 72:23 73:9 85:17,23 90:20 91:6,23 93:3 94:18 symptoms 31:17 64:9 94:14 99:11 201:23 syphilology 72:17 system 113:21 134:7 160:18 184:5 184:6 209:17 systemic 62:6 73:2,23 132:15,16 133:11,17,18 134:1,5,6,25 systemically 134:12 systems 71:13	t table 137:16 tainted 129:13 taiwan 187:13,14,24 189:15,24 190:14 taken 3:3 6:9 41:19 42:12 67:17 68:15 69:2 79:22 116:19 120:11 133:16 134:12 144:1 174:10,21 177:19 213:12 239:21 251:12 talk 15:22 21:21 45:1 58:3 78:18 80:18 83:16 138:15 142:1,2,3,4,5,7 183:21 194:23 203:6 218:22 219:3 219:4 229:22 230:2,4,9,14 talked 28:24 29:4 31:6 35:25 37:21 55:21 59:12 60:20 81:7 96:16 117:10 124:17 129:16 132:6 136:10 156:17 197:9 203:2,14 214:5 218:23 246:7 talking 27:10,25 29:10,25 30:1 33:13 43:1 47:10 49:18 53:6 62:19,22 78:4,8 83:16 85:4 88:4 90:24 97:23 105:12 106:21 121:12,13 128:10 132:7 136:1 137:7 146:10 182:18 194:16,17 194:23 198:5 212:16 218:13 221:14 222:5 223:6 233:2,3 242:20 243:3,4 talks 91:11 122:2,3 141:20 244:16 tank 148:19,24 149:2,7,9 tape 41:23 42:11 68:11 79:20 116:17 143:24 177:18,18 213:10 227:10 247:19 tapes 116:18 target 15:11 157:19 tax 234:5,6 taxed 252:1
--	--	---	---

[teaching - time]

teaching 8:7	test (cont.) 179:4,22 180:5 181:15,25 182:12,13	therapeutics 9:19	thirty (cont.) 147:2 151:21 228:25 239:3 242:24
technical 39:13 40:2 131:6,13,22 135:14 136:16 137:2,25 138:12,17 144:13,19 198:2	tested 132:22,23 133:2,2,3 159:20 159:21,22 160:2 170:18 175:11 178:6 181:3 196:22 207:8 246:23 247:2,7 248:2	therminol 212:24	thomas 2:22 251:16 252:2
teenage 61:18,24	testified 35:21 57:23 96:15 229:3,14 229:15,16 230:16,23 232:4 232:12,21 233:1,23,24 234:1,4 235:23 236:5,8 238:4,13	thermometer 112:2,10,18	thorough 84:22
teeth 185:17	testify 27:20 90:9 228:11,13,17 229:17 231:23 233:9 234:17 238:11	thermometers 112:9,10	thought 13:6 23:23 57:23 78:3 87:16 88:17,23 89:11 131:3 136:19,20 158:21 180:3 197:10,10 218:15 220:10 231:15 241:1 247:14
telephone 15:4	testifying 228:14,16 248:23	thing 47:4 108:2 114:19 139:1,1 139:12 157:25 209:3 221:7 222:4	thousand 184:24 238:1 249:18
telephones 155:17	testimony 33:2 36:21 37:1 59:1 60:8 60:11 71:10 85:16 104:14 110:11,14 115:21 116:21 152:11 189:2 200:13 207:22 228:19,20 229:10 229:10,13,13 234:10	things 12:21 14:13 16:16 26:14 39:6 68:11 82:12 98:25 99:1,13 142:25 147:1 154:11 156:15 159:20 209:5 218:18	thousands 33:14
tell 4:16 6:1 7:1 12:22 28:15 31:4 33:7 34:15 66:23 67:1 78:7 80:19 127:15,17 128:14 167:9 168:4 189:10 194:10,10 208:2,8 222:22 224:3 225:14,21 233:25 248:6,11 249:20	testing 77:20 89:11 157:14 158:5 158:16 159:9,11 160:5 164:13 165:1,7 172:15,17 173:1 176:7 177:3,4 178:9 179:8,10,13 182:18 189:23 192:19 200:10	think 17:17 21:6 32:3 33:23 34:12,23 35:21 36:1,3 41:22 42:3,4,9 45:1 47:10 48:10 49:11,15,23 53:4,18 54:4,10 59:17 65:2 66:6 67:22 68:5,6,12 69:21 71:5 73:16 75:15 77:5 79:19 84:12 85:8,10 87:20 96:15 96:21 98:7 100:7,24 108:17 110:10,25 111:2 115:8,19 120:2,18 122:22 123:8,8 125:17 129:11,23 133:8 134:16 137:15 138:5,6 139:12 143:16,18 147:10 151:9 152:20 154:11 157:5 157:22,24 158:18 159:16 159:25 166:3 170:22 172:15 174:8 175:13,19 177:17 182:19 183:17,19 183:22 185:9 186:8 191:22 193:19 198:2 204:9 209:4 209:24 216:19 217:22 218:4,8 219:14 223:5 227:4 227:8,11,15 229:25,25 230:7 231:1 235:3 236:1 238:12,16 239:10 248:10	three 6:6 7:8 17:20 18:23 22:10 22:24,25 48:7 50:19,21 51:25 54:15 76:1,2 79:10 85:22 87:6 112:13 115:2,4 116:1 117:24 118:1 132:8 132:12 133:7 134:17,18 143:13 150:3,17,19 161:25 163:11 164:12 168:17 169:7 178:19,20 179:12,14 181:16 182:11,17,19 205:7 209:3 214:20,22 218:21 236:2 240:2
telling 204:21	tests 86:4 87:17 98:10,18,21 156:24 157:2,7,7,11 159:19 165:8,8,22 166:4 170:25 171:16,20 172:7,12,14 175:8,18,22 176:23,25 177:8,11,23 178:7 179:20 179:23 180:8 181:12,18,23 182:22 190:4 193:14 195:25 196:14 197:16	threshold 212:25 249:21	threw 31:3
temperature 93:14 124:3,9,14 133:10 165:15 167:11 195:4	tetrachloride 162:3,4,18	threw 31:3	throw 234:6
temperatures 18:9 41:7 63:10,14 122:9 123:18,24 124:13 125:9 132:14 133:16 134:24 135:3 164:10 167:10 201:3	texas 232:19 236:16	throwing 221:13	thrown 156:13 238:2
temporary 113:22 114:7,12	textbooks 15:19,20	thyroid 98:23	thryoid 98:23
ten 51:3 71:1 108:9 170:23 182:7 187:14 192:11 228:8 234:2 237:5 240:22 244:13	thank 34:24 87:5 119:11,16 195:19	till 5:18 19:16 114:6,6 226:16	time 5:10 6:11,12 7:6 10:23 19:19 21:24,25 22:1 23:12 23:13,16 25:2,25 26:9,13 27:18 28:7,21 29:21 30:3,3 31:15 32:10 36:15 37:5,23 39:6,8,11 43:1,12,25 44:19 45:6,21 46:21 48:18 49:25 50:5,14,21,21 51:15 52:2 53:5 54:5 55:22 56:18 57:15 60:3 63:16,25 65:9 65:10 66:5 67:1 70:7,22
tennessee 11:16	therapeutic 9:23		
tenth 166:25 190:22			
term 17:24 18:25 116:7 128:4,21 128:22 129:7,8 183:7,9 217:23 222:25			
termites 238:22			
terms 195:8 213:8 232:1			
terphenyl 88:20 161:10 171:3			
test 76:16 99:18 101:1 106:23 132:24 157:8,10 159:18 162:18 175:5 178:8,15			

[time - turpentine]

time (cont.)	tough	track	treon
77:25 81:3 86:2 93:16	162:6	31:9 44:20 45:7,13,17	164:6 169:7 170:6 195:11
95:19 96:8 97:16 98:11,15	tower	134:16	195:17 216:7,13
99:7,9 101:8,12,20 106:4,7	202:16	trade	treon's
111:3 113:5,6 115:20 118:2	tox	139:6 140:24 146:21,24	214:7
119:17 120:3 121:1 124:21	239:24 240:21	trademark	trial
131:5,6 132:3 135:22 136:2	toxic	140:24 146:12 199:24	189:5 231:2 233:18,24
136:3 146:2 148:21 150:5	14:11,13,18 15:8,9,21 27:4	trademarks	235:16 237:6
150:21 151:14 152:22	56:6 75:9,25 76:2,13,15,20	140:20	trichlorobenzene
154:16 155:1 157:6 158:21	77:2 88:3,9,10 90:7 91:11	traffic	147:2 148:8 200:24 201:7
169:18,22 173:7 176:15	91:12 101:3 120:17,20	13:16	203:25
181:9 183:10,16 191:4	127:21 132:16,17 133:11	tragedy	tried
199:15 202:14 212:8,11	133:17,18 134:1,5,6,8,11	247:12 249:11 250:7	54:22 229:25 235:21
215:8 216:23,23 217:7	134:25 173:12,13,16	trained	tries
219:12,19,25 220:1,4,7	174:21 193:24 194:11,11	18:2,3 99:14	19:1 156:15,16
224:10 227:5 229:7 230:22	195:7,11 198:8 201:23	training	triglycerides
235:10 236:13 240:10	223:1 238:18,20 239:25	6:6 7:4 79:16 240:16	98:23
241:5 248:21	242:18 249:21	transcribed	trillion
times	toxicities	3:5	217:11
48:7 51:4 54:16 63:12 71:1	77:14 174:15,19,25 222:19	transcript	trouble
117:22 162:13,14 167:3	toxicity	251:15 252:1	55:25 160:12
205:7	38:5,21 40:5 42:15 56:5,15	transcription	troubles
tissues	57:3 72:13 75:12 76:7 77:8	67:9	153:19
182:15	118:5 119:20 120:6,19	transcripts	truck
title	121:8 131:15 132:15 143:4	252:8	33:17 142:19
5:4,5,16 72:6,17 126:17	153:10 156:25 168:8,20	transfer	truckloads
130:5,9 154:25 200:7,18	169:9 170:25 172:15,22	113:21,21 114:8,11 188:24	34:6
titles	173:20 174:18 175:8,25	191:6 209:16 212:17	true
211:6	176:2,6 177:3,7 179:5	transferred	132:22 133:14,14 146:6
tod	194:3 195:3,10,13 199:22	12:19	149:25 215:22
2:16 3:4	200:8 202:21 208:20	transformer	truthfully
today	212:20,22,24 214:16,23	52:17,19,23 111:8,13	232:6
100:16 101:14 121:2	216:5 241:22 242:1,8	112:18 199:24 200:25	try
124:22 228:8,9 241:12	246:22,25 247:6 248:5,6	210:15 213:4 214:13	14:18 16:12 19:25 24:17
250:10,14	toxicological	221:21	33:22 39:9 40:2 65:21,21
told	41:14 64:7,13 75:3 168:24	transformers	66:9 130:17,18 172:19,20
67:19 89:17 90:2,18 96:16	169:6 175:6 178:1 179:24	52:7,8,16 54:19,20,24	189:12 191:24
142:25 208:12,13,15	240:18,22 241:7,11,13	223:19 224:11 226:19,25	trying
210:12 218:4 221:12	242:25 244:3,7,25 245:20	translated	48:9 53:13 54:2 64:24 66:5
223:21,23 224:13 225:19	toxicologist	185:22	67:1 69:8 119:9 128:9
232:6,10 234:11 246:21,24	18:24,25 50:17 126:6	translates	144:12 146:16 155:16,20
tom	168:12 173:19 199:12	167:15	177:25 182:9 231:1
3:20 53:16 65:17,23 66:11	240:19,23 241:3,6,8,18	transmit	tumor
67:3,5 71:8 96:24 99:22	toxicologists	44:15	157:23
106:12 110:15	18:19 19:8,9,19 50:19	transmitted	tumors
tomorrow	168:25 240:7,8,17	44:11,16 180:5	126:15 129:16 157:22
189:11	toxicology	transportation	196:19
top	14:1,6 15:13 18:25 19:1	142:19	turn
51:12,14 139:25 145:15	20:10,13,19 35:22 43:5	treat	55:23 198:16 216:17
159:13 186:7 200:18 225:3	73:1 74:2 92:3 127:4,5	10:24 114:19	turned
232:11 234:1,13	152:16 158:3,4 169:5	treated	87:13 133:21
total	178:16 198:7 199:18 200:3	7:21 25:14 78:16 79:5,6,7	turns
252:6	235:2 239:18,19,21,24	115:22	82:23
totally	240:6,10,12,13,15	treatment	turpentine
64:25 65:3,18 66:22 69:18	traces	7:18 8:3 10:8,8 13:22 79:7	71:23
163:21 237:11	217:9	79:15,16	

[twelve - walking]

twelve 5:20 98:21 162:13,14 240:22	universities 8:19,19 219:10	validity 37:25 47:6 48:4 99:21 102:21 210:7	veritable 64:14
twenty 7:13 54:15 71:1 75:5,5,18 75:19,25 98:21 126:13 129:18 168:23 169:4 173:10 192:11 210:13,13 228:25 242:24	university 6:4 8:10,11,13,15,21,22,23 10:12 50:13 72:12 164:8,17 164:23 165:4 166:5 168:17 197:3,4 239:15	valuable 142:24	versed 126:10
twice 17:5 121:23	unknown 27:17 118:17,17,18	vapor 77:16 86:18 142:3 145:16 163:11 164:9 166:6 201:2,2	vessel 184:7
type 11:25 13:1 46:9 84:25 86:4 96:6 97:19 109:18 159:9 160:21 165:7 176:25 200:10 220:24	unnecessary 118:24	vapors 77:19 132:13 133:9,15 134:23 135:3 165:16,19 166:7,23 201:6,16 202:5 209:17	vice 9:22
types 20:5 52:13 160:5 165:23	untoward 135:6	variation 39:5	view 49:8 75:4 173:13 195:6,12 224:17
typewriting 3:6	unusual 103:6 163:2	variations 146:1	views 125:11,11,13 169:2,3
typewritten 155:25	upper 61:21	varied 16:23 17:14 25:18 100:13 246:9 249:16,17	vinyl 95:5
typically 38:21	upshot 196:25	varies 174:18 228:1	virginia 22:7 235:22
u	upstairs 99:12	variety 131:8	visit 22:11,17
u.s. 126:21 180:2	urgency 42:24	various 7:11 8:25 73:12 75:5 80:10 127:20 132:1 138:12 159:18 160:5 165:23 166:22 176:18 177:3 181:3 194:19 198:8 199:18 215:18 216:4 240:21 242:11	visited 50:10 68:4 80:18 96:15
unable 217:10 249:19	usage 71:18	vary 46:18 137:4 157:19	visiting 16:21
unbiased 129:12,14	use 28:25 41:7,8 53:15 63:19 71:11,14 84:9 87:8,10,11 87:13 91:16 93:13 113:11 126:16 135:18 140:19 155:14 172:21 175:6 182:10 195:25 209:15 210:19 215:25 221:24,25 222:1 223:17 224:19 226:14	vast 197:7	visits 17:10 21:7,9 22:4 23:7,13 25:16
undefined 76:13	useable 157:15	varying 26:13,13 246:9,19	visual 18:6
understand 34:8 37:25 48:13,14 49:9 60:4 165:13 189:2 194:9 242:7,13	user 110:4 111:20 151:5	vat 82:21	volatility 124:2
understanding 189:4	users 213:8	vegetable 209:21	volume 1:12
understands 49:4	uses 54:18 55:4,6,8,9,13,14 148:10 222:2 223:13,14,16 223:16,17,18 224:4	vegetables 184:16	voluntarily 103:9
understood 37:17 97:2 158:10	usual 9:11 102:23 114:19	ventilation 50:11 73:7 85:2 93:13 135:2 160:18 202:4	voluntary 17:17
undoubtedly 3:23	usually 19:7 61:20 195:9	verbal 24:23 27:11,25 29:10,13,15 29:25 37:15 43:17,18,20 44:7 90:24	volunteer 203:21
unfortunately 33:11 184:9	utilized 155:5 215:19	verbally 28:10 38:1	von 92:1 199:4,10 200:1,10,18
unique 220:24	v	verdict 237:7,20,21,22,24	vosburgh 94:17
united 16:22 17:8,22 21:8 22:12 27:6 33:21 46:15 47:3 90:17 91:18 92:23 104:1 140:17 179:25 183:17 185:20,23 192:8 204:8 216:25 219:8 246:3	vague 28:2		voss 246:2
	valid 94:13		vs 1:6 2:6 251:5
			w
			wait 12:3 95:21 122:24 200:23
			waiting 226:16
			waive 115:20
			walking 103:1,17

[waller - workers]

waller 1:20	watched 240:18	we've (cont.) 114:17 203:18 227:9	witness (cont.) 95:15 96:2 97:11 99:21
walnut 2:27	water 14:12 145:19,19 160:20 167:14,17 174:7 217:21 220:10	whatsoever 32:10 48:25 49:5 174:15 191:16	119:5 122:19 138:6 140:23 152:8 163:19 180:18 186:25 187:4,6,6 188:11,14 189:20 190:1 191:16 194:2 195:17 202:24 207:6 211:25 227:14,17 228:11 228:13,15,16,20,21,23,24 229:14,15,18,19 230:24 231:24 232:2 237:12 239:9 245:7 248:22 252:15
want 7:13 20:25 29:19,20 30:18 32:8,20 39:10 40:9 45:3 48:14 52:22 54:9 55:6 68:13 72:3 75:14 91:1 95:20 107:8 113:11 117:12 122:23 128:6 172:23 174:3 174:3 182:1,4,4,5 184:7 200:23 209:2 210:10 217:17,24 220:3 226:3,7 227:1,8,10 230:9 242:3,9 249:7	watery 220:14	wheeler 18:16 43:4 171:23 205:23 206:2,6,20,23 207:10,12,14 207:15 208:3,9 211:7,17 212:4,6,7,13 213:16 214:2 214:12,20 215:8 218:24	wok 66:10
wanted 20:23 21:12 35:11 40:12 51:24 175:15 178:14 208:23 214:6 219:4 223:14 226:8 227:19	watt 131:20,21 132:5 136:10	wheeler's 215:9	wood 62:11,11 218:20 238:21
wanting 68:9	waukegan 231:21	whereof 252:15	word 14:6 60:25 62:25 71:4 72:18 115:9 128:18 135:18 151:8 195:25 196:3
wants 37:20 237:16	wax 238:8	white 52:21 53:22 62:2 159:17	words 13:13 15:23 18:11 70:8 95:1 113:11 122:16 124:1 137:24 172:19 173:8 179:7
war 12:9,12,16 13:11 17:18 20:7,15 56:22 57:15,17,18 57:18,19 136:4,13,13 156:12 241:5	ways 28:15 41:16 52:23 157:18	whiteheads 61:20	work 4:21 5:21 8:4 10:14 16:10 28:20 47:13 50:23 57:22 64:6 78:17,18 81:6 84:24 93:21 94:6 98:8 103:20 114:4 122:8 126:6,8,14 132:12 133:12 134:22 159:4,5 164:1 168:8,21 178:2,17 195:11 199:15,17 201:10 214:7 215:10 240:19
warfare 12:14,17,19	wear 84:23	wide 53:12	worked 14:19 46:22 56:13 108:15 108:20 113:23 124:18 129:18 199:14 206:2,6
warm 184:7	wearing 145:20 202:11	widely 217:16 226:17	worker 14:25 18:1 21:14 41:15 94:11 122:16 129:12 154:8
warned 221:18	week 48:8 114:16 182:24,25 211:1	wider 213:8 241:10	workers 13:21 17:13 21:2 25:11 26:17,18,23 28:3 31:17 33:12,14 34:4,17 35:14 36:18 37:7,22 38:20 40:12 44:16,22 45:8 46:9,13 48:19 50:1 51:22 59:8 60:22 63:22 64:4,17 68:17 71:13 78:19 80:8,20,25 81:11,15 90:21 93:17,19 94:3 95:2 96:7,11,19 97:4 97:14,20 98:3,12,13 102:9 102:18 103:16 104:15,22 105:8,9,11,12,19,25 107:24
warning 150:17	weekend 229:22	widespread 139:8	
warnings 135:14,19,21 137:11 151:3 151:7,8 152:15 153:19 154:9	weekly 51:9	widmark 218:9,23	
warren 92:23	weeks 33:25 65:19 239:15	wild 39:5	
washing 145:18	weighing 77:12	wildly 90:12	
washington 8:23 10:12 50:13 104:10 107:1	weight 75:13 99:11 162:3	william 199:10	
waste 65:9 147:21 148:16 156:13	went 4:25 12:5,8,24 17:6 20:15 28:23 51:5 78:18 83:22 99:12 106:6 112:5 135:24 137:3 170:8 188:23 199:16 204:19 218:21,22 219:1,3	wilmington 200:3	
wasting 111:3	west 235:22	winded 66:21	
watch 114:16 247:17	westinghouse 64:1 67:24 69:1 92:4 116:12 140:20,24 141:3 146:11,12,21,24 147:19 148:9,9 171:7 199:24 200:4 202:13,20,22,25 203:23 204:5,6,10,19 206:12,24 208:4,9,13 211:11,20 212:13 213:18,21 214:14 214:20,22 215:12,14,19,23 215:23 216:9,14	wing 51:1	
	westinghouse's 200:25	wipe 221:6	
	we've 47:24 67:17 68:11 89:19	wire 92:15 94:24 95:1,2,2,10	
		wisconsin 231:15,18	
		wise 129:17	
		withdraw 190:7	
		witness 3:7 31:24 32:11 43:23 53:7 53:23 59:16,17,23 60:14 69:11,20,25 79:14 84:15,17 86:10 90:8 92:18 93:25	

[workers - zoom]

workers (cont.)	yeah (cont.)
108:21 109:9,15 110:8	222:21 245:8
111:15 115:3 116:8,12,13	year
117:17,19,20 120:8,11,23	13:5,7 24:12 26:8,17 47:11
121:16,17 151:24,24 152:1	57:19 73:17 126:17 137:4,4
154:2,6 197:13 215:14,19	181:25 182:18 183:5,17
215:22 245:2	185:21 189:3,8 192:19
worker's	193:11,17 196:17 243:20
8:4	yearly
working	17:3,4,6,19 25:19,22
10:15,17 12:20 35:7,18,18	years
41:11 55:17 59:8 64:13	4:4,6,25 5:19,24 6:6 11:5
84:22 96:12 98:15 109:10	14:14 17:5,20 22:23 24:14
110:8,12,13,21 121:19	24:17 26:6,7,18 27:25
197:14 241:17	31:20 32:1,19 33:15 35:4,4
workmen	38:24,25 39:9 47:8 49:14
163:17 209:20	49:15 54:15 55:4,9 56:13
workmen's	57:17,18 58:5 72:19 108:9
109:4,14	108:15,19 110:2 111:6
workplace	112:21,24 115:1 120:21
76:23 174:10	121:10,12,24 126:13
workrooms	129:18 136:6 150:18
73:25	151:21 155:9 168:23 169:4
works	178:18 179:11 181:24
21:4 92:15 94:24 95:10	182:1,12,19,21 187:15
121:19	193:16 196:23 210:13
world	213:3 221:16 224:18,21,24
12:9,12 13:11 17:18 20:7	224:25 233:7 234:2 236:2,3
20:15 55:24 56:22 57:15,19	236:5 237:5 238:7 239:3
136:4,13,13 156:11	240:2,22,24 241:20 242:24
worried	244:12,13
226:4	year's
worthless	39:4
156:21,22	yellow
write	145:11
42:14,25	york
writing	15:3 92:15 94:24 95:10,11
27:25 28:10,11,16 29:10,13	103:4,7 112:3 114:9
29:15 30:2,9 44:8 65:24	younger
99:25 150:7	26:18 170:14,24 171:17,21
written	172:10,11 175:17 176:7,21
24:22 25:1,6 27:1 31:1 36:5	176:21
43:17,19,22 45:18 59:9	yucheng
72:14 90:25 95:24 99:22,23	101:4 243:8
121:24 132:8,18,20 133:11	yusho
133:12 185:19 188:19	101:4 118:9 133:21 183:22
205:22 214:9 247:13	185:19 186:1,18 187:23
wrong	189:24 191:7,8,11 192:2,5
90:3 222:25	192:6 243:7 247:12,24
wrote	249:11 250:7
127:17,19 221:11	z
y	zero
yeah	100:13,14,18 101:16
17:9 43:25 114:17 143:18	zoom
148:20 158:12,23 173:12	146:16
176:16 183:25 210:11	