Panel Organized to Study DDT-Like Compound for Environmental Hazards

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grees Fahrenheit. It is also used in noncarbon copying paper, paints and pesticides.

In the last few months large amounts of PCB, or polychlorinated biphenyl, have been found in chickens, eggs, turkeys, salmon and fish meal.

This led the President's Office of Science and Technology and his Council on Environmental Quality to form a study group two weeks ago to investigate the presence of PCB in food and other compounds.

Since mid August at least three scientific meetings have extensively discussed PCB, including a session of Nobel laureates in Goteborg, Sweden. The scientists concluded that PCB "concentrations may reach levels sufficient to damage ecosystems irreversibly on a worldwide scale before the damage is recognized."

"Their entry into the marine environment should be curtailed to every practical extent, even if this requires constrictions on their production and use," the Goteborg statement added.

William D. Ruckelshaus, head of the Environmental Protection Agency, noted in an interview today that "it is the sudden accumulation of information about PCB that gives us concern because it is used so widely in the environment."

The agency is part of the PCB study group, which also includes representatives of the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture, Interior, and the Food and Drug Administration.

Dr. Charles C. Edwards, F.D.A. Commissioner, also said in an interview today that the study group had been convened at his agency's request "because we realized that PCB was a hell of a lot bigger problem than that of the F.D.A. alone."

James D. Grant, the deputy F.D.A. Commissioner, said, "We want PCB out of the food supply, but we don't yet regard it as an imminent hazard to health."

The chemical has been in use for 40 years. Like DDT, it resists decomposition and hence persists in the environment for years. DDT and PCB are so alike chemically that until several years ago it was almost impossible to detect one from the other by microchemical analysis.

Because of this heretofore undetectable difference, much of the environmental contamination by DDT is believed to have been caused by a combination of DDT and PCB.

To date, there has been only one episode linking PCB with health hazards to humans. Three years ago in Japan five persons died and about 1,000 were afflicted with a severe skin disease named chloracne because a rice cooking oil had been contaminated by PCB.

There have also been indications that some pregnant women who became ill later then had babies with birth defects.

Dr. Robert Risebrough, an authority on PCB who is a professor at the University of California at Berkeley, told a Senate Commerce subcommittee last month that two babies were stillborn and "all showed symptoms" of PCB poisoning.

Yet Dr. Risebrough and other authorities have raised the possibility that PCB in itself may not be harmful to humans, but that the culprit may be a chemical byproduct named chlorinated dibenzofuran. This chemical is believed to be capable of causing birth defects to fowl, fish and perhaps rats.

Mr. Grant said that chlorinated dibenzofuran, a chemical akin to the herbicide 2, 4, 5-T, has been found in samples of PCB manufactured outside the United States, but not within. The chemical may be either a decomposition product of PCB, or a contaminant associated with the making of the parent product.

Impurity Found Recently

The effects of chlorinated dibenzofuran and its link with PCB are not clearly understood. It was only last year that a Dutch scientist, Dr. J. G. Vos, found the impurity.

The Monsanto Company of St. Louis, which is the only American manufacturer of PCB, has been conducting a two-year study of the effects of the chemical on rats and dogs. A company spokesman said that no ill effects had yet been detected.

He added that the company was taking steps to insure that products containing PCB were not sold to food manufacturing and processing companies. Yet he refused to divulge the name of the chemical being made.

Other sources have estimated, however, that the annual production is on the order of tens of thousands of tons. PCB is also made in Europe, Asia and the Soviet Union.

A report of the DDT advisory committee that was given to Mr. Ruckelshaus two weeks ago noted:

"It appears that the most serious chronic PCB contamination is in fish and fish-eating birds. Apparently PCBs are widely distributed among marine birds which are the terminal carnivores of a complex mesh of food chains in the sea. . . . Most of the acute residues of PCBs found to date can be attributed usually to inadvertent or accidental industrial causes."

In recent months as many as 88,000 chickens, 50,000 turkeys and tons of thousands of eggs have been destroyed because of PCB contamination of feed for fowl.

Over the last two years Representative William F. Ryan, Democrat of Manhattan, has been seeking to have the chemical banned. He complained that until recently no Federal agency would heed his call for an investigation of the substance.

"I think this is a real disregard for the public health and welfare," he said today.

Court Urges DDT Ban

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (AP)—The United States Court of Appeals here ordered the Environmental Protection Agency today to consider placing an early ban on all uses of the pesticide DDT.

A DDT-Like Liquid Studied for Hazards

By RICHARD D. LYONS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 — Officials of seven Federal agencies are expressing increasing concern over the possible health hazards of a colorless, odorless liquid named PCB that some scientists hold to be even more dangerous than DDT, to which it has a close chemical resemblance.

Large amounts of PCB, perhaps tens of thousands of tons, are used annually as insulating fluids and as a means of transferring heat from one mechanism to another, such as in electrical transformers, because it has an extraordinary ability to stand up under heat. PCB, which has the consistency of molasses, can withstand temperatures of up to 1,600 de-

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