



1436 U Street NW, Suite  
100 Washington, DC 20009  
T: 202.667.6982  
F: 202.232.2592

November 26, 2008

Stephen W. Golsby  
President, Mead Johnson & Company  
2400 W. Lloyd Expressway  
Evansville, IN 47721

Re: Melamine in baby formula

Dear Mr. Golsby,

We are concerned about the recent reports of melamine contamination in your formula.

Given your company's focus on providing infants with nutrition that is finely attuned to the developing body's needs, you are clearly aware that infants are intensely vulnerable to trace levels of contaminants in formula. Because they are small and have large appetites, infants consume much more food than adults. At the same time, their immature systems are less able to detoxify and remove harmful chemicals than those of adults. Only during infancy does a single food make up 100 percent of a person's daily diet.

The special vulnerabilities of infants are particularly apparent in the case of BPA, a toxic sex hormone that leaches from metal can linings into liquid formula. BPA concentrations in liquid formula are less than 20 parts per billion— just 10 percent the amount of melamine reported to have contaminated U.S. formula. However, even these low levels put infants at unacceptable risk of harm. As the National Toxicology Program has found, BPA is most toxic to the developing fetus and small child. It is well established that formula-fed babies ingest the highest concentrations of BPA of any age group. For these reasons, the Science Board of the federal Food and Drug Administration recently determined that FDA cannot prove that BPA exposures are safe, largely due to the intensity of exposures for formula-fed babies.

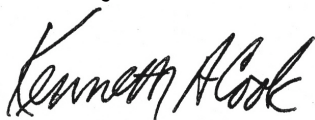
For similar reasons, last month FDA concluded that it could not establish a "safe" level of melamine in infant formula. The agency correctly asserted that infant kidneys are less developed, that formula is a baby's sole food for many months and that premature babies who eat proportionally more food than full-term infants face even greater risks (FDA's Interim Safety and Risk Assessment of Melamine and its Analogues in Food for Humans, October 3, 2008).

Concerned parents will not accept any avoidable risks when it comes to their children's food. They have learned to doubt FDA's reflexive reassurances that formula contaminants pose no risks. Infant formula can cost families substantial amounts of

money. Parents have trusted your company to do everything possible to provide their children with safe, healthy, and pure food.

Your clients have a right to know what your company is doing to identify and eliminate melamine in your infant formula, your strategy for preventing melamine contamination of your products, and how you are monitoring your products for all food additives and trace contaminants. Please tell them what effective and aggressive measures you are taking to fulfill your commitment to every child who consumes your formula.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kenneth A. Cook". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Ken Cook  
President  
Environmental Working Group



1436 U Street NW, Suite  
100 Washington, DC 20009  
T: 202.667.6982  
F: 202.232.2592

November 26, 2008

Gary E. McCullough  
President, Ross Products Division, Abbott  
625 Cleveland Ave  
Columbus, OH 43215

Re: Melamine in baby formula

Dear McCullough,

We are concerned about the recent reports of melamine contamination in your formula.

Given your company's focus on providing infants with nutrition that is finely attuned to the developing body's needs, you are clearly aware that infants are intensely vulnerable to trace levels of contaminants in formula. Because they are small and have large appetites, infants consume much more food than adults. At the same time, their immature systems are less able to detoxify and remove harmful chemicals than those of adults. Only during infancy does a single food make up 100 percent of a person's daily diet.

The special vulnerabilities of infants are particularly apparent in the case of BPA, a toxic sex hormone that leaches from metal can linings into liquid formula. BPA concentrations in liquid formula are less than 20 parts per billion— just 10 percent the amount of melamine reported to have contaminated U.S. formula. However, even these low levels put infants at unacceptable risk of harm. As the National Toxicology Program has found, BPA is most toxic to the developing fetus and small child. It is well established that formula-fed babies ingest the highest concentrations of BPA of any age group. For these reasons, the Science Board of the federal Food and Drug Administration recently determined that FDA cannot prove that BPA exposures are safe, largely due to the intensity of exposures for formula-fed babies.

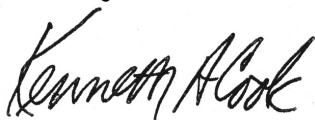
For similar reasons, last month FDA concluded that it could not establish a "safe" level of melamine in infant formula. The agency correctly asserted that infant kidneys are less developed, that formula is a baby's sole food for many months and that premature babies who eat proportionally more food than full-term infants face even greater risks (FDA's Interim Safety and Risk Assessment of Melamine and its Analogues in Food for Humans, October 3, 2008).

Concerned parents will not accept any avoidable risks when it comes to their children's food. They have learned to doubt FDA's reflexive reassurances that formula contaminants pose no risks. Infant formula can cost families substantial amounts of

money. Parents have trusted your company to do everything possible to provide their children with safe, healthy, and pure food.

Your clients have a right to know what your company is doing to identify and eliminate melamine in your infant formula, your strategy for preventing melamine contamination of your products, and how you are monitoring your products for all food additives and trace contaminants. Please tell them what effective and aggressive measures you are taking to fulfill your commitment to every child who consumes your formula.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kenneth A. Cook". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'K'.

Ken Cook  
President  
Environmental Working Group



1436 U Street NW, Suite  
100 Washington, DC 20009  
T: 202.667.6982  
F: 202.232.2592

November 26, 2008

Paul Bulcke  
Executive Vice President, Nestlé USA, Inc.  
800 North Brand Boulevard  
Glendale, CA 91203

Re: Melamine in baby formula

Dear Mr. Bulcke,

We are concerned about the recent reports of melamine contamination in your formula.

Given your company's focus on providing infants with nutrition that is finely attuned to the developing body's needs, you are clearly aware that infants are intensely vulnerable to trace levels of contaminants in formula. Because they are small and have large appetites, infants consume much more food than adults. At the same time, their immature systems are less able to detoxify and remove harmful chemicals than those of adults. Only during infancy does a single food make up 100 percent of a person's daily diet.

The special vulnerabilities of infants are particularly apparent in the case of BPA, a toxic sex hormone that leaches from metal can linings into liquid formula. BPA concentrations in liquid formula are less than 20 parts per billion— just 10 percent the amount of melamine reported to have contaminated U.S. formula. However, even these low levels put infants at unacceptable risk of harm. As the National Toxicology Program has found, BPA is most toxic to the developing fetus and small child. It is well established that formula-fed babies ingest the highest concentrations of BPA of any age group. For these reasons, the Science Board of the federal Food and Drug Administration recently determined that FDA cannot prove that BPA exposures are safe, largely due to the intensity of exposures for formula-fed babies.

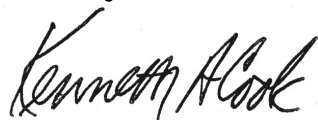
For similar reasons, last month FDA concluded that it could not establish a "safe" level of melamine in infant formula. The agency correctly asserted that infant kidneys are less developed, that formula is a baby's sole food for many months and that premature babies who eat proportionally more food than full-term infants face even greater risks (FDA's Interim Safety and Risk Assessment of Melamine and its Analogues in Food for Humans, October 3, 2008).

Concerned parents will not accept any avoidable risks when it comes to their children's food. They have learned to doubt FDA's reflexive reassurances that formula contaminants pose no risks. Infant formula can cost families substantial amounts of

money. Parents have trusted your company to do everything possible to provide their children with safe, healthy, and pure food.

Your clients have a right to know what your company is doing to identify and eliminate melamine in your infant formula, your strategy for preventing melamine contamination of your products, and how you are monitoring your products for all food additives and trace contaminants. Please tell them what effective and aggressive measures you are taking to fulfill your commitment to every child who consumes your formula.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kenneth A. Cook". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'K'.

Ken Cook  
President  
Environmental Working Group



1436 U Street NW, Suite  
100 Washington, DC 20009  
T: 202.667.6982  
F: 202.232.2592

November 26, 2008

Paul Manning  
President and CEO, PBM Products LLC  
204 N. Main St.  
Gordonsville, VA 22942

Re: Melamine in baby formula

Dear Mr. Manning,

We are concerned about the recent reports of melamine contamination in infant formula.

Given your company's focus on providing infants with nutrition that is finely attuned to the developing body's needs, you are clearly aware that infants are intensely vulnerable to trace levels of contaminants in formula. Because they are small and have large appetites, infants consume much more food than adults. At the same time, their immature systems are less able to detoxify and remove harmful chemicals than those of adults. Only during infancy does a single food make up 100 percent of a person's daily diet.

The special vulnerabilities of infants are particularly apparent in the case of BPA, a toxic sex hormone that leaches from metal can linings into liquid formula. BPA concentrations in liquid formula are less than 20 parts per billion— just 10 percent the amount of melamine reported to have contaminated U.S. formula. However, even these low levels put infants at unacceptable risk of harm. As the National Toxicology Program has found, BPA is most toxic to the developing fetus and small child. It is well established that formula-fed babies ingest the highest concentrations of BPA of any age group. For these reasons, the Science Board of the federal Food and Drug Administration recently determined that FDA cannot prove that BPA exposures are safe, largely due to the intensity of exposures for formula-fed babies.

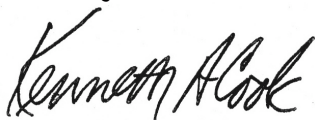
For similar reasons, last month FDA concluded that it could not establish a "safe" level of melamine in infant formula. The agency correctly asserted that infant kidneys are less developed, that formula is a baby's sole food for many months and that premature babies who eat proportionally more food than full-term infants face even greater risks (FDA's Interim Safety and Risk Assessment of Melamine and its Analogues in Food for Humans, October 3, 2008).

Concerned parents will not accept any avoidable risks when it comes to their children's food. They have learned to doubt FDA's reflexive reassurances that formula contaminants pose no risks. Infant formula can cost families substantial amounts of

money. Parents have trusted your company to do everything possible to provide their children with safe, healthy, and pure food.

Your clients have a right to know what your company is doing to identify and eliminate melamine in your infant formula, your strategy for preventing melamine contamination of your products, and how you are monitoring your products for all food additives and trace contaminants. Please tell them what effective and aggressive measures you are taking to fulfill your commitment to every child who consumes your formula.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kenneth A. Cook". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'K'.

Ken Cook  
President  
Environmental Working Group