recently were such that workers were allowed to breathe in an amount of EDB roughly equivalent to eating a million ounces of bread a day with EDB residues of 30 parts per billion (the new Ruckelshaus standard for bread). Two studies of workers who were breathing in close to this amount of EDB for decades showed no increase in cancer. But because of the limitations of these studies, I and others fought to get California to lower the allowable level for workers by more than 100-fold. Our experience with asbestos and radium has taught us we can't ignore occupational carcinogenic hazards.

Humans are ingesting, and have always ingested, large amounts of many natural chemicals that might cause cancer. It is among those chemicals, not the traces of EDB allowed in our diets, where most scientists believe we will find the main environmental causes to the common human cancers.

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