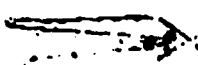


Tex - Aroclor

St. Louis

December 12, 1966

AROCLOR SWEDEN



A. Arpino - BRUSSELS
G. R. Buchanan - CHUCH
D.V.M. Hardy - LONDON
R. A. Steenrod - ESTRE

Mr. D. Wood
BRUSSELS

I do not believe that we can glibly accept Aroclors as a synonym for polychlorinated phenols that were discussed at the meeting of scientists at the Wenner-Gren Centre in Stockholm on November 27.

There are polychlorinated phenols which presumably could include derivatives from, or impurities in pentachlorophenol and, especially, 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. These compounds would be much more liable to appear in salmon, pike, and sea eagles than any derived from Aroclors.

There are many chlorinated polyphenyls that can be formed during the manufacture of 2,4,5-T and probably pentachlorophenol, as well. Our only problem is whether or not we want to bring these facts up and have our herbicide program receive another black eye. This, I will have to leave to your judgment.

I think the question here is primarily an analytical problem. How can we find out what product Mr. Jensen is talking about? Can we compare these chromatographic peaks that Mr. Jensen is describing with anything found in Aroclors, pentachlorophenol, 2,4,5-T, etc? I admit I am out of my depth here but I think another compound is indicted rather than Aroclor.

R. Emmet Kelly, M. D.

REK/ln



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