DICTATE IN SEQUENCE:
1. HEADING INFORMATION
2. NAMES OF ADDRESSEES
3. NAMES OF CARBONEES
4. IMMEDIATE ACTION NEEDED
5. REPORT ON CALL

REPORT CAPTIONS:
1. OBJECTIVE
2. PERSONS CONTACTED
3. RESULTS
4. ACTION REQUIRED

CUSTOMER NAME		DATE OF CALL
	AMERIPOL, INC.	2/25/71
CITY AND STATE	B.F. GOODRICH RESEARCH CTR. CLEVELAND, OHIO	DATE RECEIVED 3/9/71 — DATE TYPED 3/9/71

CUSTOMER MAILING LIST CHANGES – SERVICE CENTER USE ONLY

NAME AND TITLE	PUT ON	TAKE OFF	MP	MAG	CATEGORY CODES

REGION	SERVICE CENTER	SALESMAN
NORTH CENTRAL	AKRON	GUY BUSCH

TO WILLIS CLARK ST. LOUIS

CC E.C. Wilde - Akron
Bill Papageorge - St. Louis
Bill Morlock - Houston
D.H. Bechtold - Chicago
C.P. Farley - St. Louis
Al Morgan - Queeny

CONTACTED: (For Ameripol & B.F. Goodrich the following)

Don Wright - Research Group Leader - Ameripol
Don Sarbach- Mgr. Development - Ameripol
Geo. Scarry- Research Chemist - Ameripol
Dr. Tyler - Research Chemist - B.F. Goodrich
Wm. McCormick - Director of Environmental Control for Corporate B.F. Goodrich
Bill King - Mfg. - Ameripol
Dr. Jerry Pausch - Research Chemist - B.F. Goodrich
Dr. Paul Zakrlski - Research Chemist - B.F. Goodrich

(For Monsanto)

William Papageorge
Willis Clark
Guy Busch

OBJECTIVES: Review the concerns Ameripol has on ~~xxx~~ using Aroclor 6050, in their new development product.
Review flame retardant aspects of their product in lieu of recent flame test we did in our lab.

RESULTS:

Ameripol has two principal concerns in using Aroclor 6050. A) the chronic inhalation effect in the handling of Aroclor 6050 in their SBR plant, in the formulators plant, and the users handling of the product. B) The effluent treatment precautions they must take to prevent Aroclor 6050 from getting into the water and air. A number of questions were directed at Bill Papageorge and Wil Clark, dealing with these two concerns and along with the data we left with them showing the biodegradability of Aroclor 1221, and explaining what to expect with Aroclor 5460 in their plant, they seemed well satisfied. B.F. Goodrich's analytical lab has done a number of experiments using gas chromatigraph and generally they have been unsuccessful in doing this.

A rather lengthy discussion occurred on what steps they might take to prevent 6050 from getting through their catch basins and through their

5-331 (REV. 12/68)

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Monsanto

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CUSTOMER NAME						DATE OF CALL
AMERIPOL, INC.						2/25/71
CITY AND STATE				DATE RECEIVED		DATE TYPED
PAGE TWO						
CUSTOMER MAILING LIST CHANGES – SERVICE CENTER USE ONLY						
NAME AND TITLE		PUT ON	TAKE OFF	MP	MAG.	CATEGORY CODES
REGION	SERVICE CENTER	SALESMAN				

TO CC

stacks into the environment. They seemed well satisfied that their current pollution control methods, both in water and air would handle 6050 readily. To be sure, they will take samples possibly on their production run which was scheduled for March 1, 1971, but more likely on future production trials or hopefully full production runs. We agreed that we would cooperate in our analytical lab in St. Louis on the testing of these initial samples and we established a research to research contact for this purpose. We asked that they take samples in the following method:

a) As a control, take a sample from a run not using 6050.
b) [illegible] Take a profile of samples during the Aroclor 6050 run from various points in their production line.
c) Sample before the first settling base in their operation.

They were also [illegible] going to test the amount of vapor leaving their stacks.

It became evident during the call that William McCormick was the key man to satisfy or pacify. Don Sarbach, the development manager and Don Wright, both from Ameripol, asked Bill Papageorge to cooperate with McCormick as he was the main drawback to their going full scale with this new development item. His concerns are natural for his position with B.F. Goodrich and keying in on his needs and requests will assist us in getting this program to fruition.

ATTN. BILL PAPAGEORGE: If my notes were right from the call, and if not, please call me - McCormick asked for the following two pieces of data.

a) any animal exposure data we have, which would include 90 day feeding and inhalation tests on 6050.
b) The TLV limitation studies on 6050.
c) In the future they would be very interested in any terphenyl biodegradability studies.

Bill, did I cover all of them? [illegible]

2. Flame retardancy of Aroclor 6050 - In discussing the results of some recent testing in our lab of samples submitted to us by Ameripol Development Department we found out a very key bit of information which I had either misinterpreted in the past or failed to uncover. We were concerned that their flame retarded SBR [illegible] with 6050 would not withstand

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CUSTOMER NAME						DATE OF CALL
AMERIPOL, INC.						2725/71
CITY AND STATE				DATE RECEIVED		DATE TYPED
PAGE THREE						
CUSTOMER MAILING LIST CHANGES – SERVICE CENTER USE ONLY						
NAME AND TITLE		PUT ON	TAKE OFF	MP	MAG.	CATEGORY CODES
REGION	SERVICE CENTER	SALESMAN				

TO CC

severe tests such as the UL tunnel test. What we found out is that their product is not intended to be totally flame retardant when they sell it to the compounder. In fact, they stated very strongly that without additional flame retardants by the compounder, or mine belt, or carpet underlay, whatever it might be - the product would burn readily. Rather the advantages of their product are as follows:

a) most important, they state they are taking a high ~~marny~~ mony viscosity rubber and then cutting it back with 40% Aroclor 6050 with the end result that it gives the compounder a rubber he could not previously work with plus it gives him higher tensile strength for his compounding purposes.

b) the use of their rubber will result in reduction of mixing time for the compounder.

c) It gives the compounder a head-start in flame retarding and perhaps will mean a reduction in total flame retardant content.

We talked about a 5460/S-148 system and Scarry says he tried this in the lab and he says it tends to plasticize the rubber too much and also increases his costs slightly.

We talked about ~~thm~~ what seemed to be small arms fire some of the floor tile samples they sent us and they said they had experienced this in some of their own testing as well. They believe strongly that it is caused by the hydrated alumina in the formulation and that this is basically free water which is volatilizing out. They feel very strongly that it is not the Aroclor contributing to this or giving off the reports and needless to say we agreed with them. Al I would be interested in any comments you have on this topic.