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EXTRACTS FROM MONSANTO COMPANY'S TECHNICAL BULLETIN
O/PL-306 ON AROCLOR (PCB) USES

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PCBs are manufactured in the United States only by the Monsanto Company, under the trade name AROCLOR.

In its Technical Bulletin, O/PL-306, Monsanto describes qualities of aroclor, such as fire retardance, corrosion resistance, and adhesivity. This bulletin suggests "scores of new uses that could not be performed by any other known material." Five separate bulletins are offered to give additional information for uses in resins, chlorinated rubber, emulsion adhesives, protective coatings, modifers for polysulfides, fire-retarding plasticizers and wax compounds.

Aroclor plasticizers are suggested for protective coatings, such as in chemical plants, sealing compounds, adhesives, lacquers, inks, varnishes, free films, fabric coatings and pigment dispersions; components or extenders in elastomers and waxes. Page 5 describes Aroclor's compatibility with twenty-seven "common plastic materials" such as asphalt, rubber, paraffin and resins. Other uses: in molded products, brake linings, chemically-blown vinyl foam (such as was recently reported in NEW YORK TIMES for making a cove-like bedroom) and in vinyl-asbestos floor tile.

In describing the applications of Aroclor in adhesives, the bulletin remarks (p. 14) "When the slight odor of Aroclor is objectionable in an adhesive for certain applications, it can be easily masked, at negligible cost, by the addition of a small amount of Santomask II."

Other uses are in prime coats for concrete storage tanks for gasoline and fuel oils; as base coats for concrete wood-kiln coatings (which are exposed to heat, moisture, and wood distillates).

On page 21, under "Aroclor in Rubber" appears the sentence: "Typical applications include protective and decorative coatings for swimming pools, stucco homes, steel structures, tank cars, and both wood and metal marine

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In chlorinated-rubber formulations, Aroclor is suggested for heat-sealing adhesives, electrical coatings, paper and textile coatings, and printing inks. Other versions are designed for wire and cable coatings, and for "tacky coatings for fabric or paper."

Page 25 says "Insecticides, for example, can be blended into such coatings to make insect traps or barriers on tree trunks for foliage or fruit protection."

Other uses: sealing and caulking compounds; automobile-body sealants; paint compositions; tracing paper, window envelopes, and other paper-transparentizing; and hot-melt resins for the protection of tools and metal parts.

On page 31, "high-chlorine-content Aroclor plasticizers" are described as "widely used in the manufacture of low-cost, flame-resistant lacquers" for paper coatings, lacquers for plastics, and hot-melt adhesives. Page 33: heat-resistant aluminum paints and enamels, such as for jet-engine components, exhaust manifolds, and incinerators. Page 34: Waxes containing Aroclor are widely used in making dental castings, costume jewelry and precision-cast aircraft parts. "Aroclor with waxes make excellent and inexpensive sealers for masonry, wood, fiberboard, and paper."

On page 36 it is explained that the kill-life of chlorinated insecticides is extended by Aroclor acting as a vapor suppressant and as a sticking agent, enabling the insecticide to remain toxic on hard surfaces "for as long as three months."

For its moisture-proofing qualities, Aroclor is suggested on page 36 for use in waxes, such as paraffin; oils such as mineral oil or drying oils; and as a coating for paper and cloth.

Page 37: an "important ingredient" is mimeograph ink for use on bond paper; in the preparation of imitation gold leaf; as pigment vehicles for decoration of glass and ceramics; as grinding and dispersing mediums.

Page 38: "Aroclor plasticizers are essential components of coatings for flame-proofing cotton drill for outer garments and for rendering olive-drab canvas fire-retardation, water-repellent, and rot-proof for tents, tarpaulins, etc..." 0501531

Page 50: a "potential problem from the standpoint of both inhalation and skin contact" and suggests the use of closed systems and local-exhaust

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ventilation. It also mentions that vapors of Aroclor "at room temperature should not be breathed in a confined space..."

It suggests "the use of gloves and protective garments because of the possible occurrence of a condition called chloracne."

Aroclor is sold in Tank cars, 500 to 600-lb. steel drums, 100-lb. bags and 50-lb. cans.

From Chemical Week

Chemical Week for August 9, 1969, announced that "Monsanto, by mid-1970 would be bringing its worldwide plasticizer capacity to more than 600 million lbs./year." (p. 27)

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