

Kelly 24
7-16-91

Monsanto

E. P. Wheeler - Medical

December 9, 1968

Aroclors - Minutes of Our
Discussion with Dr. Calandra

K. A. Wells - KWELL
R. E. Keller - RKELL
W. T. Johnson - NJCHW
C. Paton - CPATC
P. B. Rogers - PHOLG
R. E. Kelly, M.D. - RKELL

TO : W. R. Richard
WRICH

I believe the following summarizes briefly our discussions
Friday:

Muscle -
Liver -
Fat -
Kidney -
Urine -
Feces -

1) Dr. Calandra is to dose several chickens with the Aroclors to make available sample tissues for analysis by Scott Tucker. The doses to be used will approach the lethal dose levels. Appropriate tissues and organs will be frozen and forwarded to St. Louis for analysis. This is intended to yield some gross indication of retention sites and levels in fowl.*

Muscle -
Liver -
Fat -
Kidney -
Urine -
Feces -

2. Dr. Calandra is to begin 30-day "range finding" toxicity studies with rats on each of the four Aroclors which have been sent to him. The purpose is to establish levels which will be appropriate for chronic two-year studies. Additionally, analysis of excreta and appropriate organs and tissues will provide some information as to metabolic pathways, retention and/or accumulation and balances (as indicated by chemical analysis using "cold" material).

NO ACTION

3) It is anticipated that the long range (two-year studies) could be initiated soon after completion of the 30-day studies - within the next 60 to 90 days. This is not a commitment, however, to begin the two-year studies at that time.

NO ACTION

4) The actual preparation of "hot" material is to be held in abeyance but exploration as to the availability and cost of tagged material is to be continued and firmed up.

5) The advisability of determining the character and possibility of isolating the "major fraction" in each of the Aroclors to be studied is to be explored.

6) It would be helpful for Scott Tucker to obtain appropriate animal organs and tissues to become familiar with the extraction and analytical techniques using actual specimens. (I have already arranged with Fred Younger of Younger Laboratories for appropriate specimens from rats with no known exposure to chlorinated compounds. We will have these by Dec. 12. Secondly I have asked Fred to provide us some specimens from some rats which he is currently dosing with one of the Aroclors in a lubricating oil. These should be available in about two weeks.)

*Equally important, it will provide Scott an opportunity to look for the G. C. peaks reported in the literature.

PRR 022096

SCN 037518

E. P. Wheeler - St. Louis

October 21, 1968

Polychlorinated Biphenyls
in the Environment

W. R. Richard
WRICH

R. E. Kelly, M. D. / W. H. Hunt

~~R. A. Ketter - RELL~~

C. Payton - CPAYT

H. Bergen - HBERG

W. K. Johnson - WJOHN

Attached is a Xerox copy of a technical paper which Scott Tucker and I picked up in Washington recently. This was provided us by Donald A. Spencer of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association. Mr. Spencer requested that the paper be held "confidential" until such time as it may be published. Spencer indicated that if this paper were distributed one of his principal "sources" would refuse to give him prepublication information in the future.

Risebrough's presentation (the attached) was made at a meeting of 20 to 30 toxicologists held at the University of Rochester in June. The meeting was billed as "The First Annual Conference on Toxicology" and was underwritten presumably by the AEC which has had contracts at Rochester for many years. Attendance was by invitation only.

The meeting dealt "exclusively" with pesticides with about one-third of the papers relating to mercury. As far as Spencer knows the papers, including the attached, will undoubtedly be printed as proceedings of the conference although I suspect individual authors were given permission to publish elsewhere.

In a few words, Risebrough has found PCBs along with chlorinated pesticides in a number of species of fish and birds along the California coast as well as in waters off Baja, California and Central America. He further reports PCB in fish from the Channel Islands and Puget Sound. No PCB was detected in the liver of tuna taken in the Galapagos Archipelago. Scott Tucker is going to scrutinize the analytical aspects and particularly the validity of some of the assumptions made by the author.

Elmer P. Wheeler

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Attachment

PRR 022097

SCN 037519