

37-3
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Deputy Associate Commissioner for Compliance, CC-2

MAY 17 1972

Director
Bureau of Foods, ZF-1

PCB's in Milk Survey Data

1. Detailed below is a complete tabulation of the data from the subject program. Although the survey ended April 22, 1972, all the data was not reported until May 15, 1972.

2. It is significant to note that only 1 of 520 samples (or 0.19% of the total) exceeded the temporary tolerance of 2.5 ppm (fat basis) established for PCB's.

3. Total Samples Requested 515
Total Samples Received 520
% Total Samples Received 101.0
Milk Samples Containing PCB's 27
% Milk Samples Containing PCB's 5.2

A breakdown of the sample results by bottling or manufacturing milk is as follows:

Bottling Milk Samples Requested 349
Bottling Milk Samples Received 360
% Bottling Milk Samples Received 103.6
Bottling Milk Samples Containing PCB's 21
% Bottling Milk Samples Containing PCB's 5.8
Range of PCB Findings - Trace to 2.5 ppm
Sample Results (fat basis)

No. Samples	PCB Levels	Residual
3	1	1254
1	7(3.49 ppm)	1254
1	0.2 ppm	1254
3	0.4 ppm	1254
2	0.5 ppm	1242, 1254
1	0.6 ppm	1254
1	0.7 ppm	1254
1	0.8 ppm	1254

MONS 041784

<u>No. Samples</u>	<u>PCB Levels</u>	<u>Araclor</u>
2	1.6 ppm	1254
1	1.4 ppm	1254
2	1.47 ppm	1254
1	1.6 ppm	1254
1	1.9 ppm	1254
1	2.0 ppm	1254
<u>21</u>		

Manufacturing Milk Samples Requested 146
 Manufacturing Milk Samples Received 160
 % Manufacturing Milk Samples Received 107.6
 Manufacturing Milk Samples Containing PCB's 6
 % Manufacturing Milk Samples Containing PCB's 3.6
 Range of PCB Findings - trace to 1.8
 Sample Results (fat basis)

<u>No. Samples</u>	<u>PCB Levels</u>	<u>Araclor</u>
1	1(0.47 ppm)	1254
1	0.5 ppm	1254
1	0.7 ppm	1254
1	0.9 ppm	1254
1	1.3 ppm	1254
1	1.8 ppm	1254
<u>6</u>		

The distribution of PCB's in milk by FDA District is as follows:

<u>District</u>	<u>No. Samples Containing PCB</u>	<u>%</u>
ATL	5	18.5
BLT	1	3.7
BOS	1	3.7
DET	2	7.4
PHI	2	7.4
SEA	16	59.3
	<u>27</u>	<u>100.0</u>

4. C. F. Jellinek, Ph.D., Program Manager, Industrial Chemicals and Heavy Metals, reports that there is a question of the validity of the reported findings down to the levels given, since the directive for the survey specifies methodology in which "the limit of detection for PCB residues in milk fat is approximately 1.5 ppm (as Aroclor 1248) when using a 3 mg. sample injection and GC-GLC operated at the above conditions." He states that if some of the analysts used a large sample size, the lower values reported would have more validity, but this could only be determined by a more detailed examination of all the data. He also indicates that the findings of Seattle District merit further investigation. Seattle reported PCB's in 16 (or 70%) of 21 samples examined. On the other hand, the other Districts reported PCB's in only 11 (or 2.2%) of the 499 samples examined. Either Seattle has a very widespread problem of PCB contamination of milk which should be looked into, or their reported findings need some other explanation.

5. A copy of the Compliance Program, Survey: Polychlorinated Biphenyls in Milk is enclosed for your review.

6. If we can be of any further assistance, please let us know.

Very truly yours,
Virgil O. Wodicka

Enclosure

cc:
CC-4 (Wozel)
BF-420 (Jellinek)
BF-300 RF
BF-320 RF
BF-323 (FT, DDT)

DDTolant: vem 5/16/72

MONS 041786