

Analytical Chemist
Special Study 71-3
Job No. 1348006

DETERMINATION OF POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL RESIDUES IN
WHITE LEGHORN CHICKENS FROM A TOXICITY, REPRODUCTION AND
RESIDUE STUDY WITH AROCLOR 1242, AROCLOR 1254, AND AROCLOR 1260

INTRODUCTION

An integral part of the overall Aroclor Environmental Program involved obtaining a more complete understanding of the environmental behavior and impact of our polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) products. In order to accomplish this a number of laboratory feeding studies with beagle dogs, albino rats, and white leghorn chickens were initiated at Industrial Bio-Test Laboratories (IBT).

This report covers the results of the analysis of biological samples from IBT's study #J7300, "Toxicity, Reproduction, and Residue Study with Aroclor 1242, Aroclor 1254 and Aroclor 1260 in White Leghorn Chickens" and a supplementary IBT study #8746 with only Aroclor 1242.

The specific objectives were to establish the relationships between tissue storage levels and exposure period, exposure level, degree of chlorination, and any observed toxic effects as well as determine the homolog distribution of the retained PCB residues. Enough chickens were also included in these studies to determine the rate at which the PCB residues declined when the birds were put on PCB-free diets.

SUMMARY

PCB residues from the Aroclor products fed were observed at all exposure levels (1, 2, 4, 8, 10 and 100 ppm), at each sacrifice period (24 and 28 weeks), and in all of the samples (muscle, liver, fat, egg and chicks) analyzed.

The PCB residue levels found in the tissues decreased as the exposure level was reduced and as the chlorine content of the product fed decreased.

Significant differences in the PCB residue levels were observed between males and females, and between the muscle, liver and fat tissues. Significantly lower PCB residue levels were observed when the birds were put on a recovery diet that contained no PCBs.

The homolog distributions of all of the products fed were altered. The alterations were most pronounced with Aroclor 1242 and least with Aroclor 1254 and Aroclor 1260.

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DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT

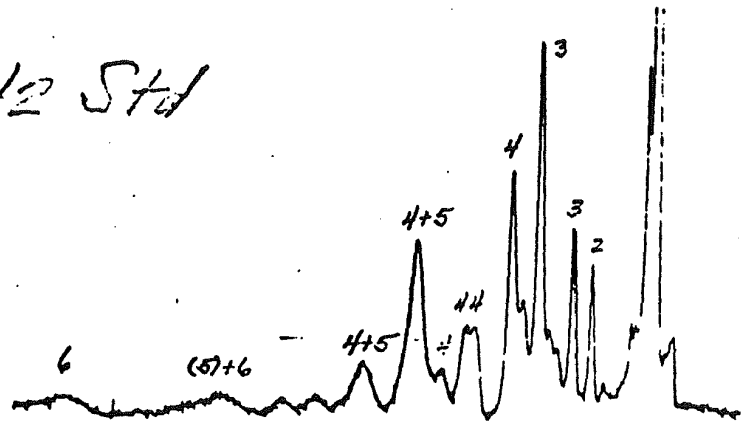
Papageorge

93

WATER_PCB-00055956

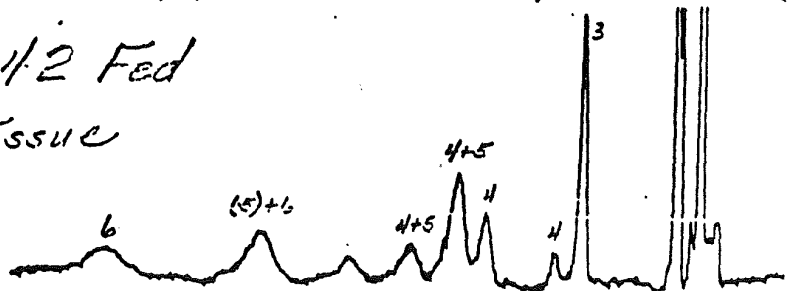
Chromatogram IV

Aroclor 1242 Std



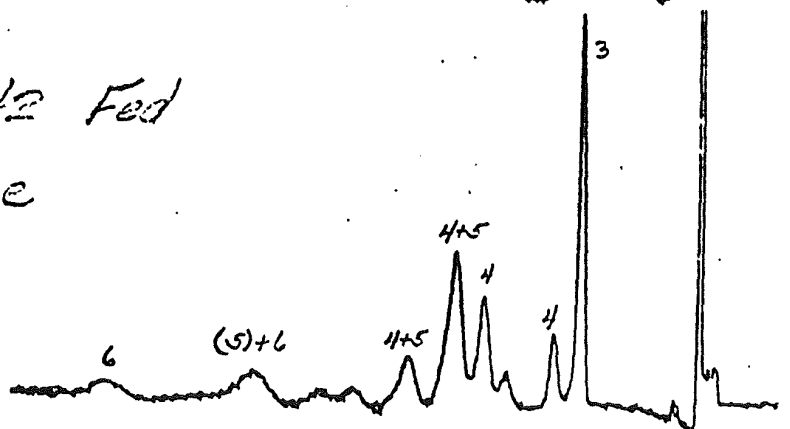
Aroclor 1242 Fed

Chicken Tissue



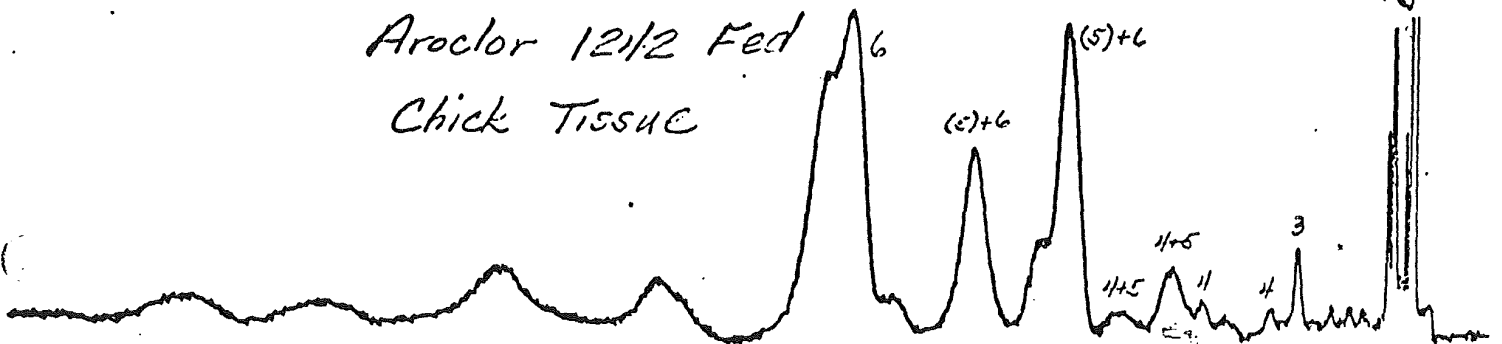
Aroclor 1242 Fed

Egg Tissue



Aroclor 1242 Fed

Chick Tissue



DETAILS

Analyses of the tissues were carried out according to Analytical Chemistry Method No. 71-35 with the exception that the chemical clean-up procedure was necessary only with the chick samples.

Standard solutions of the material fed were used to prepare calibration curves for the quantitation of the PCB residues.

In the initial residue studies all of the samples were analyzed. In subsequent tissue residue studies, including these chicken studies, a statistical approach was employed to minimize the number of samples requiring analysis. In this manner, both the elapsed time and manpower requirements were significantly reduced with little real loss in either accuracy or precision. The approach involved subjecting the results from the residue analysis of a balanced subset of samples, along with the appropriate study variables (tissue type, exposure period, exposure level, sex, and Aroclor fed) and the most probable variable interactions to multiple regression statistics. In this way an interpolation equation was generated for predicting the PCB residues. The initial equation was then smoothed by deleting data more than two standard deviations from the predicted values and the variable interaction terms not significant at the 95% confidence level. The final equations were then used to calculate the PCB residue levels in the unanalyzed tissues.

The validity of each predicting equation was established in the following manner. The respective residual standard deviations of each equation were compared to those obtained for the equations developed for the studies in which all of the tissues were analyzed. The 95% confidence limits calculated for these studies from the log of the residual standard deviations indicated that in all studies the actual values determined by analysis were within ~ 0.5 -2 times the predicted values.

The equations resulting from the statistical analysis used to predict the complete sets of PCB residue levels are shown in Tables III and VI.

Figures I thru III are semi-logarithmic plots of PCB residue levels vs. time for the different exposure levels for each of the Aroclor products tested. The plots clearly illustrate a considerably slower rate of recovery for the liver tissue. Apparently the liver is the primary site for metabolism and/or collection point for elimination of the test material from the animal.

Shown in Table VII are biological half lives for the Aroclor products tested in chicken tissues. Once again significant differences

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between tissues were observed. Also apparent are differences in the rate of recovery with the Aroclor product fed.

Calculations based on average body weight, feed consumption and lipid content indicate that only 11% of the total Aroclor 1242 ingested was retained by the animal. The corresponding figures for Aroclor 1254 and Aroclor 1260 were 28 and 49% respectively. Figure IV, which is a plot of PCB residue level vs. degree of chlorination, further illustrates the differences in storage level due to test material fed. It demonstrates that as the degree of chlorination decreases the PCB residue level decreases.

Figure V is a semi-logarithmic plot of PCB residue level vs. exposure level for each sex for the three Aroclor products fed. This figure illustrates the bias, which increases with degree of chlorination, toward higher PCB residue levels in the males. The higher PCB residue levels in males were also observed in the recovery sacrifice samples in the same ratios.

Chromatograms I, II and III compare typical tissue extracts from the residue and final sacrifices with the material fed for Aroclor 1242, Aroclor 1254, and Aroclor 1260. The alterations were greatest with Aroclor 1242 and least with Aroclor 1260. It is apparent upon inspection of the chromatograms that the lower chlorinated isomers are metabolized and/or excreted quite rapidly. Further comparisons between the residue and final sacrifice extracts indicate that some of the higher chlorinated isomers also undergo metabolism and/or excretion but at much slower rates.

Chromatogram IV is comparison of chicken tissue, egg, and chick extracts in the case where Aroclor 1242 was fed. Once again, it is apparent that the lower chlorinated homologs are readily metabolized and/or excreted.

The gas chromatographic conditions employed do not completely resolve the Aroclor products into their component homologs. Nevertheless, the numbers above the chromatographic peaks indicate the dominant homolog(s) in that peak.

TOXICITY

Some toxic effects were observed with the groups fed Aroclor 1242 at 10 ppm and 100 ppm, and Aroclor 1254 at 100 ppm. Consequently a supplementary study with Aroclor 1242 at the 2, 4 and 8 ppm exposure levels was initiated. The toxic effects, primarily related to hatchability, are discussed in detail in the referenced Industrial Biotest Laboratories reports.

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REFERENCES

"Toxicity, Reproduction, and Residue Study with Aroclor 1242, Aroclor 1254 and Aroclor 1260 in White Leghorn Chickens," Industrial Bio-Test Laboratories Report (IBT #J7300).

"Toxicity, Reproduction, and Residue Study with Aroclor 1242 in White Leghorn Chickens," Industrial Bio-Test Laboratories Report (IBT #8746).

Residue Study - Aroclor and White Leghorn Chickens, Statistics Special Study 71-24.

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TABLE I

IBT#J7300 Toxicity Reproduction and Residue Study of Aroclor in White Leghorn Chickens

ppm PCB in Chicken Tissues (Wet Weight Basis)

Residue Sacrifice						30 Day Chick Sacrifice						1st wk	2nd wk	3rd wk	4th wk	1st wk	2nd wk	3rd wk	4th wk	1st wk	2nd wk	3rd wk	4th wk	Final Sacrifice					
1ppm		10ppm		100ppm		1ppm		10ppm		100ppm		1ppm		10 ppm				100 ppm				1ppm		10ppm		100			
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	30 Day Recovery Period												♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
Aroclor 1242	Muscle	-	0.06			2	0.07	0.05																	0.15	0.1		5	
	Liver				2		0.4	0.2																	0.7	2		1/5	
	Fat	26	17			11/50	1231																		4			8	
	Eggs				5		38									3	0.6	0.5			26	30	19	24					
Aroclor 1254	Muscle			0.7	0.7		0.02																				0.1		
	Liver		0.8			50	0.09																		0.9			27	
	Fat			531	134																						73		
	Eggs	0.7			132							2	0.5	0.4							68	75	36						
Aroclor 1260	Muscle		0.2			11	0.06	0.8																	0.04			2	
	Liver				6		0.09	0.2																			13		
	Fat	153	15			62/5	1159																		10			10/13	
	Eggs	1		13								1	0.7			13	8												

ppm PCB in Chicken Tissues (Lipid Weight Basis)

[illegible]

TABLE 1.1

IBT #J7300 . Toxicity, Reproduction, and Residue Study of Aroclor in White Leghorn Chickens

Predicted ppm PCB in Chicken Tissues (Lipid Weight Basis)

Residue Sacrifice										30 Day Chick Sacrifice									
1ppm		10ppm		100ppm		1ppm		10ppm		100ppm		1ppm		10ppm		100ppm		1ppm	
♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀
20	12	13	119	187	1152														
12	7	114	69	1154	669														
10	6	92	56	576	541														
30 Day Recovery Period																			
♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀	♂ ♀
1ppm		10ppm		100ppm		1ppm		10ppm		100ppm		1ppm		10ppm		100ppm		1ppm	
15pm		10pm		10pm		10pm		10pm		10pm		10pm		10pm		10pm		10pm	
Final Sacrifice		4th wk		3rd wk		2nd wk		1st wk		4th wk		3rd wk		2nd wk		1st wk		Final Sacrifice	

TABLE IV

IBT #8746 Toxicity, Reproduction and Residue Study of Aroclor in White Leghorn Chickens

ppm PCB in Chicken Tissues (Wet Weight Basis)

		Residue Sacrifice			30 Day Chick Sacrifice			1st wk	2nd wk	3rd wk	4th wk	1st wk	2nd wk	3rd wk	4th wk	1st wk	2nd wk	3rd wk	4th wk	Final Sacrifice		
		2 ppm	4 ppm	8 ppm	2 ppm	4 ppm	8 ppm	2 ppm				4 ppm				8 ppm				2 ppm	4 ppm	8 ppm
		♂ & ♀	♂ & ♀	♂ & ♀	♂ & ♀	♂ & ♀	♂ & ♀	30 Day Recovery Period												♂ & ♀	♂ & ♀	♂ & ♀
Aroclor	muscle			1	0.02	0.04	0.03													0.5		1
	Liver		4		0.3	0.2	0.2														2	
	Fat			56	2	3	5													11		12
1242	Eggs	1							1		1	2		1			4					

TABLE V

IBT #8746 Toxicity, Reproduction and Residue Study of Aroclor in White Leghorn Chickens

ppm PCB in Chicken Tissues (Lipid Weight Basis)

Residue Sacrifice			30 Day Chick Sacrifice			1st wk	2nd wk	3rd wk	4th wk	1st wk	2nd wk	3rd wk	4th wk	Final Sacrifice		
2 ppm	4 ppm	8 ppm	2 ppm	4 ppm	8 ppm	2 ppm		4 ppm		8 ppm		2 ppm	4 ppm	8 ppm		
♂ & ♀	♂ & ♀	♂ & ♀	♂ & ♀	♂ & ♀	♂ & ♀							♂ & ♀	♂ & ♀	♂ & ♀		
Aroclor 1242	Pluck		84	5	8	13							19		71	
	Liver		30		15	19	17						17			
	Fat		73	3	5	9							14		56	
	Eggs	14					14		15	22		25		42		28

TABLE VI

IBT #8746. Toxicity, Reproduction and Residue Study of Aroclor in White Leghorn Chickens

Predicted ppm PCB in Chicken Tissues (Lipid Weight Basis)

		Residue Sacrifice			30 Day Chick Sacrifice			1st wk	2nd wk	3rd wk	4th wk	1st wk	2nd wk	3rd wk	4th wk	1st wk	2nd wk	3rd wk	4th wk	Final Sacrifice		
		2 ppm	4 ppm	8 ppm	2 ppm	4 ppm	8 ppm	2 ppm				4 ppm				8 ppm				2 ppm	4 ppm	8 ppm
		♂ & ♀	♂ & ♀	♂ & ♀	♂ & ♀	♂ & ♀	♂ & ♀													♂ & ♀	♂ & ♀	♂ & ♀
Aroclor 1242	Muscle	31	62	123	7	9	11													15	29	58
	Liver	18	36	71	15	15	15													17	33	66
	Fat	31	62	123	6	6	6													15	29	58
Egg		7	15	32				4	2	1	0.5	8	5	3	1	19	12	7	4			

Chick Regression Equation - $\log \text{ppm PCB} = 0.7436 + 0.4385(\text{if liver}) + 0.3317(\log \text{ppm fed-if muscle})$

TABLE VII

BIOLOGICAL HALF-LIFE

<u>Material</u>	<u>Tissue</u>	<u>Biological Half-Life</u>
Aroclor 1242	Muscle, Fat	27.6 days
" "	Liver	245.4 days
Aroclor 1254	Muscle, Fat	21.4 days
" "	Liver	69.3 days
Aroclor 1260	Muscle, Fat	19.3 days
" "	Liver	51.0 days

14412
Aroclor 1212

ppm PCB Residue (Lipid Basic)

1000

100

10

Liver 100 ppm
Muscle, Fat 100 ppm

Liver 10 ppm
Muscle, Fat 10 ppm
Liver 8 ppm
Muscle, Fat 8 ppm

Liver 4 ppm
Muscle, Fat 4 ppm

Liver 2 ppm
Muscle, Fat 2 ppm

Liver 1 ppm
Muscle, Fat 1 ppm

Residue Sec.
2/1/76

Recovery Sec.
2/2/76

Figure II

Aroclor 1254

ppm PCB Residue (Lipid Basis)

1000

100

10

Muscle, Fat 100 ppm

Liver 100 ppm

Muscle, Fat 10 ppm

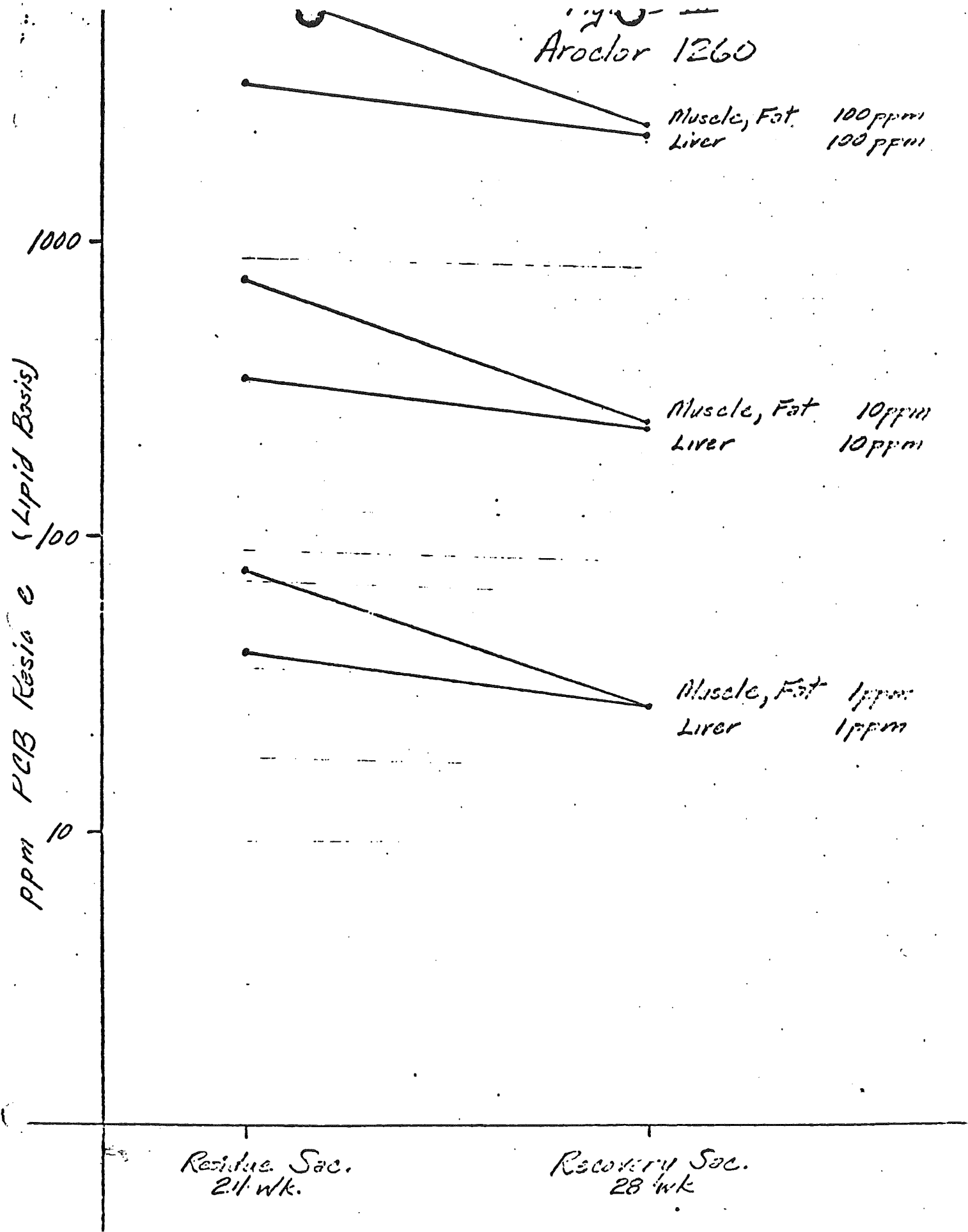
Liver 10 ppm

Muscle, Fat 1 ppm

Liver 1 ppm

Residue Sac.
21 wk

Recovery Sac.
28 wk



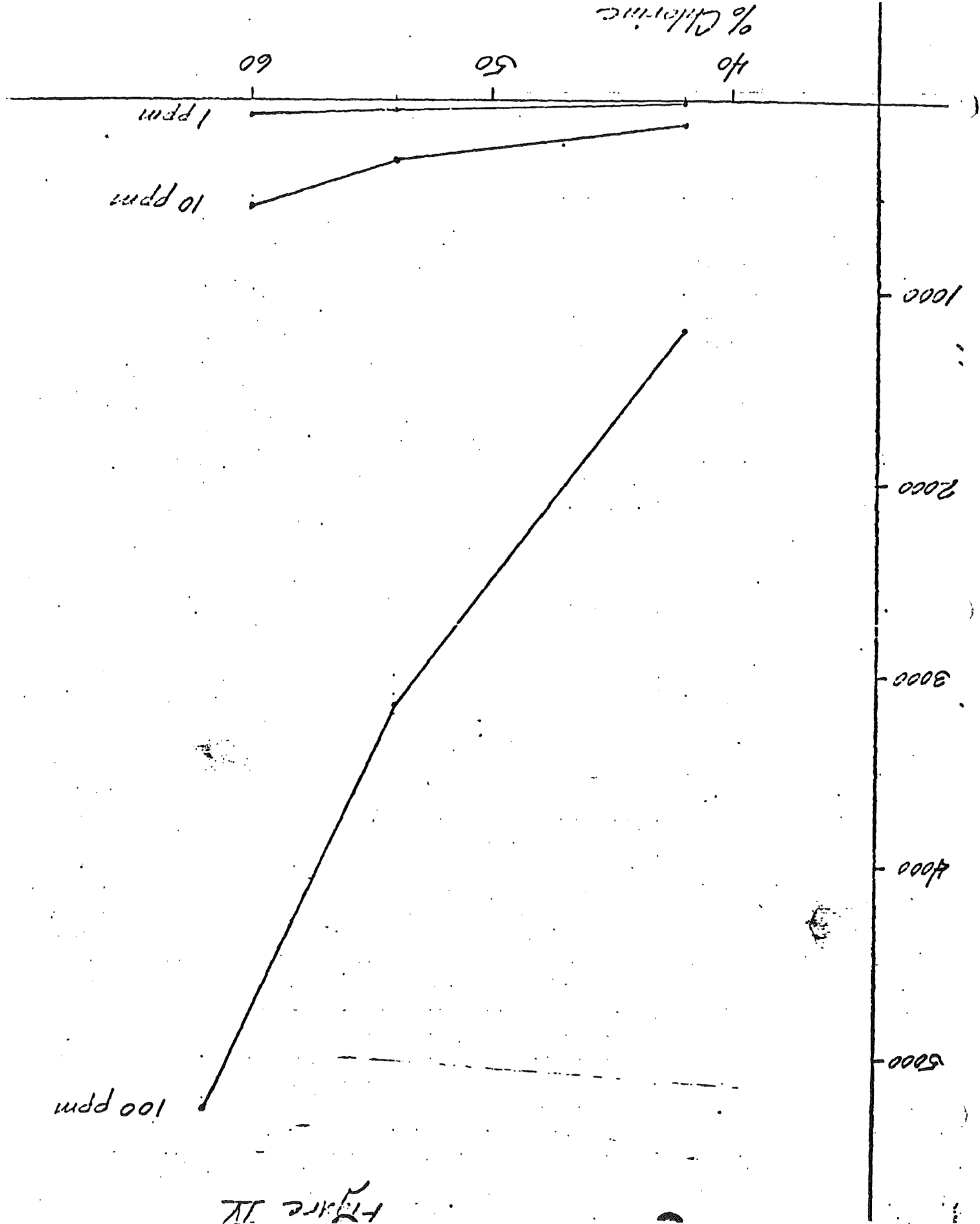
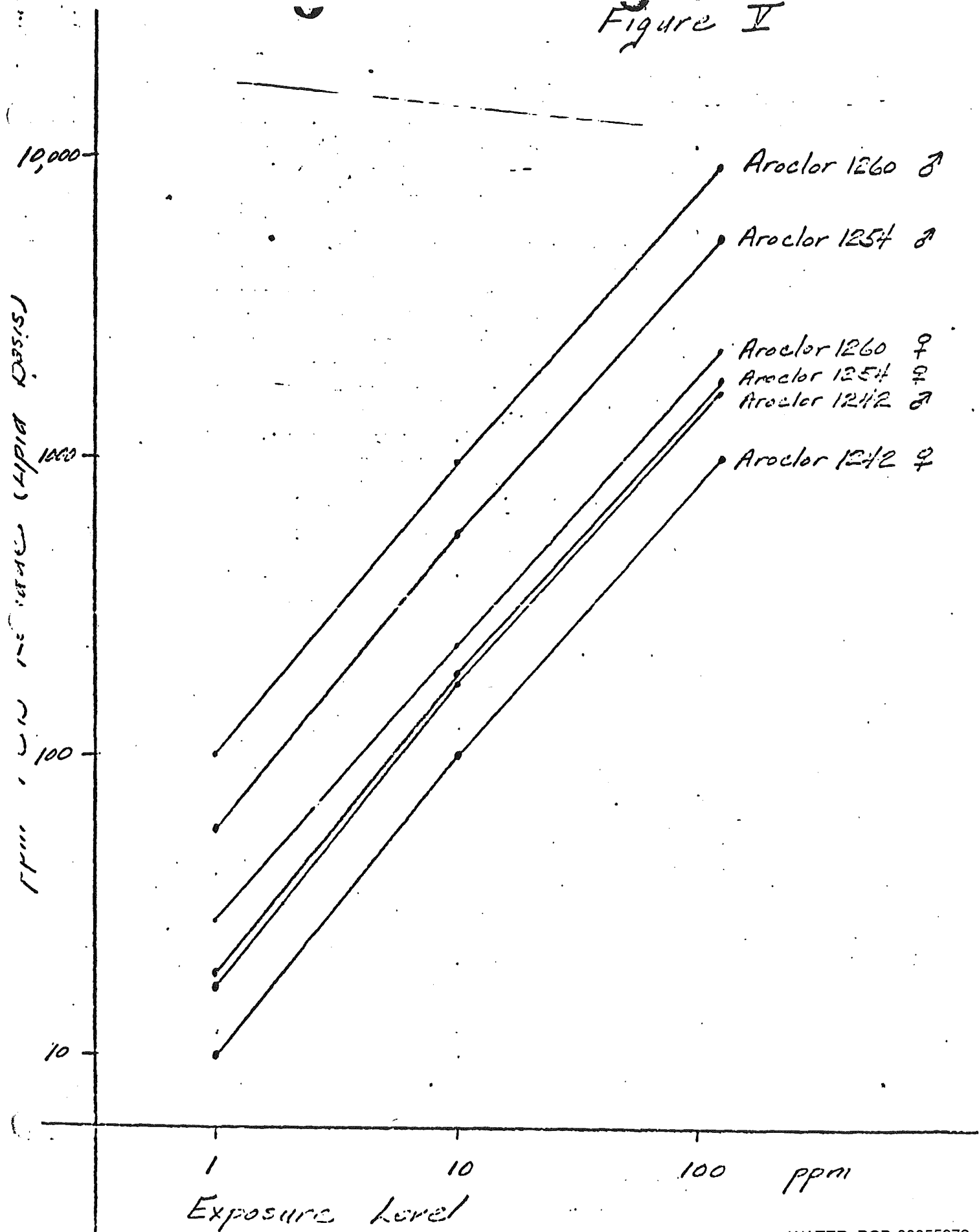


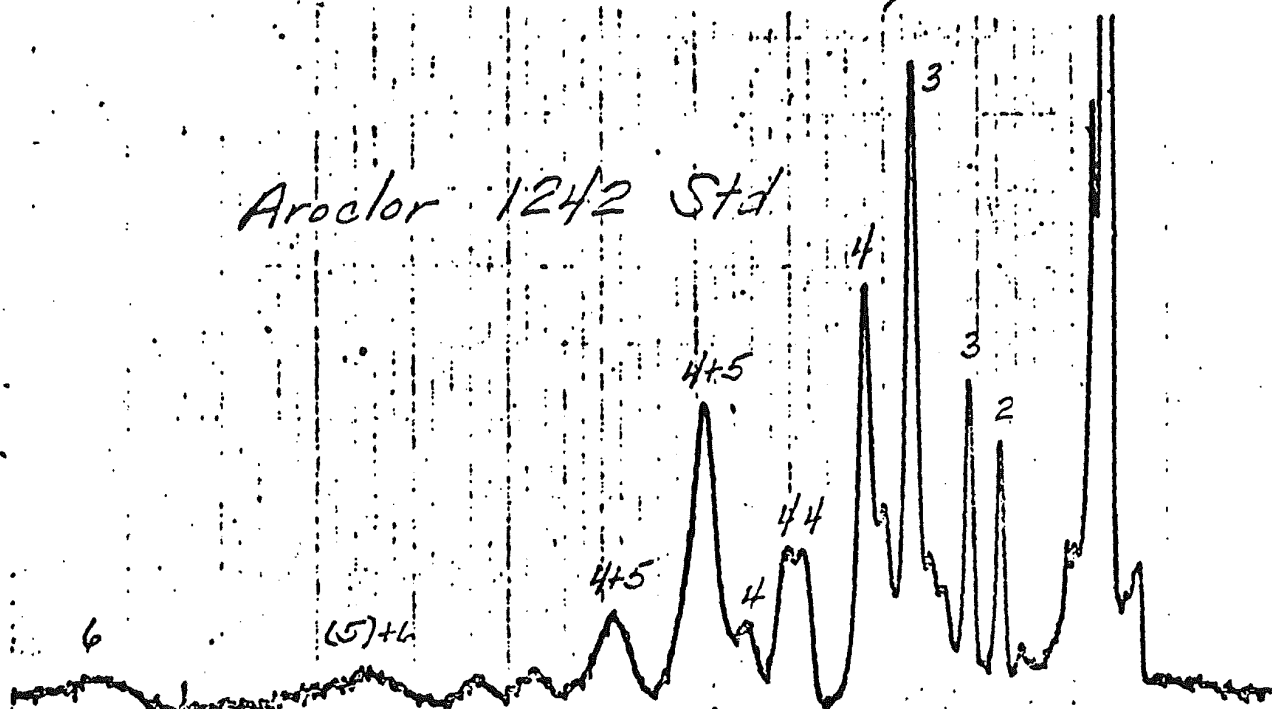
Figure IV

Figure V

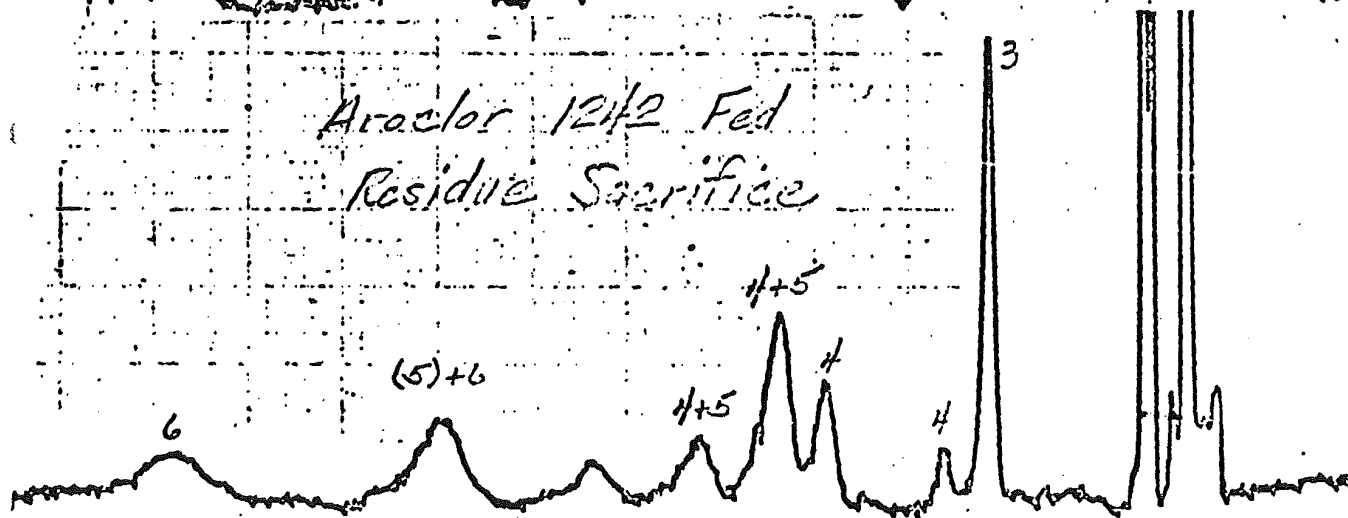


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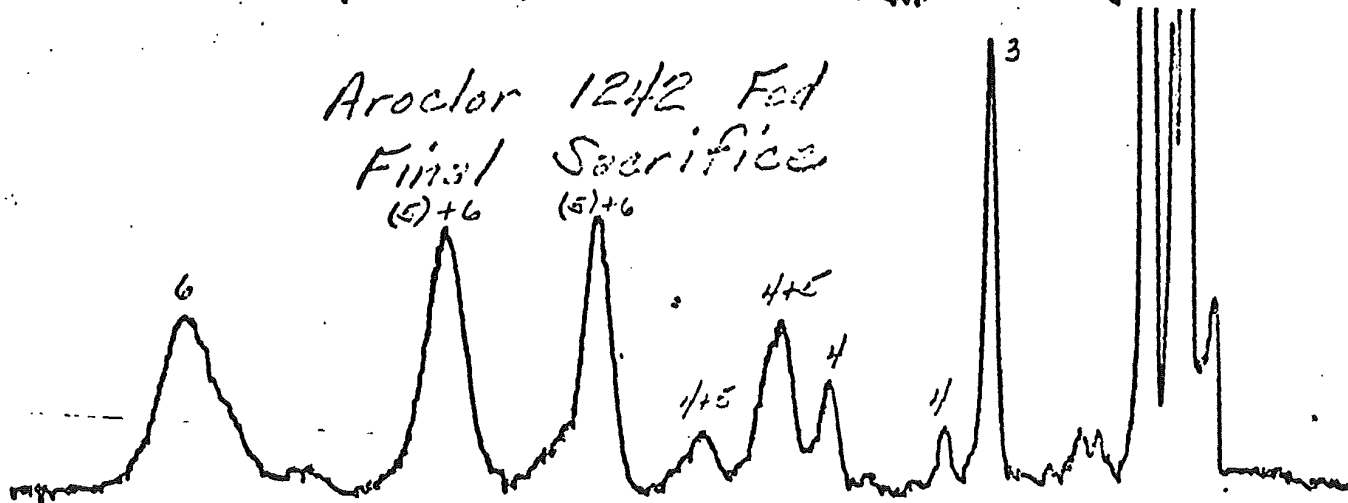
Aroclor 1242 Std



Aroclor 1242 Fed
Residue Sacrifice

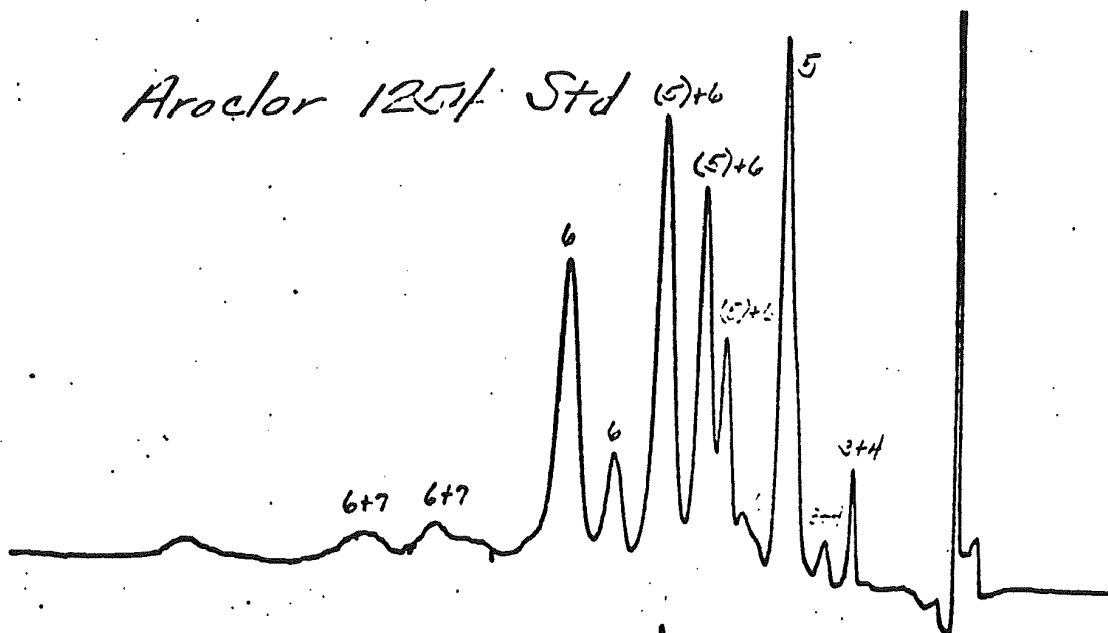


Aroclor 1242 Fed
Final Sacrifice

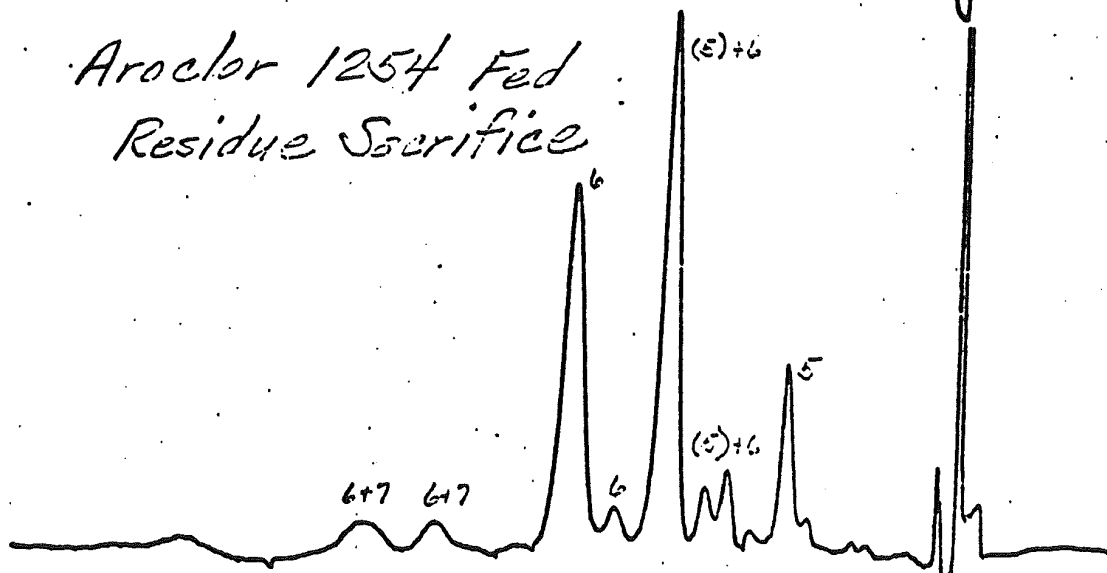


Chromatogram 11

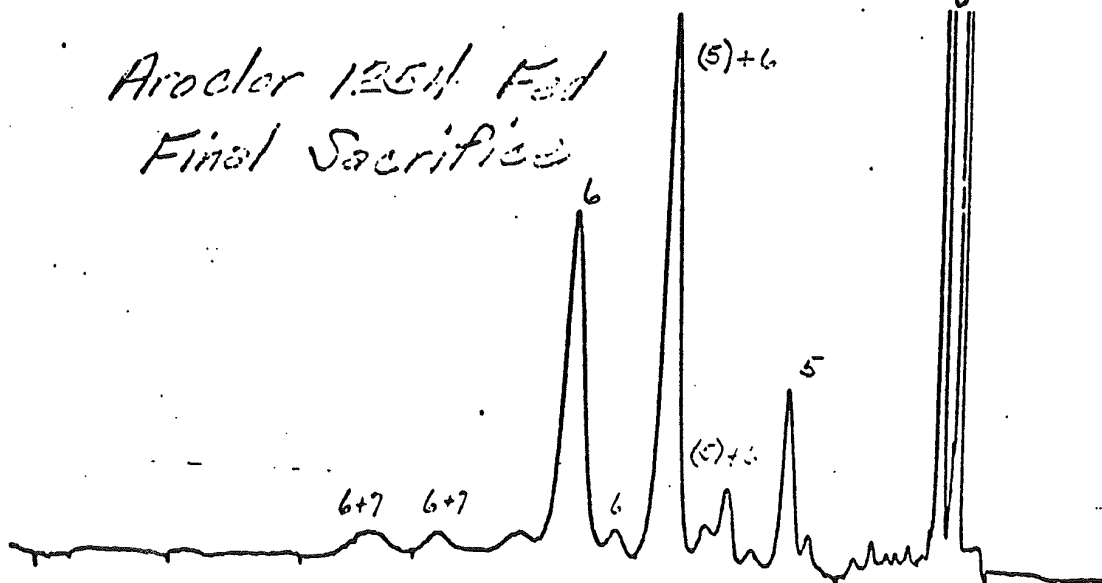
Aroclor 1254 Std (5)+6



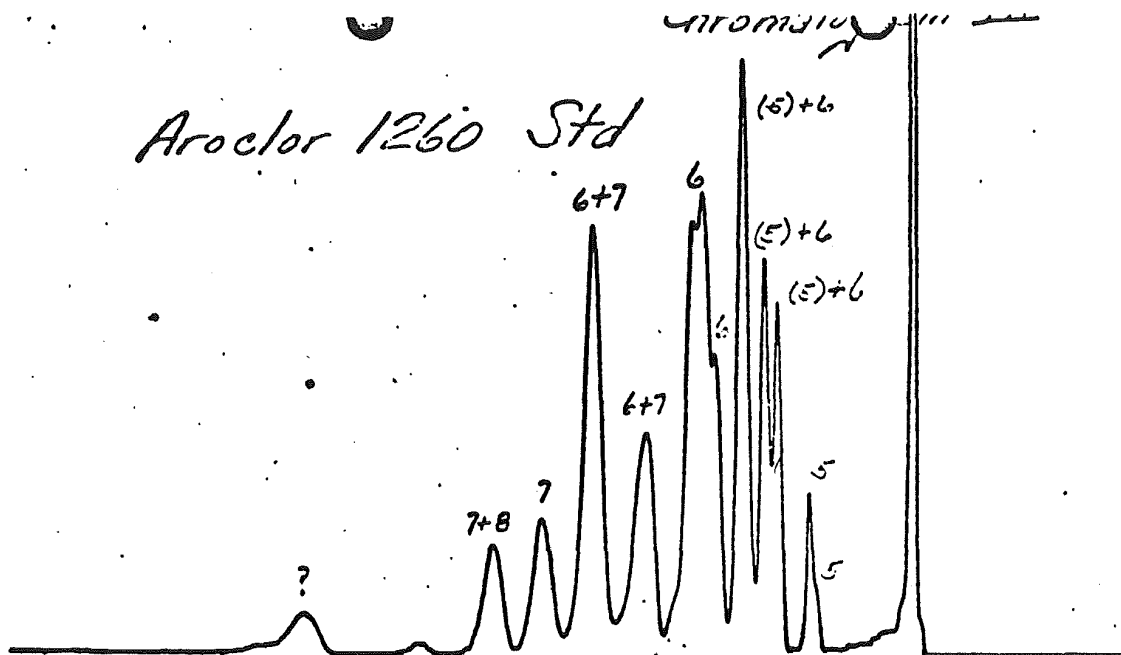
Aroclor 1254 Fed
Residue Sacrifice



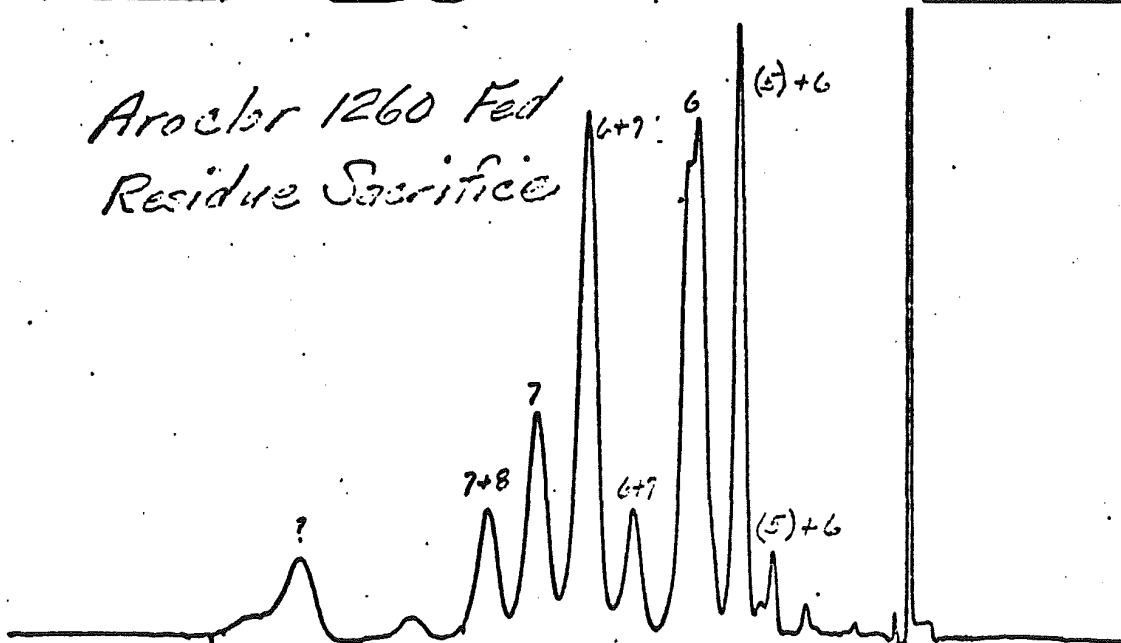
Aroclor 1254 Fed
Final Sacrifice



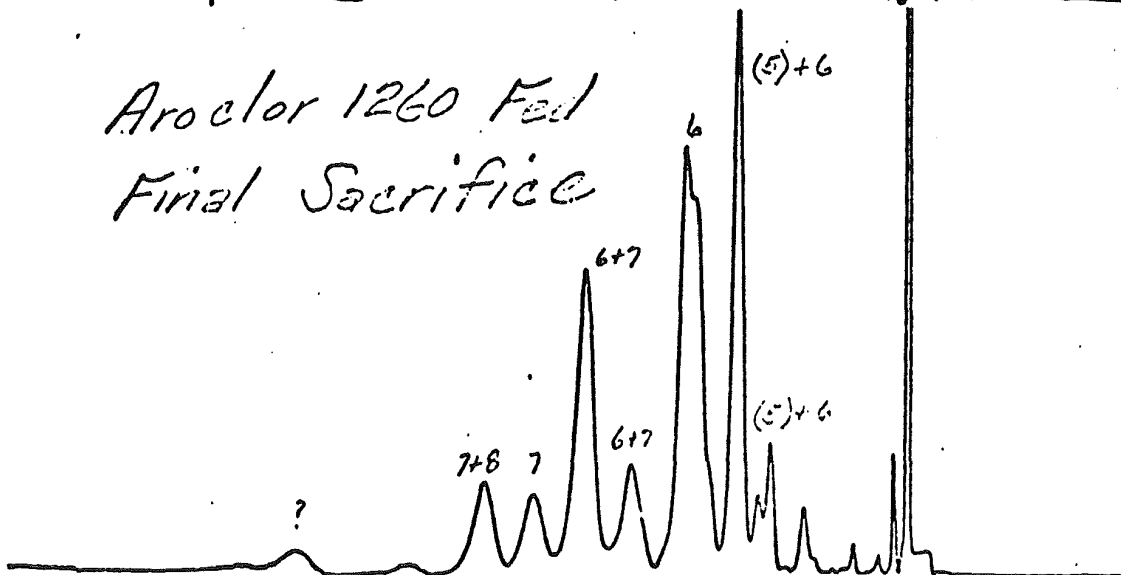
Aroclor 1260 Std



Aroclor 1260 Fed
Residue Sacrifice

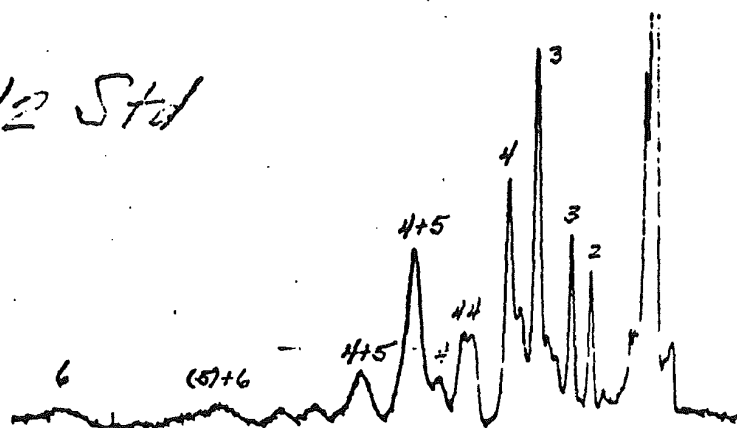


Aroclor 1260 Fed
Final Sacrifice



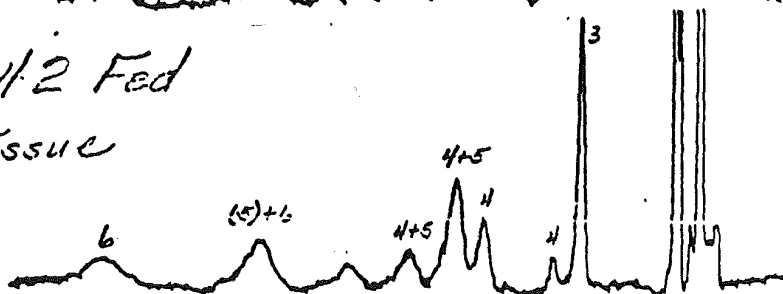
Chromatogram IV

Aroclor 1242 Std



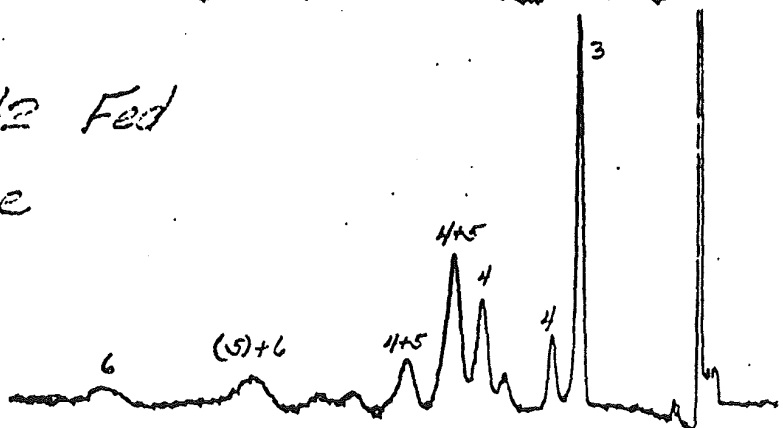
Aroclor 1242 Fed

Chicken Tissue



Aroclor 1242 Fed

Egg Tissue



Aroclor 1242 Fed

Chick Tissue

