From papers associated with the OECD meeting convened in Paris 10/3/76 -

packages containing PCB's would disrupt the nation's food packaging and distribution system and is not warranted by the hazard to human health.

5. It is recognized that nationwide controls in the uses of PCB's will reduce the unavoidable contamination of foods. Therefore, although a temporary tolerance cannot be established for all foods, regulations should be promulgated providing the following temporary tolerances permitting unavoidable residues for a sufficient period of time to permit elimination of such residues at the earliest practicable time:

	Parts per million
(a) Milk (fat basis).....	2.5
(b) Dairy products (fat basis).....	2.5
(c) Poultry (fat basis).....	5.0
(d) Eggs.....	0.5
(e) Finished animal feed.....	0.5
(f) Animal feed components (including fishmeal)	5.0
(g) Fish (edible portion).....	5.0
(h) Infant and junior foods.....	0.1
(i) Food-packaging material.....	5.0

Since PCB's are very stable and highly persistent in the environment, any disposal of PCB's should be accomplished by appropriate high temperature degradation or other appropriate means in order to avoid any environmental contamination which could affect food subject to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or which could otherwise adversely affect the environment.

Therefore, pursuant to provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (secs. 402(a), 406, 409, 701, 52 Stat. 1046 as amended, 1049, 1055-56 as amended by 70 Stat. 919 and 72 Stat. 948, 72 Stat. 1785-88 as amended; 21 U.S.C. 342(a), 346, 348, 371) and under authority delegated to him (21 CFR 2.120), the Commissioner proposes to amend Parts 3, 121, and 122 and to establish a new Part 122 as follows:

PART 3 -- STATEMENTS OF GENERAL POLICY OR INTERPRETATION

1. By adding the following new sections to Part 3:

Para 3.-- Use of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's) in the production and storage of animal feed..

(a) Investigations by the Food and Drug Administration have revealed use of PCB's in heat exchange fluids contained in certain pasteurization equipment used in processing animal feed. Although heat exchange fluids in such equipment are considered to be in "closed systems," accidents have occurred that resulted

[illegible] and subsequently in contamination of food products [illegible] poultry and eggs intended for human consumption. The [illegible] containing coatings on the inner walls of silos has resulted in the contamination of silage which has in turn caused PCB residues in the milk of dairy cows. It is suspected that other industrial uses of PCB's have also resulted in the PCB contamination of animal feed and food for human consumption during processing and manufacturing.

Investigations have also revealed PCB migration to food resulting from the use of PCB-containing paper food-packaging material. This problem is being intensively studied by FDA and the paper and food industries. These studies show that paper for food-packaging materials, whether manufactured from recycled waste or virgin stock, may contain PCB's. The source of PCB's in recycled paper is attributed to the use of certain kinds of carrying paper and printing ink. While the source of PCB's in virgin stock is not as well defined, it is generally attributed to the presence of PCB's in the equipment, machinery, and water used for the manufacturing of these materials and to environmental contamination.

The level of PCB contamination of foods from packaging materials is dependent upon many factors (e.g., levels of PCB's in food-packaging materials, type of food, length of storage). This is shown by the results of a national survey conducted by FDA, which revealed that even though 67 percent of the samples food packaging tested contained PCB's at levels as high as 200 parts per million, only 19 percent of the foods in the packages contained PCB's. The average PCB concentration in the food was 0.1 part per million, and the maximum PCB level found was 5 parts per million. The survey further showed that 79 percent of the food product in packaged infant cereal samples contained PCB's. The average PCB concentration in the cereal was 0.5 part per million, and the maximum PCB level found was 1 part per million.

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Other information which became available subsequent to the FDA survey shows a continuing and substantial reduction in the PCB concentrations of paper-packaging materials. For example, data on recycled paperboard currently being produced show that 75 percent of the samples examined contained less than 5 parts per million; data on the same type of material manufactured during 1970 and 1971 show that only 18 percent of the samples examined contained less than 5 parts per million.

Other investigations show the presence of PCB residues in fresh water fish and in some foods of animal origin. The source of these residues is attributed in part to environmental contamination such as discharges of PCB waste effluents into water bodies.

Based on FDA total diet studies, the dietary intake of PCB's appears to be of a low order. The 500 food composites analyzed for PCB's in the total diet market basket samples for

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