

Background levels 1-5 ppt I-TEQs  
 Forest levels 35 ppt (% TCDD not  
 Industrial sites 18 ppt indicated)  
 (illegible line)  
 Historical sludge application 200 ppt  
 Near metal recycling plants 100-1000 ppt  
 Lake sediment samples suggest low levels of CDDs/CDFs in the  
 environment since 1900, with a big increase beginning in 1950  
 Archived soils samples show levels of CDDs/CDFs back to at  
 least 1877. But the levels were much lower than in today's  
 samples.  
 Long-range transport seems to be taking place  
 The UK has completed its survey on a 50 km grid showing about 5  
 ppt TEQs in the top 5 cm.

#### 4. Air levels

There was a consensus that a background level of 2,3,7,8-TCDD  
 in the air is on the order of 1-10 pg/m<sup>3</sup>. therefore, inhala-  
 tion would account for 1-10% of the total daily intake.

#### Sweden

The government has lifted its moratorium on the building of  
 MWCs. They have established an emission target of .1 ng  
 (TEQs?)/m<sup>3</sup> for all new, big plants; .5 ng/m<sup>3</sup> for small  
 plants. They are also aggressively exporting that  
 technology, including the US. The CDDs/CDFs end up in the  
 fly ash.

#### United Kingdom

Action level of 1 pg/kg-d. This is based upon reproductive  
 toxicity

#### Austria

New MWCs: .1 ng TEQs/m<sup>3</sup>  
 Greater than 1.4 ppt TEQs in milk fat is bad

#### The Netherlands

TEFs for PCBs should be developed in 1990s  
 Proposed regulations: residential soil (1 ppb); grazing  
 areas (10 ppt); agricultural and sediment (100 ppt)

#### The FDA

#### Denmark

#### Germany

At the hearing it was observed that Germany accepts  
 RSD(10-4) levels for urban air containing PAHs. It hardly  
 makes sense, say the speaker, to target 10-6 level for  
 CDDs/CDFs.