

January 18, 1971

Talked with Commissioner Dalrymple. He advised that today they had notified the FDA of the Aro-Chlor situation, both in Washington and in Buffalo. He advises that FDA has very little information on this subject and his impression is that they are not anxious to do anything at the present time. He guesses that they probably will do some testing from here on out and probably at some date, set a tolerance. At the moment, however, they do not know what tolerance to establish.

8 p.m.

Called Gary Rumsey. He and I agreed that we should run four more samples; namely paint from a hopper car, soybean meal, meat scrap and a poultry mash. We also agreed that Buffalo should send a man from their lab down with the samples and learn how to run the tests. Immediately following this call with Gary Rumsey, I called John Gallick and arranged to have the four samples sent to the Ithaca Lab. by one of the chemists from the Lab.

January 15, 1971

11:15 a.m.

Talked with Larry Batinkoff and reported to him that we had had one result on eggs.

4:45 p.m.

Talked with Dick Rice. He gave me the following information obtained from Monsanto over the telephone that afternoon:

Feed, State # 34604	.108
	.094
Feed, State #34606	.182
	.150
Group I birds	1.55
Group II birds	.287
Group I fat	30.81
Group II Fat	6.05
Eggs (picked by Agway)	.7
All are Aro-Chlor 1248	

January 16, 1971

1 p.m.

Talked with Larry Batinkoff. Gave him the results of the tests we had received from Monsanto. There was nothing else to report at that time.

January 14, 1971

11 a.m.

Talked with Commissioner Dalrymple. I advised him that we had run one sample of eggs and had them confirmed by Monsanto. I also advised him that the product in question is #1248. I relayed to him the fact that F. Nuite had been over to the Batinkoff farm and he advised that he would call Nuite. He also agreed to call Mr. Batinkoff around noon today.

January 13, 1971 9:30 a.m.

Had a call from Bob Newell. He advised that they had the following results on Agway feed.

Nucashmaker 18 12.31

Nucashmaker A .20

Pacemaker Starter
W .05

All Mash Grower .06

He also advised that they had feed from Inter-County at .42. He advised that they are getting samples of other farmers eggs and feed in the area and also in the Buffalo area and will have some results in a few days.

8:15 a.m.

Dr. Rumsey called and said that a masspectrograph is required to confirm the readings on pcbs. This machine costs \$70-\$100,000.

4 p.m.

Had a call from Commissioner Dalrymple. He advised of nothing new. The State, however, is taking samples from the Buffalo area as well as Sullivan County.

5 p.m.

Talked with Larry Batinkoff. He advised that Frank Nuite was at his farm and got a list of places where he had sold chickens. He was disturbed about this. I advised him that one director knew about this and wondered whether he had visited with anyother fellow directors. He assured me thathe had not.

January 14, 1971

Had a call from Gary Rumsey. He advises that Monsanto has run one test on eggs and they found .7 ppm of pcb in the egg. The material is #1248 rather than #1254.

January 11 , 1971

9:30

Talked with Commissioner Dalrymple. He advised that they had no further information other than the feed samples he had given me. with Monsanto. The specialists name at Monsanto is Howard Michler. He is a PCB specialist. Monsanto indicates that the biggest source of the problem is in paint.

4:30 p.m.

Talked with the Commissioner. He indicated ~~that USDA had tested~~ ~~chicken meat and found 14 ppm.~~ He says that this came from Steincall Farm which we believe to be fed by Inter-County. He had nothing further to report.

5 p.m.

Talked with Larry Batinkoff. Advised him that if he has birds to sell he should talke with the Commissioner. Also advised him that there were no new developments. I also reviewed what we are doing namely, to the effect that on the 11th we sent a man to St. Louis for confirming the tests run in our Lab.

The big crackdown is here in residue levels

Some fowl meat buyers already are checking flocks in the field, demand "no level" analysis or no sale

AT A TIME when egg producers are being urged — even begged — to slaughter more fowl, growing problems are standing in the way.

Fowl prices are low, below five cents in much of the country and down to a bare two cents on the West Coast. Now that so much fowl is known to be available, buyers are seemingly more choosy and reports circulate of fowl being rejected because of levels of insecticide residue found—levels that would not have caused concern several years ago.

But the big fowl users, especially, are becoming conscious of the power of consumerism and are taking steps to upgrade their products to prevent criticism by consumer crusaders. Some firms have taken losses when fowl meat they purchased was found to have certain residue levels after the meat was ready for processing.

Most firms use Food and Drug Administration's unofficial administrative tolerances as a guide (these

were last published in *Food Chemical News*, July 10, 1967, pages 16-17-18, but are subject to change without notice). One large buyer of fowl recently notified fowl plants that "no level" would be tolerated in regard to anything that would show a potential pathogenic effect on animals.

This smacks of the "zero tolerance" concept, which FDA's advisory committee recommended abandoning. In practical use, analytical methods used do not detect zero levels. But if any level of certain residues is detected, the meat or eggs would be turned down.

This large buyer has developed its own screening and confirmation system and has its own men in the field to check the live birds before any purchase is made. Tests are run in laboratories scattered around the country at the company's expense.

A company representative said sometimes growers disagree with results and have tests run at other

laboratories, which confirm the original tests and thereby satisfy the grower.

This company uses test results which reveal the type and concentration of residues to help the grower trace back to the cause. The source of trouble has ranged from wood chips, soil treatment, runoff and contaminated dust to well water and feed.

Growers are advised to take samples from a flock which will be marketed in a few weeks and determine residue levels in the poultry fat. Tests are run at Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, P. O. Box 2037, 506 N. Walnut St., Madison, Wis. 53701. Prices are generally in the \$25 to \$30 per sample range, but some are higher.

Topeka Test Laboratory, run by Seymour, Inc., at Topeka, Kan., tests eggs primarily. But if the need were great, according to Seymour's Jim Gorman, tests could be run on poultry fat. Some state universities and extension laboratories are equipped to make some of these tests.

An insecticide use chart for poultrymen is available from the Institute of American Poultry Industries, 67 E. Madison St., Chicago 60603, at 20 for \$2.50 postpaid. It can help growers avoid these problems.

Combined western show meets unprecedented demand

WHEN THE NEW PEPA Western Poultry Congress is held April 29-May 1 at Town and Country Hotel, San Diego, Calif., it should be by far the largest poultry industry event ever held in the West.

Already, at the close of the 24th Western Poultry Congress in San Diego, November 5-7, exhibitors had reserved 150 of the 160 spaces made available initially. One firm has committed itself for 25 spaces.

The strong demand for exhibit space is the result of combining the producer-oriented Western Poultry Congress with the Pacific Egg & Poultry Ass'n convention and exposition which until recent years was

primarily directed to the processing and marketing end of the poultry industry. The PEPA event was held traditionally at Palm Springs.

If the demand for space continues, Carl E. Nall, PEPA executive secretary, says that another area of the Town and Country Hotel's convention facilities can be opened to provide 100 more spaces.

After all obligations have been met on the recent congress, funds will be merged with those of PEPA.

The California Egg Council, one of the three previous sponsors of the congress, had merged with PEPA earlier. California Poultry & Hatchery

Federation is awaiting the outcome of negotiations on the merger between the American Poultry & Hatchery Federation and the Institute of American Poultry Industries before deciding whether it will become part of PEPA.

The California Turkey Industry Federation, since there is a new California turkey agreement for research and promotion, will retain its separate identity. Its officers have been active in PEPA. Don Wharton, president of the Western Poultry Congress and representing the turkey industry on the board, played an important part in bringing the