

**Q. Now just tell us what in the regular course of your business when you see this chromatogram going through, Chromatogram 8, what do you do, what do you tell your client, how do you tell your client? You call him up? You write him a letter? What do you do?**

A. We do it either way, and sometimes both ways.

**Q. And—**

A. Call him first and then tell them that we think we see something that is—could cause problems in the analysis. And if they asked for confirmation in writing, of course we would send it to them.

**Q. And what would you send them in writing?**

A. We would send them in writing the values obtained as DDT, DDD, and DDE from these two charts compared to standards back here in the previous one, two, three, four charts.

**Q. And you would send them with each of these figures separate, DDE, DDD, and DDT, right?**

A. Yes, we would send them that, and on the report we would certainly mark something to the effect that the DDT and DDD in our estimation could be in error.

**Q. All right, this is what I'm trying to get on the record. Do you have a standard qualification that you put on your analytical report where this occasion arises in the \$25 exam?**

A. We do not have a standard qualification, no.

**Q. You have gotten thousands of requests for DDT residue analyses, right?**

A. Right, yes.

**Q. And where you or Mr. Hughes sees this suspicious hump in one of these chromatograms, you mean to say that you don't have a standard warning or qualification or reservation clause that you put in your analytical report?**

A. No, there's not been that number of samples to have warranted it since we have determined that actually compounds such as PCB's are present.

**Q. And this is since the fall of '67?**

A. That's right.

**Q. Roughly how many analyses have you done on DDT since then, roughly? For DDT and its metabolites by request since the fall of 1967 when you discovered the PCBs?**

EXAMINER VAN SUSTEREN: He personally?

MR. YANNACONE: No, his department.

EXAMINER VAN SUSTEREN: All right.

WITNESS: Seven to eight thousand.

**Q. And you haven't had enough PCB interference in those to warrant preparing a standard disclaimer clause or reservation clause, have you?**

A. Not in those particular samples.

**Q. Now of those, do you recall what percentage would be environmental; the same, roughly 60 percent?**

A. Roughly 60 percent.

**Q. So in those 4,000 environmental samples you haven't found enough PCB interference to warrant a standard disclaimer or reservation to your client?**

A. That is correct.

**Q. All right. Fine. Now, let's assume that you do find this suspicious peak, and you were going to write a letter to your client, this client, what would you tell them in the letter in the regular course of your business?**

**Q. What do you tell him in the regular course of your business?**

A. We suggest that the sample—portion of the sample, depending on time, if we still have the original extract and can work with it at that time, of actually doing the initial extract, we would recommend that the extract be hydrolyzed, and subsequently analyzed for whatever may show up on the gas chromatograph.

If the time lapse is such that there would be a question in doing the extract, we would start with a whole new sample, if we would have it or they could submit it; and in this case we would prepare a new extract, reinject it into the chromatograph to make sure that we see the same pattern that we saw before.