

On the remaining 440 pair he used a stamp. He used—obliterated the contract number.

In summary, we are improving our reporting procedures with FDA and USDA, making mandatory the reporting of rejections. We are reviewing and improving our marking requirements. We are developing and will use a clause in our contracts requiring the elimination—

Mr. ROSENTHAL. This is beyond your prepared statement now?

General LEE. Yes.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Maybe you could start again. I apologize.

General LEE. In summary, we are improving our reporting procedures with the FDA and USDA making mandatory the reporting of rejections. We are reviewing and improving our marking requirements. We are developing and will use a clause in our contracts requiring the elimination of the Government identification, specifically contract numbers, specification numbers, and Federal stock numbers before a contractor sells rejected items.

We are developing procedures for providing better shelf-life information to the purchaser. In the area of surplus sales of rejected food and drug items we will include the reason for rejection and will remove the item identification.

Again, contract numbers, specification numbers, and Federal stock numbers are to be removed or obliterated. We are now ready to answer questions.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. Thank you very much. I have just a few questions.

A can of Government emergency drinking water such as this which the committee bought in a surplus store in Washington a few weeks ago, this wouldn't be sold with this label on there any more, is that correct?

General LEE. When we get our regulations published, that is correct. That can is dated September 1953. I don't think DSA sold that. I doubt it. To answer your questions specifically, we will eliminate those markings.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. This can, which incidentally is over 15 years old, can be purchased here in the District of Columbia, and because of the markings implies that it has U.S. Government approval. We submitted it to the Department of Health of the District of Columbia for analysis which showed that—

Iron concentration of both samples exceeded the U.S. Public Health Service standard of 0.3 milligrams per liter.

(The report follows:)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH,
WATER QUALITY CONTROL DIVISION,
Washington, D.C., November 3, 1967.

Mr. PETER BARASH,
House Government Operations Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BARASH: Two of the five cans of water labeled "Property of U.S. Government, Emergency Drinking Water" which you sent to us were tested for bacteriological contamination and the following chemical and physical constituents: total solids, copper, iron, zinc, chromium pH, and turbidity.

Standard tests for bacteriological purity of water were negative as were the tests for copper and chromium. Both samples showed the presence of zinc, but the amounts were well within the standard established by the U.S. Public Health Service. The water supply of the District of Columbia contains no zinc.

The values for total solids were comparable to those encountered in the District water supply. Iron concentrations in both samples exceeded the U.S. Public