PCB

THE FINDING OF CHLORINATED DIBENZOFURANS IN A JAPANESE POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL SAMPLE

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The presence of tetra- and pentachlorinated dibenzofurans and hexa- and heptachlorinated naphthalenes in two samples of polychlorinated biphenyl mixtures (PCB) of European origin has been reported by VOS, et. al. (1970a). Their interest in a content analysis of the two PCB samples for impurities was stimulated by previous work in which toxic effects observed in chicks were attributed to these two samples (VOS, et. al. 1970b).

Kanechlor 400 (KC-400), a commercial PCB preparation of Japanese origin has been identified as the causative agent in Yusho, a human poisoning incident resulting from the ingestion of rice oil contaminated with KC-400 (KURATSUNE, et. al. 1972). We have analyzed a sample of KC-400 made available to us from the Kanegafuchi Chemical Industrial Co., Ltd. through Dr. H. Blumenthal of the Food and Drug Administration to determine whether potentially hazardous chemicals, particularly chlorinated dibenzofurans (Cl-DBF), were present as contaminants. It was the objective of this analysis to obtain, where possible, structural information on these contaminants and an estimate of their concentration in the KC-400.

EXPERIMENTAL

A hexane solution of the KC-400 was gas chromatographed, using an electron capture detector, on a column of 10% DC-200 on Chromosorb WHP (80-100 mesh) and on a mixed column of 15% QF-1 + 10% DC-200 each coated on Chromosorb WHP (80-100 mesh) and mixed in a 1:1 weight ratio. The KC-400 (chlorine content 48%) showed only minor differences in peak locations and relative peak heights from Aroclor 1248 (chlorine content 48%), a PCB of American manufacture. Therefore, Aroclor 1248 to which a mixture of di-, tri- and tetrachlorinated dibenzofurans[1] had been added, was used by Porter to devise a procedure to separate Cl-DBF from PCB (PORTER, 1971b). This procedure is outlined in Figure I.

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[1] This reference mixture was kindly provided by Albert Pohland, Ph.D., of FDA. It was prepared by chlorination of dibenzofuran in tetrachloroethylene with iron powder as catalyst.

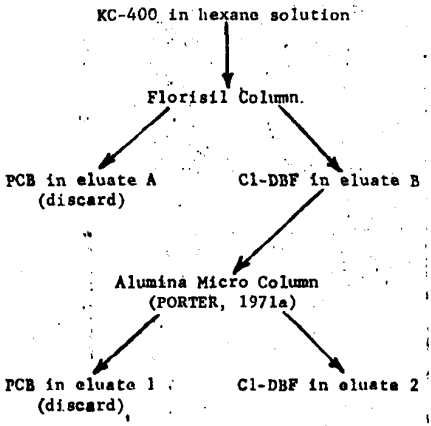


Figure I. Procedure for Separation of Chlorinated Dibenzofurans from Chlorinated Biphenyls in KC-400.

The Florisil (8g. of 60/100 mesh PR grade) was activated by heating at 130°C ≥ 12 hr. and cooled to room temperature in a desiccator. Prior to the addition of sample to the column, the Florisil column was prewashed with about 25 ml hexane. The KC-400/hexane solution (< 2 ml) was placed on the Florisil which was contained in a 10 mm i.d. 300 mm glass column fitted with a teflon stopcock and medium porosity fritted disk. The column was eluted with two eluants in succession at the rate of about 5 ml/min. Eluant A was 150 ml hexane. Eluant B was 100 ml 5% ethyl ether in hexane. Eluate B was concentrated to about one ml before placing the sample on the alumina micro column.

The micro column was a disposable pipet of roughly 5 mm bore into which a small wad of glass wool had been inserted to retain the aluminum oxide. Merck® alumina which had been heat activated exactly like the Florisil was poured into the column to a depth of 2.5 cm. Sample or eluting solvent was then added to the column with the aid of a disposable pipet or a large glass syringe. Eluant 1 was 10 ml 1% methylene chloride in hexane. Eluant 2 was 6 ml 20% methylene chloride in hexane. Further PCB removal was accomplished by concentrating eluate 2 to about one ml and subjecting it to

a second alumina micro column cleanup, simply repeating the alumina column procedure.

This procedure was first applied to duplicate two mg. portions of KC-400. Electron capture gas chromatography of eluate 2 showed a gas chromatographic peak in each sample that had a relative retention time matching that of a tetrachlorodibenzofuran on both a 10% OV-101 and a 1:1 10% DC-200 + 15% QF-1 column under Pesticide Analytical Manual conditions.[2] The reference material for this retention time comparison was the tetrachlorodibenzofuran component in the mixture of chlorinated dibenzofurans (see footnote 1).

To obtain sufficient material from the KC-400 for combined gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS) analysis, the procedure was scaled up to permit cleanup of 8 mg portions of KC-400. Cleaned up eluates (eluate 2) were then combined to give two composite samples, each equivalent to approximately 100 mg KC-400. These two composites were analyzed by GC/MS (Finnigan 1015 quadrupole mass spectrometer) and the resulting data were examined for evidence of the presence of compounds that were not chlorobiphenyls. A reagent blank of equivalent size was also analyzed by GC/MS. The reagent blank contained none of the compounds found in the samples. The qualitative results of the KC-400 analyses are summarized in Table I. The identification of the compounds listed in Table I was based on a comparison of the mass spectra of the sample compounds with the mass spectra of the chlorinated dibenzofuran components in the reference mixture described in footnote one and on comparison with mass spectral data on chlorinated dibenzofurans in the published literature (VOS et. al., 1970a; FIRESTONE, et. al., 1972; PLUMMER, et. al., 1973).

The amount of tetrachlorodibenzofuran contained in the reference mixture was approximated by comparing its microcoulometric GC response with the response given by a known quantity of a tetrachlorodibenzodioxin of known structure. The tetrachlorodibenzodioxin was considered an appropriate microcoulometric reference compound because of its structural

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[2] Gas chromatographic conditions: glass column, 6 ft. x 4 mmid., @ 200°C with 225°C injector; carrier gas, nitrogen @ 120 ml/min.; detector, tritium source (concentric type), operated in electron capture mode at 210°C. Detector voltage was adjusted so that 1 ng heptachlor epoxide causes 1/2 full scale recorder deflection at 1 x 10^{-9} AFS.

similarity to tetrachlorodibenzofuran. The electron capture GC responses of the tetrachloro component in the synthetic mixture and in the KC-400 extracts were then compared to quantitate the tetrachlorodibenzofuran in the KC-400. The KC-400 was estimated to contain approximately 1 ppm tetrachlorodibenzofuran.

TABLE I

Compounds Present in Kanechlor 400 After Cleanup*

mass (no. of Cl) and fragmentation data	compound present	molecular weight of compound
256(3Cl);M-2Cl	trichlorobiphenyl	256
270(3Cl);M-(CO+Cl)	trichlorodibenzofuran	270
290(4Cl);M-2Cl	tetrachlorobiphenyl	290
298(5Cl);M-2Cl	pentachloronaphthalene	298
304(4Cl);M-(CO+Cl), M-(CO+3Cl)	tetrachlorodibenzofuran	304
312(5Cl);M-Cl	unidentified; perhaps methylpentachloronaphthalene or pentachlorophenyl cyclopentadiene	312
338(4 or 5Cl); M-(CO+3Cl) indicated	possible pentachlorodibenzofuran	338

*listed in order of elution from 3% OV-101, 6 ft. x 2 mm i.d. glass column at 220°C, carrier flow 20 ml He/min.; the same MS evidence was found in both samples examined for all entries but the last (possible pentachlorodibenzofuran) for which a second determination was not attempted.

SUMMARY

Chlorinated dibenzofurans, including one ppm of tetrachlorinated dibenzofuran(s), and pentachloro naphthalene have been identified by combined gas chromatography/mass spectrometry in a

polychlorinated biphenyl of Japanese manufacture (KC-400). The question of whether chlorinated dibenzofurans in KC-400 may have contributed to the reported Yusho incident is thus raised.

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