PEX 2875

EN TOXICOLOGIE
DER RIJKSUNIVERSITEIT
TE UTRECHT

DIRECTEUR: Prof. H. VAN GENDEREN

UTRECHT, June 24, 1970.

Biltstraat 172
Telefoon No. 715544

No.

Bericht op:

Betreffende:

Bijlagen: 4

Dr. R.E. Keller,
Applied Sciences Section
Monsanto Company,
1700 South Second Street,
ST. LOUIS, Missouri 63177.
USA

Dear Dr. Keller,

Enclosed you will find a photocopy of the manuscript concerning the identification of chlorinated dibenzofurans in PCB. We use fractionatic GC/mass spectrometry techniques; the details are given in the manuscript which is not for general distribution since it is not yet accepted by the Editors of the Journal of Food and Cosmetics Toxicology.

During the visit of you and your colleagues at our Institute we mentioned a.o. severe skin lesions (hyperkeratosis) in cattle. The floor of the stable in which the animals were housed was covered with second-hand conveyor belts, covered with a new anti-slip layer. Gas chromatographic analyses of a sample of the rubber mat and of the liver of a severely affected cow revealed a peak pattern which was very indicative for PCB, as we also mentioned during your visit. Mass spectrometric analyses of the rubber revealed compounds with molecular weights of probably penta- and hexachloronaphthalene, well known for their hyperkeratotic action in cattle.

Chlorinated naphthalenes are not for sale and since they are very important for us as reference compounds in gas chromatography, we would like to ask you to mediate for the supply of chlorinated naphthalene mixtures and perhaps a pure sample of octa chloronaphtalene (perchloronaphthalene). Dr. Koeman told me that he will send you a total-body sample of a cormorant containing a high concentration of PCB's, for a comparison of the quantitative aspects of the analytical methods.

Sincerely yours,

J.G. Vos.

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