

At august the 9., 2002, send to:

[info@hbg.dpa.de](mailto:info@hbg.dpa.de), [redaktion@faz.de](mailto:redaktion@faz.de), [mz-redaktion@mz.donau.de](mailto:mz-redaktion@mz.donau.de),  
[wissenschaft@merkur-online.de](mailto:wissenschaft@merkur-online.de), [rfa@mz.donau.de](mailto:rfa@mz.donau.de), [redaktion@sueddeutsche.de](mailto:redaktion@sueddeutsche.de),  
[redaktion@vdi-nachrichten.com](mailto:redaktion@vdi-nachrichten.com), [politik@straubinger-tagblatt.de](mailto:politik@straubinger-tagblatt.de),  
[c.muehl@gitverlag.com](mailto:c.muehl@gitverlag.com), [arnold.voneckardstein@ikc.usz.ch](mailto:arnold.voneckardstein@ikc.usz.ch),  
[dennis.nowak@arbeits.med.uni-muenchen.de](mailto:dennis.nowak@arbeits.med.uni-muenchen.de)  
[dietrich.seidel@klch.med.uni-muenchen.de](mailto:dietrich.seidel@klch.med.uni-muenchen.de), [k.begitt@gdch.de](mailto:k.begitt@gdch.de), [htd@gdch.de](mailto:htd@gdch.de),  
[pr@gdch.de](mailto:pr@gdch.de), [e.stoehr@gitverlag.com](mailto:e.stoehr@gitverlag.com), die [zeit@zeit.de](mailto:zeit@zeit.de), [redaktion@welt.de](mailto:redaktion@welt.de)  
  
[elaffman@aaas.org](mailto:elaffman@aaas.org), [lcrowe@science-int.co.uk](mailto:lcrowe@science-int.co.uk), [j.clarke@nature.com](mailto:j.clarke@nature.com)

[landesleitung@csu-bayern.de](mailto:landesleitung@csu-bayern.de) -

## Catalytic Converter responsible for Ozone gap

Reinhold Kiehl

Laboratory and research for molecular biology/medicine, RKI-Institute, Saliterweg 1, D-93437 Furth im Wald, Germany, Email: [rki-i@t-online.de](mailto:rki-i@t-online.de) , Internet: [www.rki-i.com](http://www.rki-i.com), [www.dr-kiehl.net](http://www.dr-kiehl.net) ([www.regioport.com](http://www.regioport.com))

Skin diseases, diseases of the respiratory tract and above all asthma, genetic defects as well as cancer, including leukemia, are rapidly increasing in the western conurbations with the use of catalytic converter (cat) cars – since 1990 very heavily in the east-Bloc states: fall of the wall and exchange of old cars without cat against cat cars <sup>1-6</sup>.

Responsible for this fact are in the air finest distributed metals, like mercury/mercurials, cadmium, the most common occupational as well as public contact allergen nickel <sup>7</sup> and the most significant atmospheric asthmatic pollution platinum <sup>8</sup>, palladium, rhodium (automobile exhaust) with or without heavy pollutions of aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons , as well as root particles <sup>9-11</sup>.

There came already warnings about 15 to 20 years ago by american experts, who carried out appropriate experiments using these catalytic converters <sup>12</sup>: Nobody, as usual, heard to them. Now, since the use of catalytic converters, it is snowing in Greenland over 120 times higher concentrations of platinum and rhodium <sup>13</sup>.

The western hemisphere is assumed to be contaminated in alarming proportions in the near future with the platinum group metals, beside the already existing contamination with mercury out of fossil fuel.

A cat car loses on average 1.5 microgram finest distributed (colloidal) platinum (plus palladium and rhodium) per kilometer drive. In a tailback and a slow move are these 1.1 gram. In a metropolis like Munich about 300 to 400 gram per year including hydrocarbons and root particles <sup>14-16</sup>.

The direct inhalation by pedestrians/infants and pregnant woman explains the increasing disease rates. That fact can not be changed with minimization by the automobile industry or by others<sup>17</sup>. The mechanisms acting are the affinity of nickel for nitrogen and not for sulfur. Colloidal platinum/palladium and nickel for instance have a preference for carbon, alkene, alkine; alkylate, catalyse additive reactions, oxidations, hydrogenations. Platinum (Cis-Platinum) inhibits/stimulates proliferations/IgE-synthesis. Against the emerging genetic defects are our genetic engineers now fighting, a heavily expanding new field with new market: We are changing the evolution in high speed.

There is evidence for substantial variations of the hydroxyl radical (OH) concentrations in the Southern and Northern Hemisphere during the last two decades. The hydroxyl radical is the dominant oxidizing chemical in the atmosphere and is therefore directly involved in the ozone depletion and the greenhouse effect<sup>18</sup>.

Radical reactions in that “metal-oxygen-nitrogen-carbon-water soup” are responsible for the ozone gap and the greenhouse effect. The catalyst metals, and therefore the automobile traffic, are for rising disease rates, ozone gap, greenhouse effect, climate change and forest dieback “the” responsible causes and not carbon dioxid with its dramatic rise<sup>19,20</sup>. New analytic procedures for the detection of these platinum group metals will be available in the near future<sup>19</sup>.

The consequence should therefore be clear: fastest reduction of the metals out of our atmosphere (beside reduction of carbon dioxid) – maybe we are in luck and the atmosphere is regenerating – like it did some millions of years ago at the time of the saurien dead.

## References:

1. Schramm, J. Instrumentelle und Umweltschutzanalytik, FH Niederrhein, Krefeld (1994)
2. Wichmann, H.E. Clin. and Exp.Allergy 26, 621-623 (1996)
3. Cullinan, P., Newman Taylor,A.J. Clin. and Exp.Allergy 27, 41-46 (1997)
4. Kiehl, R. IFCC Proc., 17 Int.Symp., Nice, 467-482 (1998)
5. Kiehl, R. IPRAC Allergie (CS) Abstrakta, Rocnik (Suppl.1),72 (2001)
6. Arbeitsgemeinschaft Bevölkerungsbezogener Krebsregister in Deutschland/ Robert Koch Institut, Saarbrücken 2002,ISBN 3-88718-153-0; [www.rki.de/KREBS](http://www.rki.de/KREBS)
7. Büdinger, L., M.Hertl, Allergy 55, 108-113 (2000)
8. Kiehl, R. J.Lab.Med. 24, 465-466 (2000)
9. Alastair, C.L. et al. Nature 405,7-9 (2000)
10. Science 277, News and Comment, 25 July (1997)
11. Kiehl, R. Biotechnology in Bavaria 1, 45-46 (2001)
12. Günther, A. Ulmer Verlag, D-7201 Tunningen (1991)
13. Communication of the RSC, Great Britain (2001), Chem. in Britain, April 2001, p. 15
14. Kiehl, R. Neurodermitis, Umwelt und Allergie 38, 37-38 (2001)
15. Schierl, R., Fruhmann, G. Sci.Total Environ. 182, 21-23 (1996)
16. Schierl, R. Microchemical Journal 67, 245-248 (2000)
17. Hoppstock, K. Nachrichten aus der Chemie 49, 1305-1309 (2001)
18. Prim, R.G. et al. Science 0,Issue of May (2001)
19. Kiehl, R. Deutsches Patent und Markenamt, K 1017 P/PCT, PCT/DE 02/01966, 28.Mai (2002)
20. Kiehl, R. Internet, [www.rki-i.com](http://www.rki-i.com), [www.dr-kiehl.net](http://www.dr-kiehl.net), pdf-files and references.

**Address:**

Prof.Dr.Dr.,Dipl.Ing (FH).Reinhold Kiehl  
RKI-Institute  
Saliterweg 1  
D-93437 Furth im Wald /München  
Germany  
Fon.+49(0)9973801056, Fax.+49(0)9973801057  
Mobil.+49(0)1752251986, [Email.rki-i@t-online.de](mailto:Email.rki-i@t-online.de)  
Internet. [www.rki-i.com](http://www.rki-i.com), [www.dr-kiehl.net](http://www.dr-kiehl.net) ([www.regioport.com](http://www.regioport.com))