PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT
FD-1064

Inter Office

Personnel and Organization Staff

March 9, 1981

Mr. J. Woodward
General Services
Plant Engineering
Research and Engineering

cc S. Pant, M.D.
R. Quarles

Subject: Materials Analyses for Asbestos

The fifty-five bulk samples you submitted to Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology Laboratory were analyzed for presence of asbestos dust and fiber. A qualitative analytical test was used to screen samples into "negative" (less than one percent asbestos) and "positive" (greater than one percent asbestos). The test includes six major mineral forms of asbestos (i.e., chrysotile, tremolite, actinolite, crocidolite, anthophylite, amosite). Results are attached.

Forty-two samples are negative for asbestos. Normal, good industrial hygiene practices to minimize airborne dust generation from these materials during maintenance activities should be practiced. These controls include wet methods, vacuuming, local exhaust ventilation, and use of appropriate dust respirators.

Thirteen samples gave a positive presumptive test for asbestos. It should be noted that this screening test, while sensitive to as little as one percent asbestos, gives the possible presence or definite absence of asbestos. Handling these materials must be in accordance with OSHA asbestos standard regulations (attached). If you indicate, we will arrange X-ray diffraction analyses of these thirteen materials to confirm and determine percent asbestos of each type in each sample. These tests are performed by a commercial industrial hygiene laboratory. Industrial hygiene surveys for airborne asbestos dust will be scheduled for those locations where asbestos positive materials were identified.

Roger Wabeke, Supervisor
Industrial Hygiene Services Section
Employe Health Services

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Attachments(3)

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