



THE MOUNT SINAI MEDICAL CENTER

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Mount Sinai School of Medicine • The Mount Sinai Hospital

June 22, 1983

Environmental Sciences Laboratory
Cummings Basic Sciences Building
10 East 102 Street
New York, New York 10029
(212) 650-6173

Mr. Jerry Goldfarb
Scientific Coating Co., Inc.
177 William Street
Orange, NJ

Re: Analysis of Monokote MK-5 sample,
Lot No. 311, Trenton, NJ; for asbesti-
form mineral content.

Dear Mr. Goldfarb:

A sample of Monokote MK-5 has been prepared for, and analyzed by transmission electron microscopy, selected area electron diffraction, and microchemical analysis; using energy-dispersive X-ray analysis. The results show that mineral fibers are present in the sample which have properties consistent with asbestiform tremolite. This conclusion is based on morphological, crystal structural and microchemical analyses. This conclusion is further supported by a comparison with analysis of a tremolite standard from the Libby, Montana vermiculite ore, from which MK-5 is derived. The MK-5 and the tremolite standard have the same ratios of Ca:Si and Mg:Si, as well as similarities in their contents of potassium and iron. Other mineral fibers present in MK-5 include other aluminosilicates, calcium oxide or carbonate and titanium dioxide. The length:width ratios of the tremolite fibers observed are typically 10:1, and greater. The width of the fibers is typically 0.5 micrometers, or less. This narrow width would render the fibers very difficult to be seen and identified by optical microscopy. Precise quantification of the tremolite content of the sample is difficult. It may be estimated that the tremolite content is on the order of 1 percent, by volume.

Please contact me if there are questions regarding these results.

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur N. Rohl, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor, Mineralogy

ANR:jm
Enc.

EXHIBIT B