

Chesebrough Ponds Inc.
RESEARCH LABORATORIES

TRUMBULL INDUSTRIAL PARK, TRUMBULL, CONNECTICUT 06611

PHONE: 203 377-7100

October 11, 1972

Mr. C. U. Driscoll
President
Whittaker, Clark & Daniels
100 Coolidge Street
South Plainfield, New Jersey 07050

Dear Larry:

For your information, I enclose a report dated September 29, 1971 from Walter C. McCrone Associates Inc. This covers examination of two samples of Whittaker, Clark & Daniels' talcs:

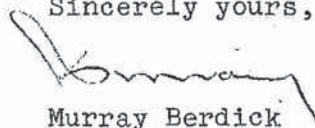
Talc #1 is Whittaker, Clark & Daniels Lo Micron #1 Talc
(CP Lot #225-1, WC&D Lot #9)

Talc #2 is Whittaker, Clark & Daniels Talc 1615
(CP Lot #2416-33, WC&D Lot #412615)

Before sending these to McCrone Associates, we had already examined these samples by X-ray diffraction and they had shown no trace of asbestos within the limits of that method. Accordingly, our request to McCrone Associates was limited to examination by electron microscope and electron diffraction to look for trace amounts of asbestos.

We have no objection to making this information available to you, but if you wish to make it public in any fashion, I think we may wish to discuss the question with McCrone Associates.

Sincerely yours,



Murray Berdick
Director of Applied Research

MB/bm
att.

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT
CAM-147

XRDC 7131

RESEARCH
AND
DEVELOPMENT

WALTER C. McCRONE ASSOCIATES, INC.

- SMALL PARTICLE PROBLEMS
- SOLID STATE CHEMISTRY
- ULTRAMICRO ANALYSIS
- CRYSTALLOGRAPHY
- MICROSCOPY

GENERAL OFFICE: 493 EAST 31st STREET • LABORATORIES: 449-493 EAST 31st STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60616

PHONE: (312) 842-7100
CABLE: CHEMICRONE

29 September 1971

Dr. Murray Berdick
Chesebrough-Ponds, Inc.
Clinton, Connecticut 06413

RECEIVED

OCT 5 1971

M. BERDICK

Dear Dr. Berdick:

Our investigation of Ponds' talc samples, designated talc 1 and talc 2, has not identified any chrysotile fibers.

We examined both samples by suspending about 0.05 g talc in isopropyl alcohol and ultrasonerating the suspension for about 10 min. The suspension was then placed on a TEM grid and examined in the electron microscope at about 27,000 X. When suspicious fibers were encountered, i.e., fibers that appeared to have the morphology of chrysotile, a photograph and an electron diffraction pattern of these fibers were taken.

Both talcs show an excellent platy quality, separation into thin platelets, and only a few talc fibers. The size of the flakes in talc 1 are slightly larger than the size of the flakes in talc 2.

Two fibers in talc 2, photographs of which are enclosed with this report, appeared to have the morphology of chrysotile, but as they did not give any electron diffraction data, they could not be identified as such. It is possible that some form of contamination either in processing or in handling could lead to this level of chrysotile, if these fibers are in fact chrysotile, since single fibers are more characteristic of contamination than of a natural occurrence. However, there are no large bundles of fibers characteristic of chrysotile apparent in the sample, so it is doubtful that the source of these suspect fibers is the talc itself.

If you have any questions about the information in this report, please contact me directly.

Sincerely yours,

Gene R. Greiger

Gene R. Greiger
Research Physicist

GRG:ajw
Enclosures
MA 2370

October 16, 1972

Dr. Murray Berdick
Director of Applied Research
Chesebrough-Pond's Inc.
Research Laboratories
Trumbull Industrial Park
Trumbull, Connecticut 06611

Dear Murray:

Many thanks for your letter of October 11 sent to Mr. C. U. Driscoll together with the report from Walter C. McCrone Associates, Inc. dated September 29, 1971 covering the examination of our Talcs No. 1 and No. 1615 for traces of asbestos by electron microscope and electron diffraction.

We appreciate having this information available in our files and we assure you that it will not be made public in any way.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick F. Roesch
Vice President

FFR:ajz

cc: C. U. Driscoll