

Air Filter and Insulation Analysis
for Asbestos

Case: 48106-3



PLAINTIFF'S EXHIBIT

SWB-162

Bell Laboratories

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August 9, 1979

Walter Tripp
New Jersey Bell Telephone Company
540 Broad Street
Newark, New Jersey 07101

Dear Walt:

The insulation and air filter samples from New Brunswick TSPS and the air filters collected at Rochelle Park and Teaneck have been analyzed for asbestos.

Insulation:

The insulation sample labelled "New Brunswick TSPS Bulk Sample" was analyzed by x-ray diffraction and polarized light microscopy. The major crystalline materials noted by x-ray diffraction were chrysotile and calcite. Both birefringent fibers, with the morphology and optical characteristics of chrysotile asbestos, and non-birefringent fibers (possibly fibrous glass) were seen by polarized light microscopy. The presence of chrysotile and asbestiform fibers means this material contains asbestos.

Air Filters

All air filters were analyzed by counting all fibers greater than 5 μ m long seen by phase contrast microscopy at 400x, using the method recommended by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Based on your sampling data and the optical counts, the results were:

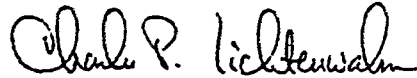
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<u>Sample</u>	<u>Volume Air (L)</u>	<u>Fibers Counted*</u>	<u>Fibers/cm³</u>
1-4-7-26-79	240	23	.07
2-3-7-26-79	240	22	.07
3-2-7-26-79	240	3	.01
4-1-7-26-79	240	6	.02
1-1-8-2-79	300	4	.01
2-2-8-1-79	300	5	.01
3-3-8-2-79	300	4	.01
4-4-8-2-79	300	4	.01

* 100 Microscope fields ($.011 \text{ mm}^2/\text{field}$) were counted. The filter area was 855 mm^2 .

If you have any questions about this analysis, please let me know.



Charles P. Lichtenwalner

MH-7885-CPL-sma

ref: 1058, 1059

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